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STATE AND REGIONAL INDICATORS

VICTORIA

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CONTENTS

page

Notes 2
List of tables 3
Abbreviations 5

CHAPTERS

1 Feature article: Workplace Growth in Victoria 2000-2007 6
2 State comparison 13
3 Population 14
4 Health 16
5 Housing 19
6 Work and income 22
7 State final demand 43
8 Price indexes 47
9 Construction 51
10 Tourism 56
11 Agriculture 58
12 Trade 61
13 Environment 65
14 Local Government Area maps 68

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Appendix: Index of feature articles 70
Glossary 71

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Pam Boulton on Melbourne (03) 9615 7880.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	*RELEASE DATE*
June 2008	15 August 2008
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NOTE

This publication contains a feature article entitled *Workplace Growth in Victoria 2000-2007*. 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 23 April 2008.

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

Users are advised that small area estimates presented in this publication should be used with caution.

Carl Obst
Regional Director, Victoria

LIST OF TABLES

page

STATE COMPARISON

1 Summary of statistical indicators 13

POPULATION

2 Estimated resident population and components of population change 15

HEALTH

3 Causes of death, by Statistical Subdivision 17

HOUSING

4 Government-owned social housing, by Local Government Area 20

WORK AND INCOME

5 Civilian labour force, by Region 23
6 Employed persons, by industry and Major Statistical Region 28
7 Employed persons, by occupation and Major Statistical Region 31
8 Part-time workers, by sex, Melbourne 33
9 Part-time workers, by sex, Balance of Victoria 34
10 Duration of unemployment, by sex and Major Statistical Region 36
11 Unemployment rate estimates by Local Government Area: smoothed series 38
12 Average weekly earnings of employees, by sex, Victoria: all series 42

STATE FINAL DEMAND

13 State final demand: seasonally adjusted and trend 45
14 State final demand: original 46

PRICE INDEXES

15 Consumer price index, by group, Melbourne 48
16 House price indexes, Melbourne and weighted average of eight capital cities 50

CONSTRUCTION

17 Building approvals, by Local Government Area 52
18 Engineering construction activity, by type, Victoria: original 55

TOURISM

19 Tourist accommodation, by tourism region 57

page

AGRICULTURE

20 Livestock slaughtering and meat production, Victoria: all series 59
21 Other agricultural production 60

TRADE

22 Balance of international merchandise trade 62
23 International merchandise trade, by commodity 63
24 International merchandise trade, by major trading partners 64

ENVIRONMENT

25 Air quality 66
26 Water storages, by river basin, Victoria 67

ABBREVIATIONS

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

CHAPTER 1 WORKPLACE GROWTH IN VICTORIA 2000—2007

FEATURE ARTICLE WORKPLACE GROWTH IN VICTORIA 2000—2007

INTRODUCTION

Between 30 June 2000 and 30 June 2007, Victoria experienced a net increase of 2.4% or 5,017 workplaces, largely driven by growth in workplaces outside of Melbourne. Over the same period the Communication Services industry experienced the fastest workplace growth, while the Construction industry saw the largest increase in the number of workplaces. These were some of the key findings from a report prepared by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the Victorian state government which involved the analysis of Victorian WorkCover Authority (VWA) data from 30 June 2000 to 30 June 2007.

Estimates of workplace activity using VWA data had been published in two previous feature articles; *Estimating Workplace Growth from WorkCover Data* (cat. no. 1367.2 September Qtr 2003) and *Workplace Growth 2003-05* (cat. no. 1367.2 March Qtr 2007). In response to continuing demand from users for regional estimates of workplace activity the ABS has extended its analysis of VWA data to produce experimental trend estimates of regional workplace activity. This article summarises the key findings from the analysis of VWA records over a 7 year period (30 June 2000 to 30 June 2007), including a brief description of the methodology and data validation underlying these experimental estimates.

VICTORIAN WORKCOVER AUTHORITY DATA

The scope of the population covered by the WorkCover dataset comprises all Victorian WorkCover insured workplaces that employ workers and have annual remuneration greater than $7,500 and all workplaces (regardless of remuneration) which employ trainees or apprentices. As the VWA dataset collects information on the industry (ANZSIC 93) classification, location (postcode) and annual remuneration expense of workplaces, it was considered to be a suitable data source for producing estimates of workplace and remuneration growth at both a regional and industry level.

The records exclude a number of workplaces such as Commonwealth employers and Commonwealth government trading enterprises, which are insured through Comcare. Sole traders, self employed and contractors are usually not included in the VWA records as they do not have employees. The data also excludes the 38 "self insurers" (as at 30 June 2007). Self insurers are organisations approved by the VWA to manage and be liable for their own workers' compensation claims and are therefore not included in the VWA collection. The 38 self insurers (for the 2006–07 financial year) were large corporations, representing approximately 8% of total remuneration[1] for all Victorian workplaces, making their omission alone significant.

1 For a complete list of self insurers see www.workcover.vic.gov.au.

VICTORIAN WORKCOVER AUTHORITY DATA *continued*

Despite these limitations, as workers' compensation is a compulsory requirement the VWA data continues to be seen as a valuable source for measuring workplace growth. Findings from previous ABS studies verified that data items relating to workplace counts and remuneration were reliable. For these reasons, the ABS decided to continue using this data to produce experimental time series estimates of regional workplace growth.

It is important to acknowledge that there is no connection between the growth in the number of workplaces in a region and the region's economic performance. For example, an increase in the number of workplaces could be associated with a decrease in the region's contribution to Gross State Product if the new workplaces were making a net loss. Similarly, areas such as Melbourne may contain a large number of head office corporations, while regional areas may be dominated by agricultural workplaces. Simple comparisons in the number of workplaces between such disparate regions need to take these factors into consideration.

It is also worth noting that the analysis of real total workplace remuneration[2] does not attempt to provide detailed industry or regional remuneration analysis. WorkCover total workplace remuneration growth can vary for reasons other than business closures or expansion, and can reflect businesses becoming self-insured (or being acquired by another business that self-insures) and hence excluded from the VWA data collection. The total workplace remuneration analysis included in this article aims to provide users with an additional regional economic indicator that complements the estimates of workplace growth.

Hereafter, 'real total workplace remuneration' shall be referred to simply as 'real remuneration'.

METHODOLOGY

Unit record files obtained from VWA contained data for all workplaces registered with WorkCover on 30 June for the years 2000 to 2007. The records were then checked for consistency and errors. These checks included the accuracy of coding to correct Victorian postcodes, identification of blank or missing values and other anomalies in the data, which amounted to less than one percent of all records. Records that included Victorian postcodes or localities that could not be concorded to a Local Government Area (LGA) were only included in the Victorian level analysis. As a result, the number of workplaces in Balance of Victoria (BoV) and Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) will not sum to the Victorian total.

The VWA collects workplace locality information by postcode only, and therefore a concordance was applied to allow geographical analysis at the MSR, Statistical Division (SD) and LGA levels. In the absence of a business concordance, a population concordance was used. This introduces the assumption that distribution of human population and workplaces within any given LGA are the same, which can lead to possible sources of error. For example, a Local Government Area (LGA) boundary may cut across two postcodes dividing household residences from a commercial business park. In this situation a population based concordance will incorrectly attribute all workplaces to the LGA that contains the household residences.

2 Real total workplace remuneration was calculated by dividing the nominal total workplace remuneration by the ABS Wage Price Index (WPI): Total hourly rates of pay including bonuses, Victoria. The deflation of nominal total workplace remuneration by the WPI attempts to minimize the effect of price change over time and allows the derivation of changes in total workplace remuneration attributable to changes in the quantity of work performed.

METHODOLOGY *continued*

The results obtained from the WorkCover dataset, for both workplace counts and workplace total remuneration, were validated for the financial year 2003-04 through data comparisons with other data sources of similar scope and coverage. These data sources included the *ABS Business Register Business Counts* (cat no. 8161.0.55.001), *ABS State Accounts* (cat. no. 5220.0) and *ABS Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics* (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003). While differences were found between data from the various sources, they were consistent with the known scope and coverage exclusions and definitional differences that exist between the compared data sources.

The estimates made available in this article include:

- growth rates of VWA workplaces over the time series June 30 2000 to 2007 for Victoria, Major Statistical Regions (MSRs), Statistical Divisions (SDs) and Local Government Areas (LGAs) and industry (ANZSIC 93 at the Division level);
- deflated or real remuneration growth for Victoria, MSRs and selected SD and industries and;
- the annual change in number of workplaces and real remuneration for selected geographies.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The information and experimental results presented in this article largely summarise the findings from the ABS Victoria's report '*Victorian WorkCover Workplace Growth Trend Analysis 2000-06*' which has been updated using 2006-07 data.

State and Major Statistical Region

The total number of WorkCover workplaces across Victoria at 30 June 2007 was 216,519, an increase of 5,017 or 2.4% from June 2000. Over the same period Victoria's total real workplace remuneration grew by 25.1% with the fastest annual growth rate of 5.7% occurring in the 2003-04 financial year. This growth can be attributed to several factors such as an increase in the overall number of individuals employed and in the number of hours worked as well as an incremental growth in real wages.

In Melbourne MSR, there were 157,468 workplaces at 30 June 2007, or 72.7% of the total number of Victorian workplaces. Workplace numbers in Melbourne MSR increased by 2,594 or 1.7% between June 2000 and June 2007. Between 1999-00 and 2006-07, real remuneration for Melbourne MSR increased by 25.0% with the strongest annual growth rate of 5.5% recorded in the 2003-04 financial year.

At 30 June 2007, Balance of Victoria (BoV) contained 58,910 workplaces or 27.2% of the state's total workplaces, increasing its share by 0.5% since 30 June 2000. Over the 7 years, BoV recorded a stronger workplace growth rate than Melbourne MSR, increasing by 4.5% or 2,523 workplaces. During the same period, real remuneration growth in BoV was higher than Melbourne MSR, increasing by 26.5%. As with Melbourne MSR, the strongest annual real remuneration growth for BoV also occurred in 2003-04 where it increased by 6.2% from the previous financial year.

Statistical Division

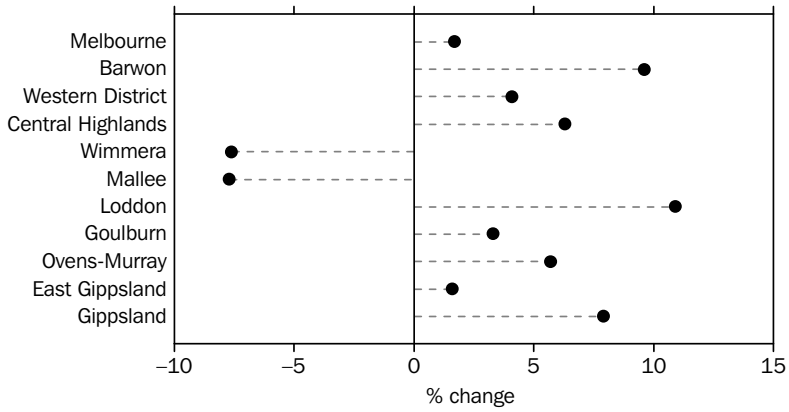
The majority of the SDs outside Melbourne experienced an increase in workplaces between 30 June 2000 and 30 June 2007. Over this period, Barwon recorded the largest increase in workplaces outside Melbourne, increasing by 857 workplaces or 9.6%, followed by Loddon (with 663 workplaces or 10.9%) and Gippsland (with 480 workplaces or 7.9%). Of these three SDs, Loddon was the only SD to record positive workplace growth in each year while Barwon and Gippsland each recorded small decreases in

Statistical Division continued

2000-01 of 0.1% and 0.8% respectively. Mallee and Wimmera were the only two SDs to experience a net decline in workplaces over the 7 year period, decreasing by 398 workplaces (7.7%) and 218 workplaces (7.6%) respectively.

Growth rates across Victoria by SD are summarised in the graph below.

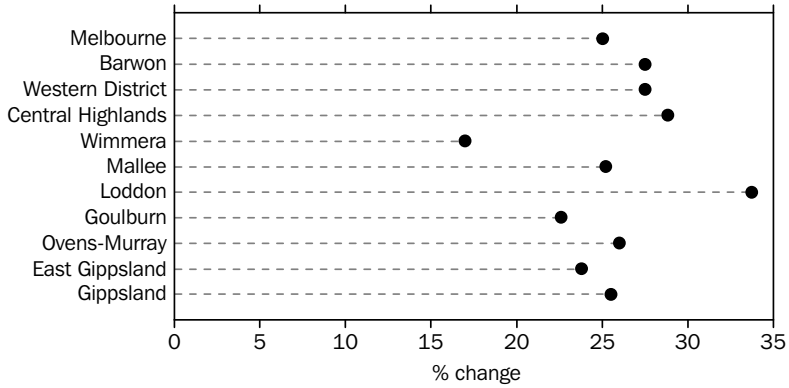
WORKPLACE GROWTH, By Statistical Division(a)—30 June 2000-2007



(a) The Off-Shore Areas and Migratory SD have not been analysed here.

Over the 7 years to 30 June 2007, the fastest real remuneration growth, outside Melbourne SD, was experienced in Loddon which increased by 33.7% while Wimmera (17.0%) recorded the slowest growth. Across Victoria, the fastest annual real remuneration growth across any financial year occurred in Gippsland (8.7%) during 2002-03. However in 2000-01, Gippsland recorded a decline of 3.5% in real remuneration which was the slowest annual growth rate of any SD over the 7 year period.

WORKPLACE REMUNERATION(a), Growth by Statistical Division(b)—30 June 2000-2007

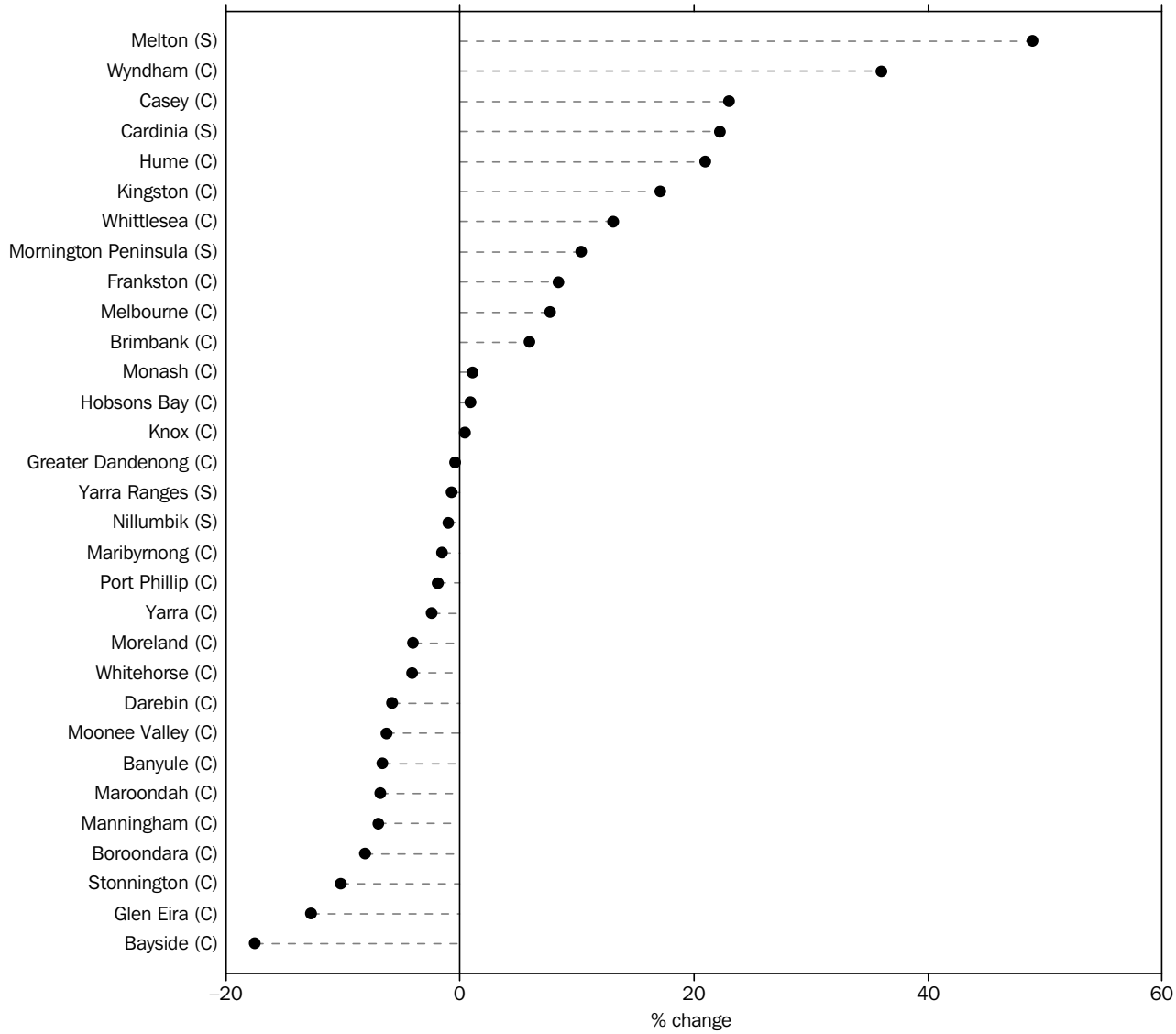


(a) Deflated using WPI: Total hourly rates of pay including bonuses, Victoria.
(b) The Off-Shore Areas and Migratory SD has not been analysed here.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

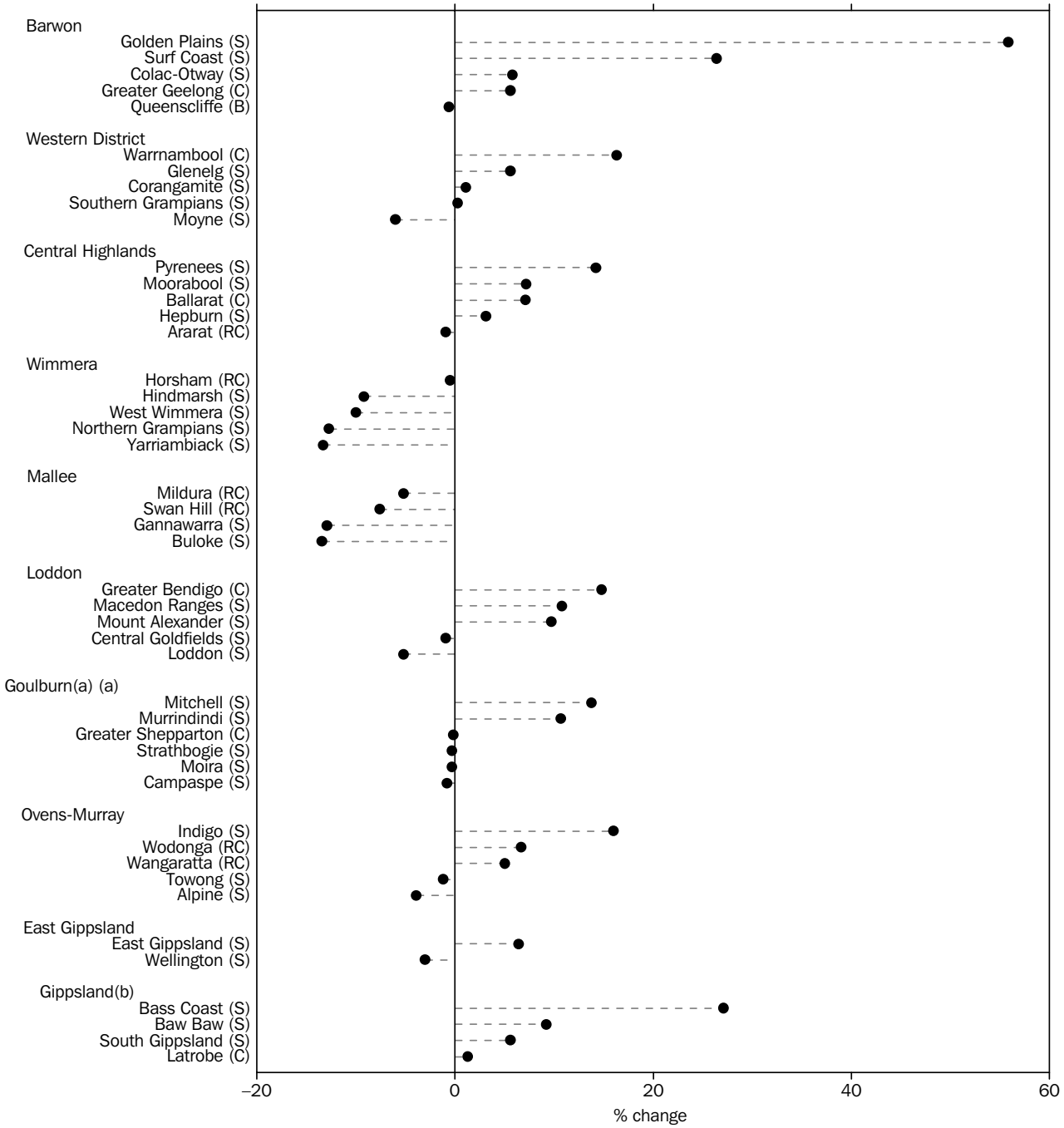
Workplace growth varied considerably across LGAs over the 7 year period analysed. The following graphs present workplace growth by LGA, grouped by their respective SDs. These estimates give an indication of where high and low growth in workplaces have occurred within each SD.

WORKPLACE GROWTH, By Local Government Area—Melbourne(a) 30 June—2000-2007



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

WORKPLACE GROWTH, By Local Government Area—Balance of Victoria—2000-07



(a) Goulburn SD excludes the Local Government Areas Benalla and Mansfield. They were created in 2003 and as a result these two LGAs do not have any data for 2000.
(b) The majority of Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

WORKPLACE GROWTH BY INDUSTRY

Between 30 June 2000 and 30 June 2007, 11 of the 17 industry divisions experienced workplace growth across Victoria. Communication Services experienced the fastest overall growth rate during this period increasing by 59.3% followed by Construction (24.0%) and Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants (11.4%). Electricity, Gas and Water recorded the largest decline in workplaces between 30 June 2000 and 30 June 2007, decreasing by 16.8%. This was followed by Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing which

WORKPLACE GROWTH BY INDUSTRY *continued*

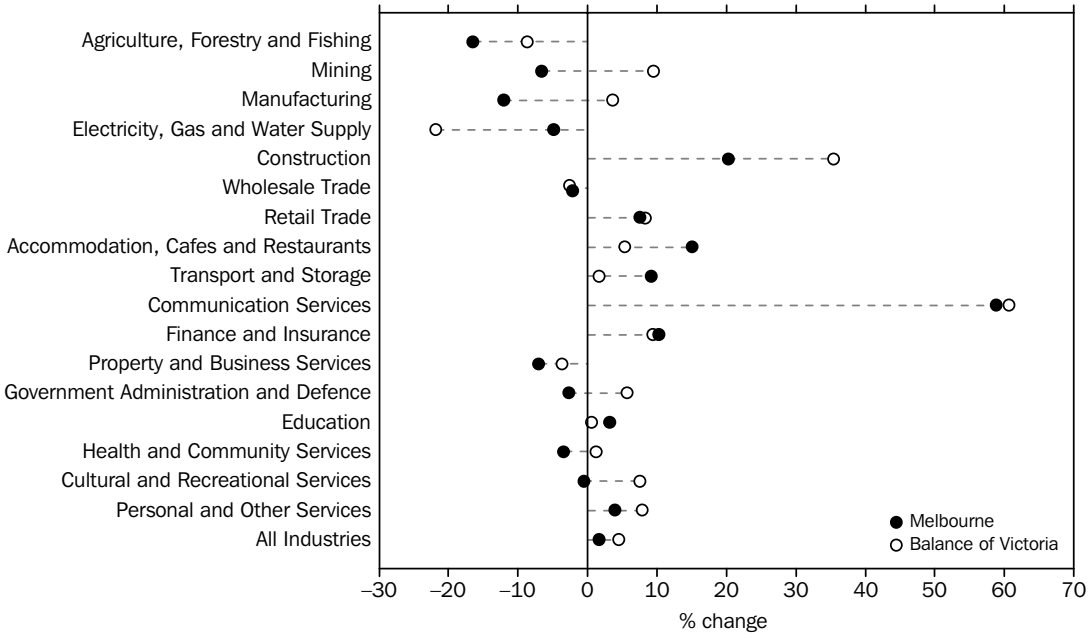
declined by 9.5% and Manufacturing which declined by 9.2%. Over the same period, real remuneration for the Communication Services industry, Construction industry and Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants increased by 20.8%, 57.2% and 23.7% respectively, while Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing and Manufacturing increased by 8.9% and 0.6% respectively.

Within Melbourne MSR, the number of Communication Services industry workplaces grew by 58.8% or 164 workplaces while real remuneration for this industry increased by 10.4% over the 7 year period. Over the same period, the Construction industry recorded the largest net growth in workplaces (3,488 workplaces) within Melbourne MSR and the second fastest workplace and real remuneration growth rates of 20.3% and 55.7% respectively.

For BoV, the Communication Services industry recorded the fastest workplace growth rate of 60.7% (or 67 workplaces). The Construction industry recorded the largest increase in workplace numbers (2,071 workplaces or 35.4%) as well as one of the fastest growth rates in real remuneration (64.6%) between 1999-00 and 2006-07.

The following graph details ANZSIC 93 Division (industry) workplace growth over the 7 year period ending 30 June 2007.

WORKPLACE GROWTH, By Industry(a) and Major Statistical Region—30 June 2000-2007



(a) ANZSIC 93 Division.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

Although the VWA WorkCover data was found to be comparable to ABS data sources at the state-level, it was not possible to validate the sub-state level estimates included in this article. For this reason the results published in this article have been flagged as experimental and users need to take care when using these estimates in analysing regional workplace growth.

CHAPTER 2 STATE COMPARISON

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

			PER CENT CHANGE FROM THE SAME PERIOD IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
		Vic. as a proportion of Aust. %	*Vic.*	*NSW*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Aust.*
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Dec qtr 07	23.9	4.7	4.6	6.6	1.8	9.5	5.3
Population								
Total population	Sep qtr 07	24.8	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.4	1.5
Natural increase	Sep qtr 07	. .	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
Net overseas migration(a)	Sep qtr 07	. .	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9
Net interstate migration(a)	Sep qtr 07	. .	—	–0.4	0.7	–0.3	0.2	—
Labour								
Number unemployed (trend)	Mar 08	24.7	2.4	3.2	1.9	3.2	3.7	2.7
Unemployment rate(b)	Mar 08	—	0.1	0.7	–0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3
Participation rate(b)	Mar 08	—	–0.5	–0.7	–0.2	–0.6	0.1	–0.4
Job vacancies (original)	Feb qtr 08	20.3	12.7	13.3	–0.2	–0.8	8.3	8.7
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend)	Nov qtr 07	—	5.4	4.8	4.1	3.2	7.6	5.0
Wage price index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Dec qtr 07	—	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.9	5.9	4.2
Price(c)								
Consumer price index	Mar qtr 08	—	3.3	2.4	3.9	2.7	3.0	3.0
Established house price index	Dec qtr 07	—	18.1	8.0	21.6	20.2	1.1	12.3
Building								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	Feb 08	26.7	16.3	4.1	–4.3	23.8	–1.8	5.4
Total value of building approved (trend)	Feb 08	28.3	16.4	–4.6	7.5	31.9	32.1	7.9
Value of new residential building approved (trend)	Feb 08	26.0	20.2	–4.0	2.7	25.5	21.1	10.1
Value of building commenced (original, chain volume measure)	Dec qtr 07	25.5	–10.7	4.8	–1.7	10.6	8.9	0.2
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure)	Dec qtr 07	26.9	4.4	3.3	–1.1	–2.8	13.7	3.3
Consumer spending								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	Feb 08	25.8	9.3	6.4	4.7	9.4	3.6	6.6
Retail turnover (trend)	Feb 08	24.2	5.7	6.9	7.8	10.0	2.9	6.5
Takings from tourist accommodation	Dec qtr 07	17.7	7.0	5.0	7.1	11.4	14.5	7.2
International merchandise trade								
Value of imports	Mar 08	27.3	7.0	4.0	22.2	1.4	27.3	9.0
Value of exports	Feb 08	13.2	17.6	3.2	–18.4	3.0	9.4	1.8

. . not applicable
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Percentage change figures for components of population increase indicate the contribution of each component to the total population increase.
(b) Percentage change columns indicate the difference between the percentage rate for the reference period, and the percentage rate for the same period in the previous year.
(c) Data relates to capital cities.

CHAPTER 3 POPULATION

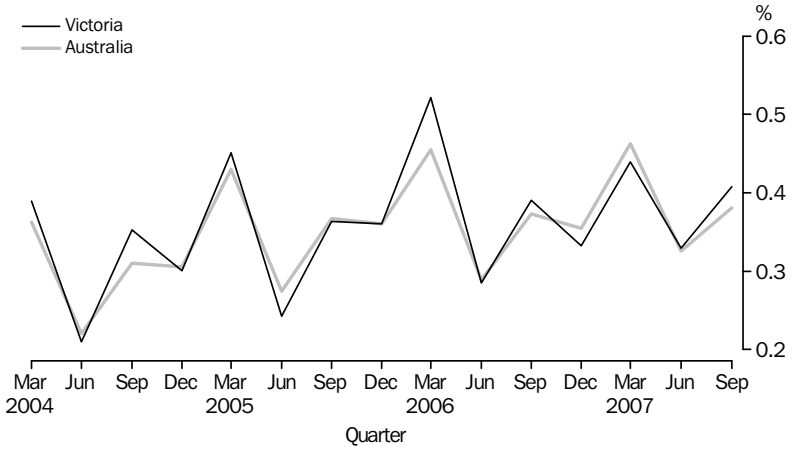
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

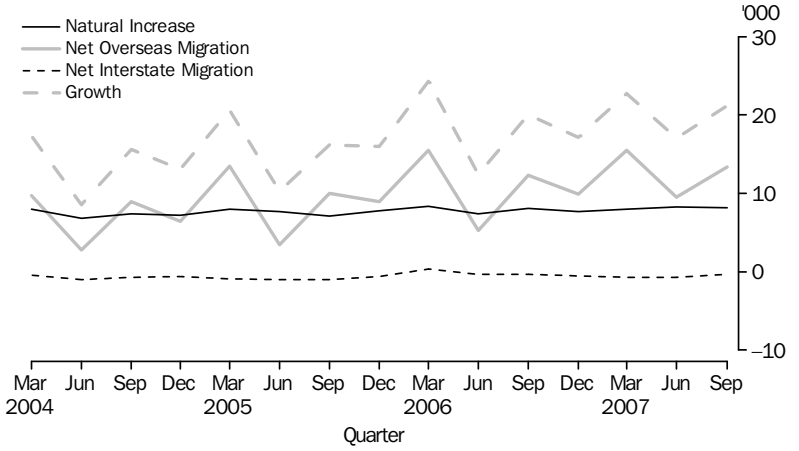
In September quarter 2007, Victoria's ERP grew by 21,200 persons or 0.41%. Australia's ERP grew by 0.38% (79,900 persons) over the same period.

Net overseas migration contributed most to Victoria's population growth in the September quarter 2007 (13,400 persons), while natural increase was 8,100 persons. Net interstate migration was a loss of 300 people. With the exception of March quarter 2006, Victoria has experienced a net loss in population to other Australian states in seventeen of the last eighteen quarters.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



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

	PERSONS			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS	
	Male	*Female*	*Persons*	*Natural increase*	*Net overseas migration*	*Net interstate migration*	*Total increase*	*Victoria*	*Australia*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
2001–02	2 397.3	2 466.3	4 863.5	27.9	20.3	3.5	51.7	1.22	1.23
2002–03	2 429.7	2 494.7	4 924.5	27.4	26.8	–0.8	53.4	1.25	1.25
2003–04	2 460.7	2 522.3	4 983.1	28.8	25.0	–3.1	50.7	1.19	1.18
2004–05	2 496.4	2 554.1	5 050.5	30.3	32.3	–3.1	59.4	1.35	1.33
2005–06	2 537.8	2 590.5	5 128.3	30.7	39.6	–1.5	68.7	1.54	1.48
2006–07	2 576.9	2 628.4	5 205.2	31.9	47.2	–2.2	76.9	1.50	1.53
2005									
September	2 506.2	2 562.6	5 068.9	7.1	10.0	–1.0	16.1	1.37	1.38
December	2 515.3	2 571.8	5 087.2	7.7	8.9	–0.6	16.0	1.43	1.44
2006									
March	2 530.2	2 583.5	5 113.7	8.4	15.5	0.4	24.2	1.50	1.46
June	2 537.8	2 590.5	5 128.3	7.4	5.2	–0.3	12.4	1.54	1.48
September	2 548.1	2 600.2	5 148.3	8.1	12.3	–0.3	20.0	1.57	1.48
December	2 556.6	2 608.8	5 165.4	7.7	9.9	–0.5	17.1	1.54	1.48
2007									
March	2 568.1	2 620.1	5 188.1	7.9	15.5	–0.7	22.7	1.46	1.49
June	2 576.9	2 628.4	5 205.2	8.3	9.5	–0.7	17.1	1.50	1.53
September	2 587.6	2 638.8	5 226.4	8.1	13.4	–0.3	21.2	1.52	1.53

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

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

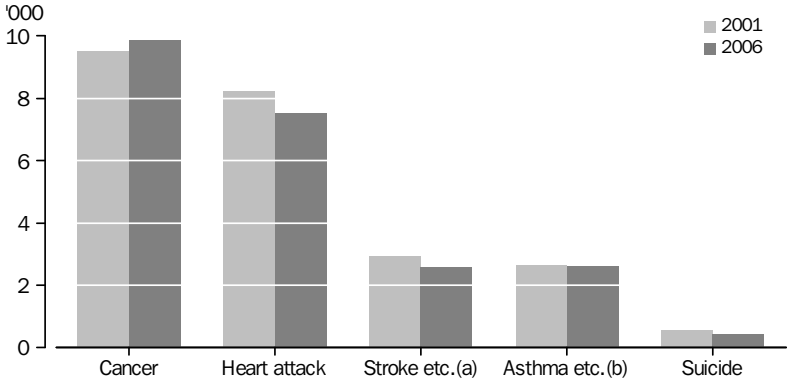
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

CHAPTER 4 HEALTH

CAUSES OF DEATH

In 2006, there were 33,311 registered deaths in Victoria. This represented an increase of 1,016 deaths or 3.1% more than in 2001. Cancer claimed the highest proportion of all deaths (29.4% in 2001 and 29.6% in 2006), followed by deaths from heart attacks (25.5% in 2001 and 22.5% in 2006). Stroke and asthma each accounted for 7.8% of all deaths in 2006, whilst deaths from suicide represented 1.3% of all deaths registered in 2006.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, Victoria



(a) Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69).
(b) Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99), incl. pneumonia and influenza.

CAUSES OF DEATH(a)(b), By Statistical Subdivision

	CANCER(c)		HEART ATTACK(d)		STROKE(e)		ASTHMA(f)		SUICIDE(g)		ALL CAUSES	
	2001	*2006*	*2001*	*2006*	*2001*	*2006*	*2001*	*2006*	*2001*	*2006*	*2001*	*2006*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne												
Inner Melbourne	435	379	380	271	151	105	107	83	37	27	1 508	1 317
Western Melbourne	789	801	617	581	184	165	236	183	45	38	2 576	2 631
Melton-Wyndham	154	190	111	121	31	51	48	51	18	10	501	636
Moreland City	326	323	236	228	95	72	82	86	7	12	1 033	1 056
Northern Middle Melbourne	533	550	511	402	157	131	176	161	34	30	1 907	1 889
Hume City	164	192	105	132	33	43	51	47	5	9	522	633
Northern Outer Melbourne	188	232	144	146	50	45	57	52	23	11	614	723
Boroondara City	308	319	330	239	160	98	97	76	9	7	1 270	1 077
Eastern Middle Melbourne	838	872	741	617	247	261	204	216	37	32	2 782	2 911
Eastern Outer Melbourne	421	429	355	320	151	145	124	137	32	17	1 439	1 494
Yarra Ranges Shire Part A	226	242	157	148	57	54	64	74	12	14	677	748
Southern Melbourne	921	909	804	679	344	275	269	258	47	33	3 163	3 104
Greater Dandenong City	258	237	185	182	82	60	66	76	19	13	844	869
South Eastern Outer Melbourne	299	361	197	269	66	59	65	94	28	26	898	1 164
Frankston City	244	245	221	173	58	50	61	67	14	12	795	777
Mornington Peninsula Shire	328	375	284	268	133	131	95	95	17	7	1 150	1 233
Barwon												
Greater Geelong City Part A	361	360	340	335	124	108	105	91	21	17	1 307	1 316
East Barwon	138	131	122	98	25	29	34	29	8	3	436	431
West Barwon	82	77	61	62	13	18	25	13	—	3	251	245
Western District												
Warrnambool City(h)	na	71	na	50	na	29	na	18	na	3	na	236
Hopkins(h)	156	78	180	76	44	25	33	28	8	5	532	287
Glenelg	107	84	100	97	41	45	28	23	6	10	371	345
Central Highlands												
Ballarat City	160	210	184	179	75	73	57	57	9	6	648	731
East Central Highlands	79	73	62	79	19	21	16	25	4	5	254	282
West Central Highlands	41	54	38	59	18	9	8	15	3	5	147	197
Wimmera												
South Wimmera	89	98	99	107	29	29	25	29	4	5	342	352
North Wimmera	48	50	51	45	20	8	15	10	—	—	183	156
Mallee												
Mildura RC Part A	83	100	74	88	21	17	19	27	—	5	277	354
West Mallee	39	33	31	22	5	6	12	11	—	3	115	116
East Mallee	78	78	74	74	27	22	13	14	6	—	283	288
Loddon												
Greater Bendigo City Part A	167	181	179	156	53	62	57	42	8	8	632	654
North Loddon	133	149	127	114	36	31	33	56	14	6	451	518
South Loddon	52	67	50	48	15	12	17	25	4	4	187	206
Goulburn												
Greater Shepparton City Part A	75	95	74	78	34	22	23	26	4	8	300	317
North Goulburn	175	182	160	168	52	53	57	51	8	7	605	646
South Goulburn	80	92	65	60	22	31	24	20	5	3	265	293
South West Goulburn	90	96	65	60	11	13	17	20	4	6	266	264
Ovens-Murray												
Wodonga	100	95	63	59	24	14	22	22	4	4	285	283
West Ovens-Murray	66	80	62	61	25	26	17	31	3	4	235	283
East Ovens-Murray	47	51	44	37	20	7	14	12	—	—	149	153

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

(b) Data relates to year of registration.

(c) Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97).

(d) All heart diseases (I05-09, I11, I13, I20-I25, I26, I27, I30-I52).

(e) Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69).

(f) Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99), incl. pneumonia and influenza.

(g) Intentional self-harm (X60-X84).

(h) In 2000 Warnambool was a part of Hopkins SSD. As a result data for Warnambool City SSD was not available for 2001 and was included in Hopkins SSD.

Source: Causes of Death, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0), ABS data available on request.

CAUSES OF DEATH(a)(b), By Statistical Subdivision *continued*

	CANCER(c)		HEART ATTACK(d)		STROKE(e)		ASTHMA(f)		SUICIDE(g)		ALL CAUSES	
	2001	*2006*	*2001*	*2006*	*2001*	*2006*	*2001*	*2006*	*2001*	*2006*	*2001*	*2006*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland Shire	130	120	100	79	49	25	34	34	3	3	412	376
Wellington Shire	92	94	99	100	26	23	22	29	3	3	314	336
Gippsland												
La Trobe Valley	190	180	155	132	47	34	43	35	10	10	605	577
West Gippsland	53	76	62	56	20	16	15	21	4	3	211	261
South Gippsland	154	133	110	128	49	34	43	39	11	6	496	471
Victoria	**9 508**	**9 858**	**8 221**	**7 506**	**2 949**	**2 588**	**2 634**	**2 611**	**541**	**444**	**32 295**	**33 311**

(a) Classified according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10).
(b) Data relates to year of registration.
(c) Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97).
(d) All heart diseases (I05-09, I11, I13, I20-I25, I26, I27, I30-I52).
(e) Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69).
(f) Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99), incl. pneumonia and influenza.
(g) Intentional self-harm (X60-X84).
Source: Causes of Death, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0), ABS data available on request.

CHAPTER 5 HOUSING

GOVERNMENT-OWNED SOCIAL HOUSING

For the financial year ended June 2007 there were 72, 962 total government-owned dwellings in Victoria, equating to 14.0 dwellings for every 1,000 people in the population. The total number of dwellings increased by 142 or 0.2% from the previous financial year. Of this increase, Melbourne SD gained 170 dwellings or 0.3% whilst BoV experienced a decrease of 28 dwellings or –0.1%.

In the Melbourne SD, the LGA of Yarra had the largest number (65.2) of dwellings per 1,000 population followed by Port Phillip (36.6) and Moonee Valley (34.6) while Manningham had the lowest (1.9). In the Balance of Victoria (BoV), Wodonga had the highest number (33.6) of dwellings per 1,000 population followed by Latrobe (27.1) and Warrnambool (25.6) while Golden Plains (0.2) had the lowest.

Within the Melbourne SD, the LGA of Port Phillip had the largest increase in total dwellings (113), followed by Maroondah (20) and Moonee Vallee (19) while Melbourne LGA had the largest decrease (–37). Of the 31 LGAs in the Melbourne SD, 16 experienced an increase in total dwellings, 13 experienced a decrease and 2 remained stable.

Of the 48 LGAs in BoV, 16 LGAs had an increase in total dwellings, 23 LGAs experienced a decrease and 9 remained stable. Greater Geelong displayed the largest fall in total dwellings (–57) and Greater Shepparton the largest increase (36).

GOVERNMENT-OWNED SOCIAL HOUSING, By Local Government Area—As at 30 June 2007

	Estimated resident population at 30 June 2007(a)	*Occupied dwellings*	*Vacant dwellings*	*Total dwellings*	*Dwellings per 1,000 population*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne(b)					
Banyule (C)	120 349	2 137	77	2 214	18.4
Bayside (C)	92 801	1 189	32	1 221	13.2
Boroondara (C)	163 890	751	20	771	4.7
Brimbank (C)	176 249	1 539	92	1 631	9.3
Cardinia (S)	60 753	324	3	327	5.4
Casey (C)	229 080	1 914	28	1 942	8.5
Darebin (C)	135 262	3 272	113	3 385	25.0
Frankston (C)	123 315	1 626	95	1 721	14.0
Glen Eira (C)	131 144	551	16	567	4.3
Greater Dandenong (C)	132 237	2 212	65	2 277	17.2
Hobsons Bay (C)	85 525	1 131	70	1 201	14.0
Hume (C)	157 145	2 078	21	2 099	13.4
Kingston (C)	141 550	1 171	80	1 251	8.8
Knox (C)	153 151	1 173	19	1 192	7.8
Manningham (C)	116 449	217	6	223	1.9
Maribyrnong (C)	67 825	2 106	72	2 178	32.1
Maroondah (C)	103 005	978	45	1 023	9.9
Melbourne (C)	81 144	1 833	195	2 028	25.0
Melton (S)	85 613	364	11	375	4.4
Monash (C)	171 478	1 322	88	1 410	8.2
Moonee Valley (C)	112 481	3 616	281	3 897	34.6
Moreland (C)	144 015	1 924	110	2 034	14.1
Mornington Peninsula (S)	142 659	1 207	21	1 228	8.6
Nillumbik (S)	62 310	135	4	139	2.2
Port Phillip (C)	91 931	3 059	306	3 365	36.6
Stonnington (C)	96 221	1 511	116	1 627	16.9
Whitehorse (C)	152 368	1 353	64	1 417	9.3
Whittlesea (C)	133 156	712	32	744	5.6
Wyndham (C)	123 163	693	13	706	5.7
Yarra (C)	74 823	4 696	183	4 879	65.2
Yarra Ranges (S)	145 596	580	22	602	4.1
Barwon					
Colac-Otway (S)	21 183	305	4	309	14.6
Golden Plains (S)	17 345	3	—	3	0.2
Greater Geelong (C)	208 395	3 380	123	3 503	16.8
Queenscliffe (B)	3 175	15	—	15	4.7
Surf Coast (S)	23 521	76	5	81	3.4
Western District					
Corangamite (S)	17 188	157	17	174	10.1
Glenelg (S)	20 664	368	3	371	18.0
Moyne (S)	16 102	80	—	80	5.0
Southern Grampians (S)	17 311	251	11	262	15.1
Warrnambool (C)	32 042	809	12	821	25.6
Central Highlands					
Ararat (RC)	11 671	179	5	184	15.8
Ballarat (C)	89 665	1 924	99	2 023	22.6
Hepburn (S)	14 289	138	4	142	9.9
Moorabool (S)	26 843	288	11	299	11.1
Pyrenees (S)	6 763	31	—	31	4.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Preliminary ERP and Victorian total include Unincorporated Victoria.

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

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

GOVERNMENT-OWNED SOCIAL HOUSING, By Local Government Area—As at 30 June 2007
continued

	Estimated resident population at 30 June 2007(a)	*Occupied dwellings*	*Vacant dwellings*	*Total dwellings*	*Dwellings per 1,000 population*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Wimmera					
Hindmarsh (S)	6 190	34	10	44	7.1
Horsham (RC)	19 323	417	20	437	22.6
Northern Grampians (S)	12 301	181	16	197	16.0
West Wimmera (S)	4 578	14	—	14	3.1
Yarriambiack (S)	7 658	61	4	65	8.5
Mallee					
Buloke (S)	7 038	78	8	86	12.2
Gannawarra (S)	11 634	182	4	186	16.0
Mildura (RC)	52 576	1 157	25	1 182	22.5
Swan Hill (RC)	21 459	531	10	541	25.2
Loddon					
Central Goldfields (S)	12 736	252	6	258	20.3
Greater Bendigo (C)	98 323	1 829	39	1 868	19.0
Loddon (S)	8 077	56	15	71	8.8
Macedon Ranges (S)	40 353	193	7	200	5.0
Mount Alexander (S)	17 851	203	3	206	11.5
Goulburn					
Benalla (RC)	14 024	325	8	333	23.7
Campaspe (S)	37 763	725	21	746	19.8
Greater Shepparton (C)	59 730	1 222	47	1 269	21.2
Mansfield (S)	7 527	79	4	83	11.0
Mitchell (S)	32 760	444	4	448	13.7
Moira (S)	28 223	426	17	443	15.7
Murrindindi (S)	14 228	65	2	67	4.7
Strathbogie (S)	9 733	82	—	82	8.4
Ovens-Murray					
Alpine (S)	12 592	119	6	125	9.9
Indigo (S)	15 480	117	2	119	7.7
Towong (S)	6 256	41	1	42	6.7
Wangaratta (RC)	27 569	508	32	540	19.6
Wodonga (RC)	34 776	1 118	51	1 169	33.6
East Gippsland(a)					
East Gippsland (S)	41 954	699	18	717	17.1
Wellington (S)	41 998	592	16	608	14.5
Gippsland(b)					
Bass Coast (S)	28 081	272	5	277	9.9
Baw Baw (S)	39 078	377	8	385	9.9
Latrobe (C)	72 905	1 887	86	1 973	27.1
South Gippsland (S)	26 830	205	4	209	7.8
Victoria	**5 205 216**	**69 869**	**3 093**	**72 962**	**14.0**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Preliminary ERP and Victorian total include Unincorporated Victoria.

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

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

CHAPTER 6 WORK AND INCOME

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY REGION

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

Between March 2007 and March 2008, the Victorian labour force grew by 31,000 people (1.1%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 45,100 (1.7%) and the number of unemployed persons fell by 14,100 (–10.3%). The unemployment rate decreased from 5.0% to 4.5%.

Between March 2007 and March 2008, the labour force grew by 34,300 persons (1.7%) in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) and fell by 3,300 persons (–0.5%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The proportion of employed persons who worked full-time decreased from 71.4% to 70.3% in the Melbourne MSR and from 69.2% to 68.2% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of unemployed people decreased by 9,500 (–9.5%) in the Melbourne MSR and fell by 4,600 (–12.3%) in Balance of Victoria MSR. The unemployment rate decreased from 5.0% to 4.5% in the Melbourne MSR and decreased from 5.1% to 4.5% in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The labour force participation rate remained constant in the Melbourne MSR (65.7%) and decreased in Balance of Victoria MSR (64.0% to 62.6%).

Within the Balance of Victoria, the All Gippsland statistical region displayed the largest increase in employment (8,000 persons) followed by the Central Highlands-Wimmera statistical region (7,600 persons) and the Barwon-Western District statistical region (7,300 persons). A fall in employment was experienced in the Loddon-Mallee and Goulburn-Ovens-Murray statistical regions (10,900 persons and 10,700 persons respectively).

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Region

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
January	1 344.5	516.8	1 861.3	100.2	1 961.5	5.1	64.7
February	1 361.6	521.8	1 883.4	108.6	1 991.9	5.5	65.6
March	1 354.7	541.7	1 896.4	99.9	1 996.3	5.0	65.7
April	1 343.4	564.5	1 907.9	90.6	1 998.5	4.5	65.7
May	1 368.9	538.9	1 907.8	88.7	1 996.5	4.4	65.5
June	1 358.6	540.4	1 898.9	86.0	1 984.9	4.3	65.0
July	1 379.4	538.3	1 917.7	79.1	1 996.8	4.0	65.3
August	1 348.8	540.1	1 888.9	86.9	1 975.7	4.4	64.6
September	1 388.7	541.9	1 930.6	82.5	2 013.1	4.1	65.7
October	1 372.4	542.9	1 915.3	77.0	1 992.3	3.9	64.9
November	1 367.4	550.9	1 918.3	84.4	2 002.7	4.2	65.2
December	1 409.8	557.0	1 966.9	93.2	2 060.1	4.5	66.9
2008							
January	1 398.1	542.2	1 940.2	95.8	2 036.0	4.7	66.0
February	1 404.4	542.1	1 946.6	94.2	2 040.7	4.6	66.1
March	1 364.3	575.9	1 940.2	90.4	2 030.6	4.5	65.7
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
January	126.3	55.8	182.1	12.2	194.3	6.3	63.9
February	126.9	58.3	185.1	12.3	197.4	6.2	64.8
March	130.2	59.6	189.8	10.9	200.7	5.4	65.8
April	124.9	61.9	186.8	11.7	198.5	5.9	65.0
May	121.9	62.7	184.6	9.2	193.8	4.8	63.3
June	126.5	56.4	182.9	7.7	190.6	4.0	62.2
July	120.8	61.3	182.1	7.9	190.0	4.2	61.9
August	127.9	57.0	184.8	8.9	193.8	4.6	63.1
September	125.9	59.0	184.9	8.9	193.7	4.6	63.0
October	127.6	62.1	189.6	9.8	199.4	4.9	64.7
November	128.1	61.2	189.3	8.6	197.9	4.3	64.1
December	134.9	66.2	201.0	8.6	209.6	4.1	67.8
2008							
January	131.4	64.7	196.2	*6.0	202.2	*3.0	65.3
February	137.2	64.8	202.1	*6.2	208.2	*3.0	67.1
March	129.7	67.4	197.1	*3.9	201.0	*1.9	64.7

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

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
January	64.6	25.4	90.0	7.5	97.5	7.7	59.5
February	65.6	29.5	95.1	8.3	103.3	8.0	62.9
March	69.5	24.9	94.4	7.5	101.9	7.4	62.0
April	71.8	24.3	96.1	10.5	106.7	9.9	64.8
May	73.0	26.0	99.1	7.1	106.2	6.7	64.4
June	68.7	29.3	98.0	8.3	106.3	7.8	64.4
July	69.4	30.2	99.7	6.1	105.7	5.7	63.9
August	66.4	33.1	99.5	7.1	106.6	6.7	64.4
September	66.1	32.0	98.1	*4.2	102.3	*4.1	61.7
October	68.3	32.4	100.7	5.9	106.6	5.5	64.2
November	67.4	37.0	104.4	7.9	112.3	7.0	67.5
December	67.7	35.1	102.8	8.6	111.4	7.7	66.8
2008							
January	66.6	34.5	101.1	7.5	108.6	6.9	65.1
February	71.5	31.4	102.9	9.0	111.9	8.1	67.0
March	69.2	32.8	102.0	8.1	110.1	7.4	65.8
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
January	97.0	40.0	137.0	7.6	144.6	5.3	66.3
February	93.9	45.6	139.5	6.0	145.5	4.1	66.6
March	91.5	44.9	136.4	6.0	142.4	4.2	65.1
April	93.4	41.3	134.7	7.7	142.4	5.4	65.0
May	89.2	43.5	132.8	10.3	143.0	7.2	65.2
June	88.3	48.6	136.9	6.5	143.4	4.5	65.3
July	85.6	50.5	136.1	5.7	141.8	4.0	64.5
August	86.2	52.3	138.5	7.2	145.7	4.9	66.1
September	89.3	45.6	134.9	9.2	144.1	6.4	65.3
October	90.9	39.3	130.2	8.9	139.1	6.4	63.0
November	88.3	42.6	130.9	9.0	140.0	6.5	63.3
December	87.0	41.0	128.1	7.5	135.6	5.6	61.2
2008							
January	87.3	38.1	125.4	9.8	135.3	7.3	60.9
February	92.4	37.7	130.1	7.1	137.2	5.2	61.7
March	91.9	33.6	125.5	*5.5	131.0	*4.2	58.8

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

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
January	102.8	41.1	143.9	6.2	150.1	4.2	62.3
February	105.7	41.8	147.5	*4.9	152.4	*3.2	63.1
March	109.9	42.0	151.8	*4.5	156.3	*2.9	64.7
April	108.1	43.6	151.7	6.6	158.3	4.1	65.4
May	109.5	40.8	150.3	*4.6	154.9	*3.0	63.9
June	110.7	47.2	157.8	*3.5	161.4	*2.2	66.5
July	108.8	44.1	152.9	*4.2	157.2	*2.7	64.7
August	109.5	43.2	152.8	*4.3	157.1	*2.8	64.6
September	109.8	43.2	153.0	*3.8	156.8	*2.4	64.3
October	106.0	43.7	149.7	*3.5	153.2	*2.3	62.8
November	103.1	44.8	147.9	*5.6	153.5	*3.6	62.8
December	101.3	44.0	145.3	*5.6	150.9	*3.7	61.7
2008							
January	99.7	43.0	142.7	7.5	150.2	5.0	61.3
February	97.5	43.5	141.1	*4.8	145.9	*3.3	59.4
March	99.1	42.0	141.1	*7.2	148.3	4.9	60.3
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
January	71.8	38.5	110.3	6.7	117.0	5.7	57.3
February	75.7	40.3	116.0	5.7	121.7	4.7	59.5
March	76.0	40.8	116.9	8.4	125.2	6.7	61.1
April	77.4	40.5	117.8	*5.3	123.1	*4.3	60.0
May	76.8	39.4	116.2	8.1	124.3	6.5	60.5
June	76.9	40.4	117.3	8.2	125.4	6.5	60.9
July	79.1	38.4	117.5	5.7	123.2	4.7	59.8
August	82.3	36.9	119.2	8.5	127.7	6.7	61.9
September	80.2	38.8	119.1	8.6	127.6	6.7	61.8
October	85.4	38.6	124.0	8.0	132.0	6.1	63.8
November	87.9	36.8	124.7	*6.7	131.4	*5.1	63.4
December	86.0	39.2	125.2	9.3	134.5	6.9	64.8
2008							
January	82.1	38.5	120.6	*5.3	125.8	*4.2	60.5
February	81.2	38.4	119.6	7.3	127.0	5.8	60.9
March	80.8	44.1	124.9	8.0	132.9	6.0	63.7

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

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	*Part-Time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
January	462.5	200.8	663.3	40.2	703.5	5.7	62.2
February	467.8	215.4	683.2	37.1	720.3	5.1	63.6
March	477.1	212.2	689.3	37.3	726.6	5.1	64.0
April	475.7	211.5	687.1	41.8	729.0	5.7	64.1
May	470.5	212.4	682.9	39.3	722.3	5.4	63.4
June	471.2	221.8	693.0	34.2	727.1	4.7	63.8
July	463.8	224.6	688.3	29.7	718.0	4.1	62.9
August	472.3	222.5	694.8	36.1	730.8	4.9	63.9
September	471.3	218.7	690.0	34.5	724.5	4.8	63.3
October	478.2	216.1	694.3	36.1	730.4	4.9	63.7
November	474.9	222.4	697.2	37.8	735.0	5.1	64.0
December	476.9	225.5	702.4	39.7	742.1	5.3	64.5
2008							
January	467.1	218.9	685.9	36.1	722.0	5.0	62.7
February	479.9	215.9	695.8	34.4	730.2	4.7	63.3
March	470.8	219.8	690.6	32.7	723.3	4.5	62.6
VICTORIA							
2007							
January	1 806.9	717.6	2 524.6	140.4	2 665.0	5.3	64.0
February	1 829.4	737.2	2 566.6	145.6	2 712.2	5.4	65.1
March	1 831.8	753.9	2 585.7	137.2	2 722.9	5.0	65.2
April	1 819.1	775.9	2 595.0	132.4	2 727.4	4.9	65.2
May	1 839.4	751.3	2 590.8	128.0	2 718.8	4.7	64.9
June	1 829.7	762.1	2 591.9	120.2	2 712.1	4.4	64.7
July	1 843.2	762.9	2 606.0	108.8	2 714.8	4.0	64.7
August	1 821.0	762.6	2 583.7	122.9	2 706.6	4.5	64.4
September	1 860.0	760.6	2 620.6	117.1	2 737.7	4.3	65.1
October	1 850.6	759.0	2 609.6	113.1	2 722.7	4.2	64.6
November	1 842.3	773.2	2 615.5	122.2	2 737.7	4.5	64.8
December	1 886.7	782.6	2 669.3	132.9	2 802.2	4.7	66.3
2008							
January	1 865.1	761.0	2 626.2	131.9	2 758.1	4.8	65.1
February	1 884.3	758.0	2 642.3	128.6	2 770.9	4.6	65.3
March	1 835.1	795.7	2 630.8	123.1	2 753.9	4.5	64.8

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

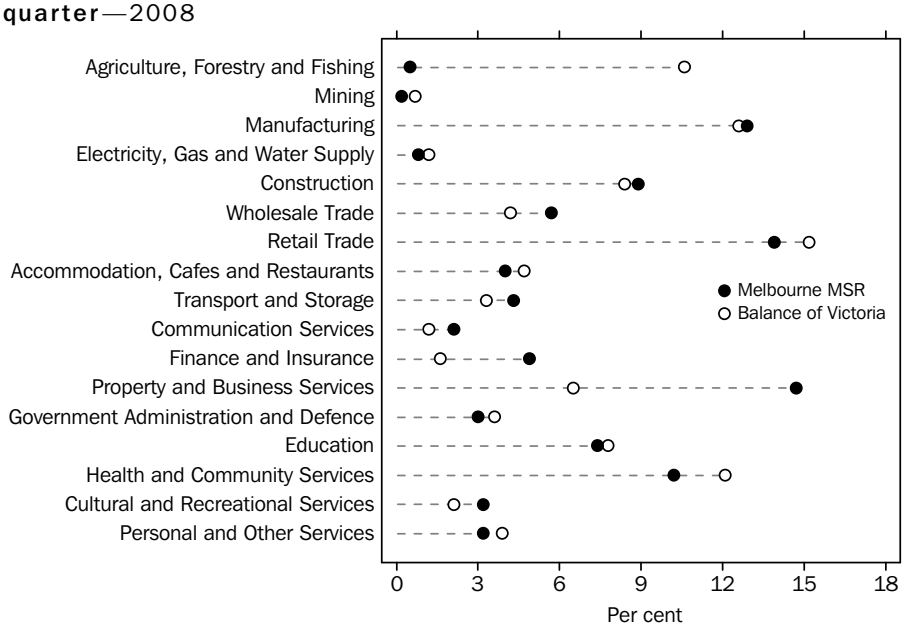
Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In February quarter 2008, the largest proportion of persons employed in the Melbourne MSR were in Property and Business Services (14.7%), Retail Trade (13.9%) and Manufacturing (12.9%).

In the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail Trade (15.2%), Manufacturing (12.6%) and Health and Community Services (12.1%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria: **February quarter**—2008



In Victoria, the Mining and Construction industries had the highest proportion of total males employed (91.3% and 88.9% respectively), whilst the highest proportion of total females employed were in Health and Community Services and Education (79.5% and 66.9% respectively).

In terms of full-time employment, Construction accounted for the highest proportion of males employed in Victoria (94.5%) and Health and Community Services accounted for the highest proportion of full-time females employed (71.3%). In terms of part-time employment, Transport and Storage accounted for the largest proportion of males employed (50.3%) and Health and Community Services the largest proportion of females employed (90.0%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Industry and Major Statistical Region(b)—February Quarter 2008

	FULL TIME			PART TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	*4.3	*2.1	6.4	*1.8	*2.4	*4.2	6.1	*4.5	10.6
Mining	*3.7	*0.7	*4.4	—	—	—	*3.7	*0.7	*4.4
Manufacturing	158.4	55.9	214.4	13.0	23.9	36.9	171.5	79.8	251.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	9.1	5.9	15.1	—	*0.9	*0.9	9.1	6.9	16.0
Construction	142.4	8.9	151.3	10.9	11.1	21.9	153.3	19.9	173.2
Wholesale Trade	65.8	25.5	91.4	7.9	12.3	20.2	73.7	37.8	111.6
Retail Trade	89.4	55.8	145.1	45.9	79.5	125.4	135.3	135.3	270.6
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	27.5	16.4	44.0	12.0	22.7	34.6	39.5	39.1	78.6
Transport and Storage	55.0	13.7	68.7	6.3	8.3	14.6	61.3	22.0	83.3
Communication Services	27.3	6.8	34.1	*2.8	*3.4	6.2	30.1	10.2	40.3
Finance and Insurance	47.7	33.7	81.4	*4.0	10.1	14.1	51.6	43.8	95.5
Property and Business Services	127.7	80.7	208.4	29.5	49.0	78.5	157.2	129.8	287.0
Government Administration and Defence	20.6	25.9	46.5	*1.7	9.3	11.0	22.3	35.2	57.5
Education	39.1	57.6	96.6	10.9	36.7	47.7	50.0	94.3	144.3
Health and Community Services	35.8	81.0	116.9	10.3	72.3	82.7	46.2	153.4	199.5
Cultural and Recreational Services	21.1	15.8	36.8	8.7	15.9	24.6	29.8	31.7	61.4
Personal and Other Services	23.5	19.6	43.0	*4.9	13.7	18.6	28.4	33.2	61.6
Total	**898.4**	**506.0**	**1 404.4**	**170.7**	**371.5**	**542.1**	**1 069.1**	**877.5**	**1 946.6**
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	39.3	10.6	49.9	9.3	14.8	24.0	48.6	25.4	74.0
Mining	*4.8	—	*4.8	—	—	—	*4.8	—	*4.8
Manufacturing	65.4	10.8	76.2	*4.1	7.4	11.5	69.5	18.2	87.7
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.7	*0.9	8.5	—	—	—	7.7	*0.9	8.5
Construction	49.7	*2.2	51.9	*2.9	*3.6	6.5	52.6	5.8	58.4
Wholesale Trade	19.7	6.3	26.0	*1.3	*1.9	*3.2	21.0	8.2	29.2
Retail Trade	34.3	17.7	52.0	19.0	35.1	54.0	53.3	52.7	106.0
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	9.9	8.8	18.7	*3.7	10.1	13.8	13.6	18.9	32.4
Transport and Storage	17.0	*2.0	19.0	*3.3	*1.1	*4.3	20.3	*3.0	23.3
Communication Services	*3.3	*2.7	6.0	*0.3	*2.3	*2.6	*3.6	5.0	8.6
Finance and Insurance	*4.1	*4.6	8.7	*0.3	*2.4	*2.7	*4.5	7.0	11.4
Property and Business Services	18.4	13.5	31.9	*3.8	9.7	13.4	22.2	23.2	45.4
Government Administration and Defence	11.4	8.8	20.2	*1.6	*3.5	5.1	13.0	12.3	25.3
Education	14.4	21.7	36.1	*1.4	17.0	18.4	15.8	38.7	54.5
Health and Community Services	10.1	33.0	43.1	*2.0	39.3	41.3	12.1	72.3	84.4
Cultural and Recreational Services	6.9	*1.2	8.0	*2.0	*4.4	6.4	8.9	5.6	14.5
Personal and Other Services	10.1	8.7	18.8	*1.5	6.9	8.5	11.6	15.7	27.3
Total	**326.3**	**153.6**	**479.9**	**56.6**	**159.3**	**215.9**	**382.9**	**312.8**	**695.8**

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) Data provided on ANZSIC 1993 basis.

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

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Industry and Major Statistical Region(b)—February Quarter 2008
continued

	FULL TIME			PART TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
VICTORIA									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	43.6	12.8	56.4	11.1	17.1	28.2	54.7	29.9	84.6
Mining	8.4	*0.7	9.2	—	—	—	8.4	*0.7	9.2
Manufacturing	223.9	66.7	290.6	17.1	31.3	48.4	241.0	98.0	339.0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	16.8	6.8	23.6	—	*0.9	*0.9	16.8	7.7	24.5
Construction	192.1	11.1	203.2	13.8	14.7	28.5	205.9	25.7	231.6
Wholesale Trade	85.5	31.8	117.3	9.2	14.2	23.4	94.7	46.0	140.7
Retail Trade	123.7	73.4	197.1	64.9	114.6	179.5	188.5	188.0	376.6
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	37.4	25.3	62.6	15.7	32.7	48.4	53.1	58.0	111.0
Transport and Storage	72.0	15.7	87.7	9.5	9.4	18.9	81.5	25.0	106.6
Communication Services	30.6	9.5	40.1	*3.1	5.6	8.8	33.7	15.2	48.9
Finance and Insurance	51.8	38.3	90.1	*4.3	12.5	16.8	56.1	50.8	106.9
Property and Business Services	146.1	94.2	240.4	33.3	58.7	92.0	179.4	153.0	332.3
Government Administration and Defence	32.0	34.7	66.7	*3.3	12.8	16.1	35.3	47.5	82.8
Education	53.5	79.3	132.8	12.3	53.7	66.0	65.8	133.0	198.8
Health and Community Services	45.9	114.1	160.0	12.4	111.6	124.0	58.3	225.7	284.0
Cultural and Recreational Services	27.9	16.9	44.9	10.7	20.3	31.0	38.7	37.2	75.9
Personal and Other Services	33.6	28.3	61.9	6.4	20.6	27.1	40.0	48.9	88.9
Total	**1 224.8**	**659.6**	**1 884.3**	**227.2**	**530.8**	**758.0**	**1 452.0**	**1 190.3**	**2 642.3**

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) Data provided on ANZSIC 1993 basis.

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

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION

In February quarter 2008, there were approximately 1,884,300 persons employed full-time in Victoria. The Melbourne MSR accounted for 1,404,400 (74.5%) of total full-time employed persons and the Balance of Victoria MSR, 479,900 persons (25.5%).

In the Melbourne MSR over half of full-time and part-time workers were employed in three occupational categories: Professionals (24.2%), Intermediate Clerical Sales and Service Workers (16.5%) and Associate Professionals (12.5%). In the Balance of Victoria, Professionals was the predominant group of workers (15.7%) followed closely by Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (14.4%) and Tradespersons (14.2%).

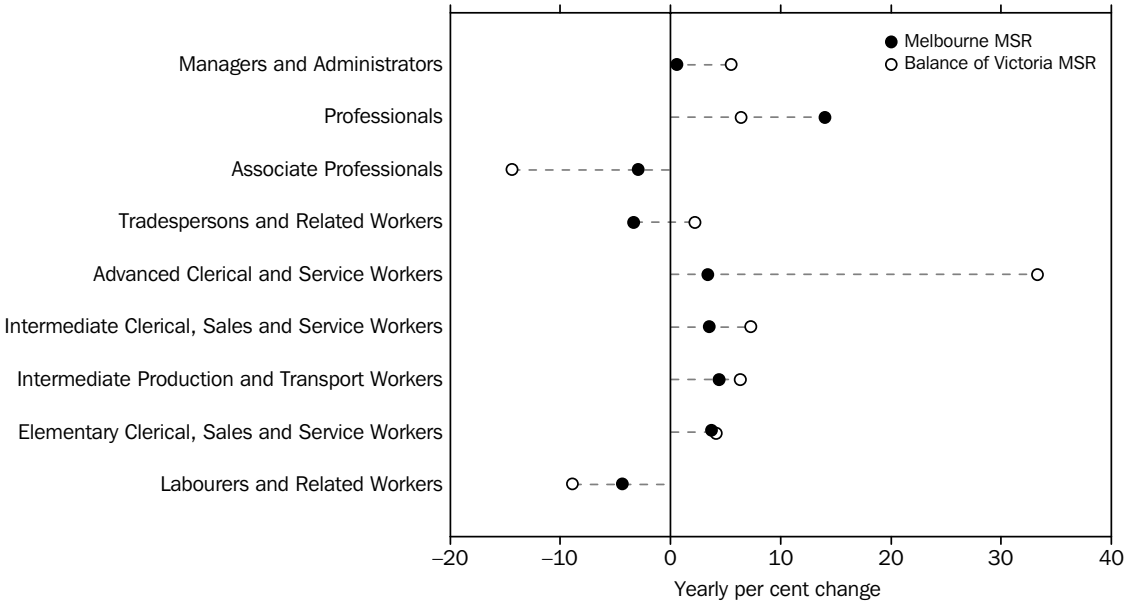
Dissecting occupation by gender reveals that in the Melbourne MSR the three most predominant occupations for female employees were Professionals, Intermediate Clerical Sales and Service and Elementary Clerical, Sales and Services Workers (27.6%, 24.7% and 12.4% respectively). For male employees, the three most predominant occupations were Professionals, Tradespersons and Associated Professionals (21.3%, 18.7% and 12.9% respectively). In comparison, the proportion of female employees working as Professionals in Balance of Victoria was slightly lower (21.0%) and significantly lower for male employees (11.4%). The predominant occupation for females in Balance of Victoria was Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service (25.4%) while male employees tended to work as Tradespersons (23.0%), Managers and Administrators (15.7%) and Intermediate Production and Transport Workers (15.1%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION *continued*

Full-time workers in the Melbourne MSR worked mainly as Professionals (25.9%), Associate Professionals (14.2%), Tradespersons (14.0%) and Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (13.8%). In the Balance of Victoria the three most predominant occupational groups working on a full-time basis were Tradespersons (18.5%), Professionals (17.5%) and Associate Professionals (13.8%).

In terms of part-time workers, in the Melbourne MSR three occupational groups comprised 63.6% of the total: Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service (23.4%), Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service (20.4%) and Professionals (19.8%). Part-time workers in Balance of Victoria tended to concentrate predominantly in the following occupations: Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service (23.3%), Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service (20.1%) and Labourers (14.6%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Occupation, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria: **February quarter**—2008



EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Occupation and Major Statistical Region—February Quarter 2008

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full Time	*Part Time*	*Total*	*Full Time*	*Part Time*	*Total*	*Full Time*	*Part Time*	*Total*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Managers and Administrators	103.9	*3.2	107.1	36.9	*4.0	40.9	140.8	7.2	148.0
Professionals	196.2	32.0	228.2	167.0	75.2	242.3	363.2	107.2	470.4
Associate Professionals	124.3	13.7	138.0	75.3	30.2	105.5	199.6	43.9	243.5
Tradespersons and Related Workers	182.4	17.3	199.6	14.4	8.0	22.4	196.8	25.3	222.1
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	8.4	*1.4	9.8	34.3	34.4	68.7	42.7	35.8	78.5
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	83.5	20.2	103.8	110.0	106.9	216.8	193.5	127.1	320.6
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	101.5	24.9	126.4	15.9	7.0	22.9	117.4	31.9	149.4
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	33.2	31.6	64.8	30.0	79.1	109.1	63.2	110.7	173.9
Labourers and Related Workers	65.0	26.3	91.3	22.2	26.6	48.8	87.2	52.9	140.1
Total	**898.4**	**170.7**	**1 069.1**	**506.0**	**371.5**	**877.5**	**1 404.4**	**542.1**	**1 946.6**
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Managers and Administrators	54.5	5.8	60.3	10.4	6.1	16.5	64.9	11.9	76.8
Professionals	41.1	*2.7	43.8	42.9	22.7	65.6	84.0	25.4	109.4
Associate Professionals	40.9	*2.7	43.6	25.3	9.1	34.5	66.2	11.9	78.1
Tradespersons and Related Workers	81.4	6.9	88.2	7.3	*3.2	10.5	88.6	10.1	98.7
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	*2.9	*0.6	*3.5	7.8	16.7	24.4	10.7	17.3	27.9
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	15.8	*4.8	20.6	33.6	45.7	79.3	49.5	50.4	99.9
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	48.4	9.7	58.0	*4.3	*4.3	8.6	52.7	13.9	66.6
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	8.3	9.1	17.4	11.7	34.3	45.9	20.0	43.4	63.4
Labourers and Related Workers	33.1	14.4	47.5	10.3	17.2	27.5	43.4	31.6	75.0
Total	**326.3**	**56.6**	**382.9**	**153.6**	**159.3**	**312.8**	**479.9**	**215.9**	**695.8**
VICTORIA									
Managers and Administrators	158.4	9.0	167.4	47.3	10.2	57.4	205.7	19.1	224.8
Professionals	237.3	34.7	272.0	209.9	97.9	307.8	447.2	132.6	579.8
Associate Professionals	165.1	16.5	181.6	100.7	39.3	140.0	265.8	55.8	321.6
Tradespersons and Related Workers	263.7	24.1	287.9	21.7	11.2	32.9	285.4	35.4	320.8
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	11.3	*2.0	13.3	42.1	51.1	93.1	53.4	53.1	106.4
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	99.4	25.0	124.4	143.6	152.5	296.1	243.0	177.5	420.5
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	149.9	34.6	184.5	20.2	11.3	31.5	170.1	45.9	216.0
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	41.5	40.7	82.2	41.7	113.4	155.1	83.1	154.1	237.3
Labourers and Related Workers	98.1	40.7	138.8	32.5	43.9	76.3	130.6	84.5	215.1
Total	**1 224.8**	**227.2**	**1 452.0**	**659.6**	**530.8**	**1 190.3**	**1 884.3**	**758.0**	**2 642.3**

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

(a) Civilian population aged 15 and over.

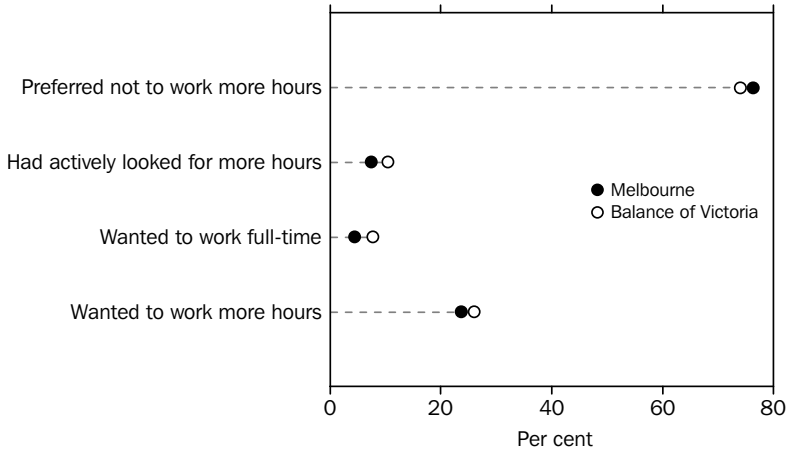
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS

In February quarter 2008, there were 542,100 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. From February quarter 2007 to February quarter 2008, total part-time workers increased by 20,300 persons (3.9%) in the Melbourne MSR. Females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (68.5%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (76.3%) preferred not to work more hours, and this was more common amongst females than males.

In the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in February quarter 2008 was 215,900, an increase of 500 persons (0.2%) since February quarter 2007. The majority of these part-time workers (74.0%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females than males.

PART-TIME WORKERS' INTENTION: **February Quarter**—2008



PART-TIME WORKERS

continued

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

	PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS					
	Preferred not to work more hours	*Had actively looked for more hours and were available to start last week*	*Wanted to work full-time*	*All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours*	*Total part-time workers*	*Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2006						
November	110.9	15.7	11.7	47.1	158.0	29.8
2007						
February	100.0	22.9	16.9	57.2	157.3	36.4
May	113.8	18.8	14.7	49.4	163.2	30.3
August	116.3	17.2	11.6	46.9	163.1	28.7
November	110.3	18.6	14.5	58.0	168.3	34.5
2008						
February	115.2	18.4	14.0	55.5	170.7	32.5
FEMALES						
2006						
November	303.7	25.6	15.2	74.9	378.6	19.8
2007						
February	288.7	25.9	15.4	75.8	364.5	20.8
May	306.7	21.5	10.2	69.1	375.8	18.4
August	305.9	22.0	10.6	71.0	377.0	18.8
November	310.2	23.0	13.8	72.4	382.6	18.9
2008						
February	298.6	22.2	10.6	72.9	371.5	19.6
PERSONS						
2006						
November	414.6	41.3	26.9	122.0	536.6	22.7
2007						
February	388.7	48.7	32.3	133.1	521.8	25.5
May	420.4	40.4	25.0	118.5	538.9	22.0
August	422.2	39.2	22.2	117.9	540.1	21.8
November	420.5	41.6	28.3	130.4	550.9	23.7
2008						
February	413.8	40.6	24.6	128.4	542.1	23.7

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

continued

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

	PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS					
	Preferred not to work more hours	*Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours*	*Wanted to work full-time*	*All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours*	*Total part-time workers*	*Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2006						
November	37.6	6.8	6.1	18.8	56.5	33.4
2007						
February	36.6	7.4	6.7	20.6	57.2	36.0
May	40.7	7.3	4.7	17.8	58.5	30.4
August	41.1	8.7	7.7	23.6	64.8	36.5
November	39.3	7.3	6.8	21.8	61.1	35.7
2008						
February	38.1	6.9	6.2	18.5	56.6	32.7
FEMALES						
2006						
November	113.2	9.3	6.0	31.8	145.0	21.9
2007						
February	123.1	15.5	8.9	35.2	158.2	22.2
May	111.6	11.2	7.7	42.3	153.9	27.5
August	117.2	11.7	7.2	40.6	157.7	25.7
November	121.3	15.7	9.6	40.0	161.3	24.8
2008						
February	121.6	15.7	10.6	37.7	159.3	23.7
PERSONS						
2006						
November	150.8	16.1	12.1	50.6	201.4	25.1
2007						
February	159.7	22.9	15.6	55.7	215.4	25.9
May	152.3	18.4	12.5	60.1	212.4	28.3
August	158.3	20.5	14.9	64.2	222.5	28.9
November	160.5	23.0	16.4	61.8	222.4	27.8
2008						
February	159.7	22.7	16.8	56.2	215.9	26.0

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

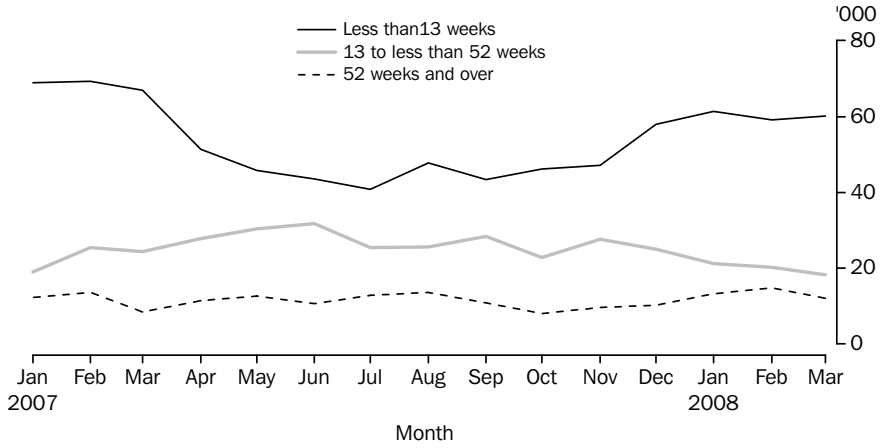
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between March 2007 and March 2008, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) decreased by 10.3% in the Melbourne MSR and by 11.8% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

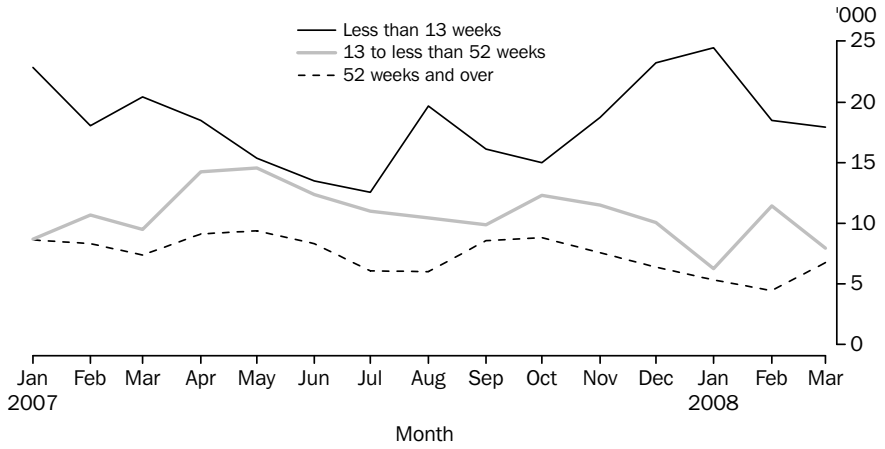
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) decreased by 25.3% in the Melbourne MSR and by 15.8% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) increased by 41.2% in the Melbourne MSR and fell by 8.1% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria



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

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
2007									
January	36.8	32.2	68.9	11.4	11.4	22.8	48.2	43.6	91.8
February	33.3	36.1	69.4	8.1	9.9	18.0	41.4	46.0	87.4
March	32.5	34.3	66.9	10.1	10.3	20.4	42.7	44.6	87.3
April	26.3	25.1	51.3	8.4	10.1	18.5	34.6	35.2	69.8
May	22.1	23.6	45.7	8.4	7.0	15.4	30.5	30.6	61.1
June	21.5	22.0	43.5	4.7	8.8	13.5	26.2	30.8	57.0
July	20.0	20.7	40.8	6.8	5.7	12.6	26.9	26.5	53.4
August	25.4	22.3	47.7	9.2	10.5	19.6	34.6	32.8	67.4
September	18.4	25.0	43.4	7.5	8.6	16.1	25.9	33.7	59.5
October	23.3	22.8	46.1	6.0	8.9	15.0	29.4	31.7	61.1
November	23.5	23.6	47.1	9.4	9.3	18.8	33.0	32.9	65.9
December	33.9	24.0	57.9	11.4	11.8	23.2	45.4	35.8	81.1
2008									
January	29.5	31.7	61.3	10.1	14.4	24.5	39.6	46.1	85.7
February	25.9	33.2	59.1	6.9	11.6	18.5	32.8	44.8	77.6
March	32.2	27.8	60.0	8.1	9.8	18.0	40.3	37.7	78.0
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2007									
January	10.0	9.1	19.1	*3.7	5.1	8.7	13.6	14.1	27.8
February	14.1	11.4	25.4	*4.1	6.6	10.7	18.2	17.9	36.1
March	12.6	11.9	24.5	4.2	5.3	9.5	16.8	17.2	34.0
April	13.6	14.2	27.9	7.0	7.2	14.2	20.7	21.5	42.1
May	16.5	13.8	30.4	7.7	6.8	14.5	24.2	20.7	44.9
June	16.2	15.6	31.8	4.9	7.5	12.4	21.1	23.0	44.2
July	12.5	12.9	25.5	4.8	6.2	11.0	17.3	19.1	36.5
August	12.3	13.2	25.6	4.5	6.0	10.4	16.8	19.2	36.0
September	15.1	13.3	28.3	4.2	5.6	9.9	19.3	18.9	38.2
October	11.9	11.0	22.9	5.8	6.6	12.3	17.7	17.5	35.2
November	13.3	14.2	27.6	*4.4	7.1	11.5	17.7	21.4	39.1
December	12.0	12.9	24.9	*3.6	6.4	10.1	15.7	19.3	35.0
2008									
January	11.0	10.2	21.2	*3.5	*2.8	6.3	14.5	13.0	27.5
February	10.2	10.1	20.2	*3.9	7.6	11.5	14.0	17.7	31.7
March	11.1	7.3	18.3	*3.0	5.0	8.0	14.1	12.2	26.3

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

(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									
2007									
January	6.0	6.2	12.2	5.1	*3.6	8.6	11.1	9.7	20.8
February	8.0	5.8	13.7	*3.6	4.7	8.3	11.6	10.5	22.1
March	6.0	2.6	8.5	*2.5	4.9	7.4	8.5	7.5	15.9
April	6.1	5.3	11.4	*3.1	6.1	9.1	9.2	11.4	20.5
May	5.4	7.3	12.6	*3.4	6.0	9.4	8.8	13.3	22.0
June	5.1	5.6	10.7	*3.1	5.2	8.3	8.2	10.8	19.0
July	6.5	6.3	12.8	*2.6	*3.5	6.1	9.2	9.8	18.9
August	7.5	6.1	13.5	*2.7	*3.3	6.0	10.2	9.3	19.5
September	5.4	5.4	10.8	5.5	*3.0	8.6	10.9	8.4	19.3
October	*3.9	*4.1	8.0	6.0	*2.8	8.8	9.9	6.9	16.8
November	5.1	*4.6	9.7	*4.4	*3.2	7.5	9.5	7.7	17.2
December	6.0	*4.4	10.4	*4.2	*2.2	6.4	10.2	6.6	16.7
2008									
January	7.3	6.0	13.3	*3.3	*2.0	5.3	10.6	8.1	18.7
February	8.6	6.2	14.8	*3.7	*0.8	*4.4	12.3	7.0	19.2
March	6.1	5.9	12.0	*4.1	*2.7	6.8	10.2	8.6	18.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
2007									
January	52.8	47.4	100.2	20.2	20.0	40.2	72.9	67.5	140.4
February	55.3	53.2	108.6	15.9	21.2	37.1	71.2	74.4	145.6
March	51.1	48.8	99.9	16.8	20.5	37.3	67.9	69.3	137.2
April	46.0	44.6	90.6	18.5	23.4	41.8	64.4	68.0	132.4
May	44.0	44.7	88.7	19.5	19.8	39.3	63.5	64.5	128.0
June	42.9	43.1	86.0	12.7	21.5	34.2	55.6	64.6	120.2
July	39.1	39.9	79.1	14.2	15.5	29.7	53.4	55.4	108.8
August	45.2	41.6	86.9	16.4	19.7	36.1	61.6	61.4	122.9
September	38.9	43.7	82.5	17.2	17.3	34.5	56.1	61.0	117.1
October	39.1	37.8	77.0	17.8	18.3	36.1	57.0	56.2	113.1
November	42.0	42.4	84.4	18.2	19.6	37.8	60.2	62.0	122.2
December	52.0	41.3	93.2	19.2	20.4	39.7	71.2	61.7	132.9
2008									
January	47.8	47.9	95.8	16.9	19.2	36.1	64.7	67.2	131.9
February	44.7	49.5	94.2	14.5	19.9	34.4	59.1	69.4	128.6
March	49.4	41.0	90.4	15.2	17.5	32.7	64.6	58.5	123.1

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

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE											
	2005				*2006*				*2007*			
	Mar Qtr	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Central Highlands												
Ararat (RC)	7.7	7.3	6.2	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.0	6.9
Ballarat (C)	9.4	8.9	7.5	7.0	7.9	8.9	9.3	9.3	8.7	8.5	8.0	8.1
Hepburn (S)	10.0	9.5	7.9	7.2	8.2	9.0	9.3	9.3	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.1
Moorabool (S)	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9
Pyrenees (S)	9.0	8.5	7.1	6.7	7.5	8.5	9.0	8.8	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.6
Wimmera												
Hindmarsh (S)	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1
Horsham (RC)	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.7
Northern Grampians (S)	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.7	6.6	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.1
West Wimmera (S)	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3
Yarriambiack (S)	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.6
Mallee												
Buloke (S)	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9
Gannawarra (S)	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.8
Mildura (RC)	9.9	9.4	8.6	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.6	6.8	6.6	6.8	7.1
Swan Hill (RC)	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.1
Loddon												
Central Goldfields (S)	13.8	13.0	12.1	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.0	10.5	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.3
Greater Bendigo (C)	9.2	8.7	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.1	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8
Loddon (S)	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8
Macedon Ranges (S)	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Mount Alexander (S)	10.3	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.7
Goulburn												
Campaspe (S)	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8
Delatite (S)	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.3
Greater Shepparton (C)	5.7	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.9
Mitchell (S)	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9
Moira (S)	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.8
Murrindindi (S)	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.5
Strathbogie (S)	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.7
Ovens-Murray												
Alpine (S)	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.8
Indigo (S)	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.1
Towong (S)	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6
Wangaratta (RC)	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.3
Wodonga (RC)	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE											
	2005				*2006*				*2007*			
	Mar Qtr	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland (S)	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.5	6.7	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.4
Wellington (S)	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.1
Gippsland(e)												
Bass Coast (S)	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.7	7.7	7.0	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.3
Baw Baw (S)	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.1
La Trobe (S)	9.7	10.2	10.7	10.5	9.3	8.3	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.4	7.8
South Gippsland (S)	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7
Unincorporated Vic(f)	5.0	4.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

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

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

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

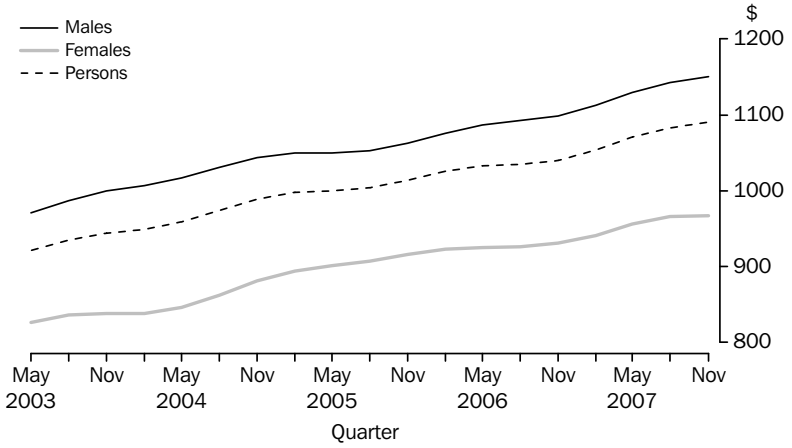
(f) Due to the small size of the labour force, particular care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

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

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In November quarter 2007, the trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings was $1,090.8, an increase of 4.9% from November quarter 2006. Over the same period, trend adult male full-time ordinary time earnings increased by 4.7%, compared to 3.9% for adult female earnings.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary time



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

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All males total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All females total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*
				ORIGINAL *($)*					
2006									
August	1 092.3	1 153.0	984.8	922.0	937.8	636.6	1 034.0	1 079.4	818.0
November	1 099.3	1 167.0	992.1	929.2	943.1	647.0	1 037.7	1 085.9	820.3
2007									
February	1 109.8	1 171.6	1 016.3	942.8	955.9	666.8	1 052.8	1 097.9	852.1
May	1 129.0	1 188.1	1 022.9	953.8	968.4	655.0	1 070.0	1 114.1	848.0
August	1 153.3	1 217.0	1 052.8	967.8	984.3	657.1	1 092.8	1 141.1	866.7
November	1 137.4	1 210.9	1 030.0	970.2	987.2	660.6	1 079.0	1 132.8	848.5
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED *($)*					
2006									
August	1 091.5	1 158.7	984.2	922.3	938.1	635.8	1 033.5	1 083.5	814.2
November	1 100.8	1 163.0	995.7	930.1	943.1	651.1	1 038.5	1 083.3	826.3
2007									
February	1 105.0	1 165.3	1 008.7	940.6	954.4	661.3	1 048.1	1 092.5	844.4
May	1 133.6	1 192.9	1 027.5	954.9	969.6	657.3	1 074.7	1 118.3	853.5
August	1 151.8	1 222.7	1 052.0	968.2	984.8	656.4	1 091.9	1 145.2	862.7
November	1 139.5	1 207.2	1 033.9	971.0	987.2	664.5	1 080.2	1 130.3	854.9
				TREND *($)*					
2006									
August	1 093.1	1 157.9	989.8	926.4	941.4	645.3	1 035.3	1 082.8	823.1
November	1 098.8	1 160.5	995.9	930.8	944.8	651.6	1 039.5	1 084.6	829.2
2007									
February	1 113.0	1 173.9	1 011.1	941.0	954.9	655.9	1 053.5	1 098.1	841.3
May	1 129.7	1 195.1	1 028.3	956.4	969.1	658.7	1 070.9	1 117.3	853.0
August	1 142.4	1 209.5	1 039.6	965.7	981.0	659.5	1 083.2	1 132.6	858.3
November	1 150.8	1 210.4	1 046.0	967.4	990.5	661.1	1 090.8	1 142.9	859.9
				PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM AUGUST 2007 TO NOVEMBER 2007) *(%)*					
Original	–1.4	–0.5	–2.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	–1.3	–0.7	–2.1
Seasonally Adjusted	–1.1	–1.3	–1.7	0.3	0.2	1.2	–1.1	–1.3	–0.9
Trend	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.2
				PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM NOVEMBER 2006 TO NOVEMBER 2007) *(%)*					
Original	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.7	2.1	4.0	4.3	3.4
Seasonally Adjusted	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.7	2.1	4.0	4.3	3.5
Trend	4.7	4.3	5.0	3.9	4.8	1.5	4.9	5.4	3.7

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

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

CHAPTER 7 STATE FINAL DEMAND

STATE FINAL DEMAND

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

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

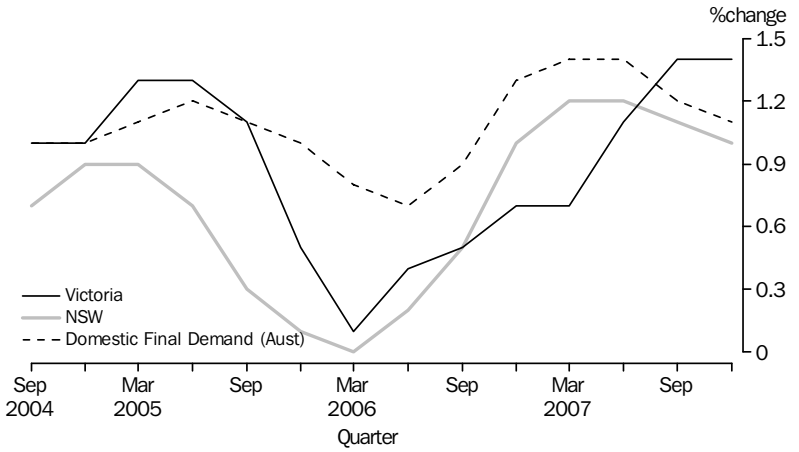
Note: As of 20 November 2006, the Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised. For the purpose of ABS statistics this change from public to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. The classification of Telstra has changed from public sector to non-financial corporation from the March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

For the December quarter 2007, the trend estimate for Victorian final demand, in volume terms, was $63,851m, an increase of 1.4% on the September quarter 2007. This was above both the trend growth level for New South Wales (1.0%) and the Australian trend estimate (1.1% domestic final demand) over the same period.

STATE FINAL DEMAND *continued*

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand. In December quarter 2007, this component accounted for 58.3% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand and recorded an increase of 1.3% on the September quarter 2007. The other main contributors were private gross fixed capital formation (22.5% of trend state final demand) and government final consumption expenditure (16.6%).

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



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

	2005	2006				2007			
	Dec Qtr	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	10 075	10 028	10 220	10 382	10 209	10 353	10 380	10 474	10 627
Households	34 548	34 748	34 995	35 143	35 554	35 967	36 180	36 643	37 318
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 742	4 842	4 780	4 856	4 752	5 069	4 678	4 826	4 849
Livestock	178	178	178	117	117	117	117	149	149
Intangible fixed assets	751	745	762	782	774	816	885	868	873
Dwellings	3 638	3 304	3 559	3 715	3 636	3 572	3 582	3 724	3 839
Ownership transfer costs	874	910	934	834	849	840	992	981	937
Total private	13 582	13 124	13 130	13 614	13 152	13 649	13 908	14 193	14 365
Public	2 012	1 858	1 917	1 625	2 021	1 408	1 634	1 493	1 770
State final demand	**60 221**	**59 756**	**60 257**	**60 764**	**60 935**	**61 377**	**62 102**	**62 803**	**64 080**
International trade–exports of goods	5 005	5 172	5 201	5 395	5 203	4 975	5 040	5 228	5 144
International trade–imports of goods	12 651	12 343	12 065	12 368	12 525	13 204	13 505	13 287	14 164
TREND ESTIMATES ($m)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	10 027	10 112	10 209	10 279	10 308	10 319	10 392	10 495	10 578
Households	34 588	34 746	34 946	35 219	35 542	35 877	36 263	36 705	37 197
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 638	4 799	4 834	4 832	4 848	np	np	np	np
Livestock	182	178	160	135	115	113	126	139	151
Intangible fixed assets	745	751	763	770	779	837	858	874	882
Dwellings	3 593	3 471	3 526	3 626	3 647	3 596	3 621	3 709	3 811
Ownership transfer costs	903	903	897	861	844	884	941	969	972
Total private	13 363	13 286	13 274	13 294	13 364	13 650	13 887	14 166	14 349
Public	1 977	1 903	1 836	1 802	1 830	np	np	np	np
State final demand	**59 957**	**60 046**	**60 270**	**60 595**	**61 003**	**61 415**	**62 096**	**62 955**	**63 851**
International trade–exports of goods	5 056	5 124	5 266	5 288	5 183	5 077	5 069	5 134	5 192
International trade–imports of goods	12 359	12 335	12 237	12 289	12 675	13 059	13 354	13 629	13 904
TREND ESTIMATES (PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER) (%)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.8
Households	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	5.1	3.5	0.7	—	0.3	np	np	np	np
Livestock	1.4	–2.1	–10.0	–15.9	–14.9	–1.5	11.5	10.4	9.0
Intangible fixed assets	–0.3	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.2	7.5	2.5	1.8	0.9
Dwellings	–4.3	–3.4	1.6	2.8	0.6	–1.4	0.7	2.5	2.7
Ownership transfer costs	0.1	—	–0.6	–4.0	–2.0	4.8	6.5	3.0	0.3
Total private	0.3	–0.6	–0.1	0.2	0.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.3
Public	3.4	–3.7	–3.5	–1.9	1.6	np	np	np	np
State final demand	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**1.4**
International trade–exports of goods	0.3	1.4	2.8	0.4	–2.0	–2.0	–0.2	1.3	1.1
International trade–imports of goods	1.0	–0.2	–0.8	0.4	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

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

	2005	2006				2007			
	Dec Qtr	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*
	CURRENT PRICE ($m)								
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	10 117	9 945	10 471	10 522	10 571	10 733	11 068	11 186	11 616
Households	35 954	33 657	34 925	35 717	37 887	35 539	36 917	38 143	40 796
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	5 299	4 463	4 736	4 608	5 196	4 511	4 483	4 415	5 066
Livestock	178	178	178	107	107	107	107	170	170
Intangible fixed assets	797	717	745	760	799	763	846	816	877
Dwellings	3 751	3 017	3 606	3 859	3 753	3 271	3 693	3 986	4 164
Ownership transfer costs	922	918	889	918	1 016	972	1 180	1 151	1 178
Total private	14 518	12 182	13 030	13 788	14 208	12 735	14 189	14 788	15 836
Public	1 991	1 832	2 158	1 486	2 056	1 423	1 862	1 376	1 837
State final demand	**62 580**	**57 616**	**60 583**	**61 514**	**64 722**	**60 431**	**64 036**	**65 493**	**70 085**
International trade–exports of goods	5 213	4 801	5 368	5 612	5 611	4 822	5 394	5 522	5 595
International trade–imports of goods	13 119	11 679	12 112	13 005	13 054	12 251	13 015	13 272	14 224
	CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES ($m)(b)								
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	10 132	9 951	10 282	10 331	10 273	10 277	10 443	10 436	10 701
Households	36 237	33 464	34 528	35 186	37 305	34 661	35 691	36 657	39 198
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	5 273	4 447	4 803	4 680	5 305	4 675	4 694	4 655	5 419
Livestock	178	178	178	117	117	117	117	149	149
Intangible fixed assets	794	720	754	771	820	789	877	856	925
Dwellings	3 738	3 012	3 600	3 868	3 762	3 245	3 631	3 882	3 981
Ownership transfer costs	887	906	919	837	862	837	979	982	953
Total private	14 458	12 155	13 132	13 731	14 083	12 610	13 899	14 379	15 350
Public	1 997	1 822	2 144	1 464	2 020	1 393	1 810	1 327	1 745
State final demand	**62 844**	**57 373**	**60 078**	**60 712**	**63 682**	**58 941**	**61 844**	**62 799**	**66 994**
International trade–exports of goods	5 225	4 792	5 301	5 486	5 409	4 576	5 141	5 313	5 338
International trade–imports of goods	13 216	11 634	11 837	12 752	13 102	12 459	13 289	13 708	14 820

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

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

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

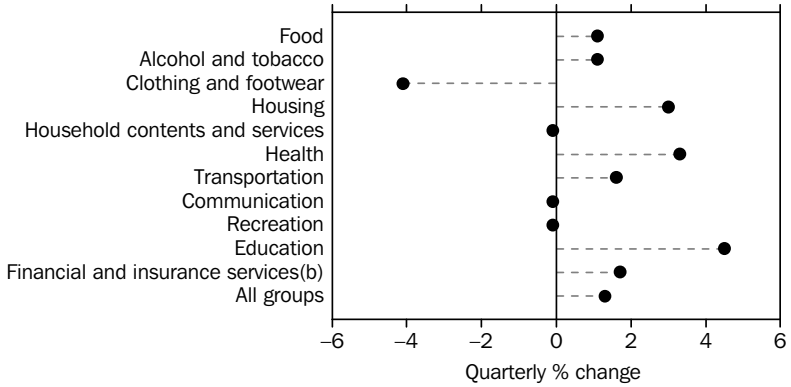
CHAPTER 8 PRICE INDEXES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between December quarter 2007 and March quarter 2008, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 1.3%. The groups which recorded the largest increases were Education (4.5%), Health (3.3%) and Housing (3.0%). The groups which recorded decreases were Clothing and footwear (–4.1%), Household contents and services, Communication and Recreation (–0.1% each).

Between March quarter 2007 and March quarter 2008, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 4.4%. The CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities rose by 4.2% over the same period. The biggest yearly increases for Melbourne occurred in Financial institution and insurance services (8.1%), Transportation (6.9%) and Housing (6.2%). The groups which recorded a decrease for the year were Clothing and footwear (–1.6%) and Household contents and services (–0.6%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), Melbourne: **March quarter**—2008



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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), By Group, Melbourne

	MELBOURNE					MELBOURNE		WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES	
	Mar Qtr 2007	*Jun Qtr 2007*	*Sep Qtr 2007*	*Dec Qtr 2007*	*Mar Qtr 2008*	*Per cent change from corresponding quarter of previous year*	*Per cent change from previous quarter*	*Per cent change from corresponding quarter of previous year*	*Per cent change from previous quarter*
	index	index	index	index	index	%	%	%	%
Food	168.2	171.8	175.8	175.5	177.4	5.5	1.1	5.7	2.1
Alcohol and tobacco	243.4	244.6	247.3	251.5	254.2	4.4	1.1	3.8	1.0
Clothing and footwear	108.4	112.0	111.1	111.3	106.7	–1.6	–4.1	–0.5	–2.4
Housing	118.6	119.2	120.5	122.2	125.9	6.2	3.0	5.7	1.9
Household contents and services	124.8	126.3	123.9	124.2	124.1	–0.6	–0.1	–0.7	–0.6
Health	239.0	242.7	242.2	239.8	247.8	3.7	3.3	4.6	4.0
Transportation	155.8	160.5	159.7	163.9	166.5	6.9	1.6	6.8	1.9
Communication	110.5	110.7	110.7	110.8	110.7	0.2	–0.1	0.1	–0.1
Recreation	134.6	132.8	135.5	136.6	136.5	1.4	–0.1	1.4	–0.3
Education	255.2	255.8	253.6	253.7	265.2	3.9	4.5	4.3	5.2
Financial and insurance services(b)	103.3	104.5	107.2	109.8	111.7	8.1	1.7	6.8	1.7
All groups	**153.8**	**155.6**	**156.9**	**158.5**	**160.6**	**4.4**	**1.3**	**4.2**	**1.3**

(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

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

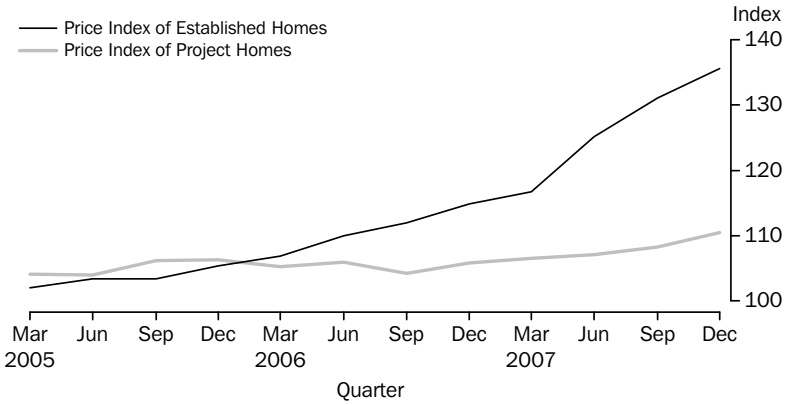
Project homes are dwellings available for construction on an existing block of land. Price changes relate only to the cost of constructing the dwelling (excluding land).

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

The price of project homes in Melbourne rose by 2.0% during the December quarter 2007. Preliminary estimates show the price of established homes has risen by 3.4% in Melbourne over the same period. These followed a rise of 1.0% in project homes and a rise of 4.8% in established homes in the previous quarter. Preliminary estimates of the weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a rise of 3.2% in established house prices and 1.4% in project house prices in December quarter 2007.

From the December quarter 2006 to December quarter 2007, established home prices in Melbourne rose by 18.1% while project home prices rose by 4.3%.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES, Melbourne



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

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

continued

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

	MELBOURNE				WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES			
	Established homes(b)		*Project homes*		*Established homes*(b)		*Project homes*	
		Per cent change from previous period		*Per cent change from previous period*		*Per cent change from previous period*		*Per cent change from previous period*
	index	%	index	%	index	%	index	%
2004–05	101.9	1.9	103.3	3.3	101.2	1.2	106.1	6.1
2005–06	106.4	4.5	105.9	2.5	105.1	3.8	110.3	4.0
2006–07	117.2	10.1	105.9	—	115.5	9.9	113.3	2.7
2006								
September	112.0	1.8	104.2	–1.6	112.0	2.5	111.9	0.2
December	r114.8	r2.5	105.8	1.5	r114.1	r1.9	112.6	0.6
2007								
March	116.7	1.7	106.5	0.7	115.4	1.1	113.7	1.0
June	125.1	7.2	107.1	0.6	120.3	4.2	114.9	1.1
September	p131.1	p4.8	108.2	1.0	p124.1	p3.2	116.2	1.1
December	p135.6	p3.4	110.4	2.0	p128.1	p3.2	117.8	1.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

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

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

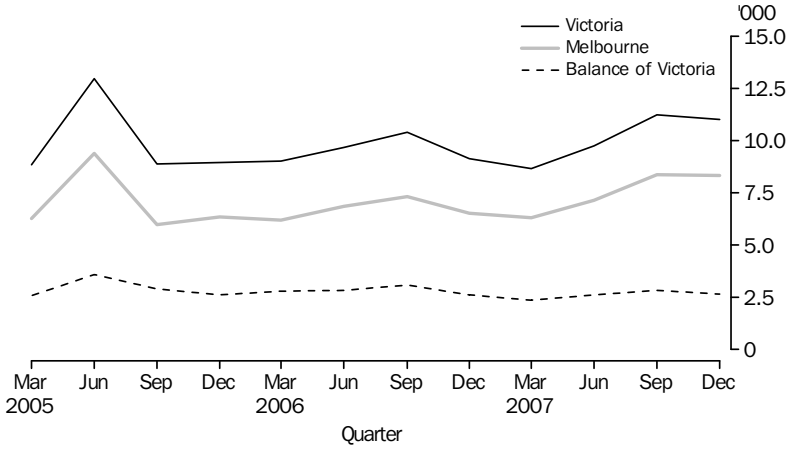
Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

CHAPTER 9 CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

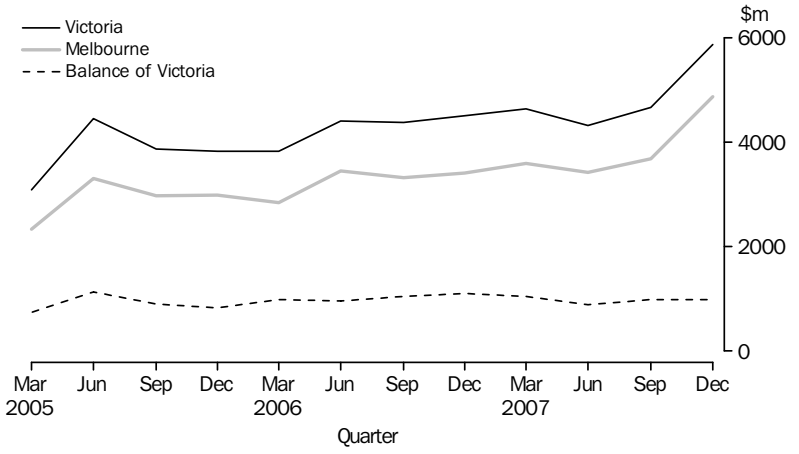
In December quarter 2007, the total number of new dwelling units approved in Victoria was 10,986. This was 226 fewer than in the September quarter 2007, or a decrease of 2.0%. Over the same period, the number of new dwelling units approved in Melbourne MSR decreased by 0.3%, while in the Balance of Victoria MSR the decrease was 7.0%. In the Melbourne MSR, the highest number of new dwelling units approved in the December 2007 quarter were in Melbourne (790), Wyndham (721) and Melton (595). For the year ended December quarter 2007, the biggest increases in new dwelling unit approvals were in Melbourne (555), Melton (178) and Whittlesea (165) and the largest decreases were in Yarra (–160), Port Philip (–155) and Frankston (–85).

DWELLING UNIT APPROVALS



The value of new building approvals for Victoria was $1,202.5 million higher in December quarter 2007 than in the previous quarter.

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS



BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)					VALUE OF APPROVAL				
	2006	2007				2006	2007			
	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Melbourne(b)										
Banyule (C)	130	103	123	159	254	73.1	48.7	60.6	68.8	87.0
Bayside (C)	174	106	124	130	126	106.7	71.2	93.1	124.9	147.6
Boroondara (C)	151	185	204	154	301	120.2	165.0	171.8	151.0	187.0
Brimbank (C)	154	187	210	385	287	97.4	104.8	82.2	143.8	103.5
Cardinia (S)	195	282	254	331	340	60.5	74.6	60.6	75.5	71.2
Casey (C)	561	615	599	565	540	149.6	152.6	184.0	156.9	187.6
Darebin (C)	125	138	162	326	196	73.0	39.5	75.1	172.3	64.6
Frankston (C)	254	273	241	276	169	54.7	67.9	52.2	82.5	95.7
Glen Eira (C)	83	181	236	130	165	54.1	86.7	128.6	88.9	97.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	139	158	148	124	141	116.2	68.0	76.4	86.0	63.9
Hobsons Bay (C)	81	118	84	90	137	58.3	32.6	43.9	42.5	38.4
Hume (C)	255	266	290	345	343	137.1	143.8	147.0	152.3	148.3
Kingston (C)	165	206	231	267	237	89.6	73.1	102.5	133.6	84.6
Knox (C)	192	111	102	146	194	115.2	44.8	37.9	63.7	65.6
Manningham (C)	104	100	101	107	112	56.9	340.2	46.6	54.2	51.5
Maribyrnong (C)	130	133	113	234	169	60.8	47.8	57.7	63.6	89.8
Maroondah (C)	91	74	105	112	98	50.9	36.2	29.3	52.2	38.2
Melbourne (C)	235	466	521	856	790	634.7	693.3	511.4	563.9	1 798.4
Melton (S)	417	316	438	550	595	82.9	83.6	102.6	180.3	127.9
Monash (C)	232	152	282	265	261	188.8	71.1	100.0	82.1	108.4
Moonee Valley (C)	186	86	128	164	147	67.3	66.8	102.2	80.4	82.3
Moreland (C)	201	145	324	371	303	54.4	40.7	111.0	98.4	91.0
Mornington Peninsula (S)	342	322	354	400	398	137.7	132.9	147.6	144.1	164.7
Nillumbik (S)	38	41	85	41	71	21.8	21.0	34.3	19.2	24.6
Port Phillip (C)	337	102	91	121	182	136.5	136.3	82.0	81.6	126.6
Stonnington (C)	72	75	129	114	117	90.0	114.2	204.1	114.7	204.0
Whitehorse (C)	117	197	113	171	154	92.4	83.0	54.3	96.3	84.1
Whittlesea (C)	397	346	472	496	562	85.5	210.8	166.5	139.2	139.1
Wyndham (C)	616	611	678	737	721	201.4	149.1	254.4	200.9	161.1
Yarra (C)	212	76	43	28	52	82.2	86.6	48.5	93.1	71.6
Yarra Ranges (S)	133	118	154	171	177	49.1	103.9	58.6	70.8	64.6
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	40	21	35	50	37	24.3	6.9	17.3	13.9	10.8
Golden Plains (S)	24	30	53	39	47	6.2	14.3	12.9	9.8	11.1
Greater Geelong (C)	349	296	305	476	498	230.4	288.0	141.1	141.0	221.7
Queenscliffe (B)	20	11	11	17	16	7.9	4.4	9.5	12.4	7.7
Surf Coast (S)	103	77	129	104	126	39.1	38.5	42.7	39.0	46.1
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	20	13	13	34	23	6.9	6.2	5.6	12.4	7.3
Glenelg (S)	49	41	27	21	25	11.0	11.7	8.0	7.4	7.3
Moyne (S)	31	29	31	29	33	10.4	10.2	10.5	9.5	10.7
Southern Grampians (S)	28	15	20	16	22	15.9	6.5	10.0	9.6	10.7
Warrnambool (C)	54	48	58	64	68	30.3	26.8	18.5	28.0	28.9
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	6	10	11	21	30	1.3	3.2	10.6	4.5	7.4
Ballarat (C)	172	166	202	261	163	56.7	65.8	56.1	113.4	52.6
Hepburn (S)	23	25	28	38	45	48.6	6.9	7.9	8.3	12.2
Moorabool (S)	49	44	36	59	52	13.9	13.8	8.5	14.1	12.9
Pyrenees (S)	9	4	7	8	8	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.6	1.9

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

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area *continued*

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)					VALUE OF APPROVAL				
	2006	*2007*				*2006*	*2007*			
	Dec Qtr	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	1	4	4	—	2	0.5	1.9	1.0	1.9	3.3
Horsham (RC)	35	27	36	23	19	11.0	12.4	11.8	8.7	8.1
Northern Grampians (S)	6	9	6	9	10	3.4	6.3	2.6	3.7	3.8
West Wimmera (S)	2	2	2	2	1	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.2
Yarriambiack (S)	2	2	4	—	2	16.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	5	4	3	2	3	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4
Gannawarra (S)	8	9	6	8	7	2.5	2.9	3.6	3.6	2.0
Mildura (RC)	102	88	86	104	64	48.0	22.5	23.9	27.4	24.8
Swan Hill (RC)	42	20	22	22	25	11.1	22.7	10.1	10.6	7.5
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	8	15	14	11	9	2.8	5.5	5.7	5.2	2.2
Greater Bendigo (C)	209	240	196	198	157	61.6	50.8	69.7	64.1	90.0
Loddon (S)	5	6	7	5	6	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.5	6.9
Macedon Ranges (S)	74	37	70	75	89	23.1	28.2	21.3	28.0	32.0
Mount Alexander (S)	21	29	27	26	15	8.6	8.5	7.4	7.4	6.7
Goulburn										
Benalla (RC)	12	12	12	17	19	5.4	5.1	3.5	6.7	4.7
Campaspe (S)	42	65	62	38	50	31.6	17.8	18.7	22.4	15.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	105	101	102	110	87	42.5	35.5	34.8	47.1	24.9
Mansfield (S)	35	19	19	28	19	15.9	5.7	5.4	10.8	11.3
Mitchell (S)	57	50	86	70	66	17.9	18.4	18.4	16.2	16.2
Moira (S)	49	42	57	52	37	12.9	11.2	20.2	14.6	12.7
Murrindindi (S)	27	33	20	34	30	6.8	10.1	6.2	12.0	10.0
Strathbogie (S)	25	13	17	20	12	7.9	3.9	5.3	5.2	6.7
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	32	38	12	18	26	10.6	11.3	4.2	6.3	10.6
Indigo (S)	31	24	16	31	18	9.6	6.1	5.7	14.4	12.5
Towong (S)	10	8	7	3	1	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.1
Wangaratta (RC)	43	30	115	74	24	20.3	13.5	17.9	23.5	8.2
Wodonga (RC)	55	64	52	54	75	21.0	20.4	19.9	32.2	24.6
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	86	93	94	101	81	23.3	29.1	26.4	27.7	34.2
Wellington (S)	66	60	68	65	84	18.6	22.5	18.9	23.8	22.1
Gippsland(b)										
Bass Coast (S)	155	117	149	158	112	44.2	43.7	36.6	43.3	30.3
Baw Baw (S)	98	99	94	104	108	35.8	34.1	30.4	30.7	26.8
Latrobe (C)	135	97	121	100	115	33.4	54.9	70.0	33.1	40.0
South Gippsland (S)	51	57	60	47	69	13.5	16.8	20.7	18.4	20.5
Unincorporated Vic	1	9	—	—	12	32.4	8.4	0.4	2.5	20.4
Victoria	**9 131**	**8 642**	**9 751**	**11 212**	**10 986**	**4 502.5**	**4 632.5**	**4 315.6**	**4 660.9**	**5 863.4**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The total value of engineering work done during December quarter 2007 was $1,760.5m, an increase of 3.9% from September quarter 2007. The overall increase in December quarter 2007 was mainly due to increases in the value of work done for Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines ($47.0m), Roads, highways and subdivisions ($32.0m), Telecommunications ($17.3m), and Heavy industry ($16.0m).

In contrast, the value of work done for Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage fell by ($48.1m).

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								
2004–05	4 299.5	134.8	1 345.0	299.4	815.0	1 358.8	492.0	8 744.5
2005–06	2 328.1	279.1	728.4	348.3	1 098.2	443.8	769.5	5 995.4
2006–07	2 084.1	231.8	1 193.1	575.6	945.6	605.1	799.9	6 435.2
2006								
September	^ 545.2	^ 21.3	366.0	^ 117.5	184.3	^ 325.5	*183.9	1 743.7
December	663.9	*55.7	302.4	^ 127.2	277.9	57.0	*223.8	1 707.9
2007								
March	^ 352.9	^ 70.0	302.2	*98.0	182.3	^ 80.2	*175.6	1 261.2
June	522.0	84.8	222.4	232.9	301.1	^ 142.5	*216.6	1 722.4
September	^ 617.3	138.4	505.2	213.2	210.0	235.8	*319.1	2 239.0
December	331.6	**39.1	227.4	89.6	225.1	153.9	*213.0	1 279.5
VALUE OF WORK DONE								
2004–05	1 871.8	626.0	1 195.2	354.2	857.1	589.7	417.4	5 911.3
2005–06	2 591.0	427.9	1 040.7	377.1	1 102.9	1 280.2	586.1	7 406.0
2006–07	3 345.4	286.8	941.5	370.3	960.7	814.8	496.9	7 216.5
2006								
September	847.5	91.8	213.8	^ 74.3	190.0	210.6	^ 85.5	1 713.5
December	799.8	65.7	249.6	^ 96.1	282.3	181.0	^ 159.4	1 834.0
2007								
March	856.5	^ 64.1	220.2	^ 90.5	188.7	178.7	^ 126.5	1 725.2
June	841.7	^ 65.2	257.9	109.4	299.8	244.4	^ 125.4	1 943.8
September	649.7	^ 58.0	231.9	^ 212.8	209.5	231.6	^ 101.5	1 695.1
December	681.7	^ 58.7	278.9	^ 164.7	226.8	247.6	^ 102.0	1 760.5
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE								
2004–05	2 770.3	278.3	817.7	133.5	35.0	946.9	10.9	4 992.5
2005–06	2 330.1	169.9	390.6	171.8	17.2	315.9	28.2	3 423.7
2006–07	1 132.9	108.1	612.0	355.2	9.2	194.0	190.2	2 601.5
2006								
September	2 018.8	99.1	478.8	183.3	^ 13.6	420.1	**98.6	3 312.2
December	1 852.3	76.3	505.3	226.7	^ 12.0	333.3	*63.6	3 069.6
2007								
March	1 486.1	^ 85.7	688.8	^ 259.0	5.1	283.7	*48.0	2 856.5
June	1 132.9	108.1	612.0	355.2	9.2	194.0	**190.2	2 601.5
September	1 150.5	212.2	1 044.1	^ 461.2	11.1	223.9	**330.4	3 433.4
December	904.7	178.7	1 045.1	505.4	6.3	^ 217.0	**271.2	3 128.4

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

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

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

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

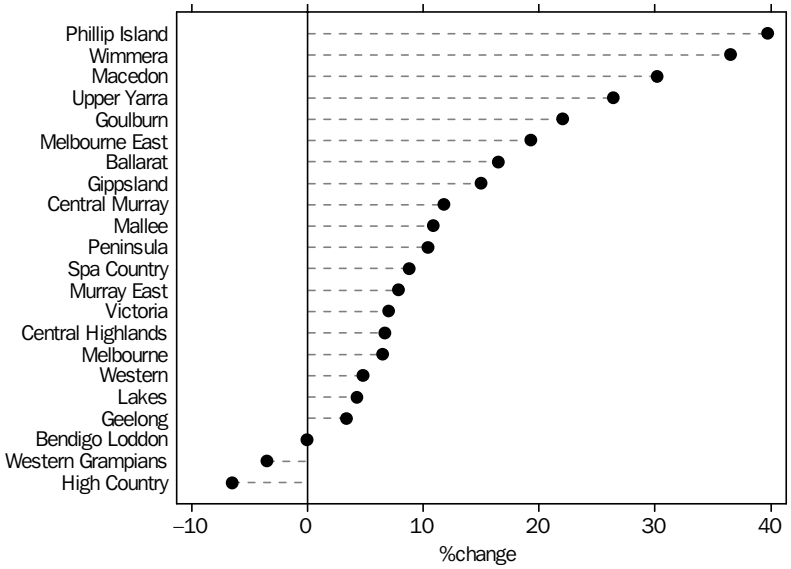
CHAPTER 10 TOURISM

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In December quarter 2007, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were $353.2m, an increase of 7.0% over December quarter 2006. The Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (79.3%).

The highest growth in accommodation takings between December quarter 2006 and December quarter 2007 occurred in the Tourism Regions of Phillip Island (39.7%), Wimmera (36.5%) and Macedon (30.2%). The only Tourism Regions which experienced a decline in accommodation takings were High Country (–6.5%) and Western Grampians (–3.5%).

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



TOURIST ACCOMMODATION *continued*

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region—December Quarter 2007

HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS(a)

	Room occupancy rate	*Guest nights occupied*	*Guest arrivals*	*Average length of stay*	*Takings from accommodation*
	%	'000	'000	days	$'000
Melbourne	77.1	2 674.3	1 197.7	2.2	280 088
Wimmera	36.6	5.8	3.8	1.5	288
Mallee	54.0	103.6	63.3	1.6	6 217
Western	55.2	167.7	104.0	1.6	10 901
Western Grampians	52.1	33.5	26.2	1.3	2 435
Bendigo Loddon	53.8	70.6	43.1	1.6	4 516
Peninsula	54.3	71.5	41.9	1.7	5 237
Central Murray	49.3	44.8	32.5	1.4	2 468
Goulburn	47.6	55.7	37.6	1.5	4 108
High Country	28.1	103.5	66.8	1.5	4 842
Lakes	48.1	67.5	36.1	1.9	3 440
Gippsland	47.1	81.0	47.8	1.7	4 444
Melbourne East	46.2	41.4	22.3	1.9	4 037
Geelong	57.0	85.6	48.2	1.8	6 179
Macedon	38.4	6.4	3.5	1.9	961
Spa Country	48.9	11.6	8.0	1.5	1 631
Ballarat	53.7	90.3	51.7	1.7	5 022
Central Highlands	43.1	22.1	12.9	1.7	953
Upper Yarra	30.3	11.8	6.2	1.9	1 380
Murray East	49.8	37.9	22.8	1.7	1 852
Phillip Island	47.0	35.1	12.6	2.8	2 184
Victoria	**65.8**	**3 821.6**	**1 889.1**	**2.0**	**353 183**

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

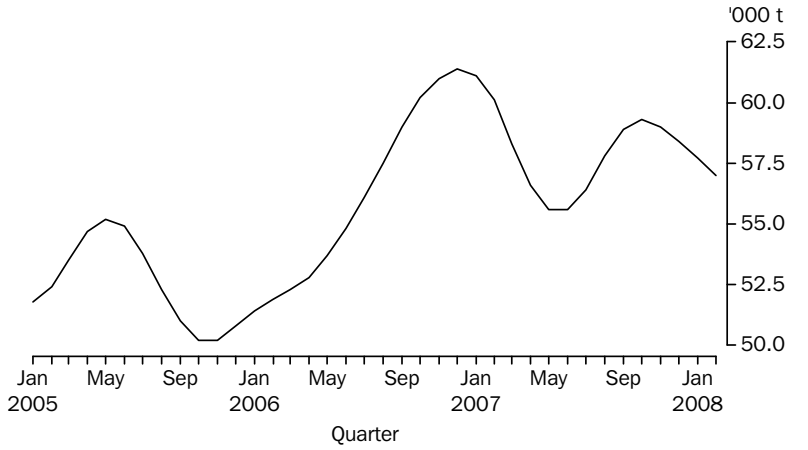
Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Victoria (cat. no. 8635.2.55.001).

CHAPTER 11 AGRICULTURE

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PRODUCTION

Between February 2007 and February 2008, the trend estimate for total meat production for Victoria fell by 5.1% from 60,057.9 tonnes to 56,992.7 tonnes. The production of veal and lamb increased by 12.6% and 0.2% respectively, while falls in production were recorded for pig meat (–12.8%), beef (–7.6%) and mutton (–3.1%) over the period.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: **Trend**



The trend estimate for livestock slaughtering decreased by 132,100 (9.6%) between February 2007 and February 2008. This decrease was a result of reductions across all five categories of livestock. Pig slaughtering experienced the highest fall (-21.6%) while calves, sheep, cattle and lamb slaughtering decreased by 18.9%, 15.2%, 11.2% and 5.1% respectively over the period.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: **All Series**

	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING						MEAT (CARCASS WEIGHT)					
	Cattle	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Total*	*Beef*	*Veal*	*Mutton*	*Lamb*	*Pigmeat*	*Total*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL												
2007												
January	145.6	9.3	451.5	781.2	67.2	1 454.8	35 054.4	218.0	8 541.6	15 853.1	4 958.2	64 625.3
February	141.6	10.5	418.1	797.2	49.6	1 417.0	33 595.1	229.5	7 735.4	16 531.4	3 615.2	61 706.6
March	145.6	28.2	360.8	821.6	63.8	1 420.0	34 309.9	564.2	6 525.0	17 048.0	4 711.8	63 158.9
April	129.4	41.7	246.4	721.3	63.5	1 202.3	29 671.8	834.8	4 422.6	14 835.3	4 669.3	54 433.8
May	127.9	50.7	238.0	766.2	79.6	1 262.4	29 390.1	1 026.4	4 392.6	15 542.8	5 961.9	56 313.6
June	114.2	47.5	174.0	668.8	65.3	1 069.8	26 505.3	996.8	3 254.7	13 602.6	4 849.3	49 208.6
July	111.4	65.2	174.1	713.2	67.5	1 131.4	26 531.4	1 260.7	3 427.5	14 545.4	4 990.1	50 755.0
August	107.5	121.6	235.0	760.8	61.6	1 286.5	25 789.3	2 390.3	4 906.5	15 581.5	4 480.2	53 147.7
September	127.7	111.1	285.0	763.6	53.1	1 340.5	30 991.3	2 287.2	6 242.4	15 914.8	3 917.1	59 352.8
October	139.7	60.8	370.8	864.7	66.6	1 502.6	33 847.5	1 357.0	8 162.7	18 313.2	4 970.0	66 650.5
November	130.7	19.8	362.6	854.7	53.3	1 421.1	32 153.5	499.7	8 148.4	18 354.8	4 228.7	63 385.2
December	117.0	7.9	305.4	765.1	53.1	1 248.5	29 380.5	235.0	6 769.6	16 391.3	3 710.5	56 487.0
2008												
January	126.4	7.8	355.7	777.7	53.0	1 320.6	31 419.0	247.4	7 660.6	16 409.7	4 155.1	59 891.8
February	135.2	10.9	368.5	736.0	46.9	1 297.5	33 031.4	341.4	7 677.5	15 894.2	3 678.2	60 622.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
2007												
January	140.5	54.9	363.3	781.7	67.5	1 407.9	33 356.3	975.0	6 762.0	15 957.3	5 010.6	62 061.1
February	135.1	52.1	352.0	802.4	54.9	1 396.5	32 084.5	909.3	6 574.9	16 407.9	4 154.6	60 131.2
March	134.2	68.7	329.2	801.2	64.2	1 397.5	31 245.9	1 217.6	6 112.6	16 373.4	4 803.2	59 752.6
April	130.0	53.6	271.9	736.1	66.1	1 257.7	30 565.9	1 040.8	5 207.5	15 004.5	4 813.2	56 632.0
May	121.2	50.0	248.2	743.4	66.2	1 229.0	27 945.6	1 012.7	5 022.2	14 942.0	4 889.5	53 811.9
June	120.0	45.3	227.3	727.8	65.2	1 185.6	28 722.9	974.6	4 315.6	14 870.3	4 683.5	53 566.9
July	123.4	46.2	237.5	760.0	64.5	1 231.6	29 507.8	946.6	5 139.5	15 436.6	4 730.3	55 760.8
August	119.2	44.1	282.3	809.2	60.0	1 314.8	29 239.1	931.1	5 770.7	16 730.6	4 249.2	56 920.6
September	142.3	48.0	350.4	811.7	58.5	1 410.9	34 618.3	1 011.6	7 265.7	17 032.0	4 348.9	64 276.5
October	127.1	46.7	309.4	769.1	64.7	1 317.0	30 392.9	1 017.1	6 457.3	16 500.0	4 770.9	59 138.1
November	120.4	45.7	294.7	764.5	56.6	1 281.9	29 607.2	969.7	6 303.4	16 581.1	4 370.2	57 831.7
December	123.4	43.4	289.7	769.5	53.7	1 279.7	30 167.6	1 016.4	6 154.0	16 577.9	4 113.3	58 029.3
2008												
January	121.4	45.1	295.3	771.0	52.6	1 285.4	29 494.6	1 120.6	6 277.5	16 304.7	4 118.1	57 315.5
February	123.1	51.9	288.5	715.4	51.4	1 230.3	30 112.1	1 323.0	6 041.4	15 255.1	4 079.7	56 811.3
TREND												
2007												
January	139.7	59.0	361.5	783.1	66.4	1 409.7	32 801.7	1 052.8	6 661.4	15 860.9	4 738.8	61 115.6
February	136.9	58.7	340.9	780.3	66.3	1 383.1	32 103.3	1 052.7	6 338.5	15 848.8	4 714.5	60 057.9
March	132.5	57.0	311.0	770.9	66.2	1 337.6	31 037.3	1 046.5	5 853.8	15 676.1	4 725.9	58 339.6
April	127.9	54.3	280.5	760.2	65.8	1 288.7	30 009.2	1 032.9	5 371.8	15 453.4	4 731.3	56 598.6
May	124.8	51.4	259.5	755.4	65.2	1 256.3	29 406.4	1 015.7	5 086.7	15 342.9	4 716.6	55 568.1
June	123.6	48.7	253.6	757.5	64.5	1 247.9	29 355.6	995.6	5 091.8	15 422.3	4 684.3	55 549.6
July	124.3	46.7	261.9	765.8	63.6	1 262.3	29 767.7	974.6	5 363.3	15 710.4	4 632.1	56 448.1
August	125.7	45.4	278.6	777.3	62.4	1 289.4	30 348.0	958.2	5 784.0	16 139.4	4 557.7	57 787.4
September	126.8	45.2	295.4	785.2	60.9	1 313.5	30 778.7	962.6	6 179.0	16 510.4	4 475.3	58 906.0
October	126.9	45.6	304.7	784.2	59.1	1 320.5	30 867.6	988.7	6 403.3	16 658.5	4 407.4	59 325.6
November	125.7	45.8	305.3	775.8	57.2	1 309.8	30 621.3	1 027.4	6 439.8	16 586.3	4 335.9	59 010.6
December	124.2	46.2	301.1	764.5	55.3	1 291.3	30 266.0	1 076.1	6 370.6	16 399.2	4 254.9	58 366.9
2008												
January	122.7	46.8	296.1	752.9	53.4	1 271.9	29 947.9	1 130.6	6 269.1	16 166.9	4 171.5	57 686.0
February	121.6	47.6	289.2	740.6	52.0	1 251.0	29 668.8	1 184.9	6 142.4	15 883.4	4 113.3	56 992.7

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

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

		2006		2007			
		Sep Qtr	*Dec Qtr*	*Mar Qtr*	*Jun Qtr*	*Sep Qtr*	*Dec Qtr*
Milk							
Factory intake(a)	million litres	1 697.6	2 191.5	1 362.6	1 045.2	1 554.6	2 046.0
Market sales by factories(b)	million litres	r129.0	r125.1	r124.5	r129.3	r129.3	127.1
Milk products							
Cheese(c)	tonnes	78 559	103 472	78 633	70 933	74 188	100 601
Whole milk powder(d)	tonnes	42 518	55 703	22 029	15 114	40 992	52 013
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes	62 719	71 582	34 487	21 779	48 652	66 486
Butter/butteroil	tonnes	25 258	35 062	23 316	14 764	21 435	32 100
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes	29 009	38 146	30 828	23 457	25 965	33 708
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	29 714	30 507	31 171	29 547	26 726	27 088
Trend	tonnes	30 195	30 541	30 479	29 254	27 752	26 671
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number	109 177	99 140	170 399	45 620	114 247	141 534
Gross Weight	tonnes	5 831	5 976	9 010	2 418	6 147	7 844
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000	30 687.6	31 713.9	32 323.5	31 106.6	31 159.4	30 704.8
Seasonally Adjusted	'000	30 769.7	32 475.1	31 522.7	31 100.8	31 210.3	31 459.3
Trend	'000	31 329.7	31 719.3	31 657.5	31 363.4	31 207.7	31 316.9
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes	56 196	60 927	58 997	56 976	59 120	57 002
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	56 372	61 460	57 860	57 518	59 280	57 282
Trend	tonnes	57 472	58 915	59 032	58 388	58 001	58 057

r revised

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

(b) Original series.

(c) Includes processed cheese.

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

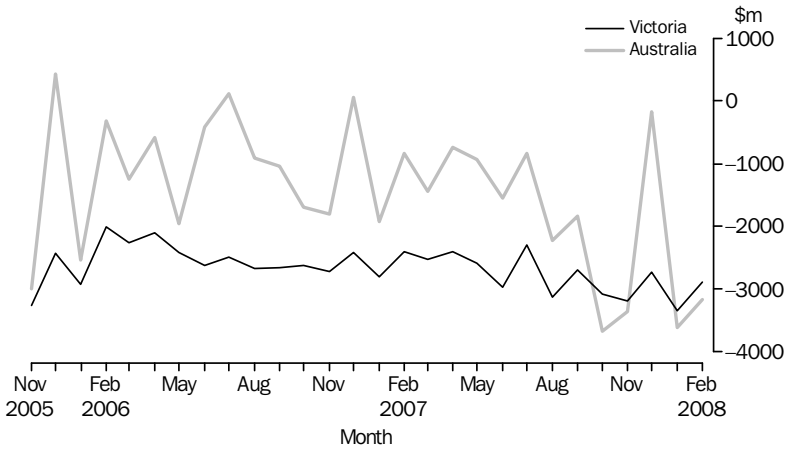
CHAPTER 12 TRADE

BALANCE OF TRADE

In February 2008, the value of Victoria's exports was $1,779m. This was 17.6% higher than in February 2007. Over the same period, the value of imports rose by $741m or 18.9% and Victoria's overall net trade position declined by $474m or 19.7%. On average, Victoria recorded a monthly trade deficit of $2,818.6m in merchandise trade for the year ended in February 2008.

At the national level, exports (including re-exports) were 1.8% higher in February 2008 than in February 2007, whilst imports rose by 18.2%.

NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



BALANCE OF TRADE

continued

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	VICTORIA(a)			AUSTRALIA				
	Exports	*Imports*	*Excess of exports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Excess of exports*	*Victorian exports as a proportion of Australia*	*Victorian imports as a proportion of Australia*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	%	%
2004–05	18 513	45 140	–26 627	126 823	149 469	–22 646	14.6	30.2
2005–06	18 929	49 010	–30 081	152 492	167 503	–15 011	12.4	29.3
2006–07	20 049	51 326	–31 277	168 099	180 801	–12 703	11.9	28.4
2006								
December	1 690	4 110	–2 420	14 697	14 644	54	11.5	28.1
2007								
January	1 254	4 058	–2 805	12 625	14 541	–1 917	9.9	27.9
February	1 513	3 919	–2 407	13 253	14 093	–841	11.4	27.8
March	1 751	4 274	–2 524	13 929	15 373	–1 444	12.6	27.8
April	1 684	4 085	–2 401	13 878	14 615	–737	12.1	27.9
May	1 801	4 386	–2 585	14 700	15 636	–936	12.3	28.1
June	1 570	4 544	r–2 975	r13 861	r15 412	–1 551	11.3	29.5
July	r1 785	4 082	r–2 297	r14 405	r15 243	r–838	12.4	26.8
August	r1 700	r4 827	r–3 126	r14 643	r16 871	r–2 228	11.6	28.6
September	r1 671	r4 362	r–2 691	r13 729	r15 564	r–1 835	12.2	28.0
October	r1 730	r4 807	r–3 077	r13 703	r17 367	r–3 664	12.6	r27.7
November	r1 661	r4 849	r–3 188	r14 054	r17 409	r–3 355	r11.8	27.9
December	1 875	4 607	–2 732	15 527	15 698	–172	12.1	29.3
2008								
January	1 274	4 620	–3 346	13 272	16 877	–3 605	9.6	27.4
February	1 779	4 660	–2 881	13 490	16 657	–3 167	13.2	28.0

r revised

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

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

TRADE BY COMMODITY

For the year ended February 2008, Victoria's merchandise exports rose by $265m (1.3%) in comparison to the year ended February 2007. Rises in exports were recorded mainly for Commodities and transactions merchandise trade n.e.c. ($533m), Machinery and transport equipment ($447m) and Chemical and related products, n.e.c ($170m). Exports of Beverages and tobacco (–$354m), Crude materials, inedible, except fuels (–$316m) and Food and live animals (–$206m) experienced the highest decreases over this period.

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by $3,901m (7.8%), with increases recorded in all of the import commodity categories. The largest increases were recorded in Machinery and transport equipment ($1,835m), Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials ($612m) and Food and live animals ($419m).

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

	YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2006		YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2007		YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2008	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Section and Division of the SITC Rev3	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
0 Food and live animals(d)	4 868	1 975	5 074	2 290	4 868	2 709
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	671	283	737	350	383	386
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(d)(e)	1 688	676	1 917	701	1 601	748
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(d)	875	4 076	920	4 925	966	5 537
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	100	144	108	221	140	269
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.(d)(e)	1 581	4 436	1 859	4 701	2 029	4 878
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	2 548	5 663	3 046	5 852	2 956	6 133
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	4 207	21 300	4 406	20 805	4 853	22 640
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	999	7 486	964	8 183	968	8 317
9 Commodities and transactions merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	17	8	94	16	37	19
98 Combined confidential items of trade	640	1 935	681	2 148	1 249	2 453
Other Section 9	228	7	211	10	232	14
Total Section 9	885	1 950	985	2 174	1 518	2 486
Total	**18 423**	**47 988**	**20 016**	**50 202**	**20 281**	**54 103**

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

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

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

For the year ended February 2008, Victoria's trade deficit was –$33,822m. Victoria recorded its highest trade deficit with China (–$6,854m) followed by USA (–$5,286m) and Japan (–$3,353m). For the same period, Victoria recorded its highest trading surplus with Saudi Arabia ($993m) followed by Papua New Guinea ($148m) and Hong Kong ($79m).

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

	YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2006		YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2007		YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 2008	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Belgium	46	515	71	494	81	563
Brazil	56	293	52	261	96	251
Canada	229	556	259	482	211	556
China	1 813	6 776	1 899	8 299	2 272	9 126
Fiji	139	75	113	67	95	62
Finland	16	253	14	242	17	279
France	96	1 798	132	1 168	159	1 964
Germany	417	3 323	411	3 284	389	3 452
Hong Kong (Sar of China)	534	352	549	394	443	364
India	189	453	325	480	276	496
Indonesia	469	981	530	989	503	1 071
Italy	215	1 384	284	1 624	239	1 661
Japan	1 632	5 028	1 820	4 805	1 755	5 108
Korea, Republic of	958	1 562	1 302	1 419	1 273	1 426
Malaysia	452	1 674	501	1 533	554	1 878
Mexico	189	345	169	376	145	444
Netherlands	138	438	157	507	138	474
New Zealand	2 223	2 238	2 140	2 158	2 195	2 407
Pakistan	45	69	78	70	84	72
Papua New Guinea	148	37	163	63	159	11
Philippines	247	240	210	185	215	198
Saudi Arabia	921	127	1 061	76	1 095	102
Singapore	585	1 895	594	2 301	713	2 413
South Africa	340	466	216	460	191	424
Sweden	86	623	76	798	58	630
Switzerland	52	377	62	397	63	481
Taiwan	526	1 125	549	1 299	576	1 259
Thailand	530	1 360	626	1 768	621	2 325
United Kingdom	627	1 624	720	1 608	640	1 618
United States of America	1 903	7 325	1 860	6 955	1 769	7 055
Other and unknown	2 602	4 674	3 073	5 639	3 254	5 933
Total(c)	**18 423**	**47 988**	**20 016**	**50 202**	**20 281**	**54 103**

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 13 ENVIRONMENT

AIR QUALITY

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

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

AIR QUALITY(a)

	PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH OZONE POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL(b)(c)(d)								PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH VISIBILITY POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL							
	2005		2006				2007		2005		2006				2007	
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(e)																
Very Good	72	29	44	96	70	40	34	59	70	77	54	42	54	59	48	47
Good	28	69	47	4	30	52	51	41	27	19	33	32	39	22	31	35
Fair	—	2	8	—	—	5	13	—	3	3	8	10	7	4	6	10
Poor	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	12	—	—	10	7
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	15	6	1
East(e)																
Very Good	75	34	46	93	64	40	27	68	45	69	37	13	17	35	26	8
Good	25	64	42	7	36	49	50	32	36	27	43	33	44	41	46	42
Fair	—	2	12	—	—	8	22	—	18	3	12	22	31	4	19	24
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	1	20	8	3	4	14
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	—	16	6	12
City(e)																
Very Good	98	75	67	99	100	na	na	na	73	91	57	46	54	na	52	34
Good	2	25	31	1	—	na	na	na	24	9	32	30	33	na	29	45
Fair	—	—	2	—	—	na	na	na	2	—	7	9	13	na	9	10
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	na	na	na	—	—	1	13	—	na	5	10
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	na	na	na	—	—	3	2	—	na	5	1
Geelong(e)																
Very Good	78	63	66	97	85	62	58	89	81	91	73	61	64	63	49	54
Good	22	37	31	3	15	34	39	11	18	8	22	27	31	23	31	33
Fair	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	4	8	3	3	8	10
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	8	2
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	4	—
Latrobe Valley(e)																
Very Good	91	67	66	100	76	46	50	80	30	86	68	19	18	53	40	27
Good	9	33	30	—	4	46	43	20	45	12	23	48	49	24	34	33
Fair	—	—	4	—	—	4	7	—	22	2	—	24	25	3	11	20
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	2	8	8	6	6	11
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	14	9	9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

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

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

(d) Data for the 'City' region is not available from December quarter 2006 due to the loss of a weather station.

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

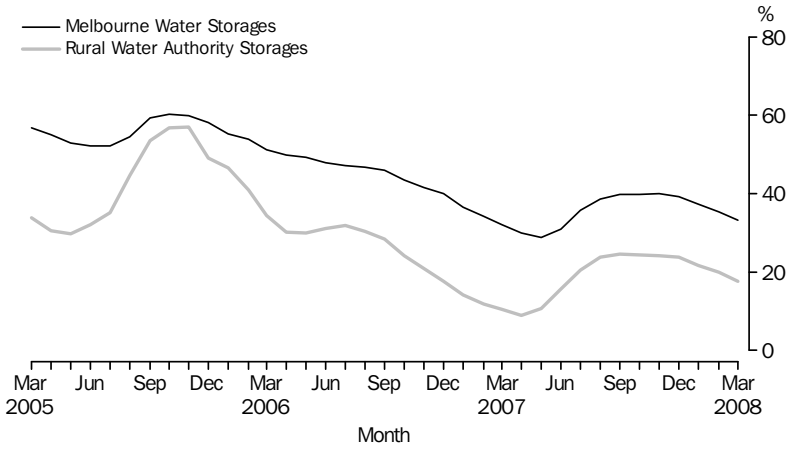
Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria.

WATER RESOURCES

At the end of March 2008, Victoria's water storages were at 17.5% of capacity. This was 2.2% lower than the level in February 2008, and 6.2% higher than in March 2007.

Melbourne's water storage levels at the end of March 2008 were at 33.2% of capacity. This was 2.2% lower than in February 2008 and 1.2% higher than in March 2007. Rural water storages held 17.6% of their capacity at the end of March 2008, 2.4% lower than in February 2008, and 7.1% higher than the level in March 2007.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of Capacity—Monthly



WATER STORAGES, By River Basin, Victoria

	CAPACITY AT FULL SERVICE LEVEL	STORAGE LEVELS AT END OF MONTH (PER CENT OF CAPACITY)						CHANGE (PERCENT OF CAPACITY)	
	2008	*2007*			*2008*				
	Mar	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*in last month*	*in last year*
	ML							%	%
Goulburn	3 833 500	11.9	10.0	8.3	23.1	20.6	17.6	–3.0	9.3
Broken	405 000	17.2	14.9	13.0	11.3	9.2	7.3	–1.9	–5.7
Campaspe	387 060	3.4	2.9	2.3	8.3	8.4	7.6	–0.8	5.3
Loddon	284 300	20.6	18.1	17.7	20.0	20.4	20.5	0.1	2.8
Murray	7 113 210	16.0	12.7	11.4	18.8	17.3	15.7	–1.6	4.3
Ovens	37 500	34.0	24.3	21.3	98.2	95.9	80.5	–15.3	59.2
Werribee	68 999	10.4	9.4	8.6	11.4	10.5	9.4	–1.0	0.8
Maribyrnong	25 368	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.8	–0.4	–0.6
Glenelg/Wimmera	746 560	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.5	–0.3	–0.3
Thomson/Latrobe	1 496 200	27.2	25.3	23.5	42.2	40.5	36.5	–4.1	13.0
Victoria(a)	**14 397 697**	**15.2**	**12.8**	**11.3**	**21.3**	**19.6**	**17.5**	**–2.2**	**6.2**
Total volume of water									
In Melbourne Water storages(b)	1 772 500	36.5	34.1	32.0	37.2	35.4	33.2	–2.2	1.2
In rural water authority storages(c)	9 773 092	14.2	11.9	10.5	21.7	20.0	17.6	–2.4	7.1

(a) Includes volume of storage in the Murray system shared with NSW.

(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, Melbourne

2006

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

Local Government Areas, Victoria

2006

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

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
11	December Quarter 2005	Profile of Senior Victorians
12	March Quarter 2006	Victorian Community Indicators
13	June Quarter 2006	Indigenous Vital Statistics
14	September Quarter 2006	Trends in Fertility
15	December Quarter 2006	Waste and Recycling
16	March Quarter 2007	Workplace Growth 2003–2005
17	June Quarter 2007	Personal Safety Survey
18	June Quarter 2007	Water — Sources and Usages
19	September Quarter 2007	Regional Victoria: Census Profile
20	December Quarter 2007	Child Care Usage in Victoria
21	March Quarter 2008	Workplace Growth in Victoria 2000-2007

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).

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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