

STATE AND REGIONAL INDICATORS

VICTORIA

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CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Abbreviations and symbols	3
Feature Article: Summary of Findings from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey	5
List of tables	13
 CHAPTERS	
1 State comparison	15
2 Population	17
3 Crime	29
4 Labour market	31
5 Transport	47
6 State final demand	51
7 Price indexes	57
8 Construction	61
9 Tourism	69
10 Agriculture	71
11 Trade	75
12 Environment	79
 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Maps	83
Glossary	85

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There have been changes to this issue of *State and Regional Indicators Victoria*. The publication is focussed on social, economic and environmental data which aim to provide a more comprehensive picture about Victoria. Future editions will source additional data to expand on these themes. Comments and suggestions on the changes are invited from interested parties.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 13 October 2004.

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
etc.	et cetera
FT	Full time
LGA	Local Government Area
ML	megalitres
MSD	Melbourne Statistical Division
MSR	Major Statistical Region
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
p	preliminary - figure or series subject to revision
qtr	quarter
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
(RC)	Rural City
(S)	Shire
SD	Statistical Division
SEPP	State Environment Protection Policy
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SLA	Statistical Local Area
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
GFP	Gross Farm Product
^	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 too unreliable for general use
. .	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM THE 2002 NATIONAL ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER SURVEY

The Victorian Aboriginal community is made up of a number of distinct communities across the State based on location, language and cultural groups, and extended family networks. Many communities are still based on traditional associations with the land that predates the colonisation of Victoria from 1834.

Social and economic research, and government policy require good quality Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (i.e. Indigenous) statistics to contribute to informed decision-making, and to assess the effectiveness of programs and intervention policies that are designed to improve the status of Indigenous people.

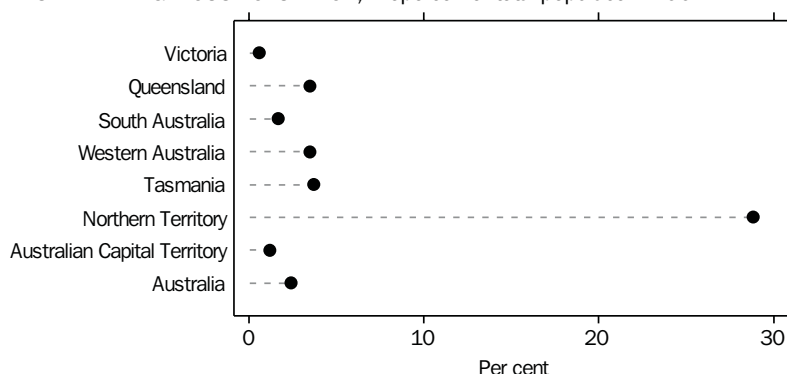
The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has several major data collection vehicles which gather demographic information on Indigenous Australians (e.g. population, education, health, employment and income, housing, etc.). They are the five-yearly Census of Housing and Population, which is conducted nationally, the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), which is a six yearly survey, and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS).

This article provides an overview of the status of Indigenous people in Victoria based on the findings from the 2002 NATSISS. In addition, some data comparisons are made between the 2002 NATSISS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSISS), and with non-Indigenous data from the 2002 ABS General Social Survey.

Population Context

At 30 June 2001, the experimental¹ estimate of the resident Indigenous population of Victoria was 27,846, or 0.6% of the total Victorian population. Nationally, the Indigenous population was 458,520, or 2.4% of the total Australian population. The following graph shows that when compared with other states and territories, Victoria has the lowest proportion of Indigenous people.

RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION, Proportion of total population: 2001



Source: *Experimental Estimates of Indigenous Australians 2001* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)

Population Context *continued*

The Indigenous population has a much younger age structure than the non-Indigenous population, which is due largely to higher rates of fertility, and deaths occurring at younger ages. Specifically, as at 30 June 2001, the Indigenous population aged 0-14 years accounted for 38.7% of the total Indigenous population in Victoria compared to 19.9% of the total non-Indigenous population in this age range. Conversely, Indigenous persons aged 65 years or over represented 3.1% of the total Indigenous population compared to 13.1% of the total non-Indigenous population.

Brief background of the 2002 NATSISS

The 2002 NATSISS is the second national social survey of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, conducted by the ABS, which builds on the 1994 NATSIS. This survey was conducted from August 2002 to April 2003. Information was collected from 9,400 Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over across all states and territories of Australia, including people living in remote areas.²

This survey will be repeated at six-yearly intervals, and is part of a cycle of Indigenous household surveys being conducted to provide a wide range of information about the wellbeing, social circumstances and outcomes of Indigenous peoples. Specifically, the 2002 NATSISS provides information about health, family and culture, housing, education and training, employment and income, and law and justice.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM THE 2002 NATSISS

Culture and Language

Findings from the 2002 NATSISS show that indicators of Indigenous cultural retention have not declined since 1994. In Victoria in 2002, 48% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over identified with a clan, tribal or language group³, while 15% of Indigenous people reported living in homelands and traditional country⁴.

Just over half (53%) of Indigenous Victorians reported attending Indigenous cultural event(s)⁵ in the previous 12 months. Furthermore, 8% of Indigenous people reported using an Indigenous language as their main language spoken at home.

Education

Education is considered to be a key factor in improving outcomes for Indigenous people. Research suggests that Indigenous people are often confronted with a range of barriers which impede their ability to participate in education (e.g. financial constraints, access to educational institutions, community expectations).

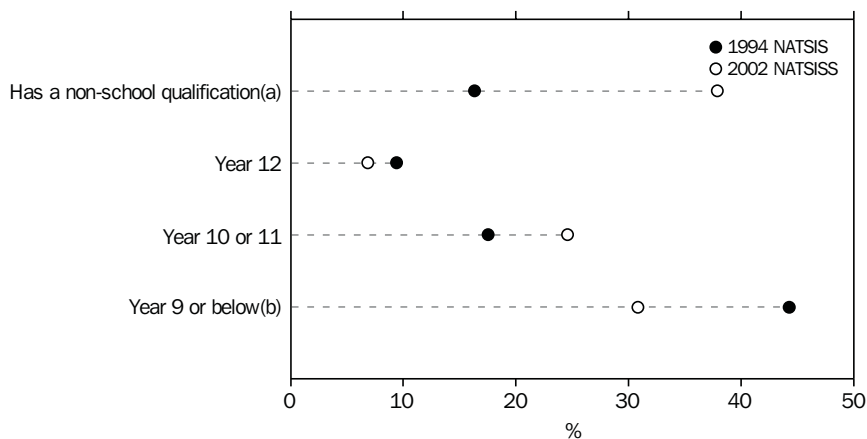
Between 1994 and 2002, the proportion of Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over in Victoria with a non-school qualification (e.g. from university or TAFE) substantially increased from 16% to 38%. The proportion of Indigenous people with a Bachelor degree or higher qualification rose from 1% to 6%, while those with a certificate or diploma has doubled—from 15% to 31%.

Education *continued*

Despite these increases, educational attainment (i.e. non-school qualification) for Indigenous persons aged 18 years or over in Victoria remains lower than non-Indigenous people (41% compared with 48%).

The following graph shows the proportion of educational attainment for Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over in Victoria, in 1994 and 2002.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER, Victoria—1994 and 2002



(a) Includes Bachelor degree or above; and certificate or diploma.
(b) Includes persons who never attended school.

Labour force participation

Labour force data for the Indigenous population is important in assessing employment outcomes, and for measuring changes in social and economic conditions.

In Victoria, the proportion of Indigenous people in employment has increased from 41% to 46% between 1994 and 2002.

The rate of unemployment for Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over in Victoria, has decreased from 36% in 1994 to 20% in 2002. This change resembles the decline in the national unemployment rate—from 10% in June 1994 to 6% in December 2002.

Income

In 2002, the mean equivalised gross household income (i.e. after adjusting for household size and composition) of Indigenous Victorians aged 18 years or over was \$423 per week, compared with \$657 per week for non-Indigenous people⁶. This disparity can be explained by a number of socio-economic factors, affecting Indigenous Victorians. These include: lower rates of post-secondary qualifications; lower rates of labour force participation; higher rates of unemployment; employment in lower income occupations; and larger size households than non-Indigenous households.

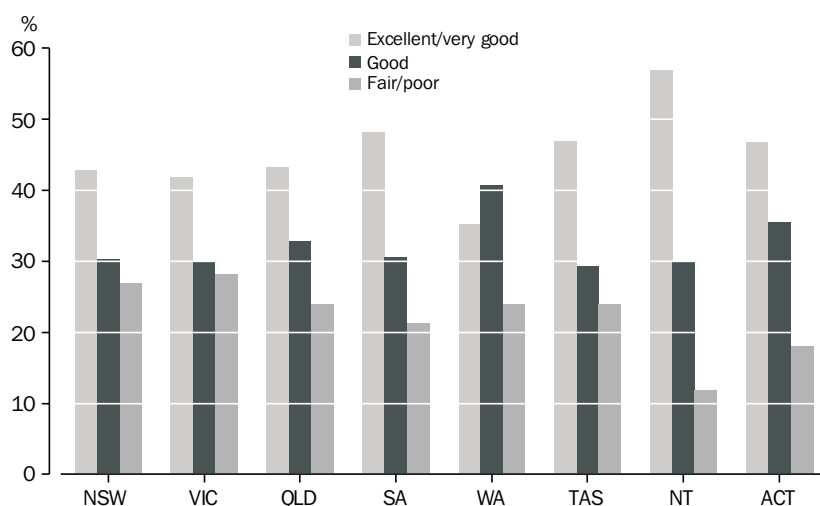
Self-assessed health status

Self-assessed health status provides an indicator of overall health, based on an individual's perception of their health. It should be noted that this measure is dependent on an individual's awareness and expectation of their own health, therefore it may be influenced by factors such as access to health services and health information.

Research findings have shown that Indigenous Australians continue to experience a greater burden of poor health than non-Indigenous Australians. In the 2002 NATSISS, Indigenous respondents were asked questions regarding their health status and health actions; attitudes to health; illness conditions; health risk factors; and access to health services. Data indicated that 44% of Indigenous Victorians reported having a disability or long-term health condition⁷.

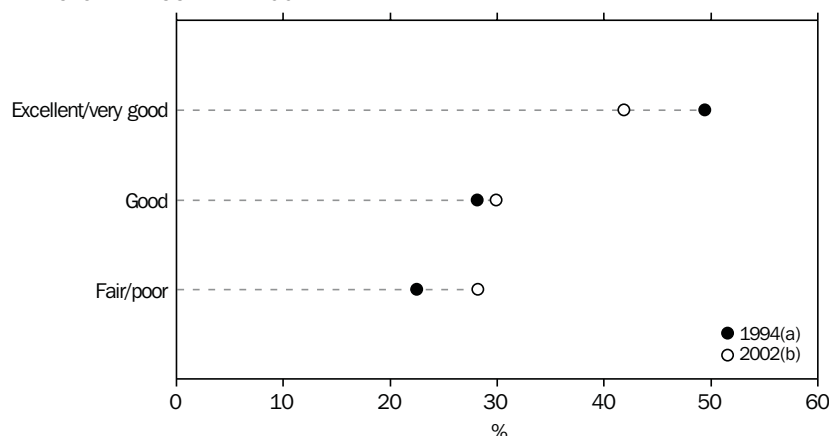
The self-assessed health status of Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over is presented below by state and territory. The data indicate that 28% of Indigenous people in Victoria reported their health as 'fair' or 'poor'. When compared with other states and territories, Victoria recorded the highest proportion reporting their health as 'fair' or 'poor'. Along with Western Australia (35%), Victoria recorded the lowest proportion (42%) of Indigenous people who reported their health status as 'excellent' or 'very good'.

SELF-ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS, INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER, BY STATE AND TERRITORY - 2002



The following graph provides information about the self-assessed health status of Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over in Victoria, in 1994 and 2002. A substantial increase (25%) was recorded between 1994 and 2002 on the proportion of Indigenous Victorians who reported their health as 'fair' or 'poor'. Conversely, a marked decrease (15%) was evident in the proportion of Indigenous Victorians who reported their health as 'excellent' or 'very good'.

SELF-ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS, INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER, IN VICTORIA - 1994 AND 2002



(a) Based on 1994 NATSIS data.
(b) Based on 2002 NATSISS data.

Law and Justice

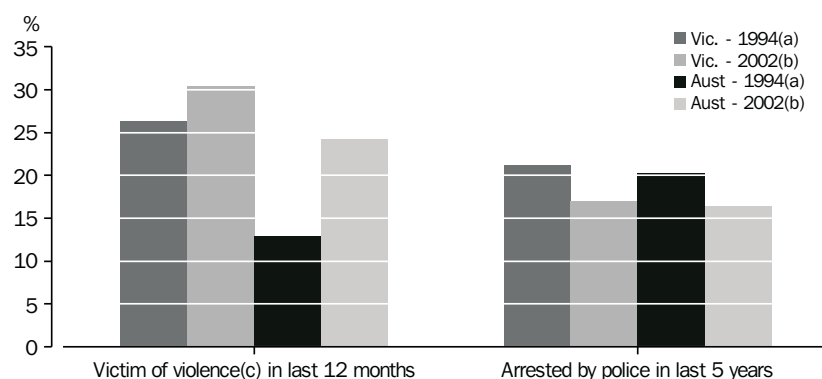
Between 1994 and 2002, a decline was recorded in the proportion of Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over who reported having been arrested in the previous five years (from 21% to 17%).

Indigenous Victorians in 2002 were more likely than in 1994 to report that they had been a victim of physical or threatened violence in the previous 12 months (30% in 2002 and 26% in 1994). The rates of victimisation were higher among Indigenous persons aged 15-24 years (41%), and unemployed Indigenous people (44%).

The 2002 NATSISS findings indicate that 19.9% of Indigenous Victorians reported using legal services⁸ in the last 12 months, while 4.2% reported not using legal services but required them.

The following graph provides law and justice data regarding Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over in Victoria and Australia, in 1994 and 2002.

LAW AND JUSTICE, INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA - 1994 and 2002



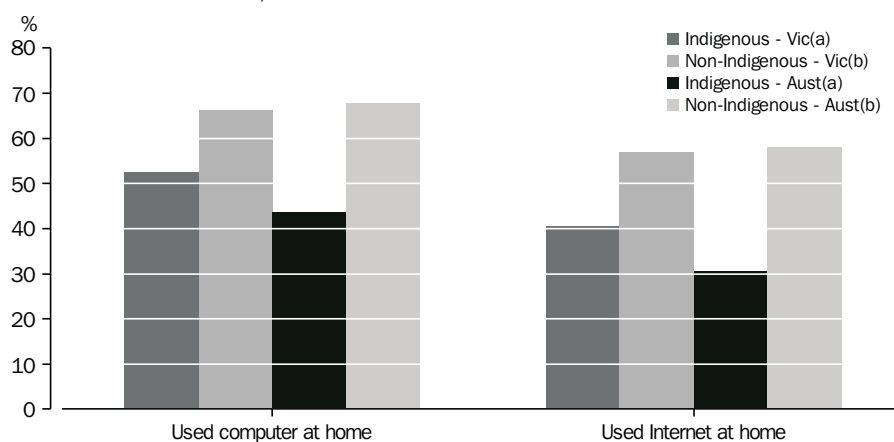
(a) Based on 1994 NATSIS data.
(b) Based on 2002 NATSISS data.
(c) Includes physical or threatened violence.

There are variations in the use of information technology for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons aged 18 years or over in Victoria and Australia in 2002.

When the effects of age differences between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations have been removed, Indigenous persons aged 18 years or over in Australia have lower levels of computer and internet uses than non-Indigenous persons aged 18 years or over. In particular, a sizeable difference is observed on the use of internet (31% of Indigenous people, and 58% of non-Indigenous people).

In Victoria in 2002, similar patterns have emerged in the difference in levels of information technology use between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations.

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS PERSONS, AGED 18 YEARS OR OVER, VICTORIA and AUSTRALIA - 2002



(a) Based on 2002 NATSISS data.

(b) Based on 2002 General Social Survey data.

This article has presented some of the findings from the 2002 NATSISS, however, they are not indicative of the extensive range of data available from the survey. Information about this survey and other ABS Indigenous statistics can be found on the ABS website: <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

END NOTES

1. Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths, and internal migration are generally not available. For further details, see *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (cat. no. 3230.0).

2. For details of survey design, sampling and non-sampling errors, reliability of estimates, and other technical aspects of the survey, see *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002* (cat. no. 4714.0).

END NOTES *continued*

3. Clan, tribal or language group refers to a group of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people who share a common language and/or clan or tribal membership. The NATSISS attempts to measure a person's affiliation with such groups by asking each respondent whether they identify with a tribal group, language group or clan.
4. Homelands/traditional country is an area of land with which Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people have ancestral and/or cultural links.
5. Attendance at Indigenous cultural event(s) is defined as participation in traditional or contemporary Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural activities. Events include funerals, ceremonies, Indigenous festivals and carnivals, arts, craft, music, dance, writing or telling stories, and involvement with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisations. Participation may be for payment or without payment.
6. For details on mean equivalised gross household income, see *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey* (cat. no. 4714.0).
7. Reported information on long-term health conditions was not medically verified, and was not necessarily based on diagnosis by a medical practitioner. There may be some instances of under-reporting as a consequence of respondents being unwilling to talk about a particular subject when interviewed. For further details, see *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey* (cat. no. 4714.0).
8. Legal services refer to: Aboriginal Legal Services; Legal Aid; and Other Legal Services.

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LIST OF TABLES

Page

SUMMARY	1	Summary of statistical indicators: state comparison	15
POPULATION	2	Estimated resident population and components of population change	18
	3	Trend of ageing population by Local Government Area	24
	4	Income support customers by Local Government Area	26
CRIME	5	Recorded crime offences by Local Government Area	29
LABOUR MARKET	6	Civilian labour force by region	32
	7	Unemployment rate estimates by Local Government Area-smoothed series	35
	8	Employed persons, by industry and Major Statistical Region	38
	9	Part-time workers by sex, Melbourne	40
	10	Part-time workers by sex, Balance of Victoria	41
	11	Duration of unemployment, by sex and Major Statistical Region	43
	12	Average weekly earnings of employees by sex, all series	45
TRANSPORT	13	Main form of transport used to travel to work or study	47
	14	New motor vehicle sales by Local Government Area	48
STATE FINAL DEMAND	15	State final demand, chain volume measures: seasonally adjusted and trend	53
	16	State final demand, original	55
PRICE INDEXES	17	Consumer price index, by group, Melbourne	58
	18	House price indexes, Melbourne and weighted average of eight capital cities	59
	19	Price indexes of materials used in building, Melbourne	59
CONSTRUCTION	20	Building approvals by Major Statistical Region	62
	21	Building approvals by Local Government Area	65
	22	Value of building activity, by Major Statistical Region	67
	23	Engineering construction by type of activity	68
TOURISM	24	Tourist accommodation, by tourism region March quarter 2004	70
AGRICULTURE	25	Gross value of agricultural production	71
	26	Gross farm product	71
	27	Livestock slaughterings and meat production	72
	28	Other production	73
TRADE	29	Balance of international merchandise trade	75
	30	International merchandise trade by Commodity	76
	31	International merchandise trade by Major Trading Partners	77

ENVIRONMENT	32	Air quality	79
	33	Storage volumes in Victorian water storages by River Basin	80
	34	Recycling and hazardous waste disposal	81

CHAPTER 1

STATE COMPARISON

1

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: State comparison

	Period	Vic. as a proportion of Aust.	% change from the same period in the previous year					
			Vic.	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	Aust.
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Mar qtr 04	25.7	6.1	5.4	11.1	6.0	8.9	5.6
Population								
Total population	Mar qtr 04	24.7	1.2	0.7	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.2
Natural increase(a)	Mar qtr 04	..	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6
Net overseas migration(a)	Mar qtr 04	..	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6
Net interstate migration(a)	Mar qtr 04	..	—	-0.5	1.0	-0.2	—	..
Labour								
Number employed (trend)	Aug 04	24.9	2.4	0.8	4.2	0.3	2.0	2.1
Unemployment rate (trend)(b)	Aug 04	..	0.2	-0.3	-1.0	—	-1.2	-0.4
Participation rate (trend)(b)	Aug 04	..	0.6	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.9	0.1
Job vacancies (original)	Aug 04	26.3	14.6	12.1	15.2	8.6	67.4	17.3
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend)	May 04	..	2.7	4.1	6.1	-1.5	4.9	3.7
Wage cost index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Jun qtr 04	—	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.5
Prices(c)								
Consumer price index	Jun qtr 04	..	2.1	2.3	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.5
Price index of materials used in house building	Jun qtr 04	..	2.2	3.3	3.9	2.8	2.8	3.0
Price index of materials used in building other than house building	Jun qtr 04	..	4.1	3.6	4.7	3.7	5.0	4.0
Established house price index	Jun qtr 04	..	5.5	5.3	28.5	16.9	14.6	10.9
Building								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	Aug 04	25.5	-12.9	-12.4	-10.7	-1.5	7.5	-6.2
Value of residential building approved (trend)	Aug 04	27.9	-1.7	-11.0	6.7	7.6	6.8	-1.2
Total value of building approved (trend)	Aug 04	28.5	4.4	-9.3	7.6	-19.9	12.3	0.1
Value of building commenced (chain volume measure)	Mar 03	30.0	0.3	-1.6	26.2	-5.9	4.5	4.5
Value of building work done (seas. adj., chain volume measure)	Mar 03	29.6	6.0	0.1	21.6	16.7	-1.9	6.2
Consumer spending								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	Aug 04	25.6	-3.7	-5.1	11.3	-1.8	4.2	-0.2
Retail turnover (trend)	Aug 04	23.8	5.6	4.9	9.2	5.5	8.3	6.3
Takings from tourist accommodation	Jun qtr 03	17.4	8.0	12.4	10.8	7.3	6.3	10.2
International merchandise trade								
Imports	Aug 04	30.3	13.6	5.2	10.9	7.2	29.6	12.0
Exports	Aug 04	15.2	12.2	24.0	26.1	12.7	8.4	14.4

(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.

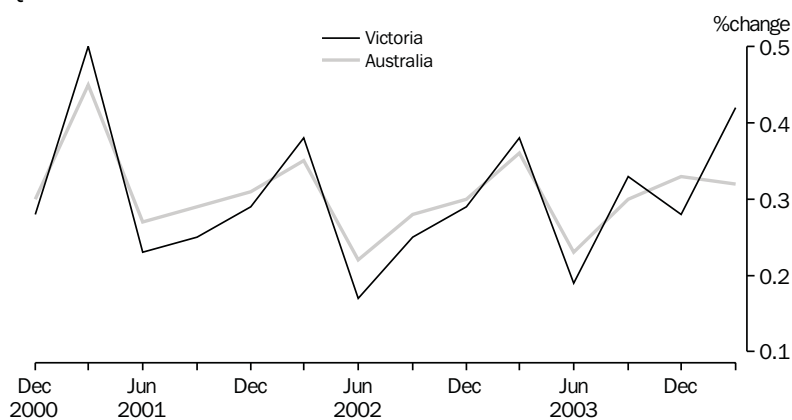
CHAPTER 2

POPULATION

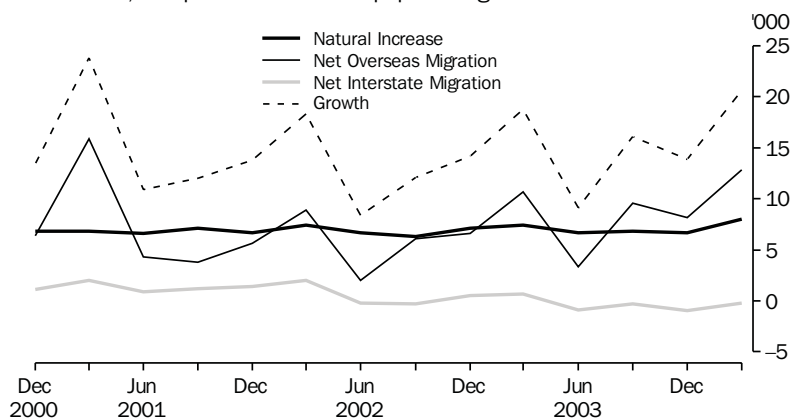
The graphs below display the quarterly growth in Victoria's estimated resident population (ERP), as well as the components of ERP. The ERP of Victoria is obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate movements.

In March quarter 2004 Victoria's population increased by 20,600 people or 0.4% compared to 0.3% for Australia. This represents the biggest quarterly increase for Victoria in the last two years. Contributing to this increase was net overseas migration (56.1%), natural increase (19.4%) and a lower net loss of people to interstate migration. Although net interstate migration declined by 80.0%, it still continues to be negative and has been negative for the last four quarters.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



POPULATION, Components of Victorian population growth



Period	Population at end of period			Components of population change				Change from previous 12 months	
	Males	Females	Persons	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	Total increase	Victoria	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1997-98	2 287.0	2 350.8	4 637.8	27.7	19.3	-0.3	40.6	0.88	1.05
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
2002									
March	2 389.3	2 459.5	4 848.9	7.4	8.9	2.0	18.3	1.15	1.22
June	2 393.6	2 463.7	4 857.2	6.7	2.0	-0.2	8.4	1.09	1.17
September	2 399.9	2 469.4	4 869.3	6.3	6.1	-0.3	12.1	1.09	1.16
December	2 406.7	2 476.8	4 883.5	7.1	6.6	0.5	14.2	1.10	1.16
2003									
March	2 417.5	2 484.8	4 902.3	7.4	10.7	0.7	18.8	1.10	1.17
June	2 422.1	2 489.4	4 911.4	6.7	3.3	-0.9	9.1	1.12	1.18
September	2 430.3	2 497.2	4 927.5	6.8	9.6	-0.3	16.1	1.19	1.20
December	2 436.8	2 504.6	4 941.4	6.7	8.2	-1.0	13.9	1.18	1.23
2004									
March	2 447.8	2 514.2	4 962.0	8.0	12.8	-0.2	20.6	1.22	1.18

(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 December quarter 2003 and March quarter 2004 are preliminary.

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

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0); ABS data available on request, Australian Demographic Statistics.

SPECIAL COMMENTARY - POPULATION AGEING

Population ageing is an issue of national interest, and based on current projections, Victoria will be affected by the ageing profile of Australia. In 2003, 12.5% of the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division (SD) was aged 65 or more and this figure is expected to reach 24.9% in 2046. The proportions are greater for the Balance of Victoria, where in 2003, 15.1% of the population was aged 65 or more and by 2046, 31.9% of the population is projected to be aged 65 or more.

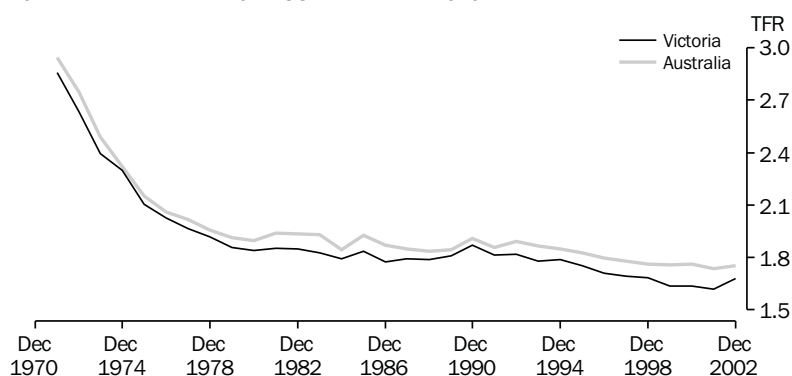
The population age profile is affected by fertility rates, life expectancy and migration patterns. In recent years there has been a decline in fertility rates and an increase in life expectancy.

FERTILITY

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (number of live births according to the age of the mother, per 1,000 female population of the same 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.

There has been an overall decrease in fertility rates for Australia from 2.9 live births per female in 1971 to 1.8 births in 2002 (see graph, below). Fertility rates for Victoria have been slightly lower than the national rates. Since 1976 the Victorian rates have been below the replacement level of 2.1 babies per female. From 1980, the rate has shown volatility and each year that exhibited an increase in the fertility rate has been followed by a decrease in the next year.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE FOR AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA

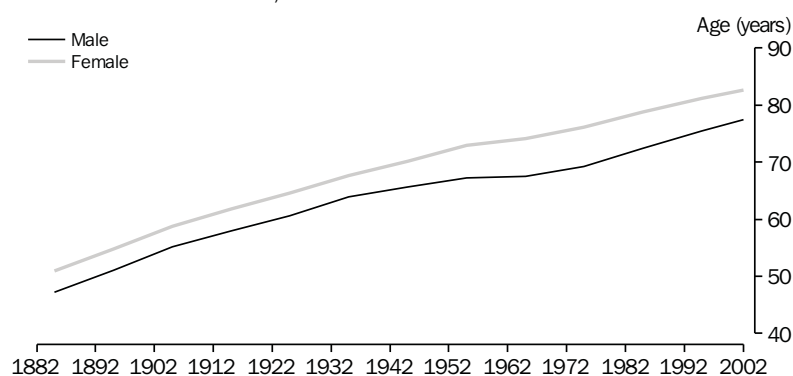


Source: *Births Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0)

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy has an impact on the age profile of a community and Australia has one of the highest life expectancies in the world. Over the period 1885 to 2002 (see graph, below) the life expectancy for males increased by 30.2 years and for females by 31.7 years. The rate of improvement in life expectancy was greater in the first half of the time period (before 1945) compared to the second half (after 1945). A baby boy born in Australia in the period 2000-2002 can expect to live to 77.4 years on average while a baby girl can expect to live 82.6 years.

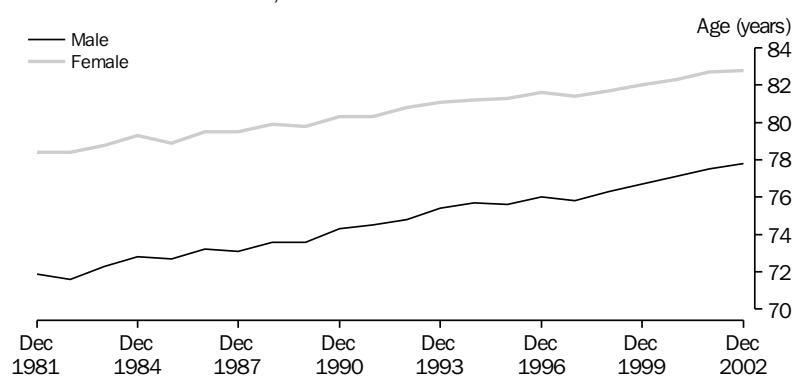
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, Australia



Source: Deaths Australia (cat. no. 3302.0).

The following graph shows the pattern of increase of life expectancy at birth for males and females in Victoria from 1981 to 2002. Over this period, life expectancy at birth for males increased by 5.9 years, from 71.9 to 77.8. Female life expectancy increased 4.4 years, from 78.4 to 82.8 over the same period. Both figures are slightly above the national life expectancy. In 1981 the difference between male and female life expectancy was 6.5 years but this difference has narrowed over the last two decades to 5.0 years in 2002. The difference at the national level is 5.2 years.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, Victoria

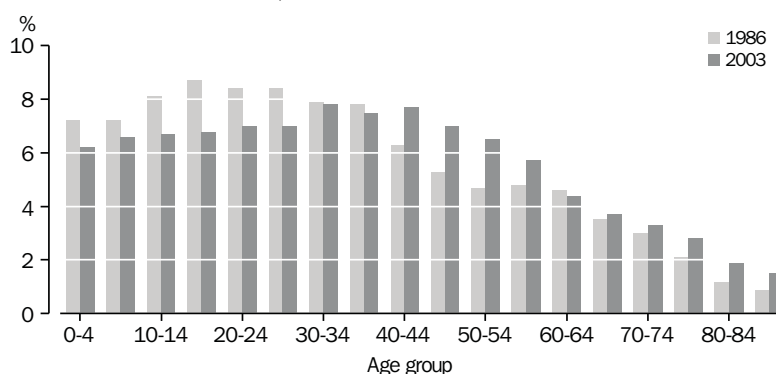


Source: Deaths Australia (cat. no. 3302.0).

POPULATION COMPOSITION

The age composition of Victorian population has changed in recent years. Each age group under 40 accounts for a smaller proportion of total population in 2003 than in 1986, compared with the older age groups, which each account for a greater proportion of total population in 2003 than in 1986 (except 60-64). Looking at broad stage of life, children (0-14) represented 22.5% of the population in 1986, compared with 19.5% in 2003. Mature adults (65 and over) accounted for 10.7% of the population in 1986 and 13.2% in 2003. The proportion of people of working age (15-64) has remained relatively stable over the period, representing 66.9% of the population in 1986 and 67.4% of the population in 2003. However we can divide this population into two groups and the story changes. The younger working age population (15-39) has declined from 41.2% of total population in 1986 to 36.1% in 2003. Over the same period the older working age population ("baby boomers", i.e., persons born between 1946 and 1965) increased from 25.7% to 31.3% of the total population.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, Victoria

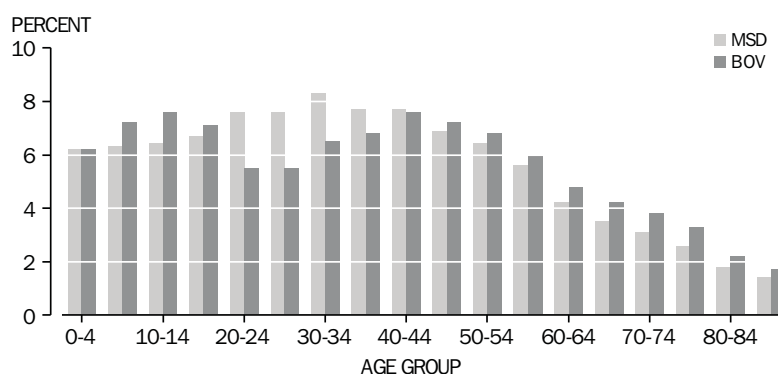


Source: Population by Age and Sex, Victoria - Electronic Delivery (cat. no.3235.2.55.001).

The graph below shows population by age group for Melbourne SD and Balance of Victoria. At 30 June 2003, 12.5% of the population in Melbourne SD was aged 65 years and above compared to 15.1% of the population in Balance of Victoria. At 30 June 1996 (not shown), 11.9% of population in Melbourne SD was aged 65 years and above compared with 14.0% of the Balance of Victoria population. Over eight years, the proportion of older aged persons in Melbourne SD increased by 0.6% compared to 1.1% in Balance of Victoria, reflecting that the population of Balance of Victoria is ageing faster.

The opposite trend has occurred for children, with the proportion of children declining in both regions. Although the proportion of children was higher in Balance of Victoria (21.0% at 30 June 2003) compared to Melbourne SD (18.9%), between 1996 and 2003 it declined faster than in Melbourne SD (2.0% and 1.0% respectively).

PERCENT OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUP FOR JUNE 2003

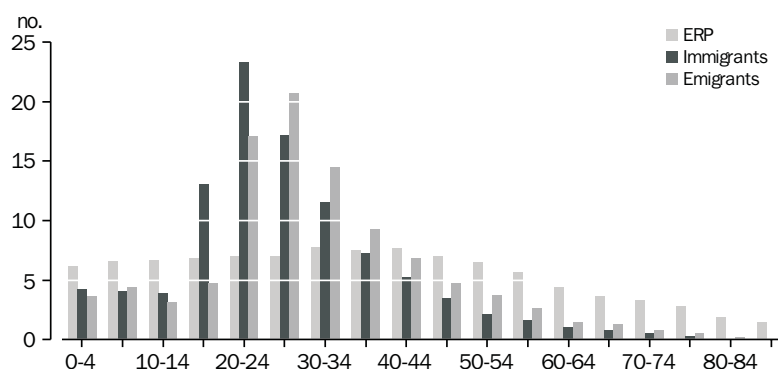


Source: Population by Age and Sex, Victoria - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 3235.2.55.001).

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

The international migrant population is distributed less evenly across age groups than the Victorian ERP and is concentrated in younger age groups. In 2003, around half of all immigrants were aged between 15 and 29 (a range of 15 years). Similarly, around half of emigrants were aged between 20 and 34. In contrast, the Victorian ERP is spread over a greater range, with around half being aged between 14 and 59 (a range of 45 years). While persons aged 65 and above accounted for 13.2% of the Victorian ERP, the same age group accounted for 1.8% of immigrants and 2.9% of emigrants.

VICTORIAN RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS, Proportion of populations—2003

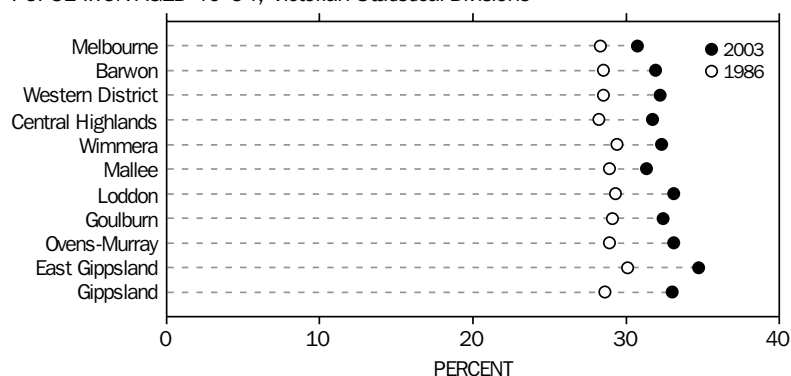


Source: Data available on request

POPULATION AGE BY REGION

The proportion of population aged between 40 and 64 (i.e., older working population) at 30 June 1986 and 2003 is presented by statistical division (SD) in the following graph. The percentages were consistently higher for all SDs in 2003, reflecting the baby boomers progression. East Gippsland experienced the biggest change in the proportion of population aged between 40 and 64, with an increase of 4.5%, followed by Gippsland (4.4%). Melbourne and Mallee recorded the lowest rate of change (2.4%) followed by Wimmera (3.0%).

POPULATION AGED 40-64, Victorian Statistical Divisions



Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Victoria - Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 3235.2.55.001).

In Victoria, the proportion of population aged 65 years and above varied among statistical divisions. In both 1996 and 2003 Melbourne recorded the lowest proportions of the population aged under 15 (19.9% in 1996 and 18.9% in 2003) and over 64 (11.9% in 1996 and 12.5% in 2003). In both periods, the greatest proportions of older adults were recorded in Wimmera, East Gippsland and Western Districts. In 2003, Wimmera contained the highest proportion of 18.7%. Apart from Melbourne, Ovens-Murray had the lowest proportion of older adults (13.9%).

Among local government areas the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and above at June 2003 was recorded in Queenscliffe (30.3%) followed by Yarriambiack (22.3%) and Bass Coast (22.3%). Queenscliffe and Bass Coast reported the highest proportions in 1996 also, with 28.4% and 22.4% respectively. Melton, Nillumbik and Wyndham experienced the lowest proportions of persons aged 65 years and over in both 1996 and 2003.

	Age 0–14		Age 15–39		Age 40–64		Age 65 and above	
	1996	2003	1996	2003	1996	2003	1996	2003
Local Government Area	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Melbourne (a)								
Banyule (C)	19.4	17.9	37.0	35.2	30.1	32.3	13.4	14.5
Bayside (C)	18.2	18.8	32.1	29.7	30.9	34.3	18.8	17.2
Boroondara (C)	17.0	17.3	37.3	35.9	29.5	32.1	16.2	14.8
Brimbank (C)	22.9	21.0	41.1	38.5	28.6	30.9	7.4	9.5
Cardinia (S)	26.2	24.5	37.0	35.1	27.7	30.9	9.0	9.5
Casey (C)	27.4	25.2	42.2	39.0	24.4	28.7	6.0	7.1
Darebin (C)	16.3	15.8	41.9	40.0	26.4	28.0	15.4	16.2
Frankston (C)	22.5	20.7	38.2	35.7	27.6	30.9	11.7	12.6
Glen Eira (C)	16.4	16.8	37.7	36.3	27.8	30.5	18.0	16.4
Greater Dandenong (C)	20.1	18.4	39.6	36.9	29.5	31.5	10.9	13.2
Hobsons Bay (C)	20.4	19.6	39.5	36.2	28.0	30.9	12.2	13.3
Hume (C)	26.6	24.9	42.0	38.7	25.8	29.0	5.6	7.3
Kingston (C)	18.4	17.5	37.2	35.4	29.6	31.8	14.8	15.3
Knox (C)	24.1	21.4	39.4	36.6	28.4	32.6	8.1	9.4
Manningham (C)	17.8	16.9	36.5	33.5	35.3	35.5	10.3	14.0
Maribyrnong (C)	17.4	16.4	42.3	41.8	25.1	27.7	15.1	14.1
Maroondah (C)	21.6	19.8	38.9	36.2	28.3	31.3	11.1	12.7
Melbourne (C)	9.1	7.6	58.8	64.2	22.3	20.7	9.8	7.5
Melton (S)	27.8	24.6	41.3	42.3	26.3	28.5	4.6	4.7
Monash (C)	15.8	15.1	38.5	36.6	32.4	32.4	13.3	15.9
Moonee Valley (C)	17.3	16.9	40.4	37.4	28.4	30.8	13.9	14.9
Moreland (C)	16.7	16.3	41.6	40.0	25.9	26.8	15.8	16.9
Mornington Peninsula (S)	21.4	19.3	31.7	29.7	28.5	32.4	18.3	18.6
Nillumbik (S)	26.1	23.5	38.3	34.6	30.3	35.6	5.3	6.3
Port Phillip (C)	10.2	10.2	50.3	50.2	26.4	28.4	13.1	11.2
Stonnington (C)	12.8	13.2	45.0	43.0	27.8	29.7	14.4	14.1
Whitehorse (C)	16.9	16.8	37.2	35.1	30.1	31.0	15.8	17.1
Whittlesea (C)	23.8	21.9	42.7	39.3	27.4	30.2	6.0	8.6
Wyndham (C)	27.1	24.4	43.0	40.0	24.5	29.1	5.4	6.5
Yarra (C)	12.8	11.4	53.3	52.3	24.2	26.4	9.7	9.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	24.7	22.0	37.4	34.9	29.4	33.6	8.5	9.5
Barwon								
Colac-Otway (S)	23.2	20.9	31.9	29.8	29.1	32.7	15.8	16.6
Golden Plains (S)	26.5	23.4	34.2	30.9	32.0	37.1	7.4	8.6
Greater Geelong (C)	20.8	19.4	36.3	33.9	28.2	31.1	14.7	15.6
Queenscliffe (B)	18.2	15.5	25.7	20.9	27.7	33.3	28.4	30.3
Surf Coast (S)	23.4	21.4	34.6	31.7	28.3	33.8	13.7	13.0
Western District								
Corangamite (S)	23.5	22.4	32.3	28.0	29.2	32.9	15.0	16.7
Glenelg (S)	23.5	22.2	34.3	29.7	28.3	33.0	13.9	15.1
Moyne (S)	24.4	22.3	31.6	28.8	30.1	34.2	13.9	14.6
Southern Grampians (S)	22.0	20.2	30.8	28.2	30.1	33.1	17.1	18.6
Warrnambool (C)	22.0	22.1	37.9	33.8	26.3	29.6	13.8	14.5
Central Highlands								
Ararat (RC)	21.3	19.4	30.6	27.0	32.3	35.5	15.8	18.1
Ballarat (C)	21.9	20.6	38.0	36.1	26.4	29.4	13.7	14.0
Hepburn (S)	22.8	19.5	29.7	27.3	31.7	36.9	15.8	16.3
Moorabool (S)	26.8	23.9	35.6	32.6	28.4	33.3	9.2	10.2
Pyrenees (S)	21.7	18.9	29.2	25.8	34.0	37.6	15.1	17.7

For footnotes see end of table.

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TREND OF AGEING POPULATION BY LGA 1996 — 2003 — *continued*

	Age 0–14		Age 15–39		Age 40–64		Age 65 and above	
	1996	2003	1996	2003	1996	2003	1996	2003
<i>Local Government Area</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wimmera								
Hindmarsh (S)	20.8	19.8	28.1	25.5	30.3	32.5	20.8	22.2
Horsham (RC)	22.7	20.8	34.5	31.2	27.9	31.3	14.9	16.6
Northern Grampians (S)	22.1	20.7	31.7	29.0	29.8	32.9	16.4	17.4
West Wimmera (S)	22.5	20.6	29.1	26.1	32.2	34.1	16.2	19.3
Yarriambiack (S)	21.4	20.4	28.6	24.8	29.3	32.5	20.7	22.3
Mallee								
Buloke (S)	21.5	19.6	28.8	24.0	31.2	35.0	18.4	21.3
Gannawarra (S)	22.7	20.8	30.0	26.4	30.7	33.7	16.6	19.1
Mildura (RC)	23.7	22.9	34.6	32.7	28.4	30.5	13.2	14.0
Swan Hill (RC)	24.8	23.1	33.2	31.4	28.1	30.7	13.9	14.7
Loddon								
Central Goldfields (S)	21.0	18.9	28.9	26.5	31.0	34.0	19.1	20.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	22.6	20.6	36.1	33.9	27.5	31.2	13.7	14.3
Loddon (S)	21.7	19.3	28.1	24.7	32.6	35.6	17.6	20.3
Macedon Ranges (S)	26.2	23.4	33.8	31.1	31.2	35.6	8.8	9.9
Mount Alexander (S)	21.9	19.4	29.5	26.3	31.4	36.0	17.2	18.3
Goulburn								
Benalla (RC)	23.4	20.6	30.5	27.4	30.1	34.3	16.1	17.8
Campaspe (S)	23.2	21.8	32.3	29.8	29.7	32.4	14.8	16.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	23.7	22.3	36.4	34.4	27.9	30.6	12.0	12.7
Mansfield (S)	22.5	20.1	30.9	28.0	31.4	35.9	15.1	16.0
Mitchell (S)	26.9	24.4	37.7	35.2	26.9	30.9	8.5	9.5
Moirā (S)	22.8	21.4	30.9	28.0	29.9	32.2	16.4	18.3
Murrindindi (S)	23.5	20.1	31.4	28.5	30.8	36.6	14.3	14.8
Strathbogrie (S)	20.7	17.6	27.0	23.8	33.1	37.3	19.2	21.3
Ovens-Murray								
Alpine (S)	21.8	19.9	31.1	26.6	31.8	36.5	15.4	17.0
Indigo (S)	24.8	21.7	30.6	27.3	31.4	36.4	13.2	14.6
Towong (S)	22.5	19.8	28.6	24.5	32.5	37.4	16.4	18.3
Wangarratta (RC)	22.6	20.5	33.2	30.0	29.3	33.0	15.0	16.5
Wodonga (RC)	24.9	22.9	41.0	37.7	25.5	29.7	8.6	9.7
East Gippsland								
East Gippsland (S)	22.3	18.9	29.5	26.0	31.4	35.5	16.8	19.6
Wellington (S)	24.9	21.0	33.5	30.6	28.9	33.9	12.7	14.5
Gippsland(a)								
Bass Coast (S)	19.7	18.0	27.3	26.2	30.6	33.6	22.4	22.3
Baw Baw (S)	24.9	22.2	34.2	30.5	28.5	33.5	12.4	13.9
Latrobe (S)	24.4	21.8	36.9	33.3	27.4	31.8	11.3	13.1
South Gippsland (S)	24.0	20.6	31.0	28.2	30.5	34.8	14.6	16.4
Unincorporated Vic	23.7	12.3	48.6	47.4	21.2	31.4	6.5	9.0
Victoria	20.8	19.5	30.4	28.6	36.4	38.7	12.5	13.2

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

Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Victoria, (cat. no. 3235.2.55.001), Electronic Delivery*

Local Government Area	Estimated resident population at 30 June 2003	Payment type							Total as a % of estimated resident population
		Aged pension	Disability support pension	Newstart allowance	Parenting payment single	Youth allowance	Other	Total	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Melbourne (a)									
Banyule (C)	118 147	11 267	3 119	2 047	1 960	2 237	2 823	23 453	19.9
Bayside (C)	89 328	7 694	1 503	1 124	858	1 149	1 370	13 698	15.3
Boroondara (C)	157 884	11 275	2 643	1 970	922	2 546	2 270	21 626	13.7
Brimbank (C)	172 991	15 010	7 415	7 517	4 945	5 155	8 660	48 703	28.2
Cardinia (S)	51 289	3 407	1 077	819	1 156	738	1 324	8 521	16.6
Casey (C)	201 910	11 404	5 034	3 860	4 838	3 593	5 804	34 532	17.1
Darebin (C)	127 319	17 208	6 379	5 163	2 620	3 268	5 050	39 688	31.2
Frankston (C)	117 077	11 019	3 781	3 272	3 651	2 229	3 291	27 244	23.3
Glen Eira (C)	122 768	12 768	2 994	2 545	1 317	2 054	2 784	24 462	19.9
Greater Dandenong (C)	127 378	14 300	5 974	5 660	3 507	4 249	7 072	40 762	32.0
Hobsons Bay (C)	83 856	9 082	2 874	2 354	1 722	1 570	2 863	20 464	24.4
Hume (C)	144 311	9 161	5 770	4 769	3 893	3 679	6 593	33 865	23.5
Kingston (C)	135 994	14 562	3 870	2 899	2 215	2 452	3 618	29 616	21.8
Knox (C)	150 154	10 894	3 006	2 578	2 712	2 596	3 660	25 446	16.9
Manningham (C)	114 196	10 520	1 936	1 549	1 015	1 841	2 993	19 854	17.4
Maribymong (C)	61 862	7 153	2 956	3 458	1 726	1 847	2 483	19 623	31.7
Maroondah (C)	100 799	9 984	2 680	1 842	1 965	1 622	2 274	20 368	20.2
Melbourne (C)	58 030	2 392	1 388	2 066	690	1 810	988	9 335	16.1
Melton (S)	65 505	2 796	2 002	1 590	1 833	1 313	2 162	11 695	17.9
Monash (C)	161 838	17 315	3 741	2 635	1 650	3 025	4 429	32 793	20.3
Moonee Valley (C)	109 565	12 631	3 261	2 957	1 562	2 338	3 119	25 868	23.6
Moreland (C)	135 759	19 735	6 109	5 300	2 440	3 808	5 410	42 802	31.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	137 464	17 331	3 764	2 701	3 022	1 898	3 963	32 679	23.8
Nillumbik (S)	60 584	2 745	760	566	719	912	980	6 682	11.0
Port Phillip (C)	82 329	6 046	3 056	3 306	836	1 399	1 569	16 211	19.7
Stonnington (C)	90 195	6 283	1 858	1 935	575	1 561	1 327	13 539	15.0
Whitehorse (C)	145 452	16 440	3 283	2 378	1 645	2 574	3 536	29 857	20.5
Whittlesea (C)	123 395	9 675	5 314	3 295	2 644	2 975	5 125	29 028	23.5
Wyndham (C)	99 610	5 240	2 430	2 051	2 450	1 778	2 754	16 703	16.8
Yarra (C)	69 534	5 258	2 826	3 652	1 228	2 223	1 984	17 171	24.7
Yarra Ranges (S)	143 634	10 229	3 631	2 698	n.a.	n.a.	3 624	25 591	17.8
Barwon									
Colac-Otway (S)	21 316	2 536	920	463	447	402	755	5 523	25.9
Golden Plains (S)	15 766	975	461	378	218	260	592	2 883	18.3
Greater Geelong (C)	200 063	24 367	7 345	5 824	4 852	4 433	7 243	54 064	27.0
Queenscliffe (B)	3 226	553	81	56	36	36	103	866	26.8
Surf Coast (S)	22 098	1 712	422	439	343	352	554	3 822	17.3
Western District									
Corangamite (S)	17 306	1 762	554	286	279	244	487	3 611	20.9
Glenelg (S)	20 168	2 258	767	651	479	385	694	5 234	26.0
Moyne (S)	15 805	1 507	532	293	287	317	517	3 454	21.9
Southern Grampians (S)	16 954	2 071	599	378	295	395	578	4 317	25.5
Warrnambool (C)	30 353	3 287	1 144	776	743	826	960	7 736	25.5
Central Highlands									
Ararat (RC)	11 632	1 395	546	309	247	202	445	3 145	27.0
Ballarat (C)	85 954	9 351	3 655	2 727	2 363	2 728	2 913	23 737	27.6
Hepburn (S)	14 583	1 835	724	517	364	310	655	4 405	30.2
Moorabool (S)	25 767	1 836	791	548	594	413	782	4 964	19.3
Pyrenees (S)	6 547	799	317	240	127	149	314	1 946	29.7

For footnotes see end of table.

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Local Government Area	Estimated resident population at 30 June 2003 no.	Aged pension no.	Disability support pension no.	Newstart allowance no.	Parenting payment single no.	Youth allowance no.	Other no.	Payment type	
								Total no.	Total as a % of estimated resident population
Wimmera									
Hindmarsh (S)	6 469	949	237	128	109	102	186	1 711	26.4
Horsham (RC)	18 692	2 222	657	458	374	363	521	4 595	24.6
Northern Grampians (S)	12 846	1 832	690	362	289	246	503	3 922	30.5
West Wimmera (S)	4 792	622	137	83	58	72	144	1 116	23.3
Yarriambiack (S)	8 117	1 140	324	176	118	151	297	2 206	27.2
Mallee									
Buloke (S)	7 141	987	267	138	94	166	290	1 944	27.2
Gannawarra (S)	11 887	1 683	447	238	191	212	449	3 220	27.1
Mildura (RC)	50 680	5 112	2 048	1 934	1 379	1 113	1 888	13 475	26.6
Swan Hill (RC)	21 415	2 122	839	642	496	440	779	5 317	24.8
Loddon									
Central Goldfields (S)	13 069	2 219	829	605	390	322	805	5 170	39.6
Greater Bendigo (C)	93 072	10 172	3 894	2 787	2 581	2 855	3 513	25 801	27.7
Loddon (S)	8 486	1 139	389	265	183	191	472	2 637	31.1
Macedon Ranges (S)	38 954	2 554	865	582	647	517	994	6 159	15.8
Mount Alexander (S)	17 273	2 436	751	630	486	399	790	5 492	31.8
Goulburn									
Benalla (RC)	14 066	1 756	526	404	371	329	498	3 884	27.6
Campaspe (S)	36 926	4 231	1 459	864	805	800	1 733	9 893	26.8
Greater Shepparton (C)	59 588	5 717	2 478	1 960	1 616	1 371	2 271	15 412	25.9
Mansfield (S)	6 815	766	201	204	117	119	254	1 661	24.4
Mitchell (S)	30 540	2 177	907	769	733	532	868	5 984	19.6
Moira (S)	27 136	3 519	997	733	548	452	1 007	7 256	26.7
Murrindindi (S)	13 829	1 555	497	383	317	227	511	3 490	25.2
Strathbogie (S)	9 644	1 326	362	262	198	177	395	2 720	28.2
Ovens-Murray									
Alpine (S)	13 105	1 616	387	364	264	202	460	3 293	25.1
Indigo (S)	14 977	1 494	449	318	252	251	435	3 200	21.4
Towong (S)	6 210	705	194	102	91	96	197	1 385	22.3
Wangarratta (RC)	26 657	3 217	912	739	589	605	855	6 917	25.9
Wodonga (RC)	33 799	2 752	1 233	797	942	855	1 040	7 619	22.5
East Gippsland									
East Gippsland (S)	40 066	5 857	1 878	1 295	1 016	852	1 829	12 727	31.8
Wellington (S)	41 183	4 485	1 712	1 145	944	907	1 493	10 687	25.9
Gippsland(a)									
Bass Coast (S)	27 645	4 238	1 063	717	636	434	1 026	8 115	29.4
Baw Baw (S)	37 238	3 805	1 230	624	n.a.	n.a.	1 114	8 256	22.2
Latrobe (S)	70 200	7 545	3 633	2 667	2 238	1 726	2 967	20 776	29.6
South Gippsland (S)	26 643	2 918	918	531	466	524	942	6 299	23.6
Unincorporated Vic	456	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—
Unknown Vic	—	114	86	44	44	82	53	423	—
Victoria	4917 311	472 069	158 795	128 396	97 439	102 609	155 077	1114 386	22.7

(a) Preliminary estimated resident population and income support customers are based on ASGC 2003. n.a. confidentialized data due to small numbers as a result LGA totals do not sum to state total.

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

Source: Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services (DFaCS)

CHAPTER 3

CRIME

5

RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES, BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA — 2003–2004

Local Government Area	Offences against the person		Offences against property		Drug offences		Other offences		All offences	
	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population
Melbourne (c)										
Banyule (C)	715	605	5 645	4 778	150	127	706	598	7 216	6 108
Bayside (C)	268	300	4 134	4 628	124	139	274	307	4 800	5 373
Boroondara (C)	536	339	7 720	4 890	132	84	460	291	8 848	5 604
Brimbank (C)	908	525	11 350	6 561	706	408	1 027	594	13 991	8 088
Cardinia (S)	295	575	2 102	4 098	75	146	268	523	2 740	5 342
Casey (C)	1 141	565	8 903	4 409	277	137	864	428	11 185	5 540
Darebin (C)	891	700	10 598	8 324	366	287	806	633	12 661	9 944
Frankston (C)	1 192	1 018	8 931	7 628	439	375	1 255	1 072	11 817	10 093
Glen Eira (C)	445	362	6 840	5 571	147	120	486	396	7 918	6 449
Greater Dandenong (C)	1 337	1 050	9 709	7 622	672	528	1 428	1 121	13 146	10 320
Hobsons Bay (C)	554	661	5 014	5 979	293	349	541	645	6 402	7 634
Hume (C)	950	658	8 699	6 028	442	306	994	689	11 085	7 681
Kingston (C)	784	576	8 402	6 178	279	205	817	601	10 282	7 560
Knox (C)	894	595	6 868	4 574	231	154	715	476	8 708	5 799
Manningham (C)	288	252	3 157	2 765	135	118	258	226	3 838	3 361
Maribymong (C)	626	1 012	7 496	12 117	938	1 516	690	1 115	9 750	15 761
Maroondah (C)	639	634	5 616	5 571	203	201	920	913	7 378	7 319
Melbourne (C)	2 328	4 012	26 286	45 296	1 552	2 674	2 968	5 115	33 134	57 097
Melton (S)	396	605	3 236	4 940	138	211	322	492	4 092	6 247
Monash (C)	741	458	8 135	5 027	234	145	547	338	9 657	5 967
Moonee Valley (C)	697	636	7 273	6 638	306	279	661	603	8 937	8 157
Moreland (C)	985	726	8 990	6 622	306	225	637	469	10 918	8 042
Mornington Peninsula (S)	927	674	6 603	4 803	228	166	789	574	8 547	6 217
Nillumbik (S)	159	262	1 631	2 692	45	74	178	294	2 013	3 323
Port Phillip (C)	803	975	9 994	12 139	570	692	938	1 139	12 305	14 946
Stonnington (C)	835	926	10 122	11 222	267	296	591	655	11 815	13 099
Whitehorse (C)	759	522	7 118	4 894	182	125	578	397	8 637	5 938
Whittlesea (C)	616	499	6 225	5 045	283	229	691	560	7 815	6 333
Wyndham (C)	592	594	5 962	5 985	222	223	516	518	7 292	7 320
Yarra (C)	846	1 217	11 535	16 589	779	1 120	843	1 212	14 003	20 138
Yarra Ranges (S)	698	486	5 840	4 066	189	132	877	611	7 604	5 294
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	147	690	781	3 664	78	366	243	1 140	1 249	5 859
Golden Plains (S)	19	121	291	1 846	33	209	32	203	375	2 379
Greater Geelong (C)	1 215	607	11 718	5 857	225	112	1 095	547	14 253	7 124
Queenscliffe (B)	16	496	95	2 945	0	0	2	62	113	3 503
Surf Coast (S)	106	480	985	4 457	33	149	106	480	1 230	5 566
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	71	410	407	2 352	31	179	79	456	588	3 398
Glenelg (S)	138	684	1 118	5 543	39	193	253	1 254	1 548	7 676
Moyne (S)	69	437	449	2 841	12	76	69	437	599	3 790
Southern Grampians (S)	132	779	621	3 663	24	142	171	1 009	948	5 592
Warrnambool (C)	295	972	1 567	5 162	103	339	383	1 262	2 348	7 735
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	97	834	447	3 843	74	636	148	1 272	766	6 585
Ballarat (C)	839	976	6 514	7 578	137	159	694	807	8 184	9 521
Hepburn (S)	48	329	406	2 784	14	96	30	206	498	3 415
Moorabool (S)	226	877	910	3 532	107	415	221	858	1 464	5 682
Pyrenees (S)	67	1 023	198	3 024	10	153	39	596	314	4 796

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

Local Government Area	Offences against the person		Offences against property		Drug offences		Other offences		All offences	
	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population	no.	Rate per 100,000 population
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	31	479	130	2 010	15	232	44	680	220	3 401
Horsham (RC)	210	1 123	887	4 745	75	401	307	1 642	1 479	7 912
Northern Grampians (S)	150	1 168	611	4 756	40	311	145	1 129	946	7 364
West Wimmera (S)	9	188	45	939	4	83	10	209	68	1 419
Yarriambiack (S)	44	542	294	3 622	9	111	60	739	407	5 014
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	36	504	513	7 184	8	112	66	924	623	8 724
Gannawarra (S)	73	614	361	3 037	38	320	81	681	553	4 652
Mildura (RC)	479	945	3 551	7 007	253	499	498	983	4 781	9 434
Swan Hill (RC)	241	1 125	1 057	4 936	139	649	399	1 863	1 836	8 573
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	116	888	484	3 703	60	459	164	1 255	824	6 305
Greater Bendigo (C)	639	687	4 606	4 949	418	449	900	967	6 563	7 051
Loddon (S)	32	377	274	3 229	8	94	58	683	372	4 384
Macedon Ranges (S)	191	490	1 187	3 047	90	231	145	372	1 613	4 141
Mount Alexander (S)	90	521	539	3 121	56	324	148	857	833	4 823
Goulburn										
Benalla (RC)	133	946	644	4 578	35	249	206	1 465	1 018	7 237
Campaspe (S)	232	628	1 614	4 371	86	233	324	877	2 256	6 109
Greater Shepparton (C)	627	1 052	4 180	7 015	191	321	706	1 185	5 704	9 572
Mansfield (S)	43	631	327	4 798	19	279	56	279	445	5 987
Mitchell (S)	236	773	1 416	4 637	103	337	383	1 254	2 138	7 001
Moirā (S)	168	619	1 235	4 551	65	240	167	615	1 635	6 025
Murrindindi (S)	120	868	442	3 196	30	217	104	752	696	5 033
Strathbogie (S)	43	446	292	3 028	26	270	39	404	400	4 148
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	73	557	463	3 533	9	69	93	710	638	4 868
Indigo (S)	75	501	319	2 130	26	174	79	527	499	3 332
Towong (S)	28	451	190	3 060	12	193	29	467	259	4 171
Wangarratta (RC)	257	964	1 177	4 415	98	368	382	1 433	1 914	7 180
Wodonga (RC)	296	876	1 631	4 825	141	417	362	1 071	2 430	7 189
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	534	1 333	2 033	5 074	191	477	689	1 720	3 447	8 603
Wellington (S)	432	1 049	1 785	4 334	164	398	464	1 127	2 845	6 908
Gippsland(a)										
Bass Coast (S)	269	973	1 461	5 285	75	271	306	1 107	2 111	7 636
Baw Baw (S)	250	671	1 431	3 843	80	215	305	819	2 066	5 548
Latrobe (S)	1 266	1 803	5 143	7 326	391	557	1 671	2 380	8 471	12 067
South Gippsland (S)	159	597	983	3 690	59	221	253	950	1 454	5 457
Victoria(d)	34 919	706	308 164	62 228	14 845	300	36 894	746	394 822	7 979

(a) Rates were calculated using estimated resident population figures as at 30 June 2003 (cat. no. 3218.0).

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

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

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

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

The Victorian labour force increased by 85,600 people (3.5%) over the twelve months to August 2004. At the same time, the number of employed people increased by 67,600 (2.9%) and the number of unemployed people increased by 17,700 (17.7%).

In the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR), the labour force grew by 77,900 persons or 4.3% between August 2003 and August 2004. Over this period, the proportion of full-time employed persons grew from 67.4% to 68.1% of the labour force and the proportion of part-time employed fell from 27.1% to 26.4%. The number of unemployed people grew by 2,300 or 2.3%, however the actual unemployment rate fell from 5.5% to 5.4%. The labour force participation rate grew by 1.7%.

Outside the Melbourne MSR, the Goulburn-Ovens-Murray and All Gippsland regions displayed the biggest increases in employment for the period August 2003 to August 2004. During this period, the labour force grew by 21,600 persons (16.4%) in Goulburn-Ovens-Murray and by 6,400 persons (5.4%) in All Gippsland region. In Goulburn-Ovens Murray, full-time employment grew by 17.8% and part-time employment by 18.0% for the region and the unemployment rate fell from 4.4% to 3.2%. The participation rate also grew by 8.3%. In All Gippsland, full-time employment grew by 15.4% however part-time employment fell by 14.2% for the region. The unemployment rate for All Gippsland rose by 1.1% over the 12 months and the participation rate rose by 2.3%.

Barwon-Western District and Central-Highlands-Wimmera regions displayed a significant decline in the size of the labour force for the period August 2003 to August 2004. The labour force decreased by 11,500 persons (6.5%) in Barwon-Western district and by 5,300 persons (5.7%) in Central-Highlands-Wimmera. In Barwon-Western district, full-time employment fell by 9.3% and part-time employment fell by 12.6%. The unemployment rate rose by 4.0% and the participation rate fell by 4.9% over the 12 month period. In Central-Highlands-Wimmera, full-time employment fell by 15.5% whereas part-time employment fell by 1.1%. The unemployment rate for the region rose 5.0% and the participation rate fell by 4.2% over the period.

Loddon-Mallee statistical region also showed a decline in the labour force for the 12 months to August 2004. The labour force decreased by 3,500 persons (2.7%) over this period and full-time employment fell by 5.3%. Part-time employment fell by 8.9% and the unemployment rate rose 3.7% for the region. The participation rate fell 2.7%

Month	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
June	1 208.4	510.5	1 718.8	110.7	1 829.5	6.1	63.6
July	1 239.3	487.6	1 726.9	98.7	1 825.6	5.4	63.3
August	1 217.8	490.1	1 707.9	99.8	1 807.7	5.5	62.6
September	1 245.7	506.8	1 752.5	104.0	1 856.5	5.6	64.3
October	1 254.2	484.2	1 738.4	96.9	1 835.3	5.3	63.4
November	1 258.4	484.8	1 743.1	90.0	1 833.1	4.9	63.3
December	1 293.1	483.3	1 776.4	105.2	1 881.6	5.6	64.8
2004							
January	1 286.6	452.9	1 739.5	107.9	1 847.4	5.8	63.6
February	1 306.5	455.9	1 762.4	116.3	1 878.7	6.2	64.6
March	1 277.0	496.4	1 773.4	107.7	1 881.1	5.7	64.6
April	1 278.5	484.4	1 762.9	107.3	1 870.2	5.7	64.1
May	1 286.3	491.5	1 777.8	91.3	1 869.1	4.9	64.0
June	1 285.7	489.7	1 775.4	92.2	1 867.6	4.9	63.9
July	1 289.5	501.5	1 791.0	93.2	1 884.2	4.9	64.3
August	1 285.0	498.6	1 783.5	102.1	1 885.6	5.4	64.3
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
June	117.0	51.7	168.7	9.2	177.9	5.2	61.6
July	110.2	51.5	161.8	11.9	173.6	6.8	60.1
August	114.7	54.7	169.5	7.3	176.7	4.1	61.1
September	113.5	53.3	166.7	8.0	174.7	4.6	60.3
October	109.2	48.3	157.5	9.9	167.4	5.9	57.7
November	106.8	47.7	154.6	7.4	162.0	4.6	55.7
December	105.3	53.4	158.7	7.4	166.0	4.4	57.1
2004							
January	104.4	50.2	154.6	9.6	164.1	5.8	56.3
February	105.8	44.3	150.2	14.9	165.1	9.0	56.6
March	106.5	49.8	156.2	11.5	167.8	6.9	57.4
April	104.9	51.7	156.6	14.5	171.0	8.5	58.5
May	105.3	49.3	154.7	14.0	168.7	8.3	57.6
June	110.6	51.7	162.3	14.9	177.2	8.4	60.4
July	105.4	49.9	155.3	13.7	169.0	8.1	57.5
August	104.0	47.8	151.8	13.4	165.2	8.1	56.2
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
June	59.1	30.0	89.1	5.3	94.4	5.6	60.7
July	60.5	29.1	89.6	5.1	94.7	5.3	60.8
August	57.9	28.5	86.4	6.3	92.7	6.8	59.4
September	60.8	29.3	90.1	5.9	95.9	6.1	61.4
October	62.3	30.7	93.1	7.2	100.2	7.1	64.1
November	60.7	31.6	92.3	6.1	98.3	6.2	62.8
December	62.8	31.4	94.2	6.3	100.5	6.3	64.1
2004							
January	64.4	27.2	91.6	8.5	100.0	8.5	63.7
February	58.6	27.9	86.5	6.2	92.7	6.7	58.9
March	58.4	29.4	87.9	4.4	92.3	4.8	58.6
April	59.3	31.6	91.0	5.6	96.6	5.8	61.3
May	56.7	27.6	84.3	6.4	90.7	7.1	57.5
June	53.7	30.5	84.2	7.2	91.4	7.9	57.9
July	51.0	28.0	79.0	8.3	87.3	9.5	55.2
August	48.9	28.2	77.1	10.4	87.4	11.8	55.2

For footnotes see end of table.

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Month	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
June	88.9	38.5	127.4	8.0	135.3	5.9	65.5
July	87.3	38.0	125.3	5.1	130.4	3.9	63.0
August	84.4	39.3	123.7	6.9	130.5	5.2	63.0
September	86.3	39.5	125.9	7.5	133.4	5.6	64.3
October	83.3	38.5	121.8	8.5	130.3	6.5	62.7
November	82.3	38.1	120.4	6.0	126.3	4.7	60.7
December	83.2	37.4	120.6	7.9	128.6	6.2	61.7
2004							
January	76.2	37.6	113.8	8.2	122.0	6.7	58.4
February	77.9	36.7	114.6	9.9	124.5	8.0	59.5
March	78.8	38.1	116.9	7.9	124.8	6.3	59.6
April	76.6	36.2	112.8	8.1	120.8	6.7	57.6
May	78.0	34.6	112.6	9.8	122.4	8.0	58.3
June	76.3	35.7	112.1	9.3	121.3	7.6	57.7
July	80.5	37.9	118.4	8.3	126.7	6.5	60.2
August	79.9	35.8	115.7	11.3	127.0	8.9	60.3
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
June	87.3	41.1	128.4	4.4	132.8	3.3	58.3
July	92.5	37.9	130.4	7.5	137.9	5.4	60.4
August	87.3	38.8	126.1	5.8	131.9	4.4	57.7
September	97.7	41.0	138.7	4.8	143.5	3.3	62.7
October	96.6	43.2	139.9	5.2	145.1	3.6	63.3
November	94.5	45.5	140.0	5.9	145.9	4.1	63.6
December	98.1	42.3	140.4	8.1	148.5	5.4	64.6
2004							
January	96.6	46.1	142.7	7.8	150.5	5.2	65.4
February	102.6	46.1	148.7	6.2	154.9	4.0	67.2
March	106.0	46.8	152.8	4.7	157.5	3.0	68.2
April	103.4	44.0	147.4	6.9	154.3	4.5	66.7
May	108.5	40.9	149.4	6.1	155.4	3.9	67.1
June	104.7	45.0	149.7	6.8	156.4	4.3	67.5
July	106.4	39.8	146.1	4.3	150.4	2.8	64.8
August	102.8	45.8	148.6	4.8	153.5	3.2	66.0

For footnotes see end of table.

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Month	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2003							
June	69.7	43.2	112.8	6.2	119.1	5.2	61.5
July	71.1	40.3	111.4	6.0	117.4	5.1	60.5
August	68.0	40.8	108.9	9.0	117.9	7.6	60.7
September	71.6	39.5	111.1	9.6	120.8	8.0	62.1
October	68.8	42.4	111.3	6.3	117.6	5.4	60.4
November	70.5	42.8	113.3	5.9	119.2	4.9	61.1
December	71.4	39.6	111.0	8.2	119.2	6.9	61.0
2004							
January	73.8	37.5	111.3	8.3	119.6	7.0	61.2
February	69.3	44.3	113.6	9.9	123.5	8.0	63.1
March	71.9	41.8	113.6	8.2	121.9	6.7	62.1
April	75.1	40.7	115.8	7.7	123.5	6.2	62.9
May	71.4	39.0	110.4	9.4	119.8	7.8	60.9
June	75.2	37.0	112.2	7.8	120.0	6.5	61.0
July	78.6	37.4	116.0	9.0	125.1	7.2	63.5
August	78.5	35.0	113.4	10.8	124.3	8.7	63.0

(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).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES, BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The data in table 7 is provided by the Australian Government Department of Employment and Workplace Relations. They are synthetic estimates of the unemployment rate by LGA based on ABS and Centrelink unemployment numbers and labour force data from the 2001 Census.

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

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

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

(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.

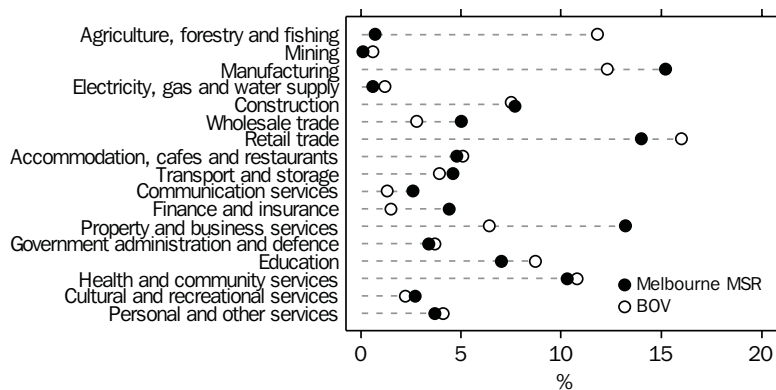
(c) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

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

EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY INDUSTRY

In the Melbourne MSR, the largest industries in terms of the percentage contribution to total employment in August 2004, were Manufacturing (15.2%), Retail Trade (14.0%), and Property and Business Services (13.2%). For the Balance of Victoria, Retail Trade (16.0%), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (11.8%) and Health and Community Services (10.8%) were the largest contributing industries.

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



	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Industry division</i>	'000	'000	'000
Melbourne(b)			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.2	4.4	11.6
Mining	1.6	0.3	1.9
Manufacturing	194.4	77.4	271.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.5	2.6	10.1
Construction	121.7	16.1	137.8
Wholesale trade	59.5	29.6	89.1
Retail trade	120.8	128.9	249.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	37.7	47.2	84.9
Transport and storage	60.1	21.6	81.7
Communication services	31.8	14.7	46.5
Finance and insurance	41.7	37.4	79.2
Property and business services	139.5	96.5	236.0
Government administration and defence	25.1	35.8	60.9
Education	37.4	87.2	124.5
Health and community services	33.8	149.9	183.7
Cultural and recreational services	25.1	22.4	47.5
Personal and other services	35.0	31.5	66.5
Balance of Victoria			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50.8	20.5	71.3
Mining	3.3	0.4	3.6
Manufacturing	55.8	18.9	74.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.2	1.3	7.4
Construction	41.3	4.4	45.7
Wholesale trade	13.9	3.1	17.0
Retail trade	48.2	48.9	97.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	11.3	19.9	31.2
Transport and storage	20.2	3.6	23.8
Communication services	5.1	3.0	8.1
Finance and insurance	5.3	3.9	9.3
Property and business services	21.8	17.2	39.0
Government administration and defence	11.3	11.0	22.3
Education	16.5	36.4	52.9
Health and community services	11.4	53.8	65.3
Cultural and recreational services	5.6	7.5	13.1
Personal and other services	12.0	12.8	24.8

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

<i>Industry division</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000
Victoria			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	58.0	24.9	82.9
Mining	4.9	0.6	5.5
Manufacturing	250.2	96.3	346.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	13.6	3.9	17.5
Construction	163.0	20.5	183.5
Wholesale trade	73.4	32.7	106.1
Retail trade	169.0	177.8	346.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	49.0	67.2	116.1
Transport and storage	80.3	25.2	105.5
Communication services	36.9	17.7	54.6
Finance and insurance	47.0	41.4	88.4
Property and business services	161.3	113.8	275.1
Government administration and defence	36.4	46.9	83.2
Education	53.8	123.6	177.4
Health and community services	45.2	203.7	248.9
Cultural and recreational services	30.8	29.9	60.7
Personal and other services	47.0	44.2	91.3

(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.

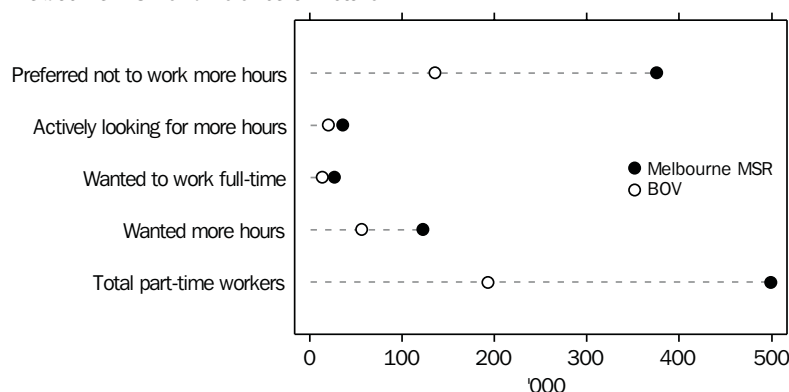
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS, BY SEX — MELBOURNE

In August 2004, there was an estimated total of 498,600 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. The majority of these part-time workers (75.4%) preferred not to work more hours. This response was more common amongst females (79.9%) than males (63.9%). Females account for the majority of all part-time workers (71.4%).

For the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in August 2004 was 192,600. As with Melbourne MSR, the majority of these part-time workers (75.4%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females (73.9%) than males (62.0%).

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



Month	Preferred to work more hours					Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours
	Preferred not to work more hours	Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours	Wanted to work full-time	All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours	Total part-time workers	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2003						
May	101.4	16.9	12.1	41.1	142.6	28.8
August	94.5	16.5	12.9	43.5	138.0	31.5
November	91.2	19.1	14.6	54.8	146.0	37.5
2004						
February	88.3	19.4	11.9	43.7	132.0	33.1
May	105.3	20.0	14.9	42.8	148.1	28.9
August	91.0	18.8	14.7	51.5	142.5	36.1
FEMALES						
2003						
May	281.3	28.8	19.9	73.5	354.8	20.7
August	284.1	22.4	14.8	68.0	352.1	19.3
November	262.7	21.9	12.0	76.1	338.8	22.5
2004						
February	248.8	29.8	16.7	75.0	323.9	23.2
May	274.7	24.5	14.8	68.7	343.4	20.0
August	284.6	17.3	11.8	71.4	356.0	20.1
PERSONS						
2003						
May	382.8	45.7	32.0	114.6	497.4	23.0
August	378.6	38.9	27.7	111.5	490.1	22.8
November	353.9	41.0	26.6	130.9	484.8	27.0
2004						
February	337.2	49.2	28.6	118.7	455.9	26.0
May	380.0	44.5	29.6	111.5	491.5	22.7
August	375.7	36.1	26.5	122.9	498.6	24.6

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

Month	Preferred to work more hours					Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours
	Preferred not to work more hours	Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours	Wanted to work full-time	All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours	Total part-time workers	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2003						
May	33.8	8.8	7.5	15.6	49.5	31.6
August	40.6	8.5	7.5	18.9	59.5	31.8
November	36.0	7.8	7.2	24.3	60.2	40.3
2004						
February	39.3	6.3	5.1	13.0	52.2	24.8
May	38.8	* 4.1	* 3.4	12.5	51.2	24.4
August	33.3	7.9	5.2	20.4	53.7	38.0
FEMALES						
2003						
May	112.4	10.0	7.6	38.8	151.2	25.7
August	110.2	8.8	5.1	32.5	142.6	22.8
November	107.9	9.9	8.5	37.5	145.4	25.8
2004						
February	109.5	12.4	6.9	37.5	147.0	25.5
May	102.8	15.6	10.2	37.4	140.1	26.7
August	102.7	12.1	9.0	36.2	138.9	26.0
PERSONS						
2003						
May	146.2	18.7	15.0	54.5	200.7	27.1
August	150.8	17.3	12.6	51.4	202.2	25.4
November	143.9	17.7	15.7	61.8	205.7	30.1
2004						
February	148.8	18.7	12.0	50.5	199.2	25.3
May	141.5	19.6	13.6	49.9	191.4	26.0
August	136.0	20.0	14.1	56.6	192.6	29.4

(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

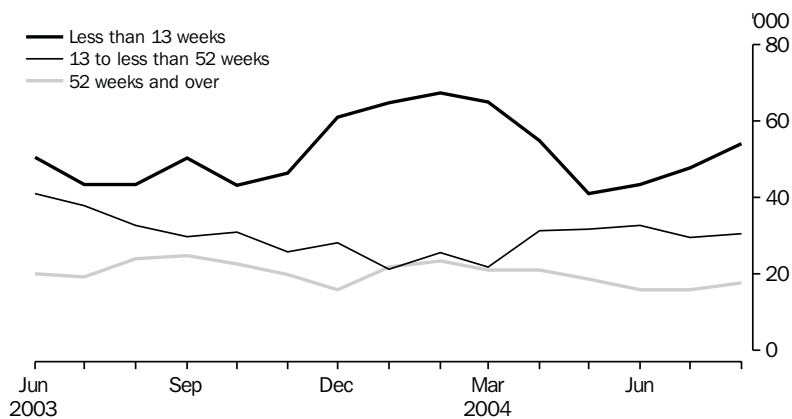
A comparison of the duration of unemployment in both the Melbourne MSR and the Balance of Victoria MSR displays the following results. Between August 2003 and August 2004, the number of people unemployed in the short term (less than 13 weeks) rose by 24.1% in the Melbourne MSR and by 23.0% in the Balance of Victoria.

For the medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) a different trend emerges. Between August 2003 and August 2004, medium term unemployment fell by 7.0% in the Melbourne MSR, whereas for Balance of Victoria it rose by 23.6%.

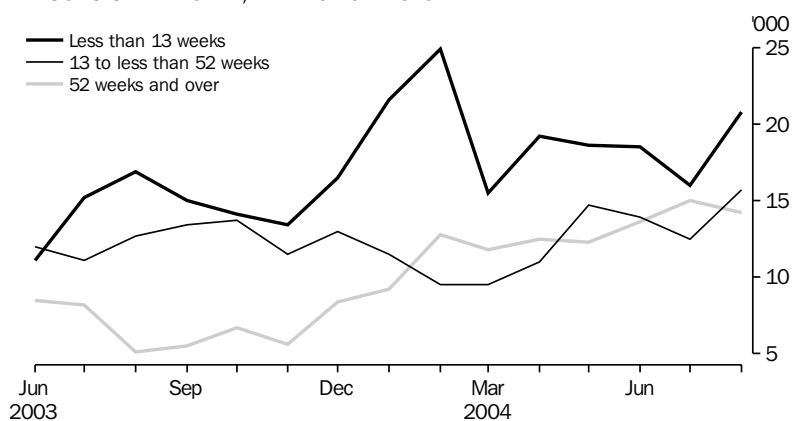
DURATION OF
UNEMPLOYMENT *continued*

For the long term unemployed (52 weeks and over), the disparity continues. In Melbourne MSR, the number of long term unemployed fell by 27.0% in August 2004 compared to August 2003, whereas for the Balance of Victoria, the number of long term unemployed rose by 178.4% over the same period.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, MELBOURNE MSR



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, BALANCE OF VICTORIA



DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, By Sex and Major Statistical Region

Month	Melbourne MSR			Balance of Victoria MSR			Victoria		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
2003									
June	23.7	26.8	50.5	7.2	*3.9	11.1	30.9	30.7	61.6
July	21.9	21.4	43.3	7.3	7.9	15.2	29.1	29.4	58.5
August	20.7	22.8	43.5	7.5	9.5	16.9	28.2	32.3	60.5
September	26.6	23.8	50.4	7.0	8.0	15.0	33.6	31.8	65.4
October	20.2	22.9	43.1	10.5	*3.6	14.1	30.7	26.5	57.2
November	21.4	24.9	46.3	6.7	6.7	13.4	28.1	31.6	59.6
December	29.4	31.5	61.0	10.3	6.1	16.5	39.8	37.7	77.5
2004									
January	35.4	29.4	64.8	14.6	7.0	21.6	50.0	36.4	86.4
February	31.2	36.1	67.3	10.6	14.2	24.9	41.9	50.3	92.2
March	31.6	33.3	64.9	4.8	10.7	15.5	36.3	44.1	80.4
April	32.7	22.2	54.9	8.4	10.8	19.2	41.1	33.0	74.1
May	25.0	16.0	41.0	11.1	7.5	18.6	36.1	23.5	59.6
June	25.5	17.9	43.4	11.0	7.5	18.5	36.4	25.5	61.9
July	24.3	23.5	47.8	8.5	7.5	16.0	32.8	31.1	63.8
August	27.1	26.9	54.0	11.3	9.5	20.8	38.4	36.4	74.8
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2003									
June	23.5	17.6	41.1	7.7	*4.4	12.0	31.1	22.0	53.1
July	19.4	18.5	37.9	7.9	*3.2	11.1	27.3	21.7	49.0
August	19.7	13.1	32.8	7.3	5.4	12.7	27.0	18.5	45.5
September	16.1	13.6	29.7	8.3	5.1	13.4	24.4	18.7	43.1
October	17.6	13.3	30.9	5.0	8.7	13.7	22.6	22.0	44.5
November	15.3	10.5	25.8	4.8	6.7	11.5	20.2	17.2	37.4
December	14.4	13.8	28.2	7.5	5.5	13.0	21.9	19.3	41.2
2004									
January	11.6	9.7	21.3	5.9	5.6	11.5	17.5	15.3	32.8
February	13.0	12.5	25.6	6.8	*2.6	9.5	19.9	15.2	35.0
March	13.3	8.5	21.8	7.2	*2.3	9.5	20.5	10.8	31.3
April	17.6	13.7	31.3	5.7	5.3	11.0	23.3	19.0	42.3
May	20.2	11.6	31.7	8.4	6.3	14.7	28.6	17.9	46.5
June	20.0	12.8	32.8	8.0	5.9	13.9	28.0	18.7	46.7
July	18.5	11.0	29.5	6.1	6.4	12.5	24.6	17.4	42.0
August	17.4	13.1	30.5	7.2	8.5	15.7	24.6	21.6	46.2

...continued

Month	Melbourne MSR			Balance of Victoria MSR			Victoria		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
2003									
June	11.3	8.6	20.0	5.0	*3.5	8.5	16.4	12.1	28.5
July	12.7	6.5	19.3	5.1	*3.1	8.2	17.8	9.6	27.5
August	15.5	8.6	24.1	*3.9	*1.2	5.1	19.4	9.8	29.1
September	14.9	9.9	24.8	*3.0	*2.5	5.5	17.9	12.3	30.2
October	12.1	10.6	22.7	*4.2	*2.5	6.7	16.3	13.1	29.4
November	10.8	9.1	19.9	*4.1	*1.5	5.6	14.9	10.6	25.5
December	7.6	8.4	16.0	4.9	*3.5	8.4	12.4	12.0	24.4
2004									
January	13.1	8.7	21.8	5.9	*3.3	9.2	19.0	12.0	31.0
February	13.6	9.8	23.4	8.0	4.7	12.8	21.6	14.6	36.2
March	12.3	8.7	21.0	6.6	5.2	11.8	18.9	13.9	32.8
April	13.5	7.6	21.1	7.5	5.1	12.5	21.0	12.7	33.7
May	11.4	7.2	18.6	6.1	6.2	12.3	17.5	13.4	30.9
June	9.0	7.0	16.0	6.6	7.0	13.6	15.6	14.0	29.6
July	8.5	7.3	15.9	7.4	7.7	15.0	15.9	15.0	30.9
August	12.7	4.9	17.6	7.0	7.2	14.2	19.7	12.1	31.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
2003									
June	58.5	53.0	111.5	19.9	11.8	31.7	78.4	64.8	143.2
July	54.1	46.5	100.5	20.3	14.2	34.5	74.3	60.7	135.0
August	55.9	44.5	100.5	18.6	16.1	34.7	74.5	60.6	135.1
September	57.6	47.3	104.9	18.4	15.5	33.8	76.0	62.8	138.8
October	49.9	46.8	96.7	19.7	14.8	34.5	69.5	61.6	131.1
November	47.5	44.5	92.0	15.6	14.9	30.5	63.1	59.4	122.5
December	51.4	53.8	105.2	22.7	15.2	37.9	74.1	68.9	143.1
2004									
January	60.1	47.8	107.9	26.5	15.8	42.3	86.5	63.6	150.2
February	57.9	58.4	116.3	25.5	21.6	47.1	83.4	80.0	163.4
March	57.2	50.5	107.7	18.5	18.2	36.8	75.7	68.8	144.5
April	63.8	43.5	107.3	21.6	21.1	42.7	85.4	64.6	150.1
May	56.6	34.7	91.3	25.6	20.1	45.7	82.2	54.8	137.0
June	54.5	37.7	92.2	25.5	20.4	46.0	80.0	58.2	138.2
July	51.3	41.9	93.2	22.0	21.6	43.6	73.3	63.5	136.8
August	57.2	45.0	102.1	25.5	25.2	50.7	82.7	70.1	152.8

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

	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									
February	954.2	1 002.9	878.0	807.3	823.0	569.6	902.0	939.0	726.6
May	976.0	1 031.1	888.6	835.5	849.7	581.7	926.9	967.7	741.7
August	983.0	1 044.1	906.9	834.8	848.8	583.2	931.9	976.7	752.5
November	1 000.7	1 073.0	923.9	834.6	852.4	587.2	944.3	998.0	767.1
2004									
February	1 014.6	1 080.3	919.4	844.3	860.9	590.6	956.1	1 004.9	765.1
May	1 009.4	1 069.0	912.8	839.5	857.4	584.7	950.5	995.6	755.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$)									
2003									
February	951.1	1 003.3	873.9	810.5	826.6	570.1	900.3	940.0	724.2
May	975.2	1 029.6	888.1	834.1	849.0	581.5	926.4	965.9	741.6
August	982.1	1 045.1	908.3	832.7	847.1	579.1	930.3	976.3	751.5
November	1 005.7	1 073.2	927.8	835.0	851.4	591.2	948.3	999.4	771.0
2004									
February	1 011.2	1 080.4	914.9	847.6	864.6	591.0	954.0	1 005.7	762.4
May	1 008.7	1 067.6	912.3	838.0	856.6	584.7	950.1	993.8	755.4
TREND ESTIMATES (\$)									
2003									
February	957.1	1 009.6	874.5	813.5	828.1	570.3	906.0	945.2	726.4
May	970.4	1 026.8	891.1	826.0	841.1	577.5	919.9	961.5	740.0
August	987.4	1 049.7	909.0	835.2	850.4	584.4	935.0	981.1	755.3
November	1 000.5	1 066.7	917.9	838.7	854.6	587.7	945.0	994.4	762.7
2004									
February	1 008.7	1 074.8	918.8	840.9	858.1	589.0	951.0	1 000.5	763.2
May	1 014.5	1 077.6	915.1	843.0	861.5	588.8	955.3	1 002.5	760.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM FEBRUARY 2004 TO MAY 2004)									
Original	-0.5	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-1.0	-0.6	-0.9	-1.3
Seasonally Adjusted	-0.2	-1.2	-0.3	-1.1	-0.9	-1.1	-0.4	-1.2	-0.9
Trend	0.6	0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	-0.4
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM MAY 2003 TO MAY 2004)									
Original	3.4	3.7	2.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	2.5	2.9	1.8
Seasonally Adjusted	3.4	3.7	2.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	2.6	2.9	1.9
Trend	4.5	5.0	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.0	3.8	4.3	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).

CHAPTER 5

TRANSPORT

Driving a private vehicle remains the main form of transport for Victorians. In March 2003, 75.7% of people in the Melbourne MSR used a private vehicle to travel to work or study. This represents a 0.9% reduction from March 2000. For the Balance of Victoria MSR, 79.4% of people used a private vehicle to travel to work or study, a fall of 1.7% since March 2000.

Total public transport usage declined by 1.2% over the same period in the Melbourne MSR. This compares to a rise of 0.7% in total public transport usage for the Balance of Victoria.

Also in Melbourne MSR, 24.6% of people used public transport at least one day per week on average compared to 4.7% for the Balance of Victoria. A smaller proportion of people used public transport five days a week on average (13.8% for Melbourne MSR and 2.89% for Balance of Victoria MSR).

The largest change between March 2000 and March 2003 was in the proportion of people who do not travel, that is those working or studying from home. This increased by 2.7% in the Melbourne MSR and by 3.5% for the Balance of Victoria. Also of interest is a decline of 0.9% and 2.3% in the proportion of people walking to work in both the Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria MSR respectively.

13

MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT USED TO TRAVEL TO WORK OR STUDY, MARCH 2003

	March 2003			Percent change March 2000 to March 2003		
	Melbourne	Balance of Victoria	Victoria	Melbourne	Balance of Victoria	Victoria
Local Government Area	%	%	%	%	%	%
Private Vehicle						
Car, truck or van — driver	72.7	75.9	73.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3
Car, truck or van — passenger	2.7	3.5	2.9	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7
Other private vehicle(b)	0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1
Total	75.7	79.4	76.6	-0.9	-1.7	-1.1
Public Transport						
Train	8.8	2.9	7.3	-1.4	1.3*	-0.7
Bus	1.7	0.4*	1.4	-0.7	-0.6*	-0.6
Tram/light rail	3.7	0.0*	2.8	0.8	0.0*	0.7
Other public transport(c)	0.1	0.0*	0.1	0.1	0.0*	0.1
Total	14.3	3.3	11.6	-1.2	0.7	-0.5
Walk	3.0	4.7	3.4	-0.9	-2.3	-1.3
Other transport(d)	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.3	-0.2	0.0
Do not travel (work study at home)	5.6	11.6	7.1	2.7	3.5	2.9

(a) Only includes those persons who work or study aged 18 years and over who were usual residents of private dwellings

(b) Includes motorbike and scooter

(c) Includes ferry/boat

(d) Includes taxi and bicycle

* Estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

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

Local Government Area	Vehicle type 2001–02			Vehicle type 2002–03			Total percent change
	Passenger	Other	Total	Passenger	Other	Total	
Melbourne (a)							
Banyule (C)	2 755	1 085	3 840	2 709	1 231	3 940	2.6
Bayside (C)	2 898	1 210	4 108	2 867	1 294	4 161	1.3
Boroondara (C)	5 284	1 884	7 169	5 383	1 940	7 323	2.1
Brimbank (C)	2 857	1 165	4 023	2 946	1 367	4 313	7.2
Cardinia (S)	714	631	1 344	766	740	1 506	12.1
Casey (C)	3 577	2 041	5 618	3 668	2 399	6 067	8.0
Darebin (C)	3 513	1 246	4 759	3 181	1 296	4 477	-5.9
Frankston (C)	2 422	1 255	3 677	2 337	1 510	3 847	4.6
Glen Eira (C)	3 111	1 148	4 258	3 150	1 225	4 375	2.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	4 144	2 174	6 318	3 957	2 383	6 340	.4
Hobsons Bay (C)	1 595	833	2 428	3 868	1 192	5 060	108.4
Hume (C)	10 206	2 525	12 730	12 753	3 201	15 954	25.3
Kingston (C)	3 677	1 613	5 289	3 657	1 779	5 436	2.8
Knox (C)	4 089	1 842	5 931	4 010	2 196	6 206	4.6
Manningham (C)	3 755	1 431	5 186	3 835	1 605	5 441	4.9
Maribymong (C)	1 855	1 174	3 029	1 850	1 250	3 101	2.4
Maroondah (C)	2 266	1 341	3 606	2 460	1 558	4 018	11.4
Melbourne (C)	10 712	2 818	13 530	12 244	3 017	15 261	12.8
Melton (S)	981	495	1 476	1 137	656	1 793	21.5
Monash (C)	7 381	2 407	9 787	7 862	2 735	10 597	8.3
Moonee Valley (C)	2 931	1 129	4 059	2 654	1 224	3 878	-4.4
Moreland (C)	3 715	1 412	5 127	3 708	1 413	5 122	-.1
Mornington Peninsula (S)	2 827	1 670	4 497	3 015	1 944	4 959	10.3
Nillumbik (S)	1 147	737	1 884	1 131	836	1 967	4.4
Port Phillip (C)	16 570	3 282	19 850	15 463	3 688	19 151	-3.5
Stonnington (C)	4 379	1 305	5 683	3 644	1 296	4 940	-13.1
Whitehorse (C)	5 123	1 649	6 772	5 281	1 971	7 252	7.1
Whittlesea (C)	1 965	1 018	2 984	2 092	1 216	3 308	10.9
Wyndham (C)	2 415	1 351	3 766	2 724	1 751	4 475	18.8
Yarra (C)	2 789	946	3 735	2 786	951	3 737	0.0
Yarra Ranges (S)	2 512	1 583	4 094	2 556	1 853	4 408	7.7
Barwon							
Colac-Otway (S)	402	281	683	381	300	682	-.2
Golden Plains (S)	212	224	434	205	206	411	-5.3
Greater Geelong (C)	5 590	2 276	7 864	5 896	2 482	8 378	6.5
Queenscliffe (B)	90	36	127	93	42	134	5.9
Surf Coast (S)	476	290	766	419	371	790	3.2
Western District							
Corangamite (S)	307	314	621	252	245	497	-20.0
Glenelg (S)	348	367	715	334	308	642	-10.2
Moyne (S)	288	271	558	244	236	480	-14.0
Southern Grampians (S)	401	328	728	372	364	736	1.1
Warrnambool (C)	882	394	1 277	807	404	1 211	-5.2
Central Highlands							
Ararat (RC)	204	147	351	215	136	351	.1
Ballarat (C)	2 119	1 026	3 145	1 976	1 166	3 141	-.1
Hepburn (S)	224	183	408	212	213	425	4.1
Moorabool (S)	422	341	763	436	367	802	5.2
Pyrenees (S)	90	87	177	91	101	193	9.0

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

Local Government Area	Vehicle type 2001–02			Vehicle type 2002–03			Total percent change
	Passenger	Other	Total	Passenger	Other	Total	
Wimmera							
Hindmarsh (S)	85	113	198	104	85	189	–4.5
Horsham (RC)	493	292	785	442	315	757	–3.5
Northern Grampians (S)	234	183	418	261	168	429	2.6
West Wimmera (S)	81	106	188	66	91	157	–16.4
Yarriambiack (S)	154	148	301	126	81	207	–31.3
Mallee							
Buloke (S)	135	129	264	73	89	161	–39.0
Gannawarra (S)	223	254	477	175	203	378	–20.8
Mildura (RC)	986	806	1 792	905	810	1 715	–4.3
Swan Hill (RC)	393	392	785	363	376	739	–5.9
Loddon							
Central Goldfields (S)	210	126	335	224	140	364	8.7
Greater Bendigo (C)	1 676	849	2 525	1 692	1 099	2 791	10.5
Loddon (S)	139	131	270	113	124	237	–12.1
Macedon Ranges (S)	725	491	1 216	709	596	1 305	7.3
Mount Alexander (S)	271	177	449	287	199	486	8.3
Goulburn							
Benalla (RC)	335	233	568	353	229	582	2.4
Campaspe (S)	676	596	1 272	569	565	1 134	–10.9
Greater Shepparton (C)	1 429	900	2 329	1 482	1 013	2 495	7.1
Mansfield (S)	85	167	252	85	181	266	5.6
Mitchell (S)	496	420	916	514	534	1 048	14.4
Moir (S)	415	374	789	416	350	767	–2.8
Murrindindi (S)	212	217	430	211	273	484	12.5
Strathbogie (S)	136	167	304	133	146	279	–8.3
Ovens-Murray							
Alpine (S)	200	202	400	191	227	419	4.6
Indigo (S)	232	211	443	237	198	435	–1.8
Towong (S)	81	94	175	89	98	188	7.3
Wangarratta (RC)	493	346	840	521	380	901	7.3
Wodonga (RC)	780	537	1 317	886	644	1 530	16.2
East Gippsland							
East Gippsland (S)	693	597	1 289	728	795	1 523	18.1
Wellington (S)	881	640	1 522	932	679	1 612	5.9
Gippsland(a)							
Bass Coast (S)	436	243	679	417	307	724	6.6
Baw Baw (S)	651	437	1 088	677	528	1 205	10.7
Latrobe (S)	2 050	835	2 886	2 018	1 022	3 039	5.3
South Gippsland (S)	461	395	856	430	409	839	–2.0
Unincorporated Vic	5	8	13	5	13	18	37.5
Unknown	2 035	1 511	3 546	2 521	1 457	3 978	12.2
Victoria(b)	154 852	66 330	221 182	160 635	74 116	234 751	6.1

(a) The data presented are from monthly information on sales of new motor vehicles in original terms. The original data are sourced from the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries.

(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) The state totals given are those published in 9314.0 and will differ slightly (around 1%) from those produced by aggregating the SLA, LGA, SSD or SD estimates. The differences occur because the 9314.0 State totals are as provided by VFACTS (which appear to be calculated on a best-fit basis of postcodes and suburbs within states) whereas the postcode-to-SLA concordance does split data for some postcodes across state boundaries.

Source: Federal Chambers of Automotive Industries.

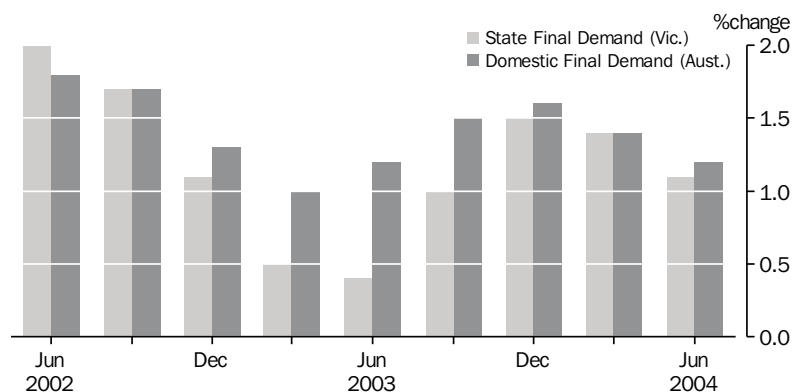
State final demand describes the total value of goods and services that are sold to buyers, who wish to either consume them or retain them in the form of capital assets. Sales excluded from the measure are: those sales made to buyers who use them as inputs to a production activity; export sales and sales that lead to accumulation of inventories.

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

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand and consistently represents between 59 and 60 per cent of Victoria's state final demand (trend) in volume terms. In June quarter 2004, this component accounted for 59.6% of state final demand. The other main contributors are private gross fixed capital formation (approximately 21%) and government final consumption expenditure (approximately 16%).

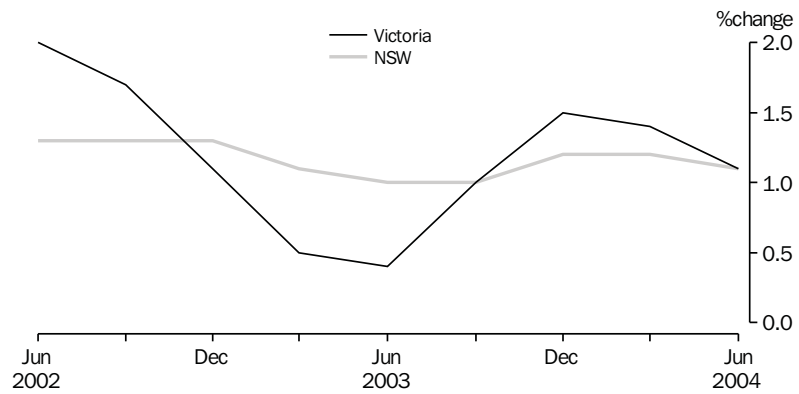
For the June quarter 2004, the estimate for Victorian state final demand (trend) in volume terms was \$51,425m, an increase of 1.1% on the March quarter 2003. Over the same period, the Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand) increased at a slightly higher rate of 1.2%. For the 12 months to June 2004, Victorian state final demand (trend) grew by 5.1%, while Australian domestic final demand (trend) grew by 5.9%.

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



In June quarter 2004, Victoria's trend growth rate in state final demand was equal to that of New South Wales (1.1%). Both states appear to move in similar directions over time, although the trend series for Victoria is more volatile.

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



	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	7 766	7 917	7 922	8 031	8 079	8 118	8 144	8 158
Households	28 484	28 562	28 817	28 984	29 329	29 799	30 408	30 470
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 241	3 308	3 325	3 060	3 294	3 408	3 511	3 521
Non-dwelling construction	1 874	1 670	1 778	1 781	1 769	1 949	1 993	1 964
Machinery and equipment	3 410	3 896	3 699	3 508	3 584	3 576	3 728	3 743
Livestock	115	115	115	115	143	143	143	143
Intangible fixed assets	784	791	816	784	775	827	836	848
Ownership transfer costs	845	906	823	768	787	791	804	717
<i>Total private</i>	10 296	10 711	10 545	9 974	10 352	10 695	11 015	10 935
Public	1 336	1 556	1 569	1 869	1 383	1 662	1 570	1 656
State final demand	47 868	48 752	48 861	48 856	49 143	50 274	51 136	51 220
International trade—exports of goods	5 642	5 435	4 851	4 795	5 003	4 879	5 048	5 683
International trade—imports of goods	9 879	10 462	10 768	11 021	10 707	11 301	11 743	12 243
TREND ESTIMATES(b) (\$m)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	7 783	7 877	7 956	8 020	8 076	8 118	8 142	8 157
Households	28 468	28 617	28 773	29 005	29 377	29 823	30 244	30 608
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 280	3 297	3 235	3 204	3 259	3 386	3 492	3 543
Non-dwelling construction	1 715	1 772	1 757	1 762	1 834	1 907	1 969	1 989
Machinery and equipment	3 514	3 621	3 643	3 594	3 559	3 614	3 690	3 732
Livestock	127	114	113	123	135	142	144	143
Intangible fixed assets	780	798	798	790	794	812	835	855
Ownership transfer costs	865	863	832	793	783	789	776	754
<i>Total private</i>	10 305	10 479	10 369	10 247	10 348	10 647	10 907	11 024
Public	1 408	1 527	1 631	1 657	1 604	1 574	1 595	1 638
State final demand	47 951	48 502	48 735	48 932	49 404	50 163	50 889	51 425
International trade—exports of goods	5 728	5 314	4 990	4 851	4 834	4 975	5 189	5 425
International trade—imports of goods	9 813	10 266	10 634	10 841	10 984	11 269	11 722	12 222
For footnotes see end of table.								

...continued

	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004
TREND ESTIMATES (Per cent change from previous quarter)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
Households	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3.5	0.5	-1.9	-1.0	1.7	3.9	3.1	1.5
Non-dwelling construction	9.2	3.3	-0.8	0.3	4.1	4.0	3.3	1.0
Machinery and equipment	4.1	3.0	0.6	-1.3	-1.0	1.5	2.1	1.1
Livestock	-11.8	-10.2	-0.9	8.8	9.8	5.2	1.4	-0.7
Intangible fixed assets	3.2	2.3	—	-1.0	0.5	2.3	2.8	2.4
Ownership transfer costs	3.1	-0.2	-3.6	-4.7	-1.3	0.8	-1.6	-2.8
Total private	4.3	1.7	-1.0	-1.2	1.0	2.9	2.4	1.1
Public	1.5	8.5	6.8	1.6	-3.2	-1.9	1.3	2.7
State final demand	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.1
International trade—exports of goods	-3.3	-7.2	-6.1	-2.8	-0.4	2.9	4.3	4.5
International trade—imports of goods	4.0	4.6	3.6	1.9	1.3	2.6	4.0	4.3

(a) A new base year, 2002-03, has been introduced into the chain volume estimates which has resulted in revisions to growth rates in subsequent periods.

(b) The chain volume estimates have been re-referenced to 2002-03 thus preserving additivity in the quarters after the reference year. Re-referencing affects the levels of, but not the movements in, chain volume estimates.

(c) 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.

	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004
CURRENT PRICES (\$m)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	7 452	7 979	7 837	8 367	r 8 072	r 8 499	r 8 403	8 696
Households	28 300	30 058	27 539	28 949	r 29 705	r 31 645	r 29 480	30 785
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	3 332	3 266	3 115	3 221	r 3 566	r 3 559	r 3 438	3 835
Non-dwelling construction	r 1 884	r 1 734	r 1 651	r 1 833	r 1 839	r 2 113	r 1 956	2 137
Machinery and equipment	r 3 471	r 4 287	r 3 254	r 3 500	r 3 390	r 3 533	r 2 915	3 331
Livestock	115	115	115	115	152	152	152	152
Intangible fixed assets	805	820	795	754	752	813	769	771
Ownership transfer costs	860	860	809	813	r 945	r 946	r 929	863
Total private	r 10 469	r 11 082	r 9 740	r 10 236	r 10 644	r 11 116	r 10 159	11 089
Public	r 1 083	r 1 553	r 1 543	r 2 151	r 1 141	r 1 632	r 1 494	1 887
State final demand	r 47 304	r 50 673	r 46 659	r 49 703	r 49 562	r 52 893	r 49 536	52 457
International trade—exports of goods	5 643	5 824	4 747	4 509	4 678	r 4 783	r 4 512	5 359
International trade—imports of goods	10 483	11 117	10 452	10 077	10 198	r 10 429	r 9 682	10 433
Compensation of employees(b)	r 22 391	23 899	22 587	r 23 444	23 849	25 027	r 24 000	24 781
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(c) (\$m)								
Final consumption expenditure								
General government	r 7 677	r 7 985	r 7 834	r 8 139	r 7 963	r 8 178	r 8 086	8 273
Households	r 28 544	r 30 177	r 27 350	r 28 776	r 29 466	r 31 369	r 28 954	30 217
Gross fixed capital formation								
Private								
Dwellings	r 3 384	r 3 302	r 3 107	r 3 141	r 3 427	r 3 412	r 3 278	3 617
Non-dwelling construction	r 1 901	r 1 745	r 1 653	r 1 804	r 1 792	r 2 034	r 1 859	1 989
Machinery and equipment	r 3 426	r 4 212	r 3 272	r 3 602	r 3 593	r 3 879	r 3 314	3 845
Livestock	r 115	r 115	r 115	r 115	r 143	r 143	r 143	143
Intangible fixed assets	r 788	r 815	r 800	r 771	r 779	r 853	r 819	834
Ownership transfer costs	r 875	r 917	r 800	r 750	r 816	r 793	r 791	699
Total private	r 10 511	r 11 147	r 9 729	r 10 140	r 10 551	r 11 115	r 10 204	11 127
Public	r 1 083	r 1 551	r 1 545	r 2 150	r 1 151	r 1 657	r 1 532	1 931
State final demand	r 47 802	r 50 871	r 46 453	r 49 212	r 49 131	r 52 320	r 48 775	51 548
International trade—exports of goods	r 5 562	r 5 773	r 4 694	r 4 694	r 4 947	r 5 189	r 4 897	5 580
International trade—imports of goods	r 10 246	r 10 883	r 10 426	r 10 574	r 11 105	r 11 762	r 11 378	11 749

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

(b) Method of calculation changed from March quarter 2002. For more information, see feature article in December quarter 2001 issue of *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (cat. no. 5206.0).

(c) A new base year, 2002-03, has been introduced into the chain volume estimates which has resulted in revisions to growth rates in subsequent periods.

(d) The chain volume estimates have been re-referenced to 2002-03 thus preserving additivity in the quarters after the reference year. Re-referencing affects the levels of, but not the movements in, chain volume estimates.

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

CHAPTER 7

PRICE INDEXES

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 March quarter 2004 and June quarter 2004, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 0.3%. Over the same period, the all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities rose by 0.5%.

The largest contributors to the June quarter increase were Health (2.6%) and Transportation (2.0%). Decreases were recorded in Food (1.0%), Recreation (0.7%) and Household furnishings, supplies and services (0.2%).

For the year ending June quarter 2004, the CPI rose 2.1% for Melbourne, compared to a 2.5% increase in the eight capital cities weighted average. The biggest yearly increases for Melbourne occurred in Education (6.7%), Health (6.1%), Alcohol and tobacco (4.0%) and Transportation (3.4%). Annual declines were recorded in Recreation (1.4%), Clothing and footwear (1.1%) and Household furnishings, supplies and services (0.7%).

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



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

Group	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2004	Jun qtr 2004	Per cent change from Mar qtr 2003 to Jun qtr 2004		Per cent change from Jun qtr 2003 to Jun qtr 2004	
						Melbourne	Weighted average of eight capital cities	Melbourne	Weighted average of eight capital cities
Food	149.1	149.0	151.8	154.5	152.9	-1.0	-0.9	2.5	2.3
Alcohol and tobacco	212.2	217.2	217.6	219.9	220.7	0.4	0.8	4.0	4.4
Clothing and footwear	114.2	115.1	114.9	112.9	113.0	0.1	1.1	-1.1	-0.9
Housing	108.4	109.6	109.3	110.5	110.7	0.2	0.7	2.1	4.0
Household furnishings, supplies and services	121.7	121.8	121.9	121.1	120.8	-0.2	0.0	-0.7	-0.6
Health	202.3	201.8	202.6	209.3	214.7	2.6	3.1	6.1	6.6
Transportation	139.4	140.9	139.7	141.3	144.1	2.0	1.7	3.4	3.4
Communication	108.7	109.5	109.7	109.8	110.2	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4
Recreation	131.3	130.8	131.0	130.3	129.4	-0.7	-0.3	-1.4	-1.7
Education	207.6	207.9	208.0	221.6	221.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	7.8
Miscellaneous	169.3	173.6	172.2	173.6	174.0	0.2	0.0	2.8	2.7
All groups	140.9	141.8	142.1	143.5	143.9	0.3	0.5	2.1	2.5

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

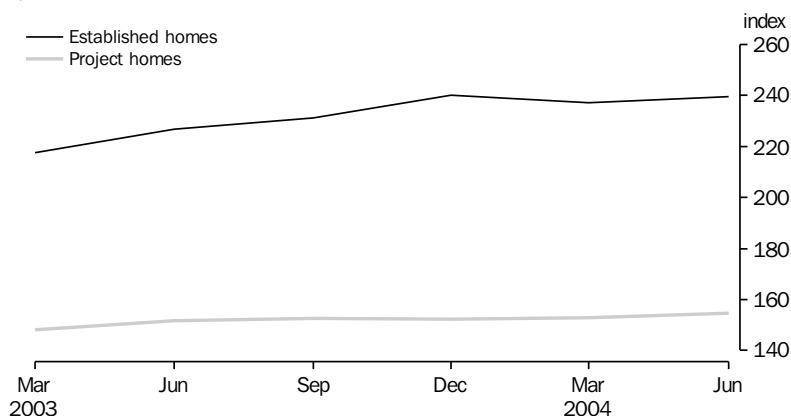
Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

The prices of established homes in Melbourne rose by 1.0% during the June quarter 2004, in contrast to a decrease of 1.3% in the previous quarter. Project homes in Melbourne also increased by 1.0% in the June quarter.

From June 2003 to June 2004, established home prices in Melbourne rose 5.5%, almost half that of the weighted average of the eight capital cities (10.9%). Over the same period the Melbourne project home index rose 1.8%, considerably less than the 7.1% increase recorded in the index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

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



18

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

Period	Melbourne				Weighted average of eight capital cities			
	Established homes		Project homes		Established homes		Project homes	
	Index number	Per cent change from previous period	Index number	Per cent change from previous period	Index number	Per cent change from previous period	Index number	Per cent change from previous period
2001–02	193.7	21.7	142.1	3.8	178.0	16.5	138.1	2.4
2002–03	216.4	11.7	147.2	3.6	209.9	17.9	144.1	4.3
2003–04	237.0	9.5	153.1	4.0	244.0	16.2	154.8	7.4
2003								
March	217.7	1.9	148.1	2.2	213.1	3.4	144.7	1.5
June	226.9	4.2	151.8	2.5	223.8	5.0	147.9	2.2
September	231.3	1.9	152.5	0.5	231.3	3.4	151.2	2.2
December	240.2	3.8	152.2	–0.2	245.1	6.0	153.7	1.7
2004								
March	237.0	–1.3	153.0	0.5	251.3	2.5	155.8	1.4
June	239.4	1.0	154.6	1.0	248.2	–1.2	158.4	1.7

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

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

19

PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING(a) — Melbourne

Group					Per cent change from Mar qtr 2004 to Jun qtr 2004		Per cent change from Jun qtr 2003 to Jun qtr 2004	
	Sep qtr 2003	Dec qtr 2003	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2004	Melbourne	Weighted average of six state capital cities	Melbourne	Weighted average of six state capital cities
House building (all groups)	130.1	130.5	131.2	132.5	1.0	1.3	2.2	3.0
Other than house building								
Structural timber	124.8	126.5	128.4	128.4	0.0	0.2	3.2	2.7
Clay bricks	137.8	137.8	138.1	137.4	–0.5	1.1	1.9	4.9
Ready mixed concrete	132.8	132.8	132.8	135.7	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.9
Precast concrete products	174.3	172.0	177.2	183.3	3.4	2.4	6.6	4.8
Steel decking and cladding	112.6	112.6	112.6	115.8	2.8	5.3	1.8	5.6
Structural steel	107.2	107.5	107.5	118.5	10.2	7.7	10.2	8.4
Reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc.	97.2	95.7	94.8	108.8	14.8	9.3	11.4	8.4
Aluminium windows	126.3	127.7	130.3	132.0	1.3	1.2	5.4	4.9
Fabricated steel products	141.4	142.2	142.3	147.5	3.7	4.1	10.4	8.0
Builders' hardware	140.2	138.0	140.1	141.8	1.2	–0.7	1.1	0.6
Sand and aggregate	147.4	151.1	149.2	170.5	14.3	6.6	16.7	9.0
Carpet	112.2	112.4	111.7	111.6	–0.1	0.0	–1.1	0.0
Paint and other coatings	191.8	198.9	198.9	198.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.8
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	135.5	140.8	147.6	153.6	4.1	7.6	13.4	14.1
All plumbing materials	136.9	139.9	140.9	145.0	2.9	3.7	5.5	5.6
<i>All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services</i>	126.5	126.7	127.6	131.6	3.1	3.1	4.4	4.6
All electrical materials	119.5	121.0	122.0	122.6	0.5	0.6	2.4	1.2
All mechanical services	125.1	125.4	126.0	128.9	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.7
All groups	125.2	125.4	126.1	129.9	3.0	3.0	4.1	4.0

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

Source: Producer Price Indexes, Australia (cat. no. 6427.0); ABS data available on request, Producer Price Indexes.

CHAPTER 8

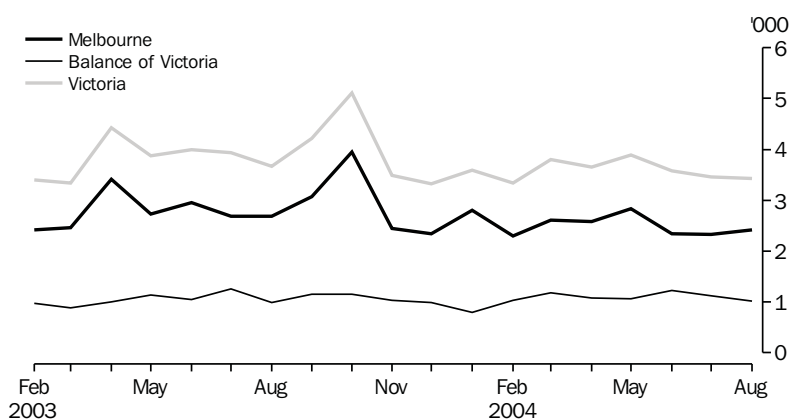
CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

Building Approvals consist of residential and non-residential dwelling approvals. The number of building approvals is considered a forward indicator of economic activity as the value of building approvals represents an estimate of planned expenditure.

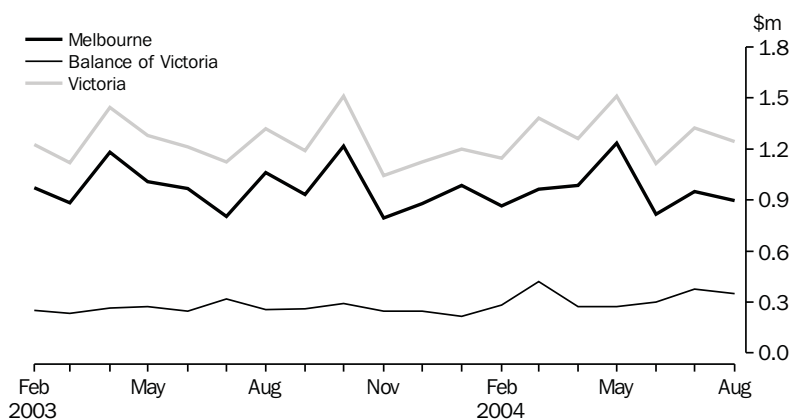
The Melbourne MSR accounts for the majority of Victoria's new building approvals (approximately 70.2% in August 2004) and therefore influences movements for Victoria. Between May 2004 and June 2004, the number of new building approvals in Melbourne MSR fell by 17.0%. This represents the largest monthly fall since January 2004. Since June 2004 however, new building approvals in the Melbourne MSR have not shown significant variation.

NEW BUILDING APPROVALS - BY MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION



The value of all building approvals exhibits a similar pattern of monthly variations to the new building approvals series.

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS - BY MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION



Period	Number of new dwelling units(a)(b)				Value of building approvals				
	All new dwelling units				All building				
	Private sector	Public sector	Proportion of state total		New dwelling units(a)	Residential alterations, additions and conversions(a) (c)	Non-residential building(d)	Proportion of state total	
	no.	no.	no.	%	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
MELBOURNE									
2001-02	35 611	636	36 247	75.0	5 930.1	1 153.8	3 843.4	10 927.4	80.8
2002-03	r 34 964	572	r 35 536	75.3	r 6 574.4	1 215.5	r 4 243.6	r 12 033.6	80.6
2003-04	32 239	402	32 641	71.6	6 325.7	1 303.1	3 900.3	11 529.1	77.3
2003									
June	r 2 939	14	r 2 953	73.9	r 545.4	105.8	r 316.1	r 967.3	79.7
July	2 679	1	2 680	68.1	r 481.3	120.0	201.3	r 802.5	71.5
August	r 2 643	38	r 2 681	r 73.2	r 475.8	112.4	474.0	r 1 062.2	80.6
September	r 3 051	18	r 3 069	r 72.7	r 544.7	132.5	253.4	r 930.6	78.1
October	3 939	16	3 955	77.4	827.4	114.4	274.0	1 215.8	r 80.6
November	r 2 352	98	r 2 450	70.3	r 459.8	97.5	237.1	r 794.4	76.3
December	r 2 333	11	r 2 344	r 70.4	442.2	92.8	r 342.0	r 877.0	78.0
2004									
January	r 2 755	47	r 2 802	r 78.0	r 517.9	80.7	r 386.8	r 985.4	82.1
February	r 2 271	31	r 2 302	69.1	r 467.3	103.1	292.9	r 863.3	75.5
March	r 2 574	37	r 2 611	r 68.8	491.3	110.2	r 359.9	r 961.4	r 69.6
April	r 2 541	32	r 2 573	r 70.6	r 489.7	r 107.7	r 388.1	r 985.5	r 78.2
May	2 780	48	2 828	72.6	683.6	113.1	439.8	1 236.6	81.8
June	2 321	25	2 346	65.6	444.8	118.6	251.0	814.5	73.1
July	2 229	106	2 335	67.4	445.6	134.1	369.4	949.1	71.6
August	2 356	56	2 412	70.2	479.6	121.1	297.2	897.9	72.1
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	r 155	r 11 640	24.7	r 1 833.2	267.3	794.0	r 2 894.6	19.4
2003-04	12 820	118	12 938	28.4	2 190.1	321.0	875.4	3 386.5	22.7
2003									
June	1 030	r 12	r 1 042	26.1	r 168.2	25.8	51.8	r 245.8	20.3
July	1 231	22	1 253	31.9	201.2	29.9	88.2	319.4	28.5
August	980	4	984	r 26.8	157.0	22.8	76.0	255.8	19.4
September	r 1 149	5	r 1 154	r 27.3	r 187.3	26.3	46.7	r 260.4	21.9
October	1 152	3	1 155	22.6	190.9	30.4	r 72.0	r 293.3	r 19.4
November	r 1 014	22	r 1 036	29.7	r 174.4	24.4	48.4	r 247.1	23.7
December	982	4	986	r 29.6	166.6	26.1	54.1	246.8	22.0
2004									
January	r 784	5	r 789	r 22.0	r 137.4	23.1	54.8	r 215.2	17.9
February	r 1 024	5	r 1 029	30.9	178.9	29.8	71.6	r 280.3	24.5
March	r 1 180	3	r 1 183	r 31.2	r 201.9	r 27.1	r 190.8	r 419.9	r 30.4
April	r 1 070	3	r 1 073	r 29.4	r 191.5	26.3	r 56.7	r 274.5	r 21.8
May	1 056	9	1 065	27.4	188.0	25.3	61.6	274.8	18.2
June	1 198	33	1 231	34.4	214.9	29.6	54.5	299.0	26.9
July	1 126	1	1 127	32.6	200.5	29.7	146.1	376.2	28.4
August	1 022	0	1 022	29.8	180.3	29.8	136.8	346.9	27.9
For footnotes see end of table.									...continued

Period	Number of new dwelling units(a)(b)				Value of building approvals				
	All new dwelling units				All building				
	Private sector	Public sector		Proportion of state total	New dwelling units(a)	Residential alterations, additions and conversions(a) (c)	Non-residential building(d)		Proportion of state total
	no.	no.	no.	%	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
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	r 46 449	r 727	r 47 176	100.0	r 8 407.7	1 482.9	r 5 037.6	r 14 928.1	100.0
2003–04	45 059	520	45 579	100.0	8 515.8	1 624.1	4 775.7	14 915.6	100.0
2003									
June	r 3 969	r 26	r 3 995	100.0	r 713.6	131.6	r 367.9	r 1 213.1	100.0
July	3 910	23	3 933	100.0	r 682.5	149.9	289.5	r 1 121.9	100.0
August	r 3 623	42	r 3 665	100.0	r 632.8	135.2	550.0	r 1 318.0	100.0
September	4 200	23	4 223	100.0	732.1	158.8	300.1	1 191.0	100.0
October	5 091	19	5 110	100.0	1 018.3	144.7	r 346.1	r 1 509.1	100.0
November	r 3 366	120	r 3 486	100.0	r 634.2	121.9	285.4	r 1 041.5	100.0
December	r 3 315	15	r 3 330	100.0	608.7	118.9	r 396.2	r 1 123.8	100.0
2004									
January	r 3 539	52	r 3 591	100.0	r 655.2	103.7	r 441.6	r 1 200.6	100.0
February	r 3 295	36	r 3 331	100.0	r 646.3	132.9	364.4	r 1 143.6	100.0
March	r 3 754	40	r 3 794	100.0	r 693.2	r 137.3	r 550.7	r 1 381.2	100.0
April	r 3 611	35	r 3 646	100.0	r 681.2	r 134.0	r 444.8	r 1 260.0	100.0
May	3 836	57	3 893	100.0	871.6	138.4	501.4	1 511.4	100.0
June	3 519	58	3 577	100.0	659.7	148.2	305.6	1 113.5	100.0
July	3 355	107	3 462	100.0	646.1	163.7	515.5	1 325.3	100.0
August	3 378	56	3 434	100.0	659.9	150.8	434.0	1 244.7	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

BUILDING APPROVALS, BY
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

In June quarter 2004, the value of building approvals was highest in the LGA of Melbourne (C) where 112 dwelling units were approved worth \$417.9 million. This was followed by the LGAs of Port Phillip with \$205.0 million of building approvals and Boroondara with \$202.1 million.

Within Balance of Victoria, Greater Geelong, registered the highest value of building approvals in June quarter 2004 (\$159.5 million), followed by Greater Bendigo (\$58.0 million) and Ballarat (\$55.2 million.)

For the 12 months ending June quarter 2004, Melbourne (C) had the highest value of building approvals (\$1750.4 million) followed by Casey (\$672.6 million) and Wyndham (\$611.5 million). In the Balance of Victoria, Greater Geelong (\$624.2 million), Greater Bendigo (\$224.9 million) and Ballarat (\$223.0 million) registered the highest value of building approvals for the year ended June 2004.

BUILDING APPROVALS, BY
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA
continued

A more objective measure of comparing overall building approvals across LGAs is the number of dwelling units per thousand of the estimated resident population. On this basis, Melbourne (C) displays the highest rate for the year ended June 2004 with 44.4 dwelling units per thousand of population, followed by Melton with 34.5, Wyndham with 29.6 and Cardinia with 24.9 dwellings per thousand population.

For the Balance of Victoria, (excluding Unincorporated Victoria), Bass Coast Shire displays the highest annual rate with 24.7 dwelling units per thousand population, followed by Mansfield Shire with 22.2 and Surf Coast Shire with 18.5 dwellings per thousand population.

	June quarter 2004			12 months ending June quarter 2004			
	Number of dwelling units(b)	Number of dwelling jobs	Value of all approvals	Number of dwelling units(b)	Number of dwelling jobs	Value of all approvals	Number of dwelling units per '000 population(c)
Local Government Area	no.	no.	\$m	no.	no.	\$m	
Melbourne (b)							
Banyule (C)	181	277	55.8	665	1 054	205.3	5.6
Bayside (C)	111	251	67.3	658	1 038	296.2	7.4
Boroondara (C)	353	391	202.1	943	1 576	495.8	6.0
Brimbank (C)	261	368	107.5	1 114	1 458	335.6	6.4
Cardinia (S)	358	419	66.5	1 276	1 493	248.4	24.9
Casey (C)	670	826	145.1	3 246	3 916	672.6	16.1
Darebin (C)	173	305	66.1	858	1 178	232.8	6.7
Frankston (C)	271	348	80.8	1 166	1 419	321.7	10.0
Glen Eira (C)	145	280	57.1	663	1 125	270.1	5.4
Greater Dandenong (C)	212	259	85.9	647	915	300.2	5.1
Hobsons Bay (C)	201	186	69.7	572	759	194.2	6.8
Hume (C)	440	548	148.0	2 017	2 556	595.0	14.0
Kingston (C)	257	349	67.4	901	1 398	307.2	6.6
Knox (C)	156	281	48.1	644	1 195	230.2	4.3
Manningham (C)	83	167	25.3	478	753	176.4	4.2
Maribymong (C)	98	144	77.0	478	646	188.0	7.7
Maroondah (C)	87	203	42.0	462	931	164.3	4.6
Melbourne (C)	112	346	417.9	2 574	1 311	1 750.4	44.4
Melton (S)	600	657	116.3	2 261	2 339	529.5	34.5
Monash (C)	247	342	102.3	1 024	1 465	483.3	6.3
Moonee Valley (C)	139	227	48.2	585	920	241.4	5.3
Moreland (C)	283	282	62.0	1 016	1 144	238.7	7.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	458	672	150.4	1 606	2 668	488.6	11.7
Nillumbik (S)	70	164	27.2	253	588	101.4	4.2
Port Phillip (C)	325	145	205.0	897	673	560.1	10.9
Stonnington (C)	99	212	62.1	401	878	334.3	4.4
Whitehorse (C)	218	355	74.8	567	1 234	242.8	3.9
Whittlesea (C)	303	309	64.8	1 161	1 377	259.1	9.4
Wyndham (C)	804	838	183.0	2 944	3 196	611.5	29.6
Yarra (C)	118	174	60.3	693	650	263.4	10.0
Yarra Ranges (S)	155	322	50.5	588	1 323	191.6	4.1
Barwon							
Colac-Otway (S)	60	97	13.4	208	348	55.7	9.8
Golden Plains (S)	67	96	12.3	244	373	48.2	15.5
Greater Geelong (C)	610	678	159.5	2 118	2 796	624.2	10.6
Queenscliffe (B)	12	22	4.2	39	72	12.2	12.1
Surf Coast (S)	144	194	38.3	408	633	126.4	18.5
Western District							
Corangamite (S)	18	54	8.0	78	192	28.8	4.5
Glenelg (S)	37	73	7.5	121	283	29.5	6.0
Moyne (S)	32	61	8.4	113	227	31.7	7.1
Southern Grampians (S)	17	54	5.7	69	195	23.3	4.1
Warrnambool (C)	61	108	15.6	292	420	76.4	9.6
Central Highlands							
Ararat (RC)	19	37	4.7	57	111	19.9	4.9
Ballarat (C)	248	336	55.2	873	1 276	223.0	10.2
Hepburn (S)	32	69	8.5	173	280	42.0	11.9
Moorabool (S)	85	101	14.9	302	414	67.6	11.7
Pyrenees (S)	8	12	1.1	41	72	6.2	6.3

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

<i>Local Government Area</i>	<i>June quarter 2004</i>			<i>12 months ending June quarter 2004</i>			
	<i>Number of dwelling units(b)</i>	<i>Number of dwelling jobs</i>	<i>Value of all approvals</i>	<i>Number of dwelling units(b)</i>	<i>Number of dwelling jobs</i>	<i>Value of all approvals</i>	<i>Number of dwelling units per '000 population(c)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	
Wimmera							
Hindmarsh (S)	2	11	9.9	10	45	14.3	1.5
Horsham (RC)	42	63	8.0	171	265	43.1	9.1
Northern Grampians (S)	13	49	4.7	42	137	17.8	3.3
West Wimmera (S)	3	8	1.1	10	34	3.8	2.1
Yarriambiack (S)	5	12	1.1	8	29	2.0	1.0
Mallee							
Buloke (S)	6	10	1.1	16	41	3.3	2.2
Gannawarra (S)	25	31	6.7	65	131	17.3	5.5
Mildura (RC)	119	182	26.4	400	668	98.6	7.9
Swan Hill (RC)	17	60	6.7	118	234	44.4	5.5
Loddon							
Central Goldfields (S)	27	43	4.5	81	146	19.2	6.2
Greater Bendigo (C)	230	365	58.0	974	1 452	224.9	10.5
Loddon (S)	8	16	1.5	29	67	6.6	3.4
Macedon Ranges (S)	109	160	31.6	527	739	128.0	13.5
Mount Alexander (S)	24	55	4.9	103	227	23.4	6.0
Goulburn							
Benalla (RC)(a)	17	35	5.0	80	147	26.1	5.7
Campaspe (S)	77	126	19.4	279	463	66.7	7.6
Greater Shepparton (C)	88	149	27.1	352	583	102.0	5.9
Mansfield (S)(a)	42	54	7.3	151	211	26.9	22.2
Mitchell (S)	105	144	20.6	456	587	104.3	14.9
Moirā (S)	68	97	16.1	286	404	68.5	10.5
Murrindindi (S)	65	98	12.0	158	253	38.0	11.4
Strathbogie (S)	16	33	3.9	72	142	16.2	7.5
Ovens-Murray							
Alpine (S)	26	49	5.7	128	218	28.3	9.8
Indigo (S)	25	50	7.4	131	253	57.9	8.7
Towong (S)	2	10	1.0	26	54	5.4	4.2
Wangarratta (RC)	52	102	17.2	145	277	50.5	5.4
Wodonga (RC)	41	90	19.2	303	485	89.7	9.0
East Gippsland							
East Gippsland (S)	108	161	23.8	515	743	121.1	12.9
Wellington (S)	75	146	15.4	366	628	66.9	8.9
Gippsland(a)							
Bass Coast (S)	180	258	42.5	683	1 019	145.3	24.7
Baw Baw (S)	106	166	25.3	436	674	109.0	11.7
Latrobe (S)	125	203	35.0	434	767	119.1	6.2
South Gippsland (S)	80	124	17.2	307	506	67.9	11.5
Unincorporated Vic	19	10	3.4	33	37	13.9	72.4
Victoria	11 385	15 809	3 884.8	46 389	63 534	14 915.6	9.4

(a) Formerly included in Delatite(S).

(b) 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.

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY

The value of building activity is a measure of actual expenditure (as opposed to the planned expenditure indicated by building approvals data).

Total residential building is the largest component of building activity, accounting for 63.6% of value of work done for Melbourne MSR during June quarter 2004. Higher proportions were recorded for Balance of Victoria (72.7%) and Victoria (65.4%) over the same period.

22

VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY, By Major Statistical Region — June quarter 2004

	Value of building commenced	Value of building under construction at end of quarter	Value of building completed	Value of work yet to be done at end of quarter	Value of work done
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
MELBOURNE					
Houses	1 482.4	3 646.5	1 485.0	1 745.2	1 454.0
Other residential building	501.2	4 198.2	349.6	2 023.6	648.8
<i>Total residential building</i>	<i>1 983.6</i>	<i>7 844.8</i>	<i>1 834.6</i>	<i>3 768.9</i>	<i>2 102.9</i>
Hotels etc	5.8	89.9	19.0	53.5	23.2
Shops	261.4	671.4	138.6	342.3	195.0
Factories, offices and other business premises	549.3	2 766.5	342.7	1 309.0	606.2
Educational	140.0	635.6	101.6	296.1	127.2
Health	79.3	601.4	33.9	243.7	101.4
Entertainment and recreational	31.3	583.0	46.8	321.8	88.0
Other non-residential building	30.5	321.7	64.9	223.4	61.2
<i>Total non-residential building</i>	<i>1 097.6</i>	<i>5 669.5</i>	<i>747.5</i>	<i>2 789.9</i>	<i>1 202.1</i>
Total Melbourne	3 081.1	13 514.3	2 582.0	6 558.8	3 305.0
BALANCE OF VICTORIA					
Houses	650.4	1 394.0	499.6	708.1	565.8
Other residential building	27.6	96.3	41.8	53.5	31.3
<i>Total residential building</i>	<i>678.0</i>	<i>1 490.3</i>	<i>541.4</i>	<i>761.7</i>	<i>597.1</i>
Hotels etc	8.0	19.4	3.6	7.1	9.6
Shops	55.9	74.2	15.2	43.4	32.4
Factories, offices and other business premises	77.8	130.9	56.1	58.7	66.5
Educational	20.3	119.9	47.3	47.5	38.5
Health	36.9	101.9	25.9	47.5	26.8
Entertainment and recreational	11.0	44.5	13.7	27.3	13.4
Other non-residential building	30.0	173.7	21.0	116.9	37.5
<i>Total non-residential building</i>	<i>240.0</i>	<i>664.6</i>	<i>182.8</i>	<i>348.3</i>	<i>224.6</i>
Total Balance of Victoria	918.0	2 154.9	724.2	1 110.0	821.8
VICTORIA					
Houses	2 132.8	5 040.6	1 984.6	2 453.4	2 019.8
Other residential building	528.8	4 294.5	391.4	2 077.2	680.2
<i>Total residential building</i>	<i>2 661.6</i>	<i>9 335.1</i>	<i>2 376.0</i>	<i>4 530.5</i>	<i>2 700.0</i>
Hotels etc	13.8	109.3	22.6	60.7	32.7
Shops	317.3	745.6	153.8	385.6	227.4
Factories, offices and other business premises	627.1	2 897.4	398.8	1 367.8	672.7
Educational	160.3	755.5	148.9	343.6	165.7
Health	116.3	703.4	59.9	291.2	128.2
Entertainment and recreational	42.3	627.5	60.5	349.1	101.4
Other non-residential building	60.5	495.4	85.8	340.2	98.7
<i>Total non-residential building</i>	<i>1 337.6</i>	<i>6 334.1</i>	<i>930.2</i>	<i>3 138.2</i>	<i>1 426.7</i>
Total Victoria	3 999.2	15 669.2	3 306.2	7 668.8	4 126.7

Source: Building Activity, Victoria, (cat. no. 8752.0); ABS data available on request, Building Activity.

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The value of total engineering construction work done in Victoria in June quarter 2004 was \$1365.3 million. This is the highest quarterly value since the series began in September quarter 1986. Contributing to this value were significant rises in major types of engineering construction activity between March quarter and June quarter 2004. These included a 33.0% rise in Telecommunications, a 20.1% rise in Bridges, railways and harbours, and a 9.9% rise in Roads, highways and subdivisions. The only sectors which recorded decreases over this period were Heavy Industry (15.6%) and Electricity generation, transmission and pipelines (5.4%).

23

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	1 254.0	419.3	1 171.9	327.0	769.0	312.5	310.3	4 564.1
2003								
March	369.9	25.9	253.6	^60.0	168.0	142.7	^79.3	1 099.5
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	^272.7	32.0	194.2	^84.0	281.1	84.7	^70.6	1 019.3
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	1 286.6	483.7	1 090.1	371.3	731.5	698.0	316.8	4 977.9
2003								
March	281.6	49.0	282.1	^39.1	171.5	148.2	^71.9	1 043.3
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	368.9	168.5	254.4	^110.4	226.1	158.4	^78.7	1 365.3
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	292.5	512.1	549.3	79.0	57.7	157.3	11.1	1 659.1
2003								
March	330.0	585.5	498.8	^57.2	106.2	639.4	*22.3	2 239.4
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	^292.5	512.1	549.3	79.0	57.7	157.3	^11.1	1 659.1

^ 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 9

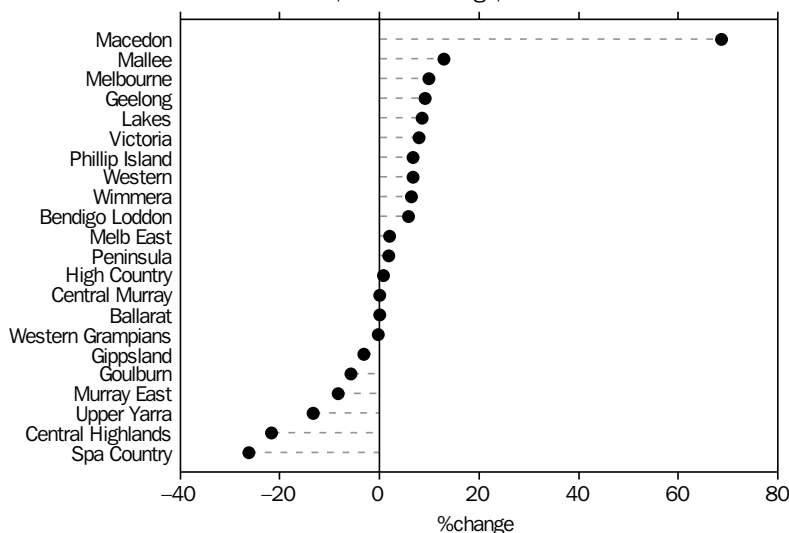
TOURISM

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, BY TOURISM REGION

Total takings from tourist accommodation in June quarter 2004 were \$222.6 million for Victoria. This represents a 8.0% increase in takings from June quarter 2003. Although Victoria's total accommodation takings rose over the period, some regions fared better than others. The Macedon tourism region saw the largest increase in accommodation takings (68.6%) between June quarter 2003 and June quarter 2004. This was followed by Mallee (13.0%), Melbourne (9.9%) and Geelong (9.1%) tourism regions. These regions also experienced an increase in both the number of guest nights and guest arrivals during the period.

Some tourism regions saw a fall in accommodation takings in June quarter 2004 compared to June quarter 2003. The Spa Country tourism region experienced the largest fall in accommodation takings (26.2%), followed by Central Highlands (21.6%), Upper Yarra (13.4%) and Murray East (8.3%). All of these tourism regions saw a decrease in the number of guest nights and guest arrivals.

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Percent Change, June 2003 to June 2004



<i>Tourism region</i>	<i>Hotels, motels and serviced apartments(a)</i>				
	<i>Room occupancy rate</i>	<i>Guest nights</i>	<i>Guest arrivals</i>	<i>Average length of stay</i>	<i>Takings from accommodation</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>days</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Melbourne	64.3	2 077.4	855.0	2.4	170 102
Melbourne East	36.0	25.4	15.0	1.7	2 302
Peninsula	35.2	44.2	24.3	1.8	3 176
Geelong	49.5	61.3	34.6	1.8	4 017
Western	46.5	118.0	74.3	1.6	6 394
Western Grampians	50.7	35.5	26.0	1.4	1 896
Central Highlands	40.2	22.5	14.5	1.6	956
Ballarat	55.5	81.9	43.3	1.9	3 801
Macedon	42.7	5.5	3.4	1.6	624
Spa Country	54.0	8.7	5.7	1.5	965
Bendigo Loddon	55.3	69.8	43.4	1.6	3 933
Wimmera	31.6	5.6	4.7	1.2	216
Mallee	54.2	109.7	67.8	1.6	5 430
Central Murray	47.4	40.4	25.4	1.6	1 961
Goulburn	46.0	51.0	34.6	1.5	2 887
Upper Yarra	25.0	13.8	8.2	1.7	1 298
High Country	33.2	108.2	61.2	1.8	5 071
Murray East	40.8	27.7	16.9	1.6	1 273
Lakes	43.6	43.2	30.3	1.4	2 104
Gippsland	39.6	54.3	33.5	1.6	2 766
Phillip Island	36.9	28.8	14.1	2.0	1 403
Total Victoria	56.5	3 032.9	1 436.2	2.1	222 573

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

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

CHAPTER 10

AGRICULTURE

The contribution of agriculture to the Victorian economy can be measured in a number of ways. The most direct measurement available is the gross value of agricultural production, which is the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in the market place. In 2001-02, the gross value of agricultural production for Victoria was \$9.3 billion. Preliminary estimates for 2002-03 indicate the gross value of agricultural production for Victoria was \$7.6 billion, as widespread drought saw falls in the main areas of production.

Other measures of the contribution of agriculture to the economy include:

- gross farm product (GFP), which is a measure of the value added in production by farm businesses. In 2002-03 the GFP for Victoria was \$5.1 billion, or 2.7% of gross state product; and
- the value of exports of agricultural commodities from Victoria, which amounted to \$1.7 billion in 2002-03.

25

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, Victoria

	1996-9	2001-01	2001-02	2002-03 ^p
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Total Crops (including pastures & grasses)(a)	2 503.6	3 656.3	3 721.0	2 997.2
Total livestock slaughterings & other disposals	1 441.5	2 053.4	2 447.8	2 178.6
Total livestock products	2 115.5	2 591.6	3 113.6	2 375.5
Total agriculture	6 087.6	8 301.3	9 282.4	7 551.4

p=preliminary.

(a) Prior to 1999-2000, the reference period for crops, pastures and grasses was 31 March.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (cat. no. 7113.0) and *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia* (cat. no. 7503.0)

26

GROSS FARM PRODUCT, Victoria

	1998-99	1999-00(a)	2001-01(a)	2001-02(a)	2002-03
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Gross farm product (GFP)	4 078	4 573	6 024	6 861	5 100
Gross state product (GSP)	150 468	159 253	171 426	182 324	192 407
GFP as % of GSP	2.7	2.9	3.5	3.8	2.7

(a) Data sourced have been revised following a review of compilation methods.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (cat. no. 522.0.)

Period	Livestock slaughterings					Meat (carcass weight)				
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pigmeat
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2003										
June	128.7	66.6	179.8	518.1	89.0	28 001	1 323	3 244	10 071	6 331
July	127.8	85.7	165.7	515.8	92.5	28 240	1 633	3 080	9 896	6 642
August	110.0	142.5	163.7	441.9	77.5	24 769	2 693	3 188	8 589	5 637
September	120.1	134.7	212.2	520.6	78.1	27 315	2 753	4 206	10 378	5 569
October	134.1	62.2	276.0	610.7	82.4	31 282	1 349	5 737	12 304	5 896
November	126.9	28.7	260.2	555.1	74.1	28 837	935	5 440	11 381	5 399
December	117.6	24.3	272.5	582.0	87.2	27 853	835	5 651	11 842	6 017
2004										
January	135.0	16.5	276.5	503.5	72.4	32 032	859	5 645	10 230	5 266
February	135.6	10.0	326.1	521.8	74.9	31 857	365	6 280	10 794	5 356
March	143.6	18.9	318.0	600.5	86.5	34 232	590	6 003	12 334	6 264
April	133.4	33.9	286.9	582.8	81.2	31 216	908	5 267	11 943	5 929
May	137.5	46.7	287.7	574.2	80.4	32 185	1 066	5 335	11 740	5 932
June	136.0	54.9	241.6	465.6	86.1	31 645	1 088	4 361	9 385	6 389
July	124.0	67.7	213.3	459.8	79.9	29 279	1 520	3 979	8 921	5 934
August	121.5	142.8	226.8	440.9	77.2	28 701	2 730	4 299	8 929	5 667
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2003										
June	140.4	57.9	221.5	545.2	87.7	31 152	1 201	4 090	10 549	6 169
July	131.0	54.2	205.3	527.1	86.5	29 094	1 025	3 919	9 961	6 051
August	120.3	49.0	220.7	507.5	83.6	28 039	962	4 202	10 032	6 022
September	128.1	54.1	228.2	532.1	82.4	28 390	1 127	4 461	10 547	5 731
October	118.3	53.3	236.5	538.1	79.3	27 772	1 207	4 704	11 098	5 686
November	125.2	75.7	241.3	522.8	78.7	28 422	2 248	4 818	10 914	5 788
December	124.1	131.9	258.7	551.8	79.5	29 136	3 802	5 180	11 288	5 724
2004										
January	131.9	96.7	232.4	512.3	79.0	30 726	3 706	4 805	10 513	5 760
February	131.2	65.7	273.8	549.5	79.0	30 537	1 774	5 332	11 244	5 736
March	133.2	56.8	281.0	570.6	82.0	31 628	1 523	5 440	11 641	5 943
April	136.3	57.1	295.5	598.8	81.6	31 510	1 451	5 692	11 841	5 881
May	136.6	53.4	307.5	566.6	76.0	31 688	1 263	5 845	11 251	5 683
June	137.5	44.6	300.7	470.6	81.7	33 962	928	5 580	9 902	5 964
July	132.8	46.1	271.3	498.7	80.5	31 265	1 011	5 229	9 447	5 822
August	129.2	45.3	288.7	484.1	79.3	31 018	920	5 358	9 725	5 694
TREND ESTIMATES										
2003										
June	134.8	56.7	222.7	539.1	86.3	30 014	1 159	4 141	10 330	6 074
July	130.7	52.1	218.5	530.8	85.5	29 303	1 093	4 115	10 295	6 033
August	126.7	52.9	219.9	526.4	84.0	28 642	1 079	4 218	10 368	5 953
September	124.0	60.2	224.9	525.3	82.2	28 256	1 145	4 397	10 520	5 856
October	123.1	71.4	231.7	525.8	80.5	28 266	1 283	4 601	10 694	5 773
November	123.9	82.2	239.4	528.8	79.5	28 631	1 453	4 796	10 871	5 733
December	125.9	88.5	247.8	536.7	79.2	29 241	1 605	4 974	11 061	5 735
2004										
January	128.8	87.8	258.0	547.5	79.3	30 002	1 689	5 149	11 248	5 762
February	131.7	80.4	269.6	557.0	79.6	30 764	1 677	5 321	11 368	5 798
March	134.0	69.0	280.7	560.3	79.9	31 396	1 573	5 465	11 355	5 828
April	135.2	58.0	288.9	555.0	80.1	31 807	1 415	5 554	11 181	5 840
May	135.4	50.8	293.2	541.4	80.0	32 012	1 249	5 583	10 854	5 839
June	134.9	47.0	294.2	523.2	79.9	32 078	1 104	5 561	10 443	5 827
July	134.0	44.7	293.4	504.9	79.9	32 026	983	5 513	10 035	5 809
August	133.0	44.0	289.6	486.2	79.8	31 918	888	5 426	9 628	5 788

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

OTHER PRODUCTION

28

OTHER PRODUCTION(a)

		Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr
	Units	2003	2003	2003	2003	2004	2004
Livestock products							
Milk							
Factory intake	million litres	1 457.7	971.1	r 1 492.3	2 325.7	1 546.3	1 069.9
Market sales by factories(a)	million litres	113.8	120.4	124.2	120.3	119.2	120.1
Milk products							
Cheese(b)	tonnes	r 77 733	r 60 742	r 65 305	r 97 487	84 748	78 353
Whole milk powder(c)	tonnes	34 884	19 726	42 747	65 263	34 127	18 837
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes	32 198	24 788	45 124	84 814	34 829	22 197
Butter/butteroil	tonnes	25 249	15 966	22 264	42 142	29 037	15 716
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes	27 060	19 327	27 518	38 987	29 160	24 000
Seasonally adjusted	tonnes	30 459	28 402	26 386	28 122	32 842	35 215
Trend(d)	tonnes	30 321	28 007	27 214	28 975	31 942	34 636
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number	124 602	195 991	210 003	177 012	76 077	126 215
Gross weight	tonnes	6 495	9 388	10 173	9 211	4 314	6 690
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000	29 496.2	29 138.0	29 312.9	31 092.4	30 319.2	29 621.5
Seasonally adjusted	'000	29 784.2	29 400.2	29 946.3	30 194.4	29 989.6	29 897.6
Trend(e)	'000	29 519.2	29 685.3	29 891.9	30 026.3	30 049.3	29 952.0
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes	51 239	49 071	49 055	51 857	54 627	49 810
Seasonally adjusted	tonnes	51 808	49 347	50 709	49 452	55 151	50 179
Trend(e)	tonnes	51 344	50 187	50 217	51 252	52 065	52 143

(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.

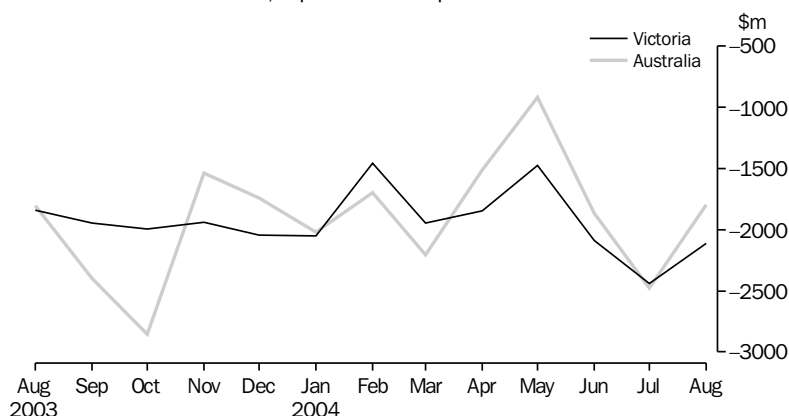
CHAPTER 11

TRADE

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

In August 2004, Victoria's international merchandise trade performance declined slightly compared to August 2003. Although exports increased 12.2%, imports increased by 13.6%. This resulted in the net trade performance for Victoria falling by \$269.6 million (14.6%) from the same time last year. Overall, Victoria's net trade performance between August 2003 and August 2004 has been more stable than that for Australia. From January 2004 onwards however, Victoria's and Australia's net trade performances have been more closely aligned.

NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



29

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

Period	Victoria(a)			Australia			Victoria exports as a proportion of Australia	Victoria imports as a proportion of Australia
	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports	Exports (including re-exports)	Imports	Excess of exports		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
2001-02	22 242	37 558	-15 316	121 108	119 649	1 460	18.4	31.4
2002-03	18 904	42 129	-23 225	115 479	133 129	-17 650	16.4	31.6
2003-04	18 008	40 742	-22 734	108 993	131 022	-22 029	16.5	31.1
2003								
June	1 360	3 370	-2 011	8 822	10 718	-1 896	15.4	31.4
July	1 344	3 438	-2 094	8 520	10 604	-2 083	15.8	32.4
August	1 405	3 248	-1 843	9 062	10 864	-1 802	15.5	29.9
September	1 564	3 512	-1 947	9 057	11 456	-2 398	17.3	30.7
October	1 573	3 570	-1 997	9 065	11 920	-2 855	17.4	29.9
November	1 361	3 298	-1 938	8 674	10 213	-1 539	15.7	32.3
December	1 514	3 561	-2 046	9 234	r 10 978	r -1 744	16.4	32.4
2004								
January	r 1 131	3 183	r -2 051	r 7 903	r 9 925	r -2 022	r 14.3	32.1
February	r 1 482	r 2 941	r -1 460	r 8 379	9 451	r -1 072	r 17.7	31.1
March	r 1 609	r 3 557	r -1 948	r 9 215	r 11 423	r -2 209	r 17.5	r 31.1
April	r 1 561	r 3 410	r -1 849	r 9 334	r 10 851	r -1 517	16.7	r 31.4
May	r 1 718	r 3 192	r -1 474	r 10 096	r 11 020	r -923	17.0	29.0
June	1 746	3 833	-2 087	10 453	12 319	-1 865	16.7	31.1
July	1 574	4 014	-2 440	10 065	12 545	-2 479	15.6	32.0
August	1 576	3 689	-2 113	10 369	12 169	-1 799	15.2	30.3

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

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

INTERNATIONAL
MERCHANDISE TRADE, BY
COMMODITY

The total value of Victoria's merchandise exports declined by \$895.7 million (4.7%) during the financial year ending June 2004. The largest component of this decline was a \$530.9m decrease in Gold exports (93.7%), followed by a \$269.3m decrease in Crude materials inedible (except fuels) (13.9%) and a \$123.4m decrease in Combined confidential items (13.9%). The decrease was partly offset by an increase of \$223.6m in Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (24.0%) and an increase of \$103.1m in Beverages and tobacco (29.5%).

During this period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports declined by \$1.4 billion (3.3%) with decreases recorded in all but one of the major import commodity categories. The most significant decreases were in Machinery and transport equipment at \$522.4m (2.8%), Miscellaneous manufactured articles at \$213.2m (3.1%) and Combined confidential items at \$159.5m (10.8%).

30

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a), BY COMMODITY(b)(c)

Section and Division of the SITC Rev3	2002–2003		2003–2004		Two months ended August 2004	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
0 Food and live animals chiefly for food(d)(e)	4 802	1 713	4 767	1 609	815	318
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	349	250	452	229	79	39
2 Crude materials, inedible (except fuels)(d)(e)	1 943	675	1 674	676	296	113
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials(e)	930	2 377	1 154	2 283	171	440
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	104	127	111	124	20	24
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.(d)(e)	1 319	4 225	1 325	4 177	238	722
6 Manufacturing goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	2 629	5 400	2 378	5 279	438	968
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	3 846	18 933	3 910	18 410	651	3 531
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	1 286	6 830	1 226	6 617	229	1 296
9 Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	567	110	36	5	0	1
98 Combined confidential items of trade	889	1 482	766	1 323	175	251
Other Section 9	239	7	209	8	37	1
Total Section 9	1 695	1 599	1 011	1 336	213	253
Total	18 904	42 129	18 008	40 742	3 151	7 703

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

(b) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

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

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

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

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

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

Country	Year ending June 2003		Year ending June 2004		Two months ending August 2004	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Belgium	n.p.	n.p.	54	432	8	64
Brazil	35	176	30	187	6	38
Canada	234	478	189	440	39	80
China	1 601	5 083	1 891	5 273	312	1 135
Fiji	186	99	124	77	23	14
Finland	8	225	12	221	2	36
France	126	1 669	111	1 926	15	639
Germany	461	3 342	477	3 280	77	595
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	617	346	506	366	91	76
India	194	384	201	373	37	78
Indonesia	350	1 058	434	800	77	95
Italy	422	1 382	246	1 369	40	237
Japan	1 785	5 217	1 627	4 963	288	823
Korea, Republic of (South)	939	956	892	1 115	168	253
Malaysia	462	1 141	443	1 076	76	226
Mexico	137	128	117	140	10	32
Netherlands	114	448	102	422	23	78
New Zealand	2 183	1 866	2 097	1 922	361	334
Pakistan	41	95	44	78	6	14
Papua New Guinea	120	10	103	43	23	2
Philippines	345	208	301	213	52	37
Saudi Arabia	1 051	133	946	188	177	50
Singapore	650	930	485	1 022	103	170
South Africa	215	327	193	382	32	53
Sweden	43	552	51	478	6	76
Switzerland	50	342	46	320	3	55
Taiwan	696	1 006	635	978	101	191
Thailand	611	982	450	1 010	72	166
United Kingdom	647	1 962	573	1 674	96	301
United States of America	1 828	7 615	1 950	6 530	390	1 003
Other and unknown(c)	r 2 754	r 3 970	2 677	3 444	436	752
Total(d)	18 904	42 129	18 008	40 742	3 151	7 703

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 12

ENVIRONMENT

AIR QUALITY

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

32

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				2002				2003			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Decn	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Decn
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(d)																
Very Good	63	90	87	60	51	91	96	54	67	40	60	59	50	41	61	72
Good	32	10	13	37	40	9	4	35	30	41	34	34	28	34	35	24
Fair	4	—	—	3	7	—	—	11	3	15	6	6	8	19	2	4
Poor	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	7	5	1	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	1	1	—
East(d)																
Very Good	67	82	76	46	49	93	94	59	58	26	46	61	52	26	39	63
Good	30	18	24	50	40	7	6	38	41	36	36	35	23	35	39	33
Fair	3	—	—	4	9	—	—	3	1	20	12	3	10	26	16	3
Poor	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	14	6	1	4	11	3	1
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	10	1	2	—
City(d)																
Very Good	90	99	100	89	77	98	100	74	85	50	75	74	59	51	72	78
Good	9	1	—	11	20	2	—	26	15	33	22	23	22	32	25	21
Fair	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	14	2	2	7	14	1	1
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	5	3	2	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Geelong(d)																
Very Good	70	84	98	77	71	92	97	73	88	57	72	85	72	61	81	85
Good	27	16	2	23	21	8	3	22	12	28	22	15	13	34	16	11
Fair	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	5	—	15	6	—	5	3	2	2
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1
Latrobe Valley(d)																
Very Good	83	85	89	60	61	97	92	65	71	25	25	84	56	21	29	62
Good	17	15	11	40	36	3	8	34	24	35	45	15	20	48	42	35
Fair	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	30	26	1	8	19	21	2
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	3	—	6	10	8	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	11	2	—	1

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

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

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

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

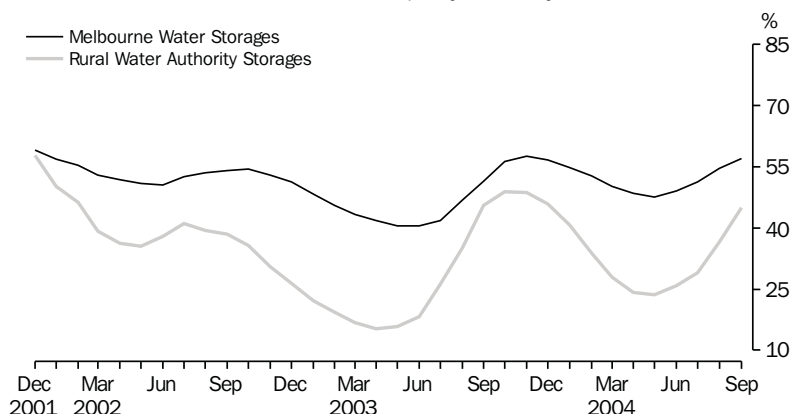
Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria.

WATER RESOURCES

At the end of September 2004, Victorian water storages were at 46.0% capacity. Although Victoria's water storage levels grew by 8.0% between August and September 2004, they remain 0.7% lower than they were in September 2003.

Melbourne's water storages at the end of September 2004 were at 57.0% capacity, an increase of 2.4% from the end of August and 5.5% higher than in September 2003. Rural water storages were at 45.0% capacity at the end of September 2004, an increase of 8.4% from the end of August but 0.5% lower than in September last year.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of capacity—Monthly



33

STORAGE VOLUMES IN VICTORIAN WATER STORAGES, BY RIVER BASIN

Basin	Capacity at full service level ML	Storage levels at end of month (per cent of capacity)						Change (per cent of capacity) from	
		2003			2004			Aug 2004 to Sep 2004	Sep 2003 to Sep 2004
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Jul	Aug	Sep		
Goulburn	3 833 500	19.6	31.3	43.8	27.0	37.3	46.3	9.1	2.5
Broken	405 000	30.2	41.3	49.5	28.3	33.1	41.8	8.6	-7.8
Campaspe	387 060	9.9	19.9	25.4	9.2	13.5	19.0	5.5	-6.3
Loddon	284 300	22.0	28.0	32.5	21.5	30.5	38.0	7.6	5.5
Murray	7 113 210	35.5	41.3	52.6	34.2	40.4	49.0	8.6	-3.6
Ovens	37 500	78.8	82.1	77.1	77.7	76.0	76.1	0.2	-1.0
Werribee	76 020	8.5	10.7	14.6	7.9	15.8	20.9	5.2	6.3
Maribyrnong	24 900	10.1	10.1	10.8	6.5	7.1	7.9	0.8	-2.9
Glenelg/Wimmera	770 410	8.7	13.4	17.2	10.6	13.5	15.7	2.2	-1.4
Thomson/Latrobe	1 466 200	37.1	46.0	50.2	46.0	51.3	57.5	6.2	7.3
Total	14 398 100	28.8	36.7	46.7	31.1	38.0	46.0	8.0	-0.7
Total Volume of Water									
In Melbourne Water storages(a)	1 772 500	41.8	46.8	51.5	51.2	54.6	57.0	2.4	5.5
In rural water authority storages(b)	9 773 495	26.2	35.2	45.5	28.9	36.6	45.0	8.4	-0.5

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

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

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

RECYCLING AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL

At March 2003, 98.7% of Victorian households recycled waste and 81.2% re-used waste. The most common recycling items were Plastic Bottles (94.6% of households), Paper/cardboard (93.8%) and Glass (92.5%). Since March 2001, the percentage of households recycling increased by 1.4% whereas the percentage of households re-using waste decreased by 0.7%. In Victoria, 79.8% of households that did not re-use or recycle waste stated that they did not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling. In Melbourne, 12.3% of households did not re-use or recycle because they were not interested or found it too much effort compared to 9.3% in Balance of Victoria. Only 7.3% of households in Melbourne stated that no recycling services or facilities were provided to them compared to 15.4% in Balance of Victoria.

Across Victoria, 37.9% of households were aware of safe waste disposal services/facilities for hazardous waste but only 18.4% made use of these facilities or services.

34

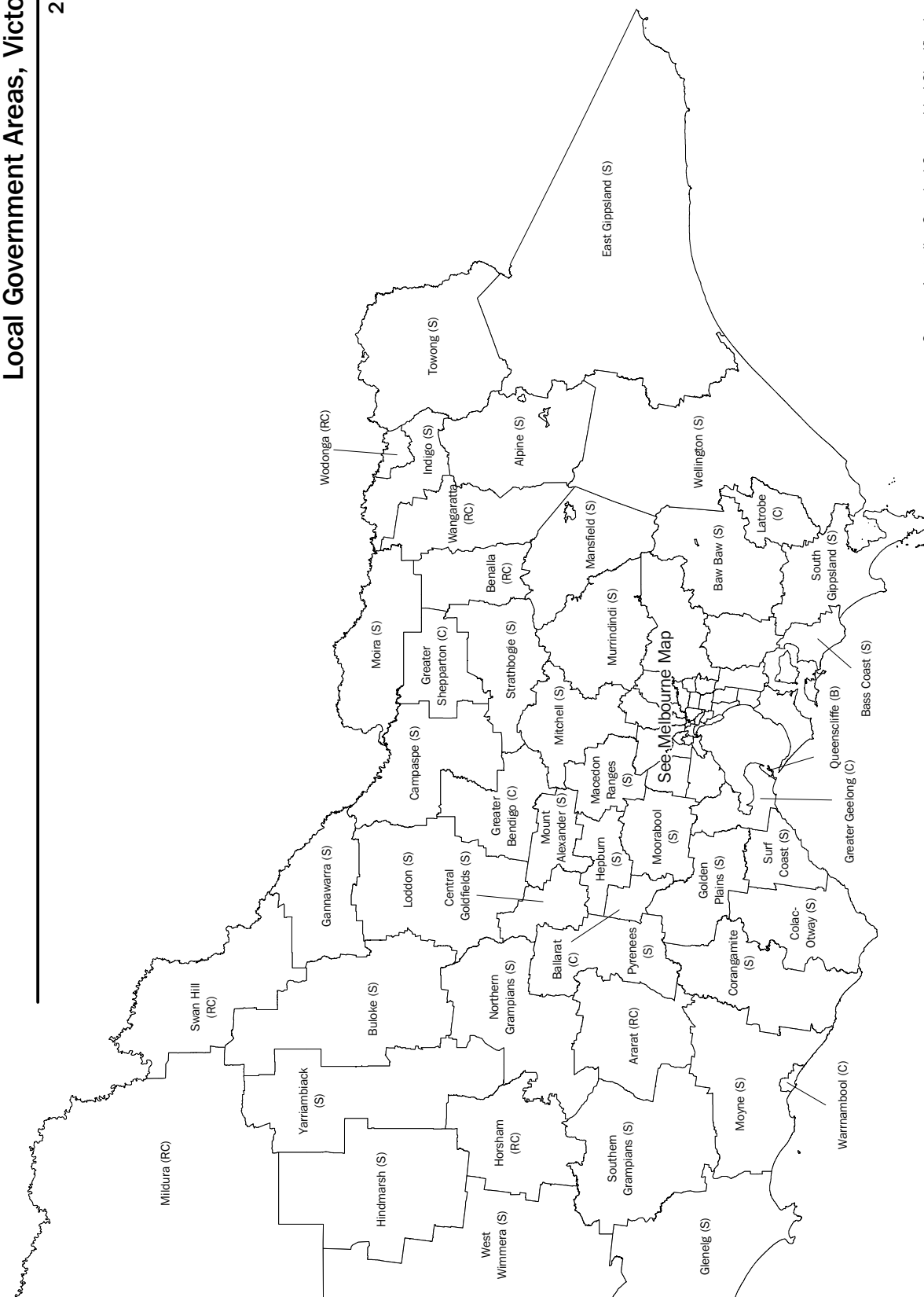
RECYCLING AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL BY STATISTICAL REGION, MARCH 2003

Local Government Area	Recycling/Re-use of Waste						Safe waste disposal services/facilities for hazardous waste	
	March 2003			Per cent change from March 2001			March 2003	
	Recycling	Re-use	No recycling and/or re-using	Recycling	Re-use	No recycling and/or re-using	Use	Aware-ness
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Melbourne								
Outer Western Melbourne	98.2	73.3	1.1	0.8	-6.1	-1.2	11.3	19.4
North Western Melbourne	100.0	87.8	0.0	2.6	7.3	-1.9	12.8	28.0
Inner Melbourne	96.7	81.5	1.5	0.6	15.3	0.4	19.8	38.7
North Eastern Melbourne	98.7	85.4	0.4	-0.9	-4.8	0.4	14.8	29.8
Inner Eastern Melbourne	98.9	76.7	1.1	0.4	-3.8	0.5	14.6	25.1
Southern Melbourne	99.2	70.4	0.8	2.7	-6.2	-1.5	17.8	41.2
Outer Eastern Melbourne	99.6	86.9	—	0.1	1.0	—	19.5	57.8
South Eastern Melbourne	100.0	63.6	—	0.0	-11.2	—	27.2	36.7
Mornington Peninsula	98.7	87.8	1.3	-0.1	-2.0	0.1	21.4	53.5
Balance of Victoria								
Barwon-Western District	99.2	84.4	0.8	4.5	4.8	-1.6	22.4	46.4
Central Highlands-Wimmera	98.6	90.4	—	6.0	10.6	-3.4	16.7	48.5
Loddon-Mallee	97.9	93.7	1.3	2.1	1.3	-0.5	16.4	37.7
Goulburn-Ovens-Murray	99.6	90.0	0.4	6.4	0.1	-2.1	17.9	34.3
All Gippsland	96.3	86.3	3.1	-2.2	-0.2	1.6	21.9	42.6
Victoria	98.7	81.2	0.8	1.4	-0.7	-0.6	18.4	37.9

Source: Survey of Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices; 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;

Employed <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Part-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Particles as PM₁₀	Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.
Seasonal adjustment	A means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variations from economic time series so that the effects of other influences are obvious. Seasonal variations are the systematic (though not necessarily regular) intra-year movements of economic time series. These are often the result of non-economic phenomena, such as climatic changes and regular religious festivals (e.g. Christmas and Easter).
State final demand	<p>Conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital formation).</p> <p>National estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the <i>System of National Accounts</i>, 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 <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).</p>
Trend estimates	Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by removing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. Readers are reminded that trend estimates are subject to revision as subsequent months' data become available.
Unemployed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ were available for work in the reference week; ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

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