DECEMBER QUARTER 2005 1367.2

STATE AND REGIONAL INDICATORS

VICTORIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 16 FEB 2006

CONTENTS

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	*RELEASE DATE*
March 2006	11 May 2006

NOTE

This publication contains a feature article entitled *Profile of Senior Victorians*. A list of all previous feature articles published is contained in the Appendix to this publication.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 10 January 2006.

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

Vince Lazzaro
Regional Director, Victoria

ABBREVIATIONS

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

PROFILE OF SENIORS IN VICTORIA

INTRODUCTION

The population of Victoria is ageing and this trend is expected to continue. This article presents a profile of seniors in Victoria, and draws on data from the *2001 Census of Population and Housing* and the *General Social Survey 2002* (cat. no. 4159.0). It provides information on location, cultural diversity, living arrangements, self-assessed health status, and labour force participation.

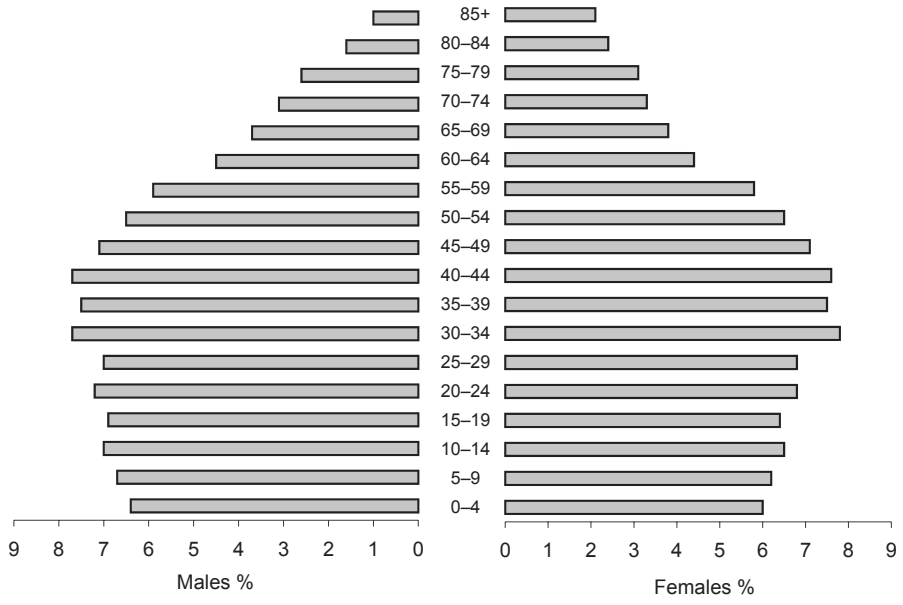
'Seniors' here are defined as people aged 60 years and over. This definition is common to most state and territory governments in Australia as this is the eligibility age for obtaining a seniors card. (The ABS definition of older persons is 65 years or more, as this is the age at which persons may be eligible for an age pension.)

POPULATION OF SENIORS IN VICTORIA

Estimated Residential Population (ERP) is the official measure of the population of Australia and is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months, and excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months. Usual residence within Australia - a related concept - refers to that address at which a person has lived, or intends to live, for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.

At 30 June 2004, the ERP of Victoria was 4,963,000 persons - comprised of 2,514,000 females and 2,448,900 males. The most recent population figures by age and sex show that almost one-fifth of the population were seniors (884,200 or 18%). Of these, there were more females (480,800 or 19%) than males (403,300 or 16%) due to the higher life expectancy of females.

PROFILE OF VICTORIA'S POPULATION - 2004

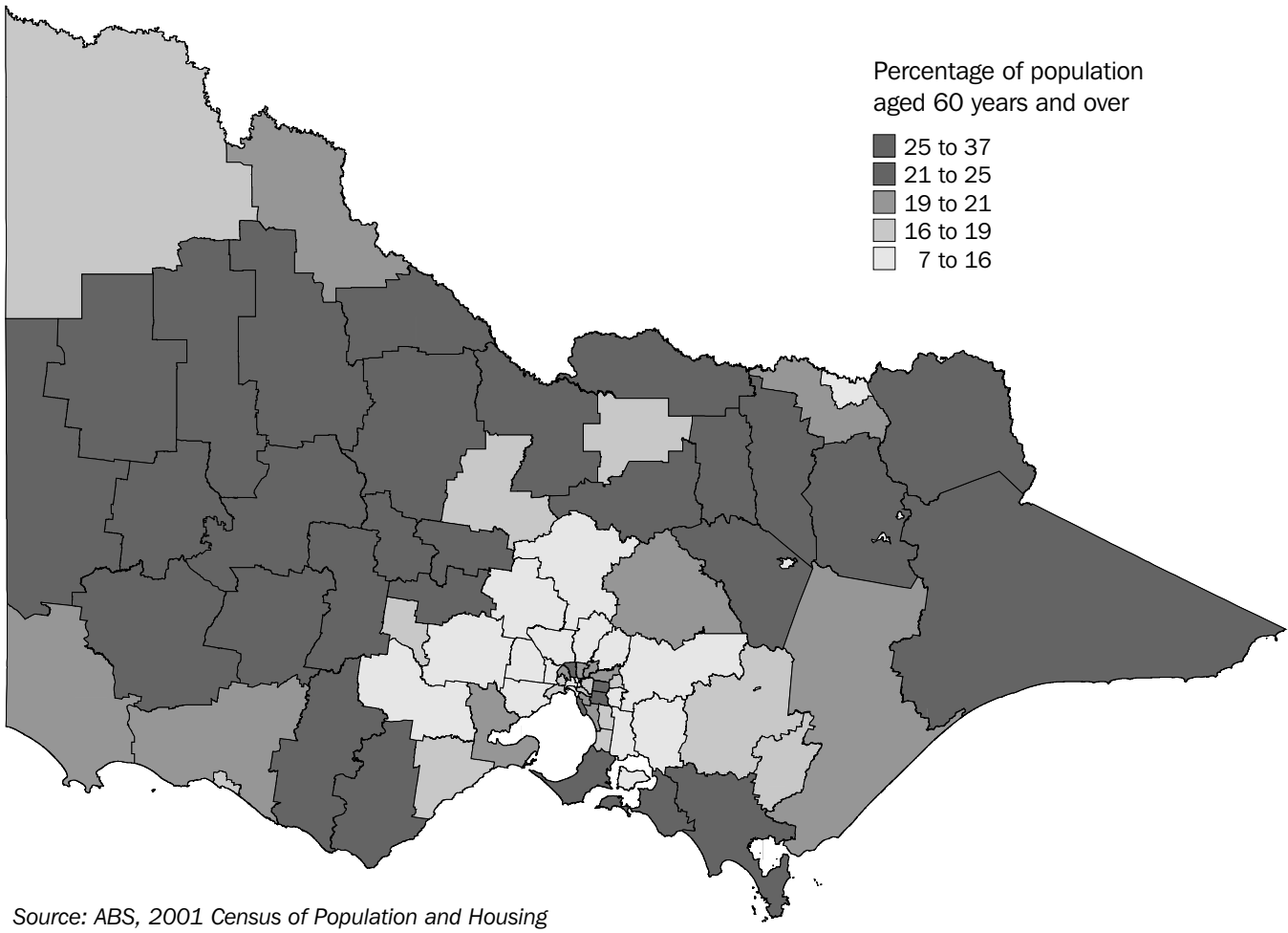


Source: Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (ERP Revised) (cat. no. 3201.0).

POPULATION OF SENIORS IN VICTORIA *continued*

At 30 June 2004, there was a higher proportion of seniors in regional Victoria (20%) than in the Melbourne metropolitan area (17%). The two maps below depict the proportion of seniors by local government areas (LGAs).

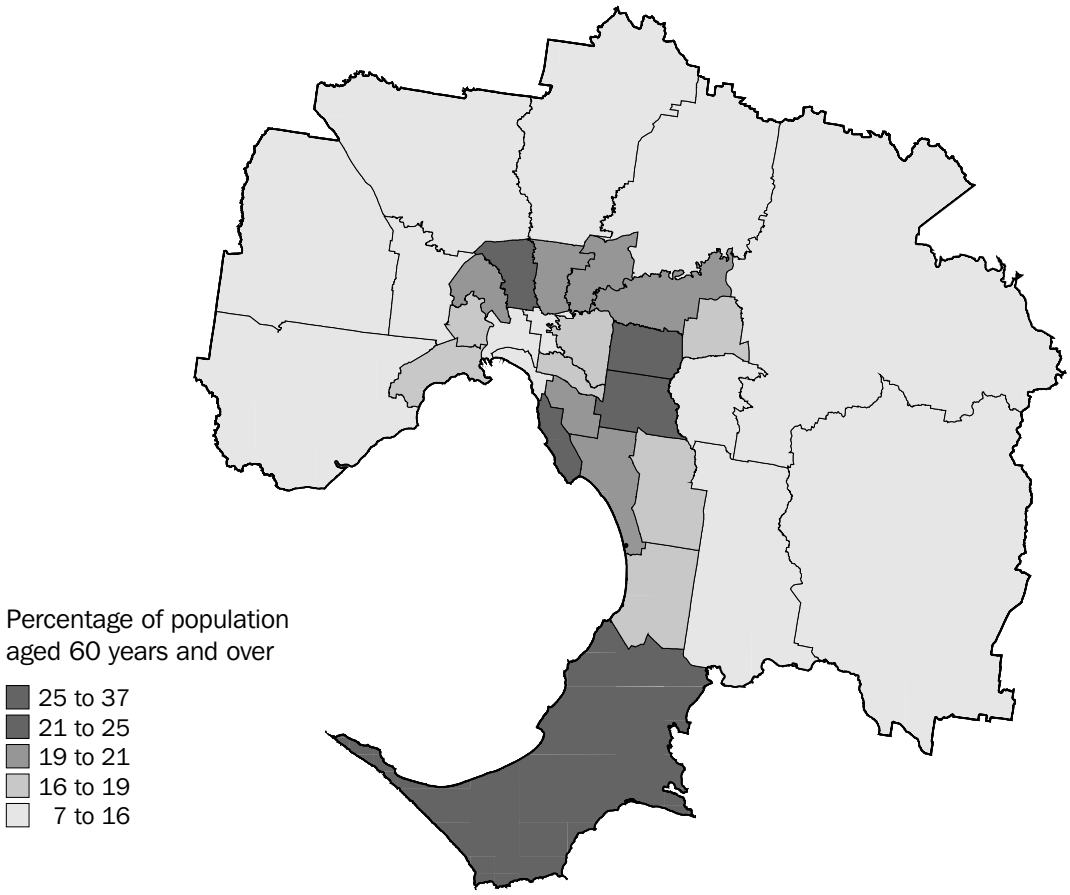
PROPORTION OF SENIORS, BY LGA—VICTORIA



Source: ABS, 2001 Census of Population and Housing

In regional Victoria, the Borough of Queenscliffe recorded the highest proportion of seniors (37%), followed by the Shires of Bass Coast and Yarriambiack (both 29%) and the Shires of Strathbogie and Buloke (both 28%). The lowest proportions were recorded in the Rural City of Wodonga (13%), followed by the four neighbouring LGAs of the Shires of Mitchell and Golden Plains (both 14%), and the Shires of Moorabool and Macedon Ranges (both 15%). The Shires of Mitchell, Macedon Ranges and Moorabool adjoin the Melbourne metropolitan area to the north and west.

PROPORTION OF SENIORS, BY LGA—MELBOURNE



Source: ABS, 2001 Census of Population and Housing

POPULATION OF SENIORS IN VICTORIA *continued*

In Melbourne, the highest proportions of seniors were recorded in the Shire of Mornington Peninsula (24%), the Cities of Whitehorse, Monash and Bayside (all 22%) and the City of Manningham (21%). The lowest proportions were recorded in the Shire of Melton (7%), the Cities of Wyndham (9%), Melbourne and Casey (both 10%) and the Shire of Nillumbik (also 10%).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2004 – 2051

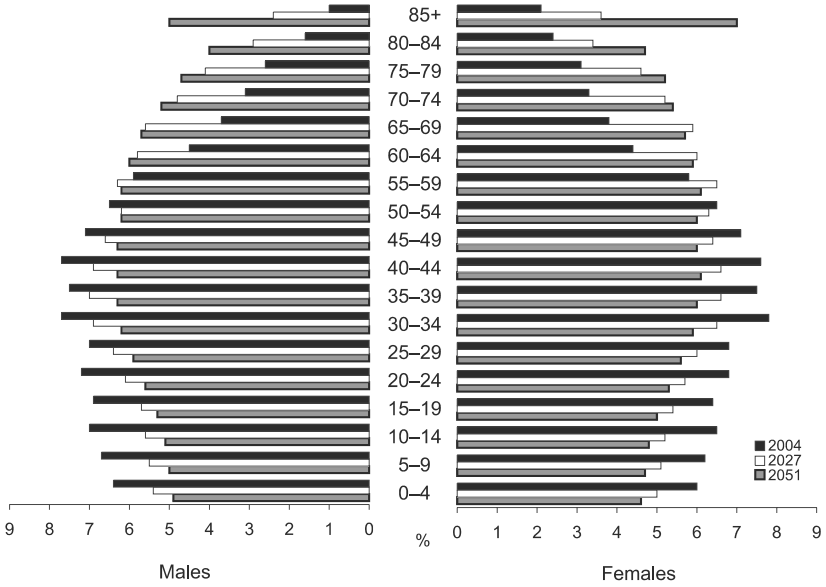
The most recent population projections produced by the ABS cover the period June 2004 to June 2101 for Australia, and June 2004 to June 2051 for the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state.

These projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the growth and change in the population which would occur if certain assumptions about future levels of fertility, mortality, internal migration and net overseas migration were to prevail over the projection period. For further information refer to *Population Projections, Australia, 2004 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2004 – 2051 *continued*

In 2004, seniors made up 18% of the Victorian population and comprised 16% of the male and 19% of female population. The relative size of this age group is likely to almost double over the next fifty years. In 2051, seniors are projected to be almost one-third(32%) of the Victorian population and constitute 31% of the male population and 34% of the female population.

The graph below illustrates the potential composition of the Victorian population in the years 2027 and 2051, compared to the current population in 2004.



Source: Population Projections Australia, 1997 to 2051 (cat. no. 3222.0).

BIRTHPLACE OF SENIORS

One-quarter of Victorian residents were born overseas. Proportionately twice as many of these residents were seniors (27%) compared to the Australian-born population (14%).

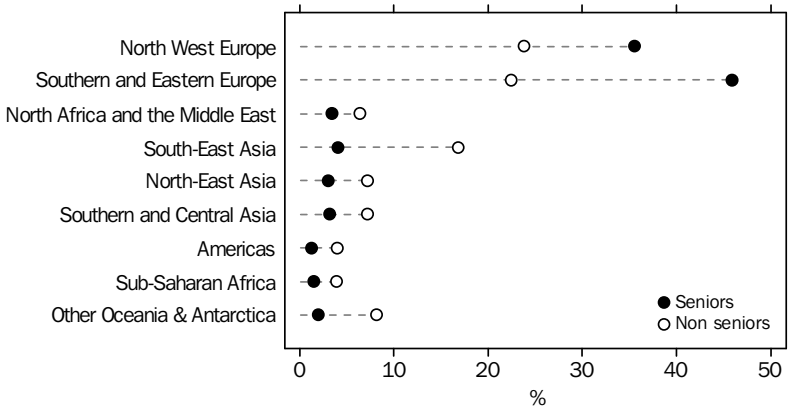
In Melbourne, almost half (47%) the seniors were born overseas. In contrast, only a quarter (27%) of non-seniors were born overseas.

The figures for regional Victoria were lower, with 20% of seniors and 8% of non-seniors born overseas.

Most overseas-born Victorians migrated to Australia from a European country, as shown in the graph below. Over three-quarters (81%) of seniors born overseas came from Europe but only 10% from Asia. There was a marked difference in the corresponding figures for non-seniors with 46% coming from Europe and 31% from Asia.

BIRTHPLACE OF SENIORS *continued*

PROPORTION OF OVERSEAS-BORN VICTORIANS BY REGION OF BIRTH



Source: ABS, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

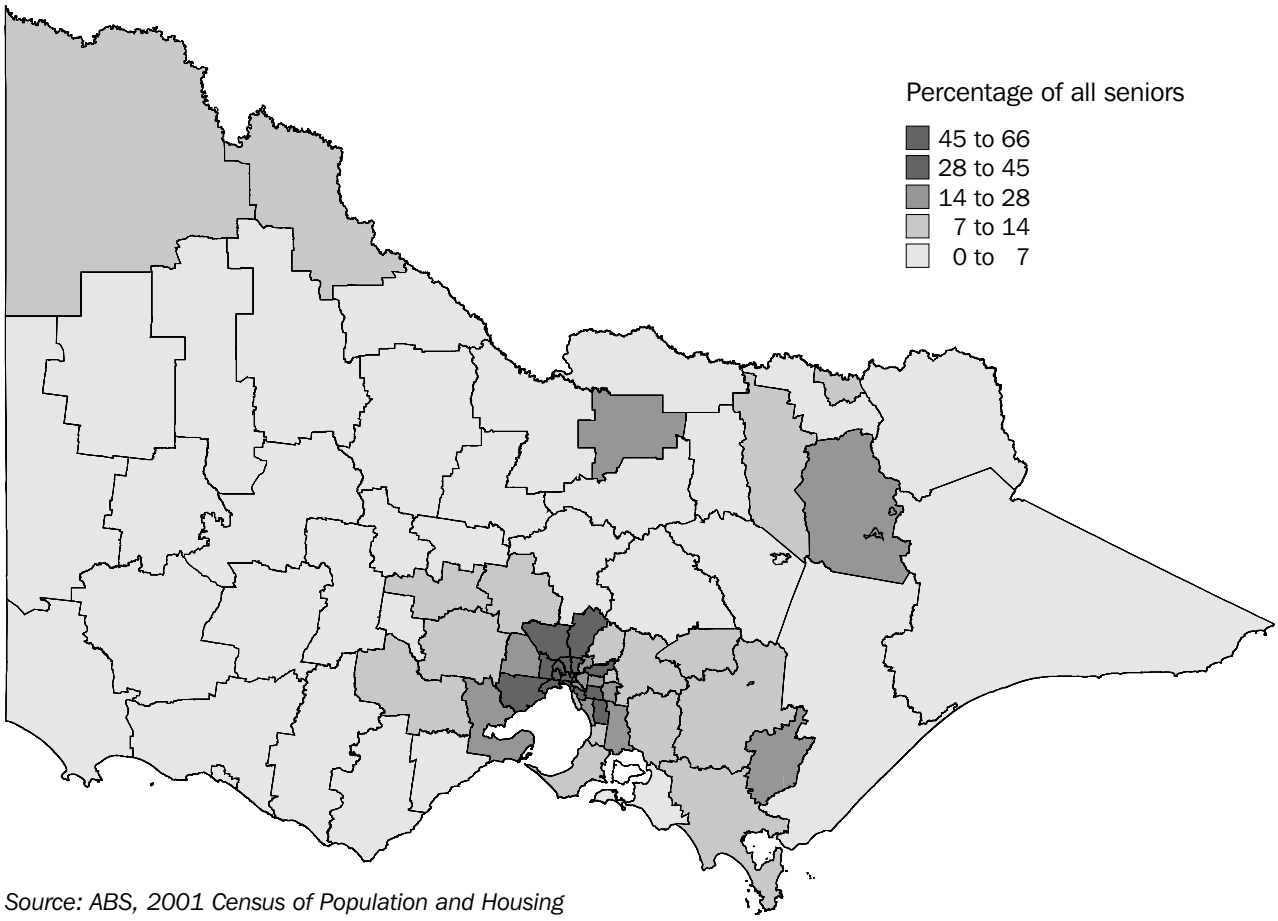
LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH (LOTE) SPOKEN AT HOME

Almost one-quarter (23%) of senior Victorians speak a language other than English at home, comprising 30% of seniors in Melbourne and 7% of seniors in regional Victoria.

In regional Victoria, the highest proportions of seniors who spoke a language other than English were recorded in the Shire of Alpine (18%), the Cities of Greater Geelong and Latrobe (both 16%), the City of Greater Shepparton (14%) and the Rural City of Mildura (12%).

The main languages other than English spoken by seniors in regional Victoria were Italian, German, Dutch, Croatian and Greek.

PROPORTION OF SENIORS SPEAKING LOTE AT HOME, BY LGA—VICTORIA



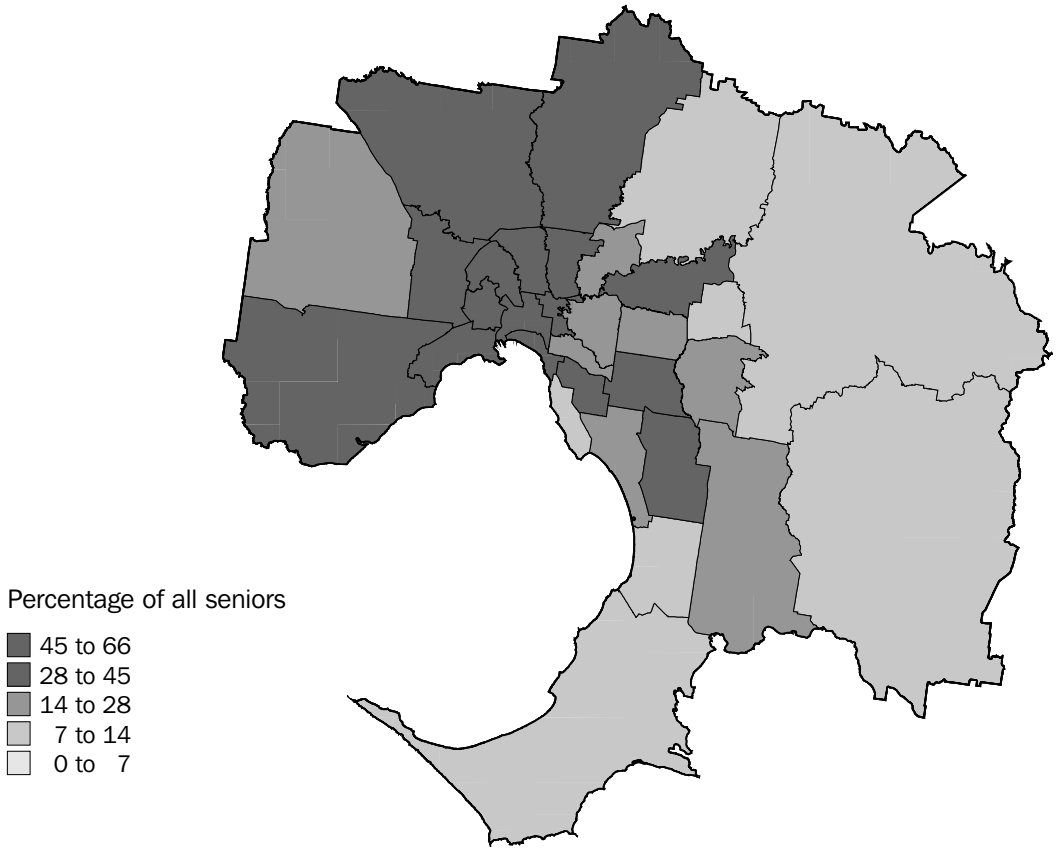
Source: ABS, 2001 Census of Population and Housing

LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH (LOTE) SPOKEN AT HOME *continued*

In Melbourne, the highest proportions of seniors who spoke a language other than English were recorded in the Cities of Brimbank (66%), Whittlesea (65%), Moreland (53%), Darebin (51%) and Yarra (48%). The lowest proportions of seniors who spoke a language other than English were recorded in the Shire of Mornington Peninsula (7%), the Shire of Cardinia and the City of Frankston (both 10%), the City of Maroondah (11%) and the Shire of Nillumbik (12%).

The main languages other than English spoken by seniors in Melbourne were Italian, Greek, German, Cantonese, and Maltese.

PROPORTION OF SENIORS SPEAKING LOTE AT HOME, BY LGA—MELBOURNE



Source: ABS, 2001 Census of Population and Housing

PROFICIENCY IN SPOKEN ENGLISH

Melbourne recorded a higher proportion of seniors not proficient in spoken English (12%) than regional Victoria (2%). The corresponding figures for non-seniors were 4% and less than 1%.

In Melbourne, the highest proportions of seniors with a low proficiency in spoken English were recorded in the Cities of Whittlesea (33%), Yarra (30%), Brimbank (29%), Darebin and Maribyrnong (both 25%).

In regional Victoria, the highest proportions of these seniors were recorded in the Cities of Greater Shepparton and Greater Geelong (both 5%), the Rural City of Swan Hill, the Shire of Alpine and the Rural City of Mildura (all 4%). In more than two-thirds of LGAs in regional Victoria, the proportion of seniors with a low proficiency in spoken English was less than 1%.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

According to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, there were 16,205 seniors living in nursing homes and 19,848 living in accommodation for the aged. Seniors with these types of living arrangements accounted for only a small proportion (4%) of all seniors resident in Victoria.

LIVING ALONE

Senior Victorians are four times more likely to live alone than non-seniors. One-quarter (26%) of Victorian residents aged 60 and over were living in lone person households compared to 6% for those aged under 60.

There appears to be a direct relationship between gender and age in the likelihood of people living alone. While the proportions were similar for non-seniors (females 5%, males 7%), twice as many senior females (34%) were living alone compared to senior males (16%).

In the metropolitan area, proportionately more senior females living alone were located in or adjacent to inner Melbourne. The highest proportions were recorded in the Cities of Port Phillip (46%), Stonnington (45%) and Melbourne (44%). The lowest proportions were recorded mostly in LGAs of outer Melbourne, for example in the Cities of Whittlesea (17%), Hume (23%) and Casey (25%).

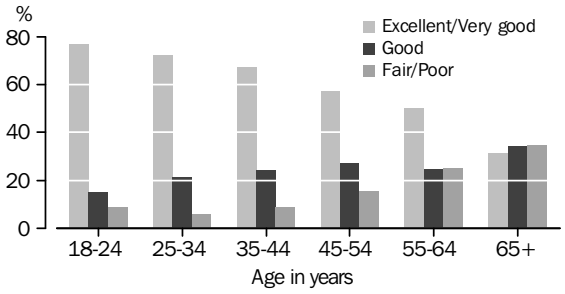
Senior males living alone were similarly located, with the highest proportions recorded in the Cities of Port Phillip (33%), Melbourne (31%) and Yarra (28%). The lowest proportions were again recorded mostly in outer Melbourne, for example in the City of Whittlesea (7%), the Shire of Nillumbik (10%) and the City of Hume (11%).

In regional Victoria, the highest proportion of senior females living alone was recorded in the Borough of Queenscliffe (45%) and the lowest proportion in the Shire of Golden Plains (21%).

The highest and lowest proportions of senior males living alone were recorded in the Shire of Hindmarsh (24%) and the Shire of Golden Plains (16%).

SELF-ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS

About one third (31%) of Victorians aged over 65 years assess their health as being excellent or very good. This is considerably less than for younger age groups where more than three-quarters of persons in the 18-24 year age group assess their health as excellent or very good. Another one third (34%) of Victorians aged over 65 years assess their health as fair or poor.



Source: 2002 General Social Survey (cat. no. 4159.0).

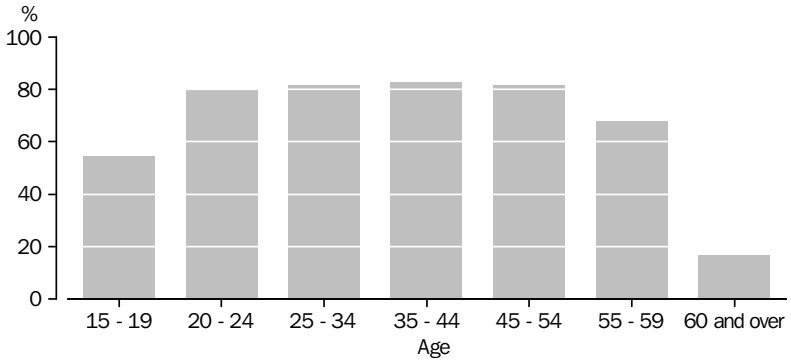
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

In November 2005, 17% (154,600) of Victorian seniors were participating in the labour force. Victorian seniors comprised 6% of the total Victorian labour market.

Senior males (25%) were more likely than senior females to participate in the labour force (10%). Although this trend of higher labour force participation by males was evident across all age groups, the ratio of male to female labour force participation for seniors (2.5) was higher than for any other age cohort.

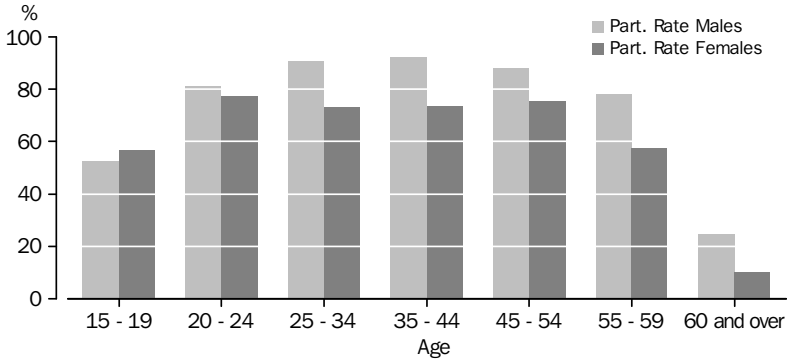
Seniors living in regional areas (18%) were slightly more likely to participate in the labour force than seniors residing in metropolitan Melbourne (16%).

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE—November 2005



Source: 6291.0.55.001 Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly RM1 - Labour Force Status by Sex, Dissemination Region, Age

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE BY SEX—November 2005



Source: 6291.0.55.001 Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly RM1 - Labour Force Status by Sex, Dissemination Region, Age

Within Metropolitan Melbourne, labour force participation rates for seniors were highest in the Outer Eastern (24.3%) and Inner (22.6%) Statistical Regions. Outside Metropolitan Melbourne, the statistical regions with the highest labour force participation rates amongst seniors were Barwon-Western District (20.3%) and Central Highlands-Wimmera (19.1%).

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION *continued*

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF SENIOR VICTORIANS AGED 60 AND OVER, VICTORIA, NOVEMBER 2005

	Labour force ('000)	*Participation rate (%)*
Outer Western Melbourne	8.7	12.0
North Westeren Melbourne	4.5	9.2
Inner Melbourne	8.1	22.6
North Eastern Melbourne	6.8	9.9
Inner Eastern Melbourne	24.1	17.8
Southern Melbourne	11.8	14.0
Outer Eastern Melbourne	19.3	24.3
South Eastern Melbourne	9.2	16.4
Mornington Peninsula	9.9	20.4
Melbourne	*102.4*	*16.3*
Barwon-Western District	16.4	20.3
Central Highlands-Wimmera	7.2	19.1
Loddon-Mallee	9.4	16.0
Goulburn-Ovens-Murray	10.2	18.7
All Gippsland	9.0	16.3
Balance of Victoria	*52.2*	*18.2*
Victoria	**154.6**	**16.7**

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

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE LABOUR FORCE

According to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, the expected age of withdrawal from the labour force was 64.0 years for Victorian males and 60.6 years for Victorian females.

There was very little difference in the workforce withdrawal patterns of Melburnians and regional Victorians. Regional Victorian males (64.1 years) tended to withdraw from the labour force slightly later than Melburnian males (63.8 years). Conversely, Regional Victorian females (60.4 years) tended to withdraw slightly earlier than Melburnian females (60.5 years).

Note that the above estimates for the expected age of withdrawal are derived using the 'static estimate' method. For a description of the methodology employed in generating these estimates, see *Research Paper: Comparison of Methods for Measuring the Age of Withdrawal from the Labour Force* (cat. no. 1351.0.55.009), available on the ABS website, <www.abs.gov.au>.

ABS STATISTICAL WORK ON AGEING

Addressing the economic and social implications of an ageing population are key priorities of government departments, and are reflected in current research and policy developments.

The ABS National Ageing Statistics Unit (NASU) was formed on 1 July 2002 to provide a statistical focus on the economic and social implications of the ageing population. NASU's objectives are to undertake activities which further the understanding of current and emerging policy issues and debates related to the ageing population, and to determine what statistics might be appropriate to inform decision-making.

ABS STATISTICAL WORK ON AGEING *continued*

An Information Development Plan on Ageing is scheduled for release in June 2006. For more information on ageing refer to the Ageing Theme Page on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>.

ARTICLE SOURCES:

Population Projections, Australia, 2004 to 2101, cat. no. 3222.0.

Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

General Social Survey, 2002, cat. no. 4159.0.

Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, latest issue November 2005.

Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2004, cat. no. 3201.0.

Australian Bureau of Statistics website, Ageing Theme Page, <www.abs.gov.au>.

LIST OF TABLES

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS, State comparison

	Period	Vic. as a proportion of Aust. %	PER CENT CHANGE FROM THE SAME PERIOD IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
			Vic.	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	Aust.
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Sep qtr 05	24.8	3.7	2.7	4.2	3.4	6.1	3.8
Population								
Total population	Jun qtr 05	24.7	1.2	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.6	1.2
Natural increase(a)	Jun qtr 05	. .	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
Net overseas migration(a)	Jun qtr 05	. .	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5
Net interstate migration(a)	Jun qtr 05	. .	-	–0.4	0.8	–0.2	0.1	. .
Labour								
Number employed (trend)	Nov 05	24.8	1.7	1.6	3.2	1.9	5.0	2.3
Unemployment rate (trend)(b)	Nov 05	. .	–0.3	0.1	–0.1	–0.5	–0.7	–0.1
Participation rate (trend)(b)	Nov 05	. .	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.7	0.6
Job vacancies (original)	Nov 05	22.8	–11.5	0.1	–16.2	17.2	20.7	–3.3
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend)	Aug 05	. .	3.8	7.7	5.7	5.6	8.1	6.2
Wage price index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Sep qtr 05	. .	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.9	4.2
Prices(c)								
Consumer price index	Sep qtr 05	. .	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.0	4.1	3.0
Established house price index	Sep qtr 05	. .	1.4	–4.7	2.9	4.2	17.7	1.0
Building								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	Nov 05	25.0	–7.3	–15.2	–3.3	9.0	8.4	–4.6
Value of residential building approved (trend)	Nov 05	24.1	–9.7	–10.8	–2.4	6.0	22.0	–3.0
Total value of building approved (trend)	Nov 05	26.6	14.5	–4.7	13.2	6.6	17.0	7.8
Value of building commenced (chain volume measure)	Jun 05	27.8	–3.8	–1.3	9.5	15.0	–2.8	2.1
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure)	Jun 05	28.2	–1.5	–6.1	5.1	15.4	8.5	0.8
Consumer spending								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	Nov 05	26.1	–0.8	–5.2	1.7	–2.0	12.1	–0.6
Retail turnover (trend)	Nov 05	23.8	1.8	2.1	6.1	0.4	5.3	3.2
Takings from tourist accommodation	Sep qtr 05	16.9	8.9	8.7	8.0	8.4	13.7	8.9
International merchandise trade								
Imports	Nov 05	31.8	23.7	9.5	8.4	9.4	21.2	15.0
Exports	Nov 05	13.1	0.7	12.2	52.2	10.2	19.8	20.2

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

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

(c) Data relates to capital cities.

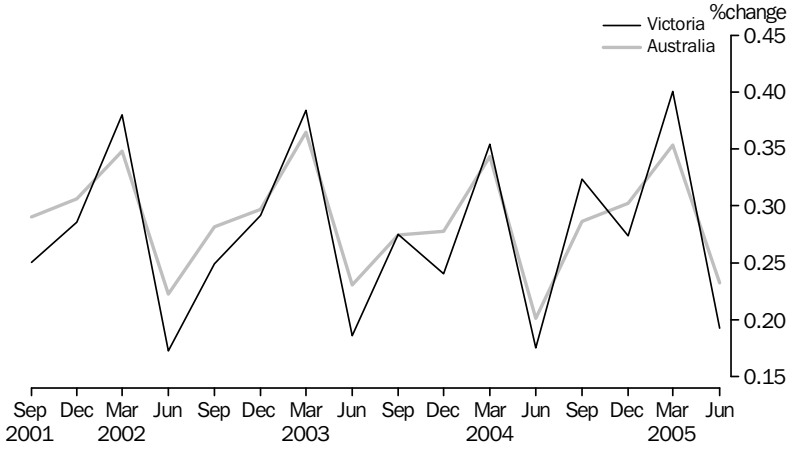
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

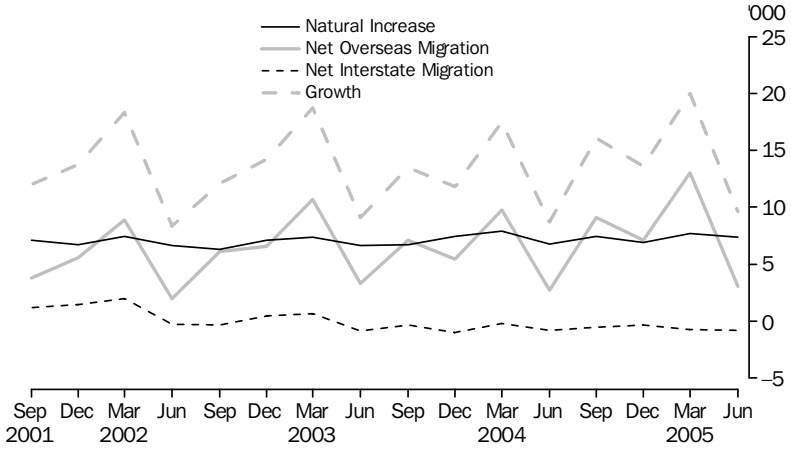
In June quarter 2005, Victoria's ERP grew by 9,700 persons or 0.19%. Australia's ERP grew by 0.20% (47,229 persons) over the same period.

The June quarter 2005 population growth rate for Victoria was driven by natural increase, which contributed 7,300 persons for the quarter, as well as net overseas migration which accounted for 3,100 persons. Net interstate migration has continued to show a negative trend with a net loss of 800 people from Victoria to other Australian states. Net interstate migration has been negative in Victoria for the last nine quarters.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



COMPONENTS OF VICTORIAN POPULATION GROWTH



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

	PERSONS			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS	
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Natural increase*	*Net international migration*	*Net interstate migration*	*Total increase*	*Victoria*	*Australia*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1999–2000	2 335.5	2 405.8	4 741.3	27.7	27.0	5.2	59.9	1.17	1.20
2000–01	2 366.3	2 438.4	4 804.7	26.4	35.3	5.2	66.9	1.34	1.36
2001–02	2 393.6	2 463.7	4 857.2	27.9	20.3	4.4	52.5	1.09	1.17
2002–03	2 422.1	2 489.4	4 911.4	27.4	26.8	—	54.2	1.12	1.18
2003–04	2 448.9	2 514.0	4 963.0	28.8	25.0	–2.3	51.5	1.05	1.10
2004–05	2 478.9	2 543.5	5 022.3	29.4	32.3	–2.4	59.4	1.20	1.18
2003									
June	2 422.1	2 489.4	4 911.4	6.7	3.3	–0.9	9.1	1.12	1.18
September	2 429.4	2 495.6	4 924.9	6.7	7.1	–0.3	13.5	1.14	1.17
December	2 434.9	2 501.9	4 936.8	7.4	5.4	–1.0	11.9	1.09	1.15
2004									
March	2 444.4	2 509.9	4 954.3	7.9	9.7	–0.2	17.5	1.06	1.13
June	2 448.9	2 514.0	4 963.0	6.8	2.7	–0.8	8.7	1.05	1.10
September	2 457.3	2 521.7	4 979.0	7.4	9.1	–0.5	16.1	1.10	1.11
December	2 464.0	2 528.7	4 992.7	6.9	7.1	–0.4	13.6	1.13	1.14
2005									
March	2 474.1	2 538.5	5 012.7	7.7	13.0	–0.7	20.0	1.18	1.15
June	2 478.9	2 543.5	5 022.3	7.3	3.1	–0.8	9.7	1.20	1.18

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY REGION

For the year ending November 2005, the Victorian labour force grew by 36,200 people (1.4%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 41,700 (1.7%) and the number of unemployed persons fell by 5,500 (4.1%). The unemployment rate decreased from 5.2% to 5.0%.

Between November 2004 and November 2005, the labour force grew by 22,000 persons or 1.2% in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) and by 14,400 persons (2.1%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR. Over this period, the proportion of full-time employed persons rose slightly from 68.7% to 68.8% of the labour force in the Melbourne MSR and the proportion of part-time employed grew from 26.5% to 26.6%. In the Balance of Victoria MSR, the proportion of full-time employed rose from 63.8% to 64.0% while part-time employment grew from 29.6% to 29.8%. The number of unemployed people decreased by 3,800 (4.2%) in the Melbourne MSR and decreased by 1,800 (4.1%) in Balance of Victoria MSR. The unemployment rate fell from 4.8% to 4.5% in Melbourne MSR and from 6.5% to 6.2% in Balance of Victoria MSR. The labour force participation rate remained constant at 64.7% in Melbourne MSR, whereas in Balance of Victoria MSR it rose from 61.1% to 61.6%

Within the Balance of Victoria, the Central Highlands-Wimmera region and Barwon-Western District displayed the largest increase in employment over the period November 2004 to November 2005. During this period, in Central Highlands-Wimmera region, the labour force grew by 7,900 persons (8.4%) and total employment grew by 9,700 persons (11.2%). The unemployment rate fell from 8.1% to 5.7%. In Barwon-Western District, the labour force grew by 6,700 persons (3.8%) and total employment grew by 6,500 persons (3.9%). The unemployment rate fell from 5.8% to 5.7%. Both regions also experienced rises in the participation rate over this period.

All Gippsland was the only statistical region which displayed a reduced labour force in November 2005 compared to November 2004, along with reduced levels of full and part-time employment.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
September	1 299.5	512.9	1 812.4	116.3	1 928.7	6.0	65.7
October	1 296.3	512.0	1 808.3	99.6	1 907.9	5.2	64.9
November	1 307.6	505.4	1 813.0	91.1	1 904.1	4.8	64.7
December	1 339.3	519.0	1 858.3	95.1	1 953.5	4.9	66.3
2005							
January	1 323.0	487.2	1 810.2	101.8	1 912.1	5.3	64.9
February	1 339.3	495.9	1 835.2	110.9	1 946.1	5.7	66.0
March	1 319.2	519.8	1 839.0	102.9	1 941.9	5.3	65.8
April	1 313.1	519.9	1 833.0	99.5	1 932.5	5.1	65.4
May	1 322.9	519.2	1 842.1	99.2	1 941.3	5.1	65.6
June	1 312.8	528.2	1 840.9	93.8	1 934.7	4.8	65.3
July	1 325.3	512.2	1 837.5	90.4	1 927.9	4.7	65.0
August	1 303.3	528.7	1 832.0	91.7	1 923.7	4.8	64.8
September	1 321.5	518.6	1 840.1	104.5	1 944.7	5.4	65.4
October	1 318.5	533.8	1 852.3	93.5	1 945.8	4.8	65.4
November	1 326.1	512.6	1 838.7	87.3	1 926.1	4.5	64.7
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
September	110.6	56.6	167.2	13.5	180.7	7.5	61.4
October	109.1	58.4	167.5	14.3	181.8	7.9	61.7
November	112.3	54.3	166.7	10.3	176.9	5.8	59.9
December	120.3	52.7	173.0	12.3	185.3	6.7	62.7
2005							
January	116.4	51.7	168.1	12.5	180.7	6.9	61.1
February	112.8	51.5	164.3	15.9	180.2	8.8	60.9
March	113.6	56.5	170.1	11.5	181.6	6.4	61.3
April	115.2	54.3	169.5	12.2	181.7	6.7	61.3
May	112.2	53.2	165.3	12.8	178.1	7.2	60.0
June	114.7	56.9	171.6	8.9	180.5	4.9	60.7
July	115.2	53.1	168.3	12.0	180.3	6.6	60.6
August	114.0	56.5	170.5	10.0	180.5	5.5	60.6
September	116.3	53.4	169.7	11.2	180.9	6.2	60.7
October	115.6	54.6	170.2	11.2	181.4	6.2	60.8
November	114.3	58.9	173.2	10.4	183.6	5.7	61.4
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
September	49.9	29.4	79.2	8.9	88.1	10.1	55.5
October	48.2	31.6	79.8	7.7	87.5	8.8	55.1
November	56.3	30.1	86.4	7.6	94.0	8.1	59.1
December	57.7	29.4	87.1	8.3	95.4	8.7	59.9

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
January	62.3	31.2	93.5	4.3	97.8	4.4	61.4
February	61.6	30.2	91.8	6.6	98.4	6.7	61.7
March	69.9	28.5	98.4	8.3	106.8	7.8	66.9
April	70.2	28.7	98.9	6.4	105.4	6.1	66.0
May	66.4	33.0	99.3	6.3	105.7	6.0	66.1
June	69.9	29.2	99.0	4.6	103.6	4.5	64.7
July	69.9	29.1	99.0	4.8	103.8	4.6	64.7
August	70.7	30.9	101.6	6.9	108.5	6.4	67.6
September	71.2	28.8	99.9	6.0	105.9	5.6	65.9
October	71.7	24.9	96.6	6.2	102.8	6.1	63.9
November	68.6	27.6	96.1	5.8	101.9	5.7	63.3
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
September	77.8	37.5	115.4	11.9	127.2	9.3	60.3
October	76.1	39.6	115.7	11.0	126.7	8.7	60.0
November	78.4	35.2	113.5	11.7	125.2	9.4	59.2
December	79.9	36.4	116.3	11.5	127.8	9.0	60.4
2005							
January	73.9	41.2	115.1	10.9	126.1	8.7	59.5
February	75.3	40.2	115.5	11.4	126.9	9.0	59.8
March	74.8	40.7	115.5	7.8	123.4	6.3	58.1
April	75.6	40.0	115.5	8.3	123.8	6.7	58.3
May	78.3	41.7	120.0	8.3	128.3	6.5	60.3
June	80.2	47.7	128.0	5.4	133.4	4.1	62.7
July	82.9	38.4	121.3	6.9	128.2	5.4	60.2
August	81.7	37.8	119.6	8.6	128.2	6.7	60.1
September	82.7	36.6	119.3	7.4	126.7	5.8	59.3
October	80.6	40.1	120.8	8.2	128.9	6.3	60.3
November	81.2	37.6	118.8	10.7	129.5	8.2	60.5
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
September	101.6	47.7	149.3	6.2	155.5	4.0	66.8
October	100.8	45.8	146.5	7.0	153.5	4.6	65.9
November	101.6	41.9	143.5	7.6	151.0	5.0	64.7
December	98.4	42.2	140.7	9.5	150.1	6.3	64.3

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
January	96.4	41.8	138.2	10.7	148.9	7.2	63.7
February	96.7	45.4	142.1	7.1	149.2	4.8	63.8
March	98.9	48.1	147.0	5.6	152.6	3.7	65.2
April	96.1	46.0	142.1	8.2	150.3	5.5	64.1
May	94.6	46.7	141.3	8.4	149.7	5.6	63.7
June	92.4	44.6	137.0	7.5	144.5	5.2	61.4
July	94.1	37.6	131.7	7.2	138.9	5.2	59.0
August	94.8	43.3	138.1	6.1	144.2	4.2	61.1
September	102.2	41.1	143.3	12.5	155.9	8.0	66.0
October	99.1	43.5	142.6	11.5	154.1	7.5	65.2
November	101.5	43.8	145.3	8.6	153.9	5.6	65.0
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
September	78.9	31.8	110.8	6.9	117.7	5.8	59.5
October	78.5	37.4	115.9	7.4	123.4	6.0	62.3
November	79.3	37.3	116.6	6.7	123.3	5.4	62.2
December	77.1	38.4	115.5	11.1	126.6	8.7	63.8
2005							
January	77.8	38.4	116.2	9.6	125.8	7.7	63.4
February	73.7	35.6	109.3	10.1	119.4	8.5	60.1
March	72.1	39.6	111.7	10.0	121.7	8.2	61.2
April	74.4	39.4	113.7	11.2	124.9	8.9	62.8
May	76.2	41.2	117.4	8.5	125.9	6.8	63.2
June	70.8	41.3	112.0	10.9	122.9	8.9	61.6
July	74.8	35.3	110.1	10.5	120.6	8.7	60.4
August	71.1	35.7	106.8	9.5	116.3	8.1	58.2
September	71.7	36.9	108.6	11.8	120.4	9.8	60.1
October	73.1	37.0	110.1	9.8	119.9	8.2	59.8
November	73.0	36.3	109.3	6.7	115.9	5.7	57.8
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2004							
September	418.8	203.1	621.9	47.3	669.2	7.1	61.1
October	412.6	212.8	625.4	47.5	672.9	7.1	61.4
November	427.9	198.8	626.7	43.9	670.5	6.5	61.1
December	433.5	199.1	632.6	52.6	685.2	7.7	62.4

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
January	426.9	204.3	631.2	48.2	679.4	7.1	61.8
February	420.3	202.8	623.1	51.1	674.2	7.6	61.3
March	429.4	213.4	642.8	43.3	686.1	6.3	62.3
April	431.4	208.4	639.8	46.3	686.1	6.7	62.2
May	427.6	215.7	643.3	44.3	687.6	6.4	62.3
June	428.0	219.7	647.6	37.3	685.0	5.4	62.0
July	436.9	193.4	630.4	41.3	671.7	6.2	60.7
August	432.4	204.2	636.7	41.1	677.7	6.1	61.2
September	444.0	196.9	640.8	48.9	689.8	7.1	62.2
October	440.1	200.2	640.3	46.9	687.2	6.8	61.9
November	438.6	204.1	642.7	42.1	684.9	6.2	61.6
VICTORIA							
2004							
September	1 718.3	716.0	2 434.3	163.6	2 597.9	6.3	64.4
October	1 708.9	724.8	2 433.7	147.1	2 580.9	5.7	63.9
November	1 735.5	704.2	2 439.7	135.0	2 574.7	5.2	63.7
December	1 772.8	718.2	2 490.9	147.8	2 638.7	5.6	65.2
2005							
January	1 749.9	691.6	2 441.5	150.0	2 591.4	5.8	64.0
February	1 759.6	698.7	2 458.3	161.9	2 620.2	6.2	64.7
March	1 748.6	733.2	2 481.7	146.2	2 628.0	5.6	64.8
April	1 744.5	728.3	2 472.8	145.8	2 618.5	5.6	64.5
May	1 750.5	734.9	2 485.5	143.5	2 628.9	5.5	64.7
June	1 740.7	747.9	2 488.6	131.1	2 619.7	5.0	64.4
July	1 762.3	705.6	2 467.8	131.8	2 599.6	5.1	63.8
August	1 735.7	732.9	2 468.7	132.7	2 601.4	5.1	63.8
September	1 765.5	715.5	2 481.0	153.5	2 634.5	5.8	64.5
October	1 758.7	733.9	2 492.6	140.3	2 632.9	5.3	64.4
November	1 764.7	716.7	2 481.4	129.5	2 610.9	5.0	63.8

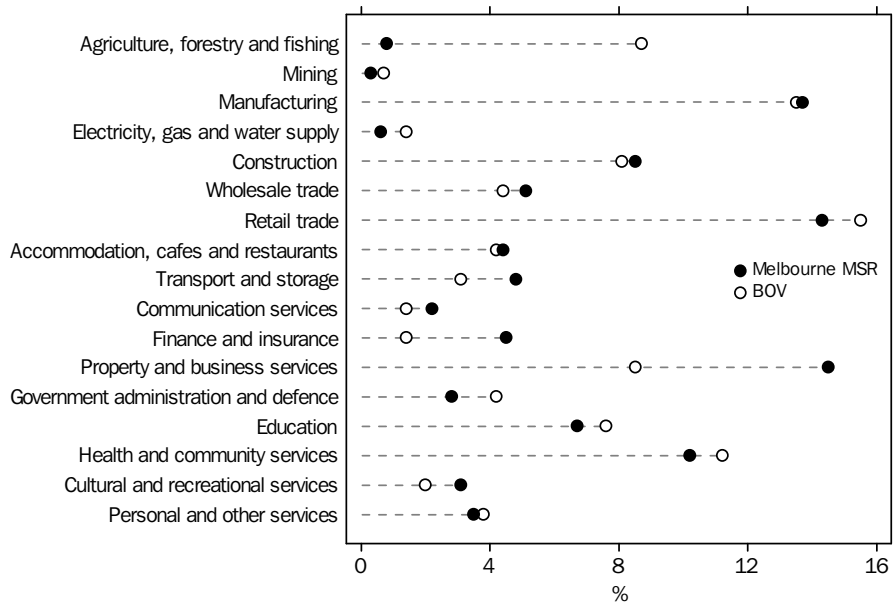
Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In November quarter 2005, the industries that employed the most people in the Melbourne MSR were Property and Business Services, Retail Trade and Manufacturing. Property and Business Services acounted for 14.5% of total employment while Retail Trade accounted for 14.3% and Manufacturing 13.7%.

For the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail Trade (15.5%), Manufacturing (13.5%) and Health and Community Services (11.2%).

INDUSTRY BY PER CENT EMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria—November quarter 2005



EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry and Major Statistical Region —November quarter 2005

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE(a)			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	10.0	4.4	14.4
Mining	3.4	1.4	4.9
Manufacturing	183.9	68.0	251.9
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.8	3.0	10.9
Construction	137.6	19.2	156.8
Wholesale Trade	56.0	37.8	93.7
Retail Trade	124.5	138.4	262.9
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	38.1	42.3	80.4
Transport and Storage	64.8	24.0	88.8
Communication Services	26.9	14.1	41.0
Finance and Insurance	37.7	45.2	82.9
Property and Business Services	155.2	110.7	265.8
Government Administration and Defence	21.7	29.0	50.8
Education	37.4	85.9	123.2
Health and Community Services	39.5	149.0	188.4
Cultural and Recreational Services	26.0	31.4	57.5
Personal and Other Services	34.7	29.7	64.4
BALANCE OF VICTORIA			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	38.1	17.9	56.0
Mining	4.6	0.3	4.8
Manufacturing	66.4	20.3	86.7
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.3	2.0	9.3
Construction	45.7	6.5	52.1
Wholesale Trade	22.2	6.0	28.1
Retail Trade	41.4	58.6	99.9
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	11.0	16.3	27.3
Transport and Storage	13.7	6.1	19.8
Communication Services	6.1	2.7	8.8
Finance and Insurance	3.3	6.0	9.3
Property and Business Services	31.8	23.1	54.9
Government Administration and Defence	14.0	13.3	27.3
Education	16.7	32.4	49.1
Health and Community Services	14.3	57.8	72.1
Cultural and Recreational Services	7.6	5.1	12.7
Personal and Other Services	11.2	13.2	24.4

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

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

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry and Major Statistical Region —November quarter 2005 *continued*

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000
VICTORIA			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	48.1	22.3	70.4
Mining	8.0	1.7	9.7
Manufacturing	250.3	88.3	338.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	15.1	5.1	20.2
Construction	183.2	25.7	208.9
Wholesale Trade	78.1	43.8	121.9
Retail Trade	165.8	197.0	362.8
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	49.1	58.7	107.7
Transport and Storage	78.5	30.2	108.6
Communication Services	33.0	16.8	49.8
Finance and Insurance	41.0	51.2	92.2
Property and Business Services	187.0	133.8	320.8
Government Administration and Defence	35.7	42.3	78.1
Education	54.1	118.3	172.3
Health and Community Services	53.8	206.8	260.6
Cultural and Recreational Services	33.6	36.5	70.1
Personal and Other Services	45.9	42.8	88.7

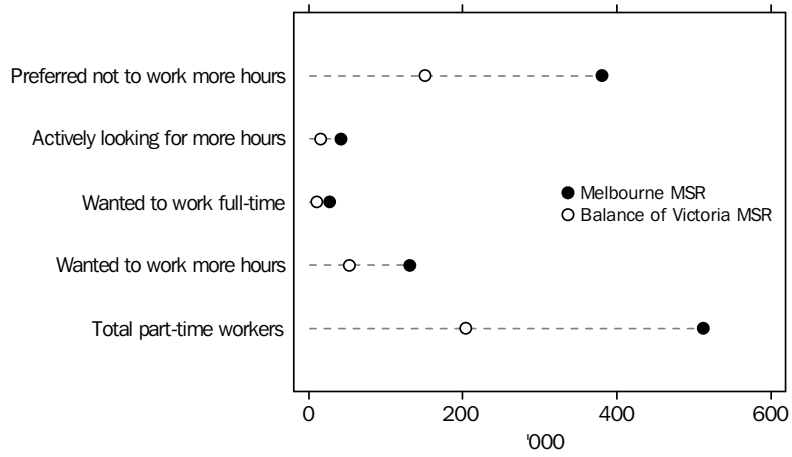
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS BY SEX

In November 2005, there were an estimated 512,600 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. This represents an increase of 1.4% from November 2004. Females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (72.3%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (74.3%) prefer not to work more hours, and this is more common amongst females than males.

For the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in November 2005 was 204,100. This represents a rise of 2.7% in the number of part-time workers since November 2004. The majority of these part-time workers (74.1%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females than males.

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



PART-TIME WORKERS BY SEX *continued*

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

	PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS					
	Preferred not to work more hours	*Had actively looked for more hours and were available to start last week*	*Wanted to work full-time*	*All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours*	*Total part-time workers*	*Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2004						
August	91.0	18.8	14.7	51.5	142.5	36.1
November	93.8	18.0	12.1	48.7	142.5	34.2
2005						
February	84.9	22.1	17.1	53.9	138.8	38.8
May	109.0	19.0	15.1	49.5	158.6	31.2
August	109.3	17.9	13.6	50.1	159.4	31.4
November	90.3	18.8	14.7	51.6	141.8	36.4
FEMALES						
2004						
August	284.6	17.3	11.8	71.4	356.0	20.1
November	280.0	24.7	17.9	82.9	362.9	22.8
2005						
February	272.7	32.4	21.0	84.4	357.1	23.6
May	289.7	26.4	16.1	70.9	360.6	19.7
August	298.0	23.5	14.1	71.3	369.3	19.3
November	290.8	23.3	12.4	80.0	370.8	21.6
PERSONS						
2004						
August	375.7	36.1	26.5	122.9	498.6	24.6
November	373.8	42.8	30.1	131.6	505.4	26.0
2005						
February	357.6	54.4	38.1	138.2	495.9	27.9
May	398.8	45.5	31.2	120.5	519.2	23.2
August	407.2	41.4	27.7	121.4	528.7	23.0
November	381.0	42.1	27.0	131.6	512.6	25.7

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

PART-TIME WORKERS BY SEX *continued*

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

	PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS					
	Preferred not to work more hours	*Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours*	*Wanted to work full-time*	*All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours*	*Total part-time workers*	*Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2004						
August	33.3	7.9	5.2	20.4	53.7	38.0
November	34.3	4.8	3.0	18.2	52.5	34.6
2005						
February	35.0	7.4	6.5	23.3	58.3	40.0
May	38.4	6.2	4.7	15.8	54.3	29.2
August	32.8	5.4	5.4	18.4	51.2	36.0
November	35.6	6.0	5.4	15.6	51.3	30.5
FEMALES						
2004						
August	102.7	12.1	9.0	36.2	138.9	26.0
November	111.1	11.3	7.8	35.2	146.3	24.0
2005						
February	108.7	12.9	8.2	35.8	144.5	24.8
May	118.2	15.8	11.1	43.3	161.5	26.8
August	114.6	14.7	10.7	38.4	153.0	25.1
November	115.6	9.4	5.3	37.3	152.9	24.4
PERSONS						
2004						
August	136.0	20.0	14.1	56.6	192.6	29.4
November	145.4	16.1	10.8	53.4	198.8	26.8
2005						
February	143.7	20.4	14.7	59.1	202.8	29.1
May	156.6	22.0	15.8	59.1	215.7	27.4
August	147.4	20.1	16.2	56.9	204.2	27.8
November	151.3	15.4	10.7	52.9	204.1	25.9

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

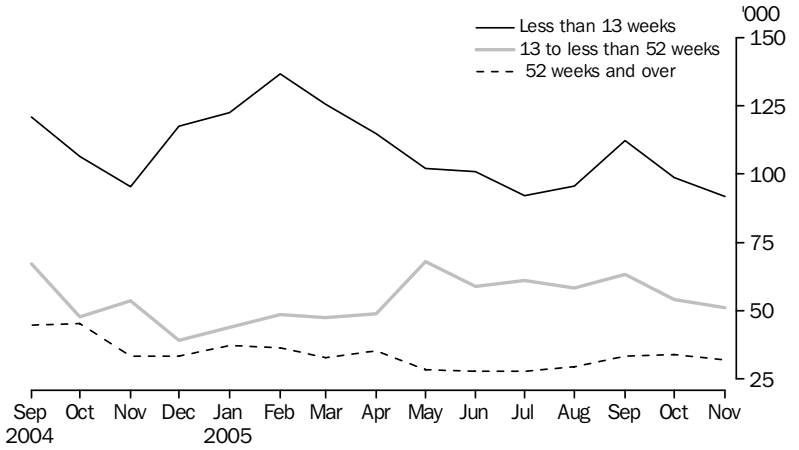
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between November 2004 and November 2005, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) declined by 4.0% in the Melbourne MSR. For the Balance of Victoria MSR, the decline was 7.0%.

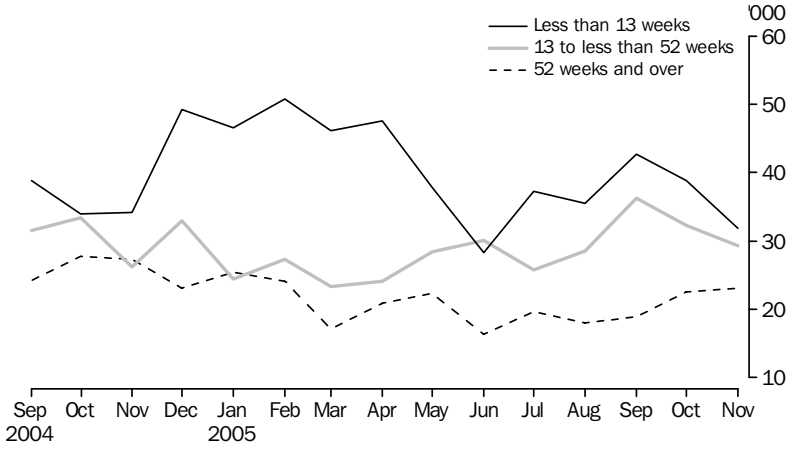
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) decreased by 4.9% in the Melbourne MSR and increased by 11.5% for the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) fell by 4.2% in the Melbourne MSR and by 15.3% in the Balance of Victoria MSR for the year ending November 2005.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria



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

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
2004									
September	32.3	28.1	60.4	9.8	9.6	19.4	42.1	37.7	79.8
October	28.0	25.1	53.2	7.9	9.1	17.0	35.9	34.2	70.1
November	23.7	23.9	47.7	7.9	9.2	17.1	31.7	33.1	64.8
December	27.1	31.6	58.8	13.0	11.6	24.6	40.1	43.3	83.4
2005									
January	28.9	32.3	61.2	13.0	10.2	23.3	41.9	42.6	84.5
February	32.5	35.8	68.3	12.9	12.5	25.4	45.4	48.3	93.7
March	30.7	32.0	62.7	10.2	12.9	23.1	40.9	44.9	85.8
April	29.5	27.9	57.4	12.9	10.9	23.8	42.4	38.8	81.2
May	26.3	24.7	51.0	9.9	9.1	18.9	36.1	33.8	69.9
June	25.9	24.6	50.5	5.8	8.4	14.2	31.7	33.0	64.6
July	22.3	23.7	46.0	9.7	9.0	18.7	32.0	32.7	64.7
August	22.3	25.5	47.8	5.3	12.5	17.7	27.6	37.9	65.5
September	26.8	29.4	56.2	10.4	11.0	21.3	37.2	40.3	77.5
October	21.5	27.9	49.4	9.6	9.8	19.4	31.1	37.6	68.8
November	25.9	19.9	45.8	7.0	8.9	15.9	32.9	28.8	61.7
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2004									
September	18.8	14.8	33.6	9.5	6.3	15.8	28.3	21.0	49.3
October	15.6	8.2	23.9	9.1	7.5	16.7	24.8	15.8	40.6
November	16.9	9.9	26.8	6.5	6.6	13.1	23.3	16.5	39.9
December	11.6	8.0	19.6	9.1	7.4	16.5	20.6	15.5	36.1
2005									
January	12.0	10.0	22.0	8.4	3.8	12.2	20.5	13.7	34.2
February	12.4	11.9	24.3	7.7	5.9	13.7	20.1	17.9	37.9
March	11.4	12.3	23.7	7.5	4.2	11.7	18.9	16.4	35.4
April	11.1	13.4	24.5	7.6	4.5	12.0	18.7	17.9	36.5
May	15.9	18.1	34.0	7.3	6.9	14.2	23.3	24.9	48.2
June	14.4	15.0	29.4	9.3	5.8	15.0	23.7	20.7	44.4
July	13.2	17.3	30.5	5.7	7.2	12.9	18.9	24.5	43.4
August	17.2	11.9	29.1	8.2	6.1	14.3	25.4	18.0	43.4
September	16.8	14.8	31.6	9.9	8.2	18.1	26.7	23.0	49.7
October	16.1	11.0	27.0	8.0	8.2	16.2	24.1	19.1	43.2
November	13.8	11.7	25.5	7.1	7.6	14.6	20.9	19.3	40.1
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
2004									
September	14.0	8.3	22.3	6.6	5.5	12.1	20.6	13.8	34.5
October	12.5	10.0	22.6	9.3	4.5	13.8	21.9	14.6	36.4
November	10.6	6.1	16.7	9.0	4.7	13.7	19.6	10.8	30.3
December	10.2	6.5	16.8	7.7	3.9	11.5	17.9	10.4	28.3

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
2005									
January	11.7	6.9	18.6	8.7	4.0	12.7	20.4	10.9	31.3
February	10.5	7.7	18.2	8.3	3.8	12.0	18.7	11.5	30.3
March	11.0	5.5	16.5	5.3	3.3	8.6	16.3	8.8	25.1
April	11.1	6.5	17.6	4.3	6.1	10.5	15.5	12.6	28.1
May	8.7	5.5	14.2	6.4	4.8	11.1	15.1	10.2	25.3
June	10.2	3.7	13.9	4.2	4.0	8.2	14.4	7.6	22.0
July	8.4	5.5	13.9	4.6	5.3	9.8	13.0	10.7	23.7
August	8.3	6.4	14.8	4.0	5.0	9.0	12.3	11.5	23.8
September	9.1	7.6	16.7	4.4	5.1	9.5	13.5	12.7	26.2
October	11.4	5.6	17.0	6.2	5.1	11.3	17.6	10.7	28.3
November	9.5	6.5	16.0	6.6	4.9	11.6	16.1	11.4	27.6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
2004									
September	65.2	51.2	116.3	25.9	21.4	47.3	91.1	72.5	163.6
October	56.2	43.4	99.6	26.4	21.1	47.5	82.6	64.5	147.1
November	51.2	39.9	91.1	23.4	20.5	43.9	74.6	60.4	135.0
December	48.9	46.2	95.1	29.7	22.9	52.6	78.6	69.1	147.8
2005									
January	52.7	49.2	101.8	30.1	18.0	48.2	82.8	67.2	150.0
February	55.3	55.5	110.9	28.9	22.2	51.1	84.2	77.7	161.9
March	53.1	49.8	102.9	23.0	20.3	43.3	76.2	70.1	146.2
April	51.7	47.7	99.5	24.8	21.5	46.3	76.5	69.2	145.8
May	50.9	48.3	99.2	23.6	20.7	44.3	74.5	69.0	143.5
June	50.6	43.2	93.8	19.2	18.1	37.3	69.7	61.3	131.1
July	43.9	46.5	90.4	19.9	21.4	41.3	63.9	67.9	131.8
August	47.9	43.8	91.7	17.4	23.6	41.1	65.3	67.4	132.7
September	52.7	51.8	104.5	24.7	24.2	48.9	77.4	76.0	153.5
October	49.0	44.4	93.5	23.8	23.0	46.9	72.8	67.5	140.3
November	49.2	38.1	87.3	20.7	21.5	42.1	69.9	59.6	129.5

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All males total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All females total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*
				ORIGINAL *($)*					
2004									
May	1 009.4	1 069.0	912.8	839.5	857.4	584.7	950.5	995.6	755.3
August	1 025.8	1 095.0	936.7	861.2	879.1	598.1	971.0	1 023.2	778.9
November	1 052.6	1 135.5	954.6	882.0	898.8	590.4	996.2	1 057.2	779.7
2005									
February	1 052.8	1 145.0	978.8	902.9	918.1	617.1	1 002.5	1 068.8	804.5
May	1 044.2	1 147.1	964.9	893.8	909.6	613.1	992.1	1 064.8	794.1
August	1 054.0	1 125.9	974.4	907.3	921.4	626.0	1 005.0	1 057.5	809.8
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED *($)*					
2004									
May	1 012.7	1 069.4	916.9	842.7	860.8	586.5	954.5	997.4	759.8
August	1 026.2	1 100.7	936.1	859.3	877.5	592.9	970.2	1 026.4	774.0
November	1 052.2	1 130.1	957.3	883.1	898.6	595.9	996.4	1 054.6	783.5
2005									
February	1 049.1	1 143.8	972.0	900.3	916.3	614.9	998.8	1 066.1	800.9
May	1 047.7	1 147.5	969.8	897.3	913.4	614.9	996.4	1 066.7	799.0
August	1 054.8	1 132.4	973.5	905.3	919.7	620.7	1 004.3	1 061.3	804.4
				TREND *($)*					
2004									
May	1 017.4	1 081.9	921.8	846.5	864.6	588.7	959.2	1 007.7	764.8
August	1 030.5	1 100.5	936.0	862.0	879.4	591.7	973.9	1 026.5	772.2
November	1 043.4	1 125.8	955.4	880.7	897.3	600.1	989.1	1 049.7	785.4
2005									
February	1 049.7	1 140.7	967.0	894.1	910.1	609.2	997.4	1 062.9	795.3
May	1 051.4	1 143.3	972.3	901.3	916.7	616.4	1 000.6	1 066.1	801.3
August	1 051.8	1 140.2	974.8	905.6	920.6	622.0	1 002.0	1 065.2	805.4
				PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM MAY 2005 TO AUGUST 2005) *(%)*					
Original	0.9	–1.9	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.3	–0.7	2.0
Seasonally Adjusted	0.7	–1.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	–0.5	0.7
Trend	—	–0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.1	–0.1	0.5
				PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM AUGUST 2004 TO AUGUST 2005) *(%)*					
Original	2.8	2.8	4.0	5.4	4.8	4.7	3.5	3.4	4.0
Seasonally Adjusted	2.8	2.9	4.0	5.4	4.8	4.7	3.5	3.4	3.9
Trend	2.1	3.6	4.1	5.1	4.7	5.1	2.9	3.8	4.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE											
	2002	*2003*				*2004*				*2005*		
	Dec	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Melbourne(c)												
Banyule (C)	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
Bayside (C)	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3
Boroondara (C)	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5
Brimbank (C)	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.3
Cardinia (S)	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3
Casey (C)	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.1
Darebin (C)	9.1	8.8	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.1	8.9
Frankston (C)	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.1
Glen Eira (C)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.4
Greater Dandenong (C)	9.4	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.7	10.3	9.5	8.3	7.6	6.7	7.1	7.1
Hobsons Bay (C)	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8
Hume (C)	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.2
Kingston (C)	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.0
Knox (C)	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.9
Manningham (C)	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1
Maribyrnong (C)	11.8	11.2	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.3	9.5	8.7
Maroondah (C)	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.2
Melbourne (C)	na	na	na	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.3
Melton (S)	na	na	na	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4
Monash (C)	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.1
Moonee Valley (C)	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0
Moreland (C)	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.4
Mornington Peninsula (S)	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7
Nillumbik (S)	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Port Phillip (C)	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.7	3.9
Stonnington (C)	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6
Whitehorse (C)	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.2
Whittlesea (C)	6.9	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7
Wyndham (C)	na	na	na	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3
Yarra (S)	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.3	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.4
Yarra Ranges (C)	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.2
Barwon												
Colac-Otway (S)	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.3	5.9
Golden Plains (S)	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.7
Greater Geelong (C)	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.5
Queenscliffe (B)	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.5	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.2	4.7
Surf Coast (S)	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.0
Western District												
Corangamite (S)	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.7
Glenelg (S)	6.3	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.3	8.7	8.2
Moyne (S)	na	na	na	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3
Southern Grampians (S)	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.6
Warrnambool (C)	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.6	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.5	6.9
Central Highlands												
Ararat (RC)	na	na	na	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.2
Ballarat (C)	9.1	8.8	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.9	7.5
Hepburn (S)	10.2	9.9	8.5	7.8	8.2	8.0	8.4	9.9	10.4	10.0	9.5	7.9
Moorabool (S)	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.3
Pyrenees (S)	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.6	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.5	7.1

na not available

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

(b) 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>.

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

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE											
	2002	*2003*				*2004*				*2005*		
	Dec	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wimmera												
Hindmarsh (S)	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.0
Horsham (RC)	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.6	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.0
Northern Grampians (S)	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.0
West Wimmera (S)	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.1
Yarriambiack (S)	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.5
Mallee												
Buloke (S)	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1
Gannawarra (S)	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.2
Mildura (RC)	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.7	9.6	9.9	9.4	8.6
Swan Hill (RC)	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.5
Loddon												
Central Goldfields (S)	9.8	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.9	10.6	11.9	13.4	13.8	13.0	12.1
Greater Bendigo (C)	7.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.4	7.0	7.9	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.1
Loddon (S)	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.9	7.7	7.8	7.3	6.8
Macedon Ranges (S)	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3
Mount Alexander (S)	7.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.2	7.7	8.9	9.9	10.3	9.7	8.9
Goulburn												
Campaspe (S)	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.7
Delatite (S)	6.2	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.1
Greater Shepparton (C)	6.7	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.7
Mitchell (S)	5.7	5.3	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.5
Moira (S)	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.1
Murrindindi (S)	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.6
Strathbogie (S)	5.9	5.4	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5
Ovens-Murray												
Alpine (S)	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.4
Indigo (S)	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5
Towong (S)	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9
Wangarratta (RC)	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.9
Wodonga (RC)	6.0	5.6	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.4
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland (S)	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.4
Wellington (S)	7.0	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.2
Gippsland												
Bass Coast (S)	9.3	8.1	7.2	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.7
Baw Baw (S)	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.0
Latrobe (C)	10.8	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.7
South Gippsland (S)	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1
Unincorporated Vic	6.5	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	3.3

(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.

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

CHAPTER 4. STATE FINAL DEMAND

STATE FINAL DEMAND

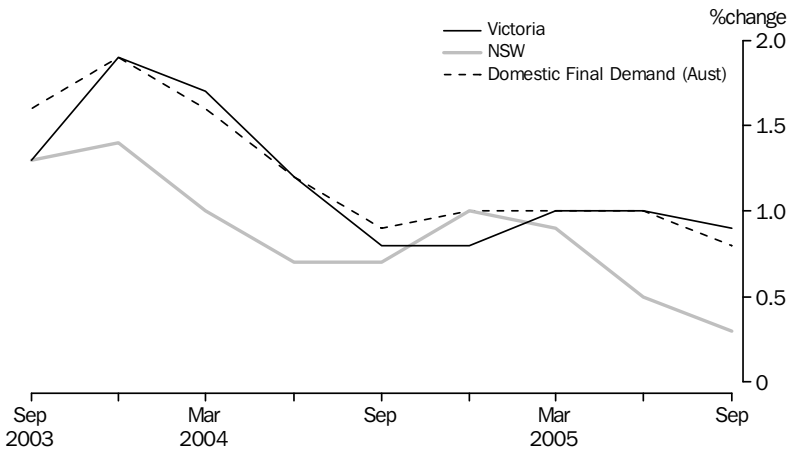
State final demand measures the total value of goods and services that are sold to buyers in a state, who wish to either consume them or retain them in the form of capital assets. It excludes sales made to buyers who use them as inputs to a production activity, export sales and sales that lead to accumulation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

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

For the September quarter 2005, the trend estimate for Victorian state final demand, in volume terms, was $56,769m, an increase of 0.9% on the June quarter 2005. This was above the trend growth level for New South Wales (0.3%) and above the Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand), which increased by 0.8% over the same period.

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand. In September quarter 2005, this component accounted for 58.8% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand and recorded an increase of 0.6% on the June quarter 2005. The other main contributors were private gross fixed capital formation (22.7% of trend state final demand) and government final consumption expenditure (17.0%). These components displayed increases of 2.7% and 0.1% respectively over the same period.

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



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

	2003		2004				2005		
	Sep Qtr	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($M)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 400	8 450	8 481	8 485	8 617	8 828	8 768	9 007	8 859
Households	30 771	31 177	31 902	32 012	32 589	32 779	32 967	33 201	33 355
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 582	3 597	3 677	3 580	3 744	4 099	4 118	4 360	4 381
Livestock	163	163	163	163	166	166	166	166	176
Intangible fixed assets	694	726	729	739	740	787	796	808	794
Dwellings	3 648	3 711	3 843	3 839	3 678	3 735	3 350	3 712	3 781
Ownership transfer costs	933	931	941	861	857	795	777	886	790
Total private	11 175	11 444	11 799	11 682	11 630	12 230	11 865	12 664	13 047
Public	1 476	1 578	1 872	2 132	1 625	1 675	1 655	1 703	1 474
State final demand	51 812	52 645	54 059	54 318	54 461	55 512	55 255	56 575	56 735
International trade–exports of goods	4 707	4 613	4 824	5 189	4 993	4 799	4 410	4 918	4 745
International trade–imports of goods	9 579	10 022	10 457	10 669	11 056	11 043	11 150	11 711	11 732
TREND ESTIMATES ($M)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 423	8 439	8 459	8 529	8 628	8 757	8 854	8 903	8 915
Households	30 724	31 251	31 743	32 162	32 504	32 776	32 995	33 177	33 368
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 517	3 535	3 531	3 593	3 778	4 006	4 185	4 310	4 373
Livestock	142	163	167	164	165	165	166	169	172
Intangible fixed assets	705	717	728	738	753	777	795	803	801
Dwellings	3 577	3 724	3 818	3 819	3 729	3 601	3 569	3 628	3 725
Ownership transfer costs	930	934	918	884	834	809	813	822	826
Total private	11 100	11 383	11 569	11 675	11 783	11 930	12 204	12 561	12 895
Public	1 501	1 673	1 852	1 914	1 803	1 683	1 642	1 625	1 574
State final demand	51 736	52 743	53 627	54 285	54 721	55 146	55 697	56 265	56 769
International trade–exports of goods	4 529	4 702	4 900	5 041	4 976	4 773	4 670	4 709	4 780
International trade–imports of goods	9 755	9 998	10 389	10 740	10 931	11 089	11 295	11 541	11 782
TREND ESTIMATES (PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER) (%)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.1
Households	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	1.9	0.5	–0.1	1.8	5.1	6.0	4.5	3.0	1.5
Livestock	25.8	14.5	2.7	–2.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.6	2.2
Intangible fixed assets	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.1	3.2	2.3	0.9	–0.1
Dwellings	1.9	4.1	2.5	—	–2.4	–3.4	–0.9	1.7	2.7
Ownership transfer costs	–1.4	0.4	–1.7	–3.7	–5.7	–3.0	0.5	1.1	0.5
Total private	1.8	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.3	2.9	2.7
Public	–0.4	11.5	10.7	3.3	–5.8	–6.6	–2.4	–1.0	–3.1
State final demand	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
International trade–exports of goods	0.4	3.8	4.2	2.9	–1.3	–4.1	–2.2	0.8	1.5
International trade–imports of goods	1.6	2.5	3.9	3.4	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

STATE FINAL DEMAND(a): **Original**

	2003		2004				2005		
	Sep Qtr	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*
CURRENT PRICE ($M)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 139	8 490	8 470	8 716	8 791	9 245	9 076	9 863	9 386
Households	30 623	32 591	30 898	31 751	32 872	34 827	32 276	33 500	34 274
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 678	3 987	3 217	3 553	3 501	4 277	3 483	4 174	3 949
Livestock	163	163	163	163	180	180	180	180	171
Intangible fixed assets	705	765	702	715	722	804	741	753	743
Dwellings	3 748	3 728	3 585	3 980	3 892	3 891	3 244	3 978	4 120
Ownership transfer costs	940	941	924	860	890	828	831	868	885
Total private	11 404	12 051	10 839	11 805	11 739	13 013	11 158	12 996	13 277
Public	1 241	1 623	1 626	2 568	1 349	1 752	1 459	2 134	1 232
State final demand	51 407	54 755	51 833	54 839	54 751	58 837	53 969	58 492	58 168
International trade–exports of goods	4 678	4 783	4 516	5 356	5 156	5 222	4 315	5 182	4 966
International trade–imports of goods	10 198	10 429	9 674	10 427	11 589	11 518	10 604	11 425	12 111
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES ($M)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 287	8 486	8 440	8 602	8 592	8 833	8 680	9 114	8 823
Households	30 771	32 737	30 757	31 598	32 632	34 431	31 657	32 815	33 418
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 512	3 931	3 285	3 707	3 668	4 474	3 682	4 497	4 288
Livestock	163	163	163	163	166	166	166	166	176
Intangible fixed assets	691	762	708	726	736	828	774	794	789
Dwellings	3 780	3 746	3 581	3 934	3 801	3 767	3 113	3 794	3 898
Ownership transfer costs	968	938	934	825	891	803	770	850	823
Total private	11 237	12 038	10 912	11 912	11 684	12 855	10 972	12 878	13 064
Public	1 229	1 624	1 639	2 566	1 351	1 741	1 451	2 116	1 233
State final demand	51 517	54 885	51 741	54 691	54 259	57 861	52 760	56 923	56 537
International trade–exports of goods	4 648	4 871	4 593	5 221	4 927	5 060	4 183	4 950	4 678
International trade–imports of goods	9 842	10 422	10 062	10 402	11 337	11 475	10 725	11 422	12 017

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

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

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

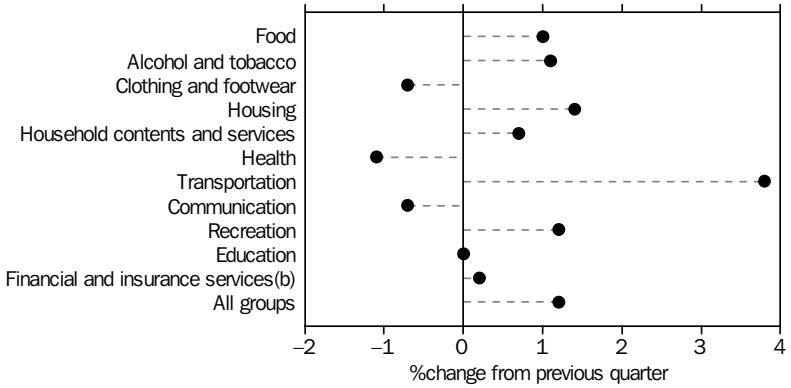
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, BY GROUP: MELBOURNE

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

Between June quarter 2005 and September quarter 2005, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 1.2%. The largest quarterly increases were seen in the Transportation (3.8%) and Housing (1.4%) groups. The groups which recorded price decreases were Health (1.1%), Communication (0.7%) and Clothing and footwear (0.7%).

For the year ending September quarter 2005 the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose 3.1%, the same as the increase in the CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities. The biggest yearly increases for Melbourne occurred in Transportation (6.4%), Eduaction (5.9%) and Health (4.1%) groups. The groups which recorded price decreases for the year were Clothing and footwear (2.2%) and Communication (1.0%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), Melbourne—September qtr 2005



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

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

	MELBOURNE					MELBOURNE		AUSTRALIA	
	Sep Qtr 2004	*Dec Qtr 2004*	*Mar Qtr 2005*	*Jun Qtr 2005*	*Sep Qtr 2005*	*Per cent change from corresponding quarter of previous year*	*Per cent change from previous period*	*Per cent change from corresponding quarter of previous year*	*Per cent change from previous period*
	index	index	index	index	index	%	%	%	%
Food	151.5	153.3	154.1	154.5	156.0	3.0	1.0	3.3	0.8
Alcohol and tobacco	222.3	224.3	226.5	227.5	230.1	3.5	1.1	3.5	1.0
Clothing and footwear	113.4	112.4	110.3	111.7	110.9	–2.2	–0.7	–1.8	0.2
Housing	112.0	112.5	114.0	113.9	115.5	3.1	1.4	3.9	1.4
Household contents and services	121.0	122.0	120.9	121.4	122.3	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.3
Health	213.2	212.0	220.5	224.4	221.9	4.1	–1.1	4.6	–1.1
Transportation	144.7	146.7	145.4	148.3	153.9	6.4	3.8	5.9	3.3
Communication	110.7	111.0	111.4	110.4	109.6	–1.0	–0.7	–1.0	–0.7
Recreation	129.8	131.1	132.7	130.4	132.0	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.2
Education	221.7	221.7	234.4	234.7	234.8	5.9	—	6.3	—
Financial and insurance services(b)	. .	. .	. .	100.0	100.2	. .	0.2	. .	0.1
All groups	144.2	145.3	146.4	146.9	148.6	3.1	1.2	3.0	0.9

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.

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

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

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

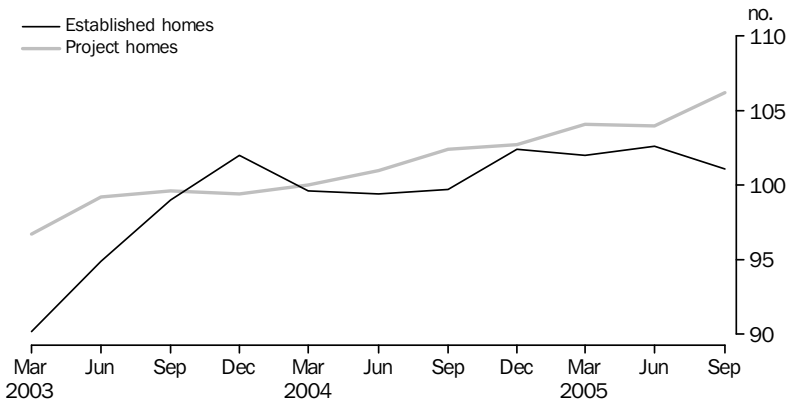
Preliminary estimates show the price of established homes in Melbourne rose by 1.5% during the September quarter 2005. This follows a rise of 0.6% in the previous quarter. The weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a fall of 1.0% in established house prices in September quarter 2005. Project homes however, rose by 2.1% in Melbourne over the same period.

In annual terms (year ended September quarter 2005), established home prices in Melbourne rose by 1.4% whereas project home prices rose by 3.7%.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

continued

QUARTERLY HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Melbourne



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

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

	MELBOURNE				WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES			
	Established homes		*Project homes*		*Established homes*		*Project homes*	
		Per cent change from previous period		*Per cent change from previous period*		*Per cent change from previous period*		*Per cent change from previous period*
	index	%	index	%	index	%	index	%
2002–03	. .	. .	96.2	3.6	. .	. .	93.1	4.4
2003–04	100.0	11.2	100.0	4.0	100.0	15.5	100.0	7.4
2004–05	101.7	1.7	103.3	3.3	101.3	1.2	106.1	6.1
2004								
June	99.4	–0.2	101.0	1.0	100.0	–1.2	102.3	1.6
September	99.7	0.3	102.4	1.4	100.0	—	103.6	1.3
December	102.4	2.7	102.7	0.3	101.7	1.7	105.4	1.7
2005								
March	102.0	–0.4	104.1	1.4	101.3	–0.4	107.1	1.6
June	p102.6	p0.6	p104.0	p–0.1	p102.0	p0.7	p108.2	p1.0
September	p101.1	p–1.5	p106.2	p2.1	p101.0	p–1.0	p109.1	p0.8

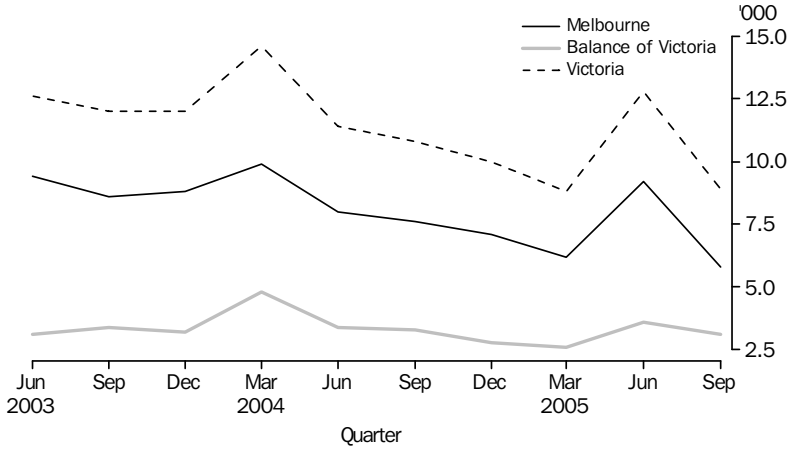
. . not applicable
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
p preliminary figure or series subject to revision
(a) Base of each index 2003-04 = 100.0.

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

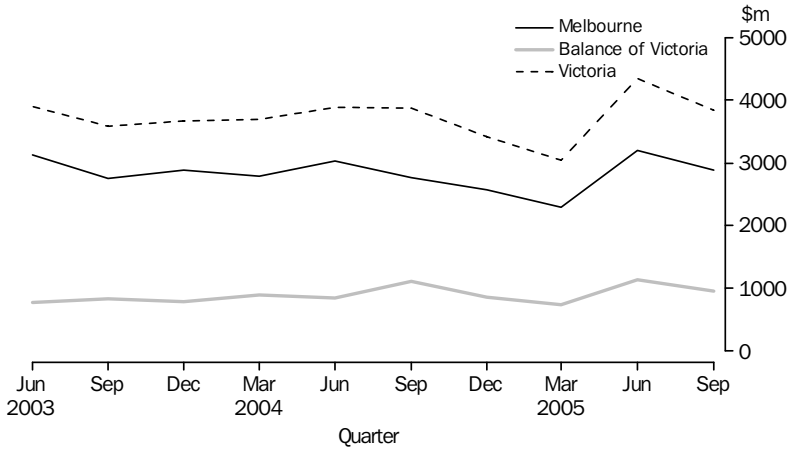
BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

In September quarter 2005, the total number of new building approvals for Victoria fell by 4,048 or 31.3%. In value terms, this represented a fall of $562.2 million in new building approvals for Victoria. The Melbourne MSR accounted for the majority of this decrease, with 35.9% fewer new building approvals recorded in September quarter 2005 compared to June quarter 2005. The Balance of Victoria saw a fall of 19.4% in the number of new building approvals over the same period.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVALS



VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS



BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area

	DWELLING UNIT APPROVALS(a)					VALUE OF ALL APPROVALS				
	2004		2005			2004		2005		
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Alpine (S)	20	50	40	34	10	5.2	12.6	9.2	10.6	3.3
Ararat (RC)	12	19	12	20	9	3.2	3.6	5.0	8.4	11.3
Ballarat (C)	240	175	170	290	245	56.4	50.8	55.3	61.9	64.4
Banyule (C)	105	96	99	219	125	35.9	36.3	38.7	75.4	53.0
Bass Coast (S)	145	136	153	154	114	54.3	29.7	34.0	31.7	27.4
Baw Baw (S)	112	121	107	122	108	30.2	31.1	27.9	32.7	23.3
Bayside (C)	119	167	133	159	102	63.2	74.1	62.7	79.7	64.6
Benalla (RC)	12	15	29	20	39	3.2	3.8	12.3	6.0	11.8
Boroondara (C)	219	146	214	217	163	119.1	123.8	101.2	168.1	109.8
Brimbank (C)	235	315	208	285	166	82.9	94.7	60.7	79.6	86.6
Buloke (S)	5	3	3	2	10	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.8
Campaspe (S)	93	75	61	83	64	22.1	24.5	15.3	24.5	15.5
Cardinia (S)	285	185	202	308	280	62.4	51.7	48.3	62.6	65.4
Casey (C)	574	571	563	727	574	152.6	128.3	132.5	176.8	172.5
Central Goldfields (S)	22	15	18	17	12	3.2	19.3	4.4	4.2	2.2
Colac-Otway (S)	44	52	36	60	37	13.4	16.0	11.1	25.2	11.5
Corangamite (S)	16	19	14	32	16	5.4	5.3	6.1	12.1	5.5
Darebin (C)	300	223	187	257	119	71.9	57.6	53.2	59.0	37.7
East Gippsland (S)	125	104	69	141	110	30.1	27.8	22.9	40.7	26.0
Frankston (C)	292	209	221	306	230	132.6	85.5	59.6	90.9	65.7
Gannawarra (S)	15	3	8	19	18	7.2	1.3	2.8	6.0	5.2
Glen Eira (C)	140	134	128	247	295	59.5	49.9	46.1	92.6	73.4
Glenelg (S)	21	47	28	30	18	4.7	13.6	7.1	6.6	8.9
Golden Plains (S)	63	45	31	50	46	16.2	10.7	8.6	14.4	9.6
Greater Bendigo (C)	236	191	200	304	205	60.7	48.5	50.1	79.7	134.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	161	163	172	242	143	90.6	66.9	99.7	108.3	71.8
Greater Geelong (C)	461	425	404	484	385	153.4	112.9	112.8	236.0	146.2
Greater Shepparton (C)	95	98	82	130	116	30.5	27.6	26.1	48.8	28.9
Hepburn (S)	38	27	33	36	32	8.0	6.3	7.7	7.7	7.6
Hindmarsh (S)	1	4	2	7	5	0.6	3.4	0.6	1.7	1.6
Hobsons Bay (C)	104	90	90	281	61	54.5	40.5	42.4	62.6	38.0
Horsham (RC)	48	41	44	52	36	12.4	9.1	20.2	12.3	11.8
Hume (C)	444	291	375	461	378	115.6	94.7	99.7	119.7	158.2
Indigo (S)	27	29	25	35	24	7.0	7.8	6.5	9.0	7.6
Kingston (C)	149	147	153	161	162	90.3	62.6	89.4	79.1	88.2
Knox (C)	134	145	90	256	157	60.5	55.2	40.0	70.9	47.7
Latrobe (C)	134	107	91	135	152	59.0	46.8	39.7	38.8	29.4
Loddon (S)	5	7	6	8	4	1.7	1.8	4.6	2.2	1.5
Macedon Ranges (S)	117	84	64	99	103	28.6	24.7	18.8	28.3	25.5
Manningham (C)	94	80	79	272	85	40.2	33.8	33.6	65.5	29.4
Mansfield (S)	41	32	20	49	26	6.3	7.4	5.7	10.8	6.3
Maribyrnong (C)	135	148	84	174	124	46.1	37.3	37.6	45.4	55.5
Maroondah (C)	163	101	84	153	154	49.6	40.6	28.4	38.2	45.3
Melbourne (C)	824	584	728	811	28	404.0	249.2	279.2	472.7	527.2
Melton (S)	569	493	458	750	543	114.5	87.8	92.1	138.6	111.0
Mildura (RC)	109	104	100	150	162	42.9	27.8	24.8	55.3	32.7
Mitchell (S)	141	78	57	85	67	32.6	16.5	17.8	27.2	14.8
Moira (S)	107	47	65	93	78	24.3	18.2	12.9	24.8	21.9
Monash (C)	254	202	200	265	193	140.5	102.2	114.8	116.9	102.8
Moonee Valley (C)	162	229	101	158	88	53.6	83.2	50.8	116.6	36.6
Moorabool (S)	81	67	55	70	56	20.2	16.2	12.3	15.9	11.9
Moreland (C)	184	200	171	245	178	59.2	53.8	39.0	53.7	63.9
Mornington Peninsula (S)	325	343	342	517	318	112.3	113.9	138.3	160.5	108.9
Mount Alexander (S)	48	27	26	30	33	10.2	6.6	6.5	7.6	9.1
Moyne (S)	20	33	25	31	22	6.3	12.1	8.7	9.1	6.1
Murrindindi (S)	37	35	47	39	21	8.7	7.2	8.9	8.3	4.8
Nillumbik (S)	60	70	51	71	55	21.7	23.7	19.4	25.4	20.0
Northern Grampians (S)	11	11	11	12	19	2.5	2.7	4.8	5.0	5.4
Port Phillip (C)	165	351	59	154	89	68.9	155.1	92.5	69.2	89.3

BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area *continued*

	DWELLING UNIT APPROVALS(a)					VALUE OF ALL APPROVALS				
	2004		*2005*			*2004*		*2005*		
	Sep Qtr	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Pyrenees (S)	18	8	9	13	5	2.8	1.3	1.7	2.6	0.8
Queenscliffe (B)	8	9	10	10	15	4.2	2.8	3.5	4.0	4.3
South Gippsland (S)	67	82	57	55	66	15.5	19.5	14.2	16.7	18.9
Southern Grampians (S)	15	14	23	34	32	12.9	5.4	5.0	9.8	8.6
Stonnington (C)	80	138	61	129	74	81.7	140.6	56.1	90.2	99.0
Strathbogie (S)	14	21	13	30	15	4.0	8.7	4.4	7.5	3.3
Surf Coast (S)	159	142	93	189	97	45.8	60.8	27.7	65.1	35.0
Swan Hill (RC)	30	23	17	25	35	8.7	10.2	9.2	10.6	8.1
Towong (S)	8	7	6	5	2	1.8	3.8	1.9	1.8	0.9
Wangaratta (RC)	58	46	32	64	37	13.4	14.6	10.3	14.8	12.8
Warrnambool (C)	71	30	66	67	67	37.5	10.6	17.2	41.3	20.9
Wellington (S)	89	90	63	110	82	16.0	17.6	17.5	26.4	21.2
West Wimmera (S)	1	2	1	13	3	0.4	1.6	1.1	2.8	1.4
Whitehorse (C)	118	127	147	193	98	54.2	71.2	91.9	84.1	78.7
Whittlesea (C)	239	247	253	312	256	64.7	62.8	58.4	106.4	98.8
Wodonga (RC)	27	42	34	67	47	74.7	27.6	14.9	18.0	23.1
Wyndham (C)	644	681	455	682	520	169.3	162.9	127.8	182.3	237.1
Yarra (C)	100	92	55	163	72	54.4	90.0	50.8	116.4	45.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	146	105	108	146	143	51.0	42.7	53.8	54.8	59.3
Yarriambiack (S)	—	—	3	4	3	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.3
Unincorporated Vic	—	25	9	—	1	—	22.0	3.2	1.6	0.8
Victoria	**10 790**	**9 940**	**8 843**	**12 930**	**8 882**	**3 786.9**	**3 434.8**	**3 083.9**	**4 399.7**	**3 837.5**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The value of total engineering work done in Victoria during June quarter 2005 was $1,683.9m. This represents an increase of 9.8% from March quarter 2005. There were increases across all sectors of engineering construction activity, except for Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines, which recorded a decrease of 41.1% in the value of engineering work done during June quarter 2005.

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

	Roads, highways and subdivisions	*Bridges, railways and harbours*	*Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines*	*Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage*	*Tele communi cations*	*Heavy industry*	*Recreation and other*	*Total*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED								
2002–03	1 080.0	633.5	1 123.4	274.2	684.2	675.1	416.3	4 886.8
2003–04	1 259.2	419.3	1 171.9	326.5	769.0	312.5	324.6	4 583.0
2004–05	4 296.0	134.4	1 165.0	287.3	815.2	1 357.4	487.9	8 543.2
2004								
March	^ 326.8	74.0	544.0	*78.2	153.7	78.6	^ 67.2	1 322.6
June	^ 277.9	32.0	194.2	^ 83.5	281.1	84.7	^ 84.9	1 038.2
September	^ 378.1	*40.8	178.5	^ 110.2	188.3	*62.8	^ 117.7	1 076.4
December	370.8	33.7	^ r420.0	^ r61.1	^ r210.5	r862.4	^ r133.2	r2 091.7
2005								
March	r3 026.9	^ 33.9	r324.9	^ r63.9	r182.2	r385.6	^ 113.2	r4 130.7
June	^ 520.2	^ 26.0	241.5	^ 52.1	234.2	*46.6	^ 123.8	1 244.4
VALUE OF WORK DONE								
2002–03	1 137.3	164.1	1 144.6	176.4	726.3	493.5	402.1	4 244.3
2003–04	1 285.1	483.7	1 090.1	370.6	731.5	698.0	324.3	4 983.3
2004–05	1 868.2	625.9	1 145.4	343.5	856.8	589.5	412.6	5 841.9
2004								
March	335.6	140.3	268.9	^ 98.0	170.0	187.6	^ 68.9	1 269.3
June	367.4	168.5	254.4	^ 109.8	226.1	158.4	^ 86.3	1 370.7
September	^ 340.3	116.5	239.1	^ 102.3	200.6	112.1	^ 98.1	1 209.0
December	376.0	174.3	r307.0	^ r82.9	r223.6	r132.8	^ 118.9	r1 415.4
2005								
March	r560.1	r144.0	r317.0	^ 65.7	r196.7	r163.1	^ 87.2	r1 533.6
June	591.8	191.1	282.4	^ 92.7	236.0	181.5	^ 108.3	1 683.9
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE								
2002–03	295.5	515.8	413.0	123.8	18.3	545.8	3.7	1 916.0
2003–04	291.7	512.1	549.3	78.2	57.7	157.3	12.2	1 658.7
2004–05	2 773.3	278.2	687.7	133.0	35.3	946.9	10.9	4 865.3
2004								
March	^ 378.6	620.3	631.5	88.2	**29.6	364.1	^ 11.5	2 123.7
June	^ 291.7	512.1	549.3	78.2	57.7	157.3	^ 12.2	1 658.7
September	^ 378.9	551.9	401.5	81.5	44.8	^ 125.5	*11.0	1 595.1
December	^ r350.6	458.6	r504.6	r65.1	^ r76.4	r861.7	*r20.5	r2 337.6
2005								
March	r2 809.4	r400.8	r507.8	r111.5	r36.8	r1 100.7	*r27.7	r4 994.7
June	2 773.3	278.2	687.7	133.0	35.3	946.9	^ 10.9	4 865.3

^ 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

r revised

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

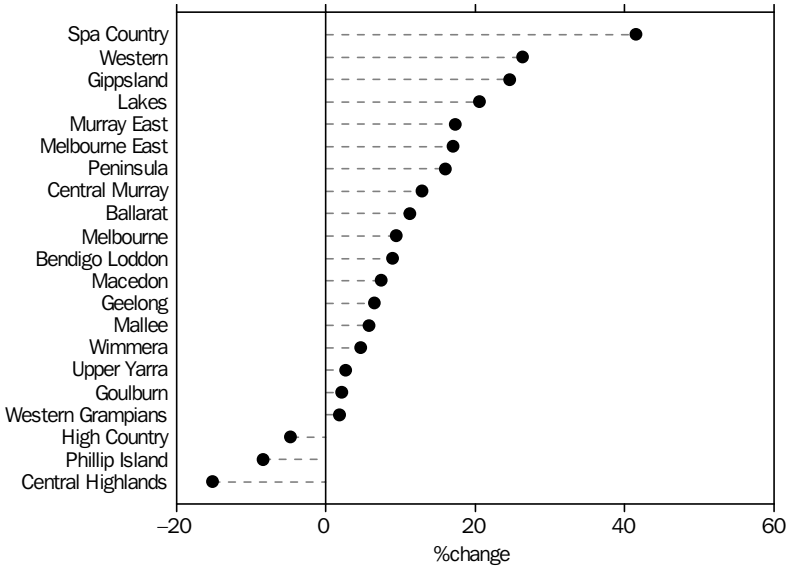
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In September quarter 2005, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were approximately $273.3m. This represents an increase of 8.9% over September quarter 2004.

Although the Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (75.9%), the highest growth in accommodation takings between September quarter 2004 and September quarter 2005 occurred in the Spa Country (41.5%), followed by Western (26.3%) and Gippsland (24.6%) Tourism Regions.

Over the same period, some tourism regions experienced decreases in accommodation takings. Central Highlands Region saw the largest fall in takings (15.2%) followed by Phillip Island (8.4%) and High Country (4.7%).

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Per cent Change—September 2004 to September 2005



TOURIST ACCOMMODATION *continued*

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region: **September quarter 2005**

HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS(a)

	Room occupancy rate	*Guest nights occupied*	*Guest arrivals*	*Average length of stay*	*Takings from accommodation*
	%	'000	'000	days	$'000
Melbourne	70.7	2 315.2	989.7	2.3	207 361
Wimmera	29.5	4.8	4.0	1.2	223
Mallee	52.8	102.7	61.0	1.7	5 290
Western	42.2	120.8	76.7	1.6	7 127
Western Grampians	48.3	33.2	25.9	1.3	1 977
Bendigo Loddon	57.9	69.6	42.2	1.6	4 339
Peninsula	38.4	46.1	28.2	1.6	2 954
Central Murray	42.9	37.8	25.6	1.5	1 955
Goulburn	43.7	48.0	32.8	1.5	2 970
High Country	48.2	241.0	118.5	2.0	17 690
Lakes	34.8	43.0	27.1	1.6	1 977
Gippsland	40.8	59.3	37.2	1.6	3 315
Melbourne East	33.9	23.8	13.8	1.7	2 324
Geelong	46.9	61.3	38.0	1.6	4 111
Macedon	41.0	5.4	2.8	1.9	724
Spa Country	43.0	9.6	5.9	1.6	1 288
Ballarat	45.4	74.8	43.2	1.7	3 572
Central Highlands	28.1	16.0	11.2	1.4	704
Upper Yarra	24.5	11.2	6.0	1.9	1 009
Murray East	38.1	27.9	16.7	1.7	1 338
Phillip Island	31.3	23.5	13.2	1.8	1 006
Victoria	**60.0**	**3 375.0**	**1 619.9**	**2.1**	**273 252**

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

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

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

	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS					MEAT (CARCASS WEIGHT)				
	Cattle	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Beef*	*Veal*	*Mutton*	*Lamb*	*Pigmeat*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2004										
November	134.1	18.5	308.8	615.5	66.6	32 342.3	487.7	6 396.5	12 228.5	4 890.8
December	115.7	7.9	294.6	579.1	70.3	28 822.0	218.0	6 141.3	11 563.5	4 889.6
2005										
January	120.4	6.8	300.6	515.8	68.3	28 722.9	209.7	5 969.8	10 558.8	5 220.1
February	126.6	6.6	326.2	606.1	58.2	29 668.4	195.9	6 310.3	12 594.3	4 323.5
March	123.6	15.3	318.5	570.8	72.1	30 095.0	336.2	6 127.5	11 712.6	5 143.9
April	129.7	31.6	313.5	643.4	62.8	31 384.6	638.7	6 136.9	12 200.7	4 672.7
May	133.6	42.3	343.8	616.1	72.3	32 431.5	942.2	6 600.0	12 862.3	5 426.5
June	125.2	47.8	303.6	601.5	68.2	29 802.3	920.0	5 630.2	12 161.3	5 165.4
July	114.9	60.7	251.7	591.9	59.9	27 574.7	1 152.8	4 699.3	11 976.9	4 488.7
August	99.2	119.7	251.5	537.3	64.5	23 764.2	2 240.8	4 742.9	10 695.0	4 888.3
September	98.4	96.7	288.0	625.8	57.5	23 249.4	1 882.5	5 579.5	12 255.8	4 275.9
October	119.8	50.7	302.1	641.2	59.7	29 543.3	997.7	6 003.8	12 608.4	4 340.8
November	117.4	16.3	371.5	668.0	67.6	29 074.7	399.4	7 519.5	13 062.3	4 797.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2004										
November	124.4	45.9	258.1	542.3	67.9	29 976.4	953.4	5 172.9	10 960.1	4 908.3
December	123.7	44.5	278.0	541.5	64.3	29 757.7	925.8	5 513.9	10 851.0	4 664.7
2005										
January	125.4	43.1	268.0	556.2	76.7	29 730.9	870.1	5 343.2	11 357.1	5 901.4
February	124.2	41.8	277.0	635.7	63.6	29 306.0	852.3	5 390.0	13 067.7	4 842.5
March	118.5	41.7	290.4	562.3	68.7	29 128.1	805.2	5 826.0	11 357.6	4 825.2
April	128.0	51.0	329.3	621.4	65.5	30 595.7	898.6	6 625.1	12 053.3	4 954.1
May	126.9	42.3	342.2	600.4	65.7	30 411.0	941.8	6 853.6	12 116.5	4 960.5
June	121.0	40.5	364.3	601.1	62.1	29 802.2	838.9	6 979.7	12 132.3	4 695.2
July	129.0	42.7	339.6	666.2	62.5	30 648.1	818.8	6 500.3	13 269.9	4 586.7
August	105.0	39.4	306.2	597.4	62.3	25 569.2	824.0	5 812.9	12 082.4	4 667.5
September	101.3	40.4	314.7	626.6	60.0	23 799.4	818.5	6 024.9	12 449.7	4 402.3
October	116.4	42.6	285.3	606.1	62.1	29 216.8	839.1	5 244.7	12 099.7	4 456.8
November	107.1	42.4	313.6	598.0	66.5	26 762.0	804.8	6 229.8	11 767.3	4 647.6
TREND										
2004										
November	126.1	44.6	263.6	550.2	71.9	30 212.7	933.2	5 193.7	11 052.3	5 305.7
December	124.6	44.3	265.8	556.4	70.0	29 848.2	908.8	5 268.4	11 228.9	5 180.0
2005										
January	123.9	44.1	273.2	558.9	68.7	29 627.7	886.7	5 438.7	11 299.8	5 096.1
February	124.1	44.0	286.9	564.6	67.7	29 673.4	873.2	5 724.2	11 403.8	5 035.6
March	124.7	44.0	304.6	576.0	66.9	29 958.2	866.8	6 069.2	11 595.3	4 985.0
April	124.3	43.8	322.3	591.9	65.9	30 107.7	865.1	6 393.2	11 870.5	4 923.2
May	122.3	43.4	335.1	608.4	64.6	29 907.0	864.4	6 590.9	12 175.7	4 829.7
June	119.1	42.6	338.9	618.3	63.2	29 317.1	858.7	6 596.3	12 371.6	4 726.1
July	115.2	41.8	333.9	622.0	62.5	28 490.9	847.2	6 430.8	12 451.0	4 652.9
August	111.7	41.2	323.9	620.6	62.1	27 647.8	833.3	6 186.8	12 421.2	4 589.1
September	109.0	41.0	313.6	616.9	62.2	26 981.0	822.1	5 967.7	12 321.4	4 536.1
October	107.1	41.1	304.7	611.9	62.6	26 530.5	813.5	5 799.2	12 187.7	4 503.1
November	106.2	41.7	297.7	608.1	63.1	26 298.3	808.1	5 684.4	12 053.6	4 490.5

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

OTHER PRODUCTION(a)

		2004			2005		
	Units	*Jun qtr*	*Sep qtr*	*Dec qtr*	*Mar qtr*	*Jun qtr*	*Sep qtr*
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS							
Milk							
Factory intake	million litres	1 070.0	1 535.4	2 314.1	1 616.7	1 147.1	1 556.1
Market sales by factories(a)	million litres	120.4	122.1	123.4	117.9	121.3	122.7
Milk products							
Cheese(b)	tonnes	90 750	94 504	139 473	123 898	94 159	86 759
Whole milk powder(c)	tonnes	18 837	40 072	59 223	32 602	19 671	28 105
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes	22 438	47 004	85 657	46 327	26 786	55 738
Butter/butteroil	tonnes	18 584	24 134	43 133	32 705	22 796	26 252
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes	24 001	29 087	36 591	28 550	26 118	29 410
Seasonally adjusted	tonnes	33 084	28 885	27 334	30 766	35 737	29 498
Trend(d)	tonnes	31 287	29 511	29 260	30 857	32 306	32 476
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number	126 215	16 972	27 740	72 115	51 940	98 867
Gross weight	tonnes	6 690	854	1 612	4 164	3 834	5 132
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000	29 621.5	29 496.7	33 740.6	30 463.9	31 025.2	29 610.1
Seasonally adjusted	'000	29 828.0	30 188.8	32 870.0	30 233.5	31 244.9	30 818.9
Trend(d)	'000	30 001.3	29 970.1	30 150.9	30 472.9	30 800.7	31 071.5
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes	49 810	50 354	56 172	54 924	58 058	50 901
Seasonally adjusted	tonnes	50 119	51 878	54 212	54 797	58 514	53 130
Trend(d)	tonnes	50 392	51 808	54 051	55 586	55 942	55 368

(a) Original series.

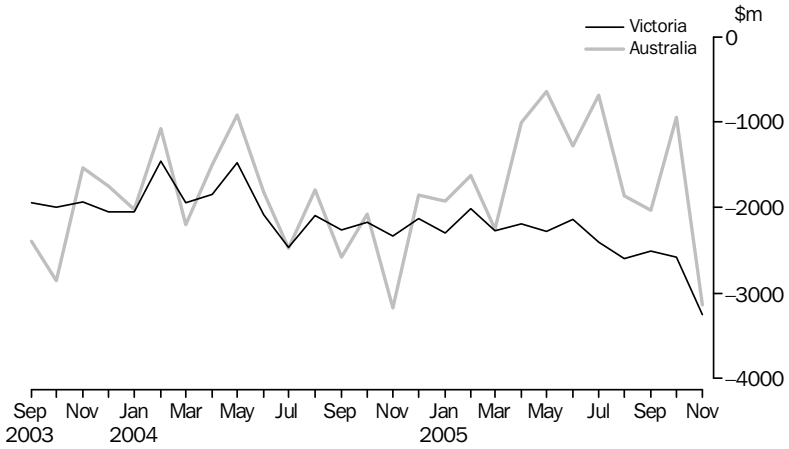
Source: Australian Dairy Corporation; ABS data available on request, Wool Receivals and Purchases; ABS data available on request, Merchandise Exports; ABS data available on request, Poultry and Game Birds Slaughtered; Manufacturing Production Survey.

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

The period November 2004 to November 2005 saw a decline in the net trade performance for Victoria. Exports in November 2005 were 0.6% higher than in November 2004, however imports rose by 23.7% over the same period. The overall net trade position declined by $916m or 39.2%.

At the national level, in November 2005, exports (including re-exports) rose by 20.2% compared to November 2004, while imports rose by 15.0% over the same period.

NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	VICTORIA(a)			AUSTRALIA			*Victorian exports as a proportion of Australia*	*Victorian imports as a proportion of Australia*
	Exports	*Imports*	*Excess of exports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Excess of exports*		
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	%	%
2002–03	18 904	42 129	–23 225	115 479	133 129	–17 650	16.4	31.6
2003–04	18 012	40 727	–22 715	109 049	130 997	–21 947	16.5	31.1
2004–05	18 513	45 140	–26 627	126 811	149 471	–22 660	14.6	30.2
2004								
September	1 626	3 887	–2 261	10 476	13 053	–2 577	15.5	29.8
October	1 672	3 840	–2 168	10 714	12 789	–2 075	15.6	30.0
November	1 567	3 903	–2 336	10 037	13 210	–3 173	15.6	29.5
December	1 649	3 775	–2 126	10 651	12 503	–1 852	15.5	30.2
2005								
January	1 107	3 401	–2 294	9 233	11 155	–1 922	12.0	30.5
February	1 479	3 490	–2 010	9 503	11 123	–1 620	15.6	31.4
March	1 439	3 713	–2 274	10 452	12 699	–2 248	13.8	29.2
April	1 567	3 754	–2 187	11 567	12 574	–1 008	13.5	29.9
May	1 628	3 905	–2 277	12 150	12 788	–639	13.4	30.5
June	1 631	3 772	–2 141	11 570	12 847	–1 276	14.1	29.4
July	1 482	3 885	–2 403	12 280	12 966	–687	12.1	30.0
August	1 440	4 041	–2 601	11 897	13 757	–1 860	12.1	29.4
September	1 666	4 176	–2 510	11 703	13 733	–2 030	14.2	30.4
October	1 650	4 233	–2 583	12 452	13 393	–941	13.2	31.6
November	1 577	4 829	–3 252	12 061	15 196	–3 134	13.1	31.8

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

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, BY COMMODITY

For the year ending November 2005, Victoria's merchandise exports declined by $462m (2.5%) in comparison to the year ending November 2004, in spite of an increase of $346m in exports of Machinery and transport equipment and $205m of Chemicals and related products. The main items which contributed to this decline were the decrease in exports of Food and live animals chiefly for food ($407m) and Combined confidential items of trade ($289m).

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by $3,980m (9.3%), with increases recorded in all of the major import commodity categories. The most significant increases were in Machinery and transport equipment ($1,548m) and Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials ($1,044m).

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

	YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2003		YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2004		YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2005	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Section and Division of the SITC Rev3	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
0 Food and live animals chefly for food(d)	4 387	1 693	5 226	1 747	4 819	1 939
1 Beverages and tobacco(e)(d)	376	241	514	239	644	275
2 Crude materials, inedible (except fuels)(e)(d)	1 685	664	1 784	708	1 670	681
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(d)	981	2 288	1 030	2 793	882	3 837
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(e)(d)	100	120	121	130	97	133
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.(e)(d)	1 313	4 128	1 389	4 319	1 594	4 380
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(e)(d)	2 427	5 299	2 481	5 454	2 537	5 708
7 Machinery and transport equipment(e)(d)	4 048	19 104	3 840	19 121	4 186	20 669
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(e)(d)	1 227	6 608	1 253	7 000	1 016	7 447
9 Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	37	5	10	6	14	7
98 Combined confidential items of trade	725	1 358	917	1 468	628	1 889
Other Section 9	215	7	212	7	229	7
Total Section 9	*976*	*1 370*	*1 139*	*1 482*	*871*	*1 904*
Total	**17 522**	**41 517**	**18 778**	**42 993**	**18 316**	**46 973**

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.
(b) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).
(c) Any discrepancies between sums of the component items and totals are due to rounding.
(d) Excludes imports commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.
(e) Excludes export commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.
(f) Includes export and import commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction.

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

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

	YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2003		YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2004		YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 2005	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Country	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Belgium(c)	25	178	50	417	51	464
Brazil	31	165	34	211	52	242
Canada	208	492	206	444	221	570
China	1 591	5 071	1 917	5 909	1 820	6 629
Fiji	124	79	130	79	137	76
Finland	10	231	12	224	18	260
France	130	1 907	98	2 167	93	1 563
Germany	465	3 341	485	3 410	455	3 405
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	497	322	528	394	516	329
India	182	370	214	407	190	448
Indonesia	385	859	462	866	461	1 041
Italy	353	1 357	242	1 373	203	1 423
Japan	1 644	5 179	1 778	4 949	1 667	5 110
Korea, Republic of	901	992	961	1 289	965	1 466
Malaysia	419	1 111	458	1 172	445	1 539
Mexico	109	129	118	182	184	336
Netherlands	105	432	114	434	148	439
New Zealand	2 168	1 860	2 204	2 015	2 363	2 229
Pakistan	44	86	99	77	37	66
Papua New Guinea	108	8	120	80	148	54
Philippines	291	216	316	208	252	232
Saudi Arabia	1 026	185	922	209	850	39
Singapore	484	894	553	1 194	527	1 715
South Africa	197	347	216	380	315	452
Sweden	50	519	49	469	79	568
Switzerland	41	337	45	327	55	369
Taiwan	620	994	634	1 044	523	1 194
Thailand	456	999	437	1 022	535	1 289
United Kingdom	525	1 813	592	1 678	619	1 608
United States of America	1 813	7 277	2 036	6 453	1 905	7 062
Other and unknown(c)	2 520	3 769	2 748	3 910	2 483	4 757
Total(d)	**17 522**	**41 517**	**18 778**	**42 993**	**18 316**	**46 973**

(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, items for Belgium and Luxembourg were reported together. The Other and unknown figures include Belgium-Luxembourg exports of $27.8m in 2003 and imports of $248.4m.

(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.

AIR QUALITY

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

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

In relation to ozone pollutants, the air quality for March quarter 2005 was predominantly 'very good' across all regions, with the City region recording the highest proportion of 'very good' days (75%). In terms of visible pollutants, the air quality was also predominantly 'very good' across all regions particularly for Latrobe Valley which had the highest proportion of 'very good' days (80%).

AIR QUALITY(a)

	PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH OZONE POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL(b)(c)								PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH VISIBILITY POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL							
	2003			*2004*				*2005*	*2003*			*2004*				*2005*
	Jun	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*	*Jun*	*Sep*	*Dec*	*Mar*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(d)																
Very Good	91	96	54	62	88	88	47	52	41	61	72	69	55	67	65	68
Good	9	4	35	37	12	12	50	40	34	35	24	27	34	23	25	27
Fair	—	—	11	—	—	—	3	8	19	2	4	2	7	10	8	4
Poor	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	4	—	2	1
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
East(d)																
Very Good	93	94	59	57	88	90	48	51	26	39	63	66	32	40	57	57
Good	7	6	38	42	12	10	49	40	35	39	33	31	44	42	40	31
Fair	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	9	26	16	3	1	18	14	2	9
Poor	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	3	1	1	4	3	1	2
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	1
City(d)																
Very Good	98	100	74	91	98	99	77	75	51	72	78	84	64	70	66	68
Good	2	—	26	8	2	1	23	25	32	25	21	13	29	27	31	22
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	1	3	5	3	1	9
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	1	1
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Geelong(d)																
Very Good	92	97	73	86	97	89	67	68	61	81	85	86	68	73	80	76
Good	8	3	22	13	3	11	29	30	34	16	11	13	24	23	20	17
Fair	—	—	5	1	—	—	3	2	3	2	2	1	8	2	—	3
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Latrobe Valley(d)																
Very Good	97	92	65	65	90	71	60	71	21	29	62	70	26	27	85	80
Good	3	8	34	35	10	29	40	28	48	42	35	27	37	48	13	13
Fair	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	19	21	2	1	21	21	2	2
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	1	9	2	—	2
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	7	2	—	2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

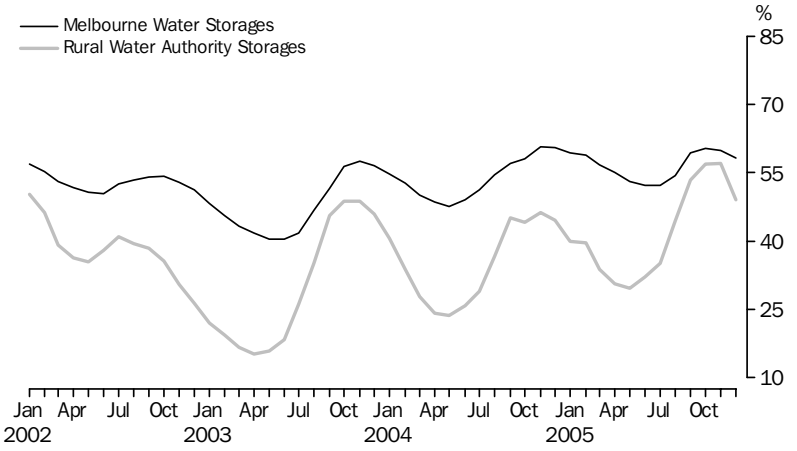
(d) For reporting purposes the Port Phillip Region (PPR) has been divided into 4 regions: East, West, City and Geelong. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: East– Alphington, Brighton, Box Hill, Dandenong, Mooroolbark; City – RMIT, Richmond; West – Footscray, Melton, Point Cook, Paisley;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

WATER RESOURCES

Victoria's water storages at the end of December 2005 were at 51.1% of capacity. This was 9.6% lower than at the end of November 2005, but 5.4% higher than in December 2004.

Rural Water Authority storages have exhibited a greater volatility over time with storage levels at 49.1% of capacity in December 2005. Total rural water storages decreased by 7.9% in Decemebr 2005 and they remain 4.6% higher than in December 2004.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of capacity—Monthly



STORAGE VOLUMES IN VICTORIAN WATER STORAGES, By River Basin

		STORAGE LEVELS AT END OF MONTH (PER CENT OF CAPACITY)						CHANGE (PER CENT OF CAPACITY) FROM	
	Capacity at full service level ML	*Oct 2004*	*Nov 2004*	*Dec 2004*	*Oct 2005*	*Nov 2005*	*Dec 2005*	*Nov 2005 to Dec 2005*	*Dec 2004 to Dec 2005*
Goulburn	3 833 500	44.8	48.0	46.5	51.7	52.3	48.7	–3.5	2.2
Broken	405 000	40.6	40.3	37.3	55.4	54.3	51.8	–2.5	14.5
Campaspe	387 060	18.7	20.7	19.6	17.3	17.8	16.3	–1.4	–3.3
Loddon	284 300	37.9	37.9	35.9	35.8	35.2	33.4	–1.9	–2.5
Murray	7 113 210	48.3	50.1	47.9	74.4	74.8	58.2	–16.6	10.3
Ovens	37 500	99.7	100.3	99.8	100.6	99.6	100.2	0.6	0.4
Werribee	68 999	23.1	24.9	30.0	35.6	33.3	29.7	–3.6	–0.3
Maribyrnong	25 368	8.2	8.5	10.1	15.4	14.8	13.7	–1.1	3.6
Glenelg/Wimmera(a)	746 560	14.9	14.8	13.7	9.2	9.2	8.5	–0.7	–5.2
Thomson/Latrobe	1 466 200	58.7	61.2	61.4	61.9	60.2	57.4	–2.8	–4.0
Total	**14 367 697**	**45.3**	**47.4**	**45.7**	**60.6**	**60.7**	**51.1**	**–9.6**	**5.4**
Total Volume of Water									
Melbourne(b)	1 772 500	58.1	60.7	60.5	60.3	59.8	58.2	–1.6	–2.3
Rural(c)	9 743 092	44.1	46.3	44.5	56.8	57.0	49.1	–7.9	4.6

(a) Capacity at full service level has changed as a result of a review of the operational storage capacities of major reservoirs.

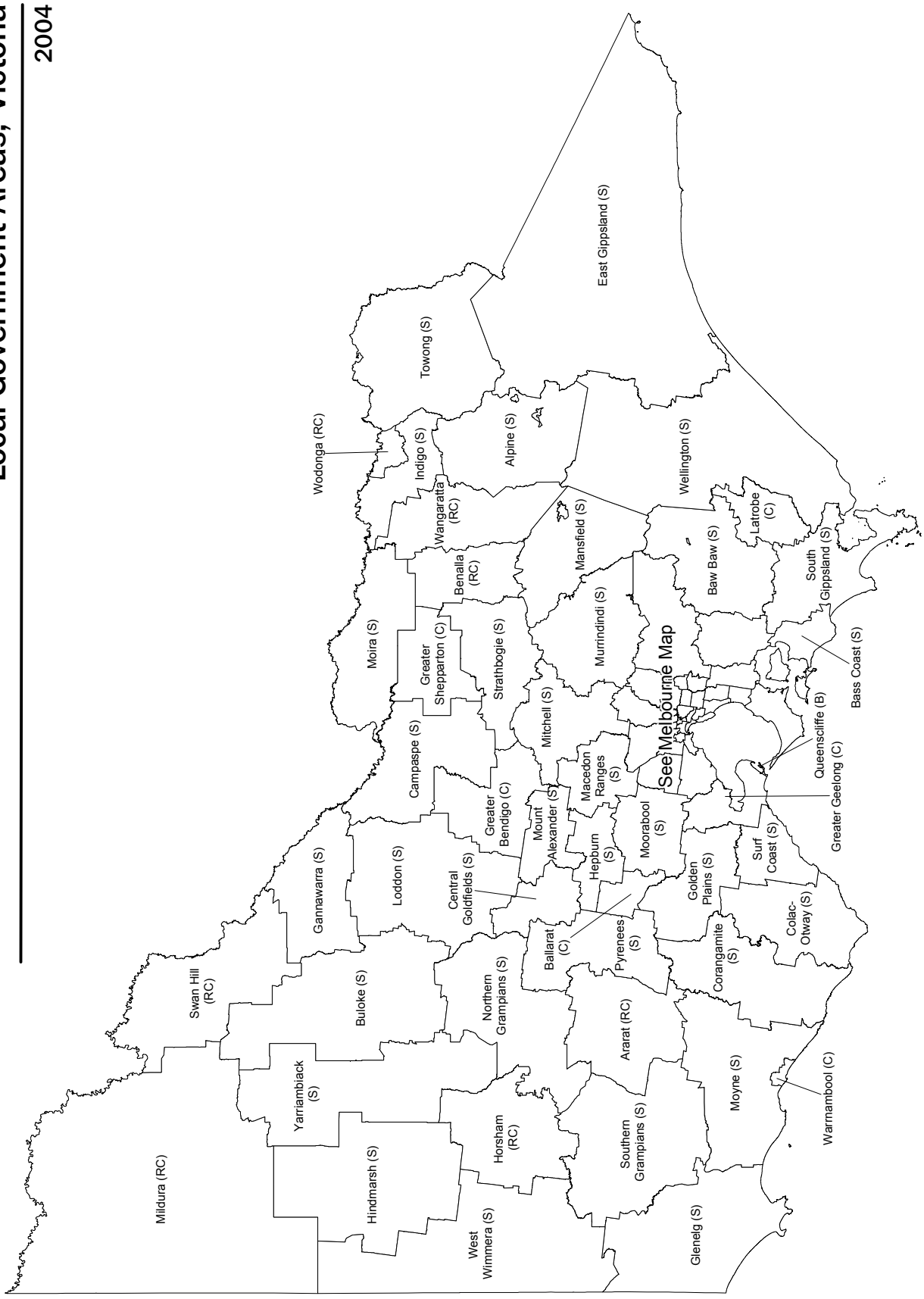
(b) The total volume in Melbourne Water storages is calculated as the sum of volumes in store in Thomson, Upper Yarra, O'Shannassy, Maroondah, Sugarloaf, Yan Yean, Greenvale, Silvan and Cardinia (Tarago and Devil Bend are excluded).

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

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

Local Government Areas, Victoria

2004



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2004.

Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2004

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2004.

APPENDIX INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES

1	March Quarter 2002	Part-time Employment in Victoria
2	June Quarter 2002	2001 Census Geography Issues
3	September Quarter 2002	Population Change in Victoria 1991—2001
4	June Quarter 2003	Housing Trends in Melbourne 1999—2002
5	September Quarter 2003	Estimating Workplace Growth from Workcover data
6	March Quarter 2004	Children aged 0-8 years in Victoria
7	June Quarter 2004	Building Activity and Interest Rates
8	September Quarter 2004	Summary of Findings from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey
9	June Quarter 2005	Criminal Court Outcomes 2003—2004
10	September Quarter 2005	The Victorian Population 1836—2005

GLOSSARY

Chain volume measures

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

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

Duration of unemployment

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

Employed

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

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

Part-time workers

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

Particles as PM_{10}

Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.

Seasonal adjustment

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

State final demand

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

State final demand *continued*

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

Trend estimates

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

Unemployed

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

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

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RRP $29.00