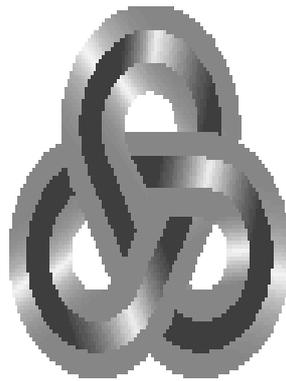




National
Economics



Australian
Local
Government
Association

State of the Regions 2008-09

Supplementary report

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1. Introduction and summary

1.1 Supplementary Report objectives

This report represents a supplement to the 2008-09 State of the Regions report issued in December 2009. The 2008-09 State of the Regions report focused on the issues of climate change and associated CO₂ abatement policies, the developing global financial crisis and how Australia may be affected as well as the standard SOR indicators for the various regions.

This supplement complements the original report by noting developments in the issues surrounding climate change and indicating whether or not the assessments of the 2008-09 State of the Regions report have been supported.

This supplement also updates the regional income and labour market indicators to 2008-09 and presents quarterly labour market indicator projections for the SOR regions to the June quarter 2012. In the current difficult economic environment it is useful for local governments to have up-to-date assessments of their local economic conditions.

1.2 Supplementary Report findings: climate change

The main report discusses climate change in considerable detail. First and foremost was the view that climate change would increase in priority and would not be placed on the back burner because of the developing global financial crisis. The report pinpoints the opportunity to link climate change policies to measures to alleviate the impact of the global financial crisis. The main report also concludes that carbon pricing has a role to play in greenhouse gas abatement, but argues that carbon pricing including the cap and trade mechanisms proposed by the Australian government is a necessary but not sufficient condition for success. Sole reliance on these measures will be both inefficient (probably infeasible) and economically costly in securing the desired emissions target. It is essential that pricing mechanisms be supported by complementary measures using the whole range of relevant policy instruments if the desired greenhouse gas emissions targets are to be achieved. The message in the main report is to move aggressively across a wide range of CO₂ abatement instruments and don't let problems and uncertainties with carbon pricing mechanisms delay the process.

As inferred in the main report the bottom line is that to be successful in achieving aggressive greenhouse gas emission reduction substantial resources have to be shifted into expenditures aimed directly at creating and replacing existing assets so as to increase energy efficiency and substitute high emission energy sources with low emission energy. An assessment of the various measures examined in the main report, complemented by recent analysis across the various expenditure categories, is that \$1 billion of expenditure will be required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by between 0.8 and 1 million tonnes per annum. This rule covers expenditures on building retrofitting for energy efficiency enhancement, the replacement of coal fired electricity generation by renewable energy sources, the use of carbon capture and storage (CCS) in electricity generation and industrial processes, plus expenditure on transport infrastructure and equipment to reduce the use of liquid fuels.

This implies that to reduce CO₂ emissions by between 250 and 300 million tonnes from what otherwise would have been the case over the next 20 years will require total expenditure approaching \$400 billion in 2007 prices. In other words, to obtain the absolute reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2030 that is now being targeted (or at least endorsed) will require a shift in resources to CO₂ abatement expenditures of approximately 2 to 3 per cent of GDP on a sustained basis. The rule is similar for most other countries.

The assessments in this supplementary report reinforce the original conclusions. The global financial crisis has not reduced climate change or pushed the need for aggressive CO₂ abatement measures to the back burner. As predicted in the main report new assessments since the end of 2008 have generally accelerated the speed of climate change and increased the estimates of its economic cost. The consensus seems to be forming that, on current trends, by 2100 or shortly afterwards large areas of the globe that are currently inhabited and used for agricultural production will cease to be habitable and useful in food supply. The estimates of sea level rise by 2100 also continue to increase

Governments have linked expenditures on CO₂ abatement with expansionary fiscal policy measures to alleviate the consequences of the global financial crisis. The governments of North Asia including China, Japan and South Korea have been particularly aggressive in this regard. The percentage of expenditures devoted to so-called “green” objectives has varied between 40 and 80 per cent of these countries’ substantial stimulatory measures. In other countries the percentage of expenditures devoted to green objectives has varied between 6 and 18 per cent. If the wealthy West had followed the lead of the North Asian economies and if the new expenditure patterns were locked in for the long haul the world would, at the very least, find itself on a trajectory for aggressive CO₂ abatement. But at least there are now examples of countries which are moving aggressively towards a low carbon emission future.

The supplementary report documents recent changes in expenditures for securing a low carbon future by the Australian government. Actions are being taken, however mild they may be by North Asian standards. However at this stage the expenditures fall considerably short of the required target if aggressive reductions in emissions are to be achieved.

1.3 Supplementary Report findings: global financial crisis

In 2009 the impact of the global financial crisis will be to reduce world GDP by somewhere between 2 and 3 per cent. The \$4 trillion dollar stimulatory measures introduced by governments over the last eight months will stabilize economic activity and produce modest growth by the second half of 2010. For this period the impact of the global financial crisis in Australia will be relatively mild. Even so the unemployment rate whether measured by official the ABS official unemployment rate or the social security payments based NIEIR unemployment rate will increase by between 4 and 4.5 percentage points. (To the extent that the newly unemployed are former financial sector and other professional workers with financial assets which prevent them from receiving social security payments due to the means test, the official unemployment rate may rise more quickly than the NIEIR rate.)

This supplementary report reinforces the message in the main report that structural developments in the Australian economy over the past 25 years make it likely that Australia will be slow in responding to the recovery in the world economy. It is therefore likely that the unemployment rate will remain high over the long term. These structural difficulties focus on the high levels of domestic household debt and the high levels of international debt. The two types of debt will increasingly be a constraint in determining Australia's overall rate of economic growth and hence its ability to generate desired levels of employment growth. In addition Australia's high level of annual international financing, currently in excess of 50 per cent of GDP, means that at any time the economy could be subject to an exchange rate crisis followed up by a banking crisis if there is a sudden loss of confidence in the Australian economy by foreign investors. That is at any time over the next few years a mild response to the global financial crisis could be quickly transformed into one of the most severe.

1.4 Supplementary Report findings: regional labour market conditions to 2012

Table 1.1 and Table 1.2 summarise the immediate and projected outcomes for NIEIR employment growth and NIEIR unemployment rates for the six SOR zones. Despite the relatively mild involvement of the Australian financial system in the global financial crisis, the crisis will restore unemployment rates to levels that prevailed over the second half of the 1990s. It took a decade of sustained economic growth to reduce these levels to the low point of the September quarter of 2008. By the middle of 2012, half of the 65 SOR regions are projected to have employment levels below the June quarter 2009 estimate. More important, the debt-centred growth drivers that reduced unemployment over the last decade are no longer available.

Not unexpectedly the consequences of the global financial crisis are evident in the regional impacts. In the immediate past and the immediate future the resource regions experience one of the largest increases in unemployment rates, reflecting their close connection to the world economy. The lifestyle regions with their dependence on financial wealth and the associated income streams also fare poorly as a direct consequence of the global financial crisis.

	2008.2	2009.2	2010.2	2011.2	2012.2
Dispersed metro	2.4	0.9	-2.0	-1.0	1.7
Independent city	3.3	1.0	-2.2	-0.8	1.9
Knowledge-intensive regions	2.7	1.3	-1.2	-0.2	2.2
Lifestyle regions	3.3	0.8	-3.3	-1.9	2.0
Resource-based	2.2	1.9	-2.4	-0.6	1.9
Rural	2.3	1.1	-2.2	-1.4	1.1
Australia	2.6	1.1	-1.9	-0.8	1.8

	2008.2	2009.2	2010.2	2011.2	2012.2
Dispersed metro	6.2	7.9	10.3	11.0	10.5
Independent city	7.8	10.1	12.0	12.2	11.6
Knowledge-intensive regions	4.4	5.6	7.3	7.6	6.8
Lifestyle regions	9.3	11.4	14.4	15.1	14.5
Resource-based	8.6	11.6	13.6	14.2	13.5
Rural	8.1	10.0	11.8	12.3	12.0
Australia	6.4	8.1	10.2	10.7	10.1

2. Climate change

The main report argues that Australia needs to get on with the task of using all available measures (taxes, infrastructure expenditures, subsidies and incentives, regulation and mandation, depreciation and investment allowances) to target energy efficiency improvements and speed CO₂ abatement. Carbon pricing has a role to play, but if CO₂ emission abatement is to be achieved at least cost it cannot be more than one of a suite of policies. As will be seen below, a number of countries have adopted this view by the linking of climate change abatement measures to stimulatory packages designed to mitigate the impact of the global financial crisis (GFC).

The environmental crisis may be slower moving but is more fundamental than the GFC, so we consider it first.

2.1 Climate change: international negotiations

Not surprisingly, the finance ministers of the major countries, who have been negotiating a co-ordinated response to the GFC, have included climate change among the topics they discuss. At a meeting on 2 April 2009 the members of the G20 agreed on measures to co-ordinate increases in government expenditure; to tighten the regulation of banks and other financial institutions and to increase the resources available to the International Monetary Fund and revise its rules for dealing with balance of payments deficits and surpluses. Most of the discussion concerned immediate and urgent measures, but (to quote) ‘In addition to reforming our international financial institutions for the new challenges of globalisation we agreed on the desirability of a new global consensus on the key values and principles that will promote sustainable economic activity with a view to further discussion at our next meeting.

‘We agreed to make the best possible use of investment funded by fiscal stimulus programmes towards the goal of building a resilient, sustainable and green recovery. We will make the transition towards clean, innovative, resource efficient, low carbon technologies and infrastructure. We encourage the multinational development bodies to contribute fully to the achievement of this objective. We will identify and work together on further measures to build sustainable economies. We reaffirm our commitment to address the threat of irreversible climate change, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and to reach agreement at the UN Climate Change conference in Copenhagen in December 2009.’ This statement is significant, in that the G20 includes China and India – countries which are often portrayed in Australia as taking unfair advantage of their lack of emission abatement targets under the Kyoto protocol, though as we have already noted China is investing for emission abatement far more vigorously than Australia.

There is still a lot of detail to be negotiated before international financial institutions are firmly required to take long-term environmental sustainability into account in all that they do; and even more work will be required before these changes are incorporated into national regulation and the day to day activities of the finance sector, but at least the principles have been set out. The obvious means by which the finance sector can, and should, take climate change into account is by changes in project assessment. Assessed risk would be increased both for projects which may be adversely affected by climate change and for projects which may be adversely affected by tightened emissions abatement policies. While such re-assessment of risk is no more than an extension of existing principles of financial prudence, it will constitute an emission abatement policy in its own right, and may turn out to be an important element in the global response. It can be directly applied to work financed by the international agencies and by governments and could be generalised to the finance sector as a whole by regulations and by examples of prudent practice.

By these means international discussions on climate change have jumped out of their silo and become allied to discussions on financial sector reform, but international negotiations for a direct attack remain important. As the G20 leaders remarked, these negotiations continue to focus on the UN Conference on Climate Change, to be held in Copenhagen in December 2009 with the aim of negotiating a successor to the Kyoto agreement. The atmosphere in which these negotiations are conducted has changed markedly with the demise of both the Bush administration and the Howard government. This said, the political key to abatement action in both the USA and Australia continues to lie in the Senates of the two countries.

A major stumbling block to achieving an international agreement is equity. China and the US each contribute 23 per cent of current greenhouse gas emissions, but China's emissions are less than a quarter of US emissions on a per capita basis. More importantly, China's cumulative per capita emissions since 1780 are less than 5 per cent of US levels – hence China's demand that US cut its emissions by 40 per cent by 2020, while China increases the energy efficiency of its GDP by 5 per cent per annum – which, coupled with economic growth, would still result in a doubling of total China emissions by 2030.

To go further, China is (unofficially) demanding compensation of around 1 per cent of US GDP per annum.

As negotiations proceed, alarming evidence of continuing climate change continues to accumulate, as does scientific analysis confirming the significance of the observations. However, the climate sceptics remain as sceptical as ever and the high-emission industries continue to ensure that emissions abatement policy is a political battleground.

2.2 Climate change: latest scientific assessments

One reason why climate change has not been over-shadowed by the GFC is because the scientific assessments of trends in climate change and the resulting damages continue to escalate.

In mid-May scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in the USA reissued their forecasts of global average temperature rise by 2100. Six years ago the models run by the MIT scientists was at the 50 per cent probability level that the temperature rise by 2100 would be 2.4°C. The 2009 projection is 5.2°C.

The major reasons for the upward revision are a higher “business as usual” CO₂ emission trajectory and an acceleration of the weakening in the ability of oceans to absorb heat, in line with the latest scientific observations. The MIT study does not take into account other so-called slow feedback loops, such as greenhouse gas released from melting permafrost and warming oceans. Some models which take these factors into account show higher temperature rises at the 50 per cent probability benchmark. If these temperatures are realised significant part of the globe will become uninhabitable, not so much because of increased average temperatures but because of increased peak temperatures. A rise of 5°C will considerably increase the area that, once every three years or so, is subject to ten consecutive days of 50°C plus temperatures. These areas will become deserts.

As these temperature rises are factored in the costs of climate change increase. A commission of twenty experts in early 2009 forecast sea level rise of one half to one metre by 2100. This did not include the effects of melting Greenland and Antarctic ice caps. Scientists including a team from the University of Colorado are claiming that conservative assumptions concerning ice cap melt yield a further one to two metre rise in sea level.

One thing is certain. The 2007 IPCC estimate of sea level rise of between 20 and 60 centimetres will be revised upwards in the short term to be closer to a metre.

In mid-June 2009 the UK Meteorological Service issued its long run weather forecasts. Its predictions include London regularly reaching 40°C by 2080 with wild fires, very hot summers, storm surges and crop failures becoming common events. Regions which already have these conditions would become uninhabitable. By 2050 2°C would be the average temperature rise for the UK. At the same time the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration released its predictions. Its predictions included up to 6°C rise by 2100. Its conclusions are similar to the UK study. Of interest is its assessment of climate changes that have already occurred because of global warming.

The consensus that appears to be emerging is that a target CO₂ concentration of 550 ppm is no longer an option. A target of 425-450 ppm is the minimal acceptable, and only if emission control leads to a reduction towards the current level of 380 ppm and eventually to 300 to 350 ppm.

2.3 CO₂ abatement measures and the GFC

Given this, it is not surprising that governments have linked fiscal policy stimulatory measures with policies for direct CO₂ abatement or indirectly via increases in energy efficiency and infrastructure expenditures.

Adjusting data developed by HSBC and other sources, the following conclusions can be drawn. China in late 2008 announced a A\$0.7 trillion stimulatory package. About 40 per cent of the expenditure is “green” oriented, including climate change abatement measures such as expenditures for enhanced water security. Expenditure segments in the Chinese package include:

- A\$42 billion for energy conservation;
- A\$72 billion for indirect energy efficiency improvements;
- A\$80 billion for energy efficient housing; and
- A\$50 plus billion to develop solar power.

In relation to solar power the objective is to develop 20 MW plus efficient solar power plants and to reduce the cost of solar power to parity with coal by 2020-2025. In June 2009 the Chinese announced a target that renewables would constitute 20 per cent of electricity supply by 2020.

In April Japan and South Korea announced a new round of stimulatory packages. Japan’s package of A\$140 billion has been estimated at over 50 per cent green oriented. Key features include:

- underwriting the large scale production of electric cars;
- a 20-fold increase in solar electric power focussing on equipping schools; and
- a 10-20 per cent subsidy to scrap 13 plus year old cars for hybrids.

In South Korea’s A\$45 billion stimulatory package 65-80 per cent of expenditures are green, including:

- building one million energy efficient houses;
- improving the energy efficiency of one million established houses;
- installing high speed rail infrastructure; and
- building cycle paths and carbon sinks.

Other announced stimulatory packages are less oriented to emission abatement, but there are still substantial provisions. Between 12 to 18 per cent of the US A\$1 trillion stimulatory package is green oriented. Green stimulus in Germany is 14 per cent of an A\$130 billion, but in the EU as a whole the green percentage of the stimulatory packages is just 6 per cent. In Australia 10 per cent of the stimulatory package is green.

Of the world total expenditure packages of A\$4 trillion, about A\$0.7 trillion is for green expenditures, or 0.7 per cent of world GDP, or 0.35 per cent of world GDP for one year. In order to combat CO₂ emissions aggressively and attain the minimum acceptable CO₂ abatement targets, 3 per cent of world GDP annually will have to be switched to direct and indirect abatement expenditures. There is a long way to go. The EU and other stimulatory packages were announced before the South Korean and Japanese stimulatory packages. The world will no doubt come to realise that if all stimulatory packages had similar green content as the North Asian economies the early required steps in shifting resources towards green expenditures would have been achieved. Sadly, the Western countries missed an important opportunity.

The hard part is yet to come. The GFC has made the early stops relatively easy in that they are deficit financial. Once the world economy is stabilised public sector debt constraints in the EU, USA and Japan will end the easy option of borrowing to finance green expenditures. The economically painful measures will then begin. The finance of abatement will be shifted onto the private sector and will reduce real disposable incomes by the use of taxes, carbon prices, regulation, subsidies and mandation.

Given the types of expenditures being targeted by North Asian economies, it follows that these countries have another agenda. That is, an industry policy agenda. The expenditures will be used to establish the technological and cost base that will enable these countries to dominate the rapidly emerging clean energy industries of the next two to three decades.

2.4 US and Canada: towards a climate change policy framework

For a variety of reasons, not least because North America has a similar high greenhouse gas emissions economy, Australian policy makers will take note and incorporate where appropriate the developing policy framework in North America.

2.4.1 United States developments

Draft legislation released by the US House of Representatives Energy and Commerce Committee (Waxman, Democrat, Chair) in early April 2009 proposes, in a wide ranging energy and climate change Bill, to adopt a cap and trade ETS leading to cuts equivalent to 30 per cent below 2005 by 2020, 19 per cent below 1990 levels, 31 per cent below 2000 levels. This compares with the Australian CPRS proposals of 5 per cent below 2000 levels (unconditional) and 15 per cent (conditional on global action), equivalent to 4-14 per cent below 1990 Australian emission levels. The 30 per cent below 2005 target **includes a 10 per cent** target for preventing forest logging in LDCs. The draft Bill, aimed to result in a Clean Energy and Security Act, is broadly consistent with Obama's emission target proposed in his election platform.

On 15 May the Bill passed through the House Committee stage was somewhat watered down from the original proposal. The emissions target was set at 17 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020, down from 20 per cent originally (for domestic reductions). An initial ceiling on permit price of US\$28/tonne CO₂e may not induce significant abatement and 85 per cent of permits would be allocated free of charge for emissions intensive entities, States with renewable energy programs, etc. with 15 per cent auctioned transitioning to 100 per cent auctioned by 2030.

Although the plan only contains high level statements, it notes that dependency on foreign oil “doesn’t just undermine our national security and wreak havoc on our environment – it cripples our economy and strains the budgets of working families all across America (USA).” There is no comment on whether the White House considers oil from other parts of North America to be domestic or foreign (although the third point below may be construed such that the White House views domestic oil as all North American oil since it only lists the Middle East and Venezuela).

The plan proposes spending on alternative and renewable energy, ending the United States “addiction to foreign oil”, addressing the global climate crisis and creating millions of jobs. The following are highlights from the plan.

- Help create 5 million new jobs by strategically investing \$150 billion over the next 10 years to catalyse private efforts to build a clean energy future.
- Provide short-term relief to American families by cracking down on excessive energy speculation and releasing oil from the strategic petroleum reserve to cut prices.
- Within 10 years, saving more oil than the USA currently imports from the Middle East and Venezuela combined by increasing fuel economy standards, getting 1 million plug-in hybrid cars on the road by 2015, creating a new \$7,000 tax credit for purchasing advanced vehicles, establishing a national low carbon fuel standard, imposing a “use it or lose it” approach to existing oil and gas leases and promoting the responsible domestic production of oil and natural gas.
- Ensure 10 per cent of the USA’s electricity comes from renewable sources by 2012, and 25 per cent by 2025.
- Deploy the cheapest, cleanest, fastest energy source – energy efficiency, including by weatherising one million homes annually.
- Develop and deploy clean coal technology.
- Prioritise the construction of the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline.
- Implement an economy-wide cap-and-trade program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 80 per cent by 2050.

2.4.2 Canada: Ontario Green Energy Act

On 23 February 2009 the Ontario Government introduced Bill 150, the Green Energy Act, 2009 (GEA). The GEA will introduce legislation that is intended to attract new investment, create new green economy jobs and better protect the environment. If passed, it is anticipated that the GEA would create 50,000 jobs in the first three years. The strategy relies on a mixture of mandation and cap and trade pricing.

The government notes that the GEA is a series of coordinated action with two thrusts:

- (i) making it easier to bring renewable energy projects to life; and
- (ii) fostering a culture of conservation by assisting homeowners, governments, schools and industrial employers to transition to lower energy use.

The following are some of the highlights of the GEA:

- the Lieutenant Governor in Council (Province Governor) will be authorised to designate goods, services and technologies by regulation in order to promote energy conservation;
- the Lieutenant Governor in Council will be permitted to designate renewable energy projects or renewable energy sources by regulation to assist in the removal of barriers to and to promote opportunities for the use of renewable energy sources and to promote access to transmission systems and distribution systems for proponents of renewable energy projects;
- the Lieutenant Governor in Council will be authorised, by regulation, to require public agencies and prescribed consumers to establish energy conservation and demand management plans;
- the Minister of Energy will be authorised to enter into agreements to promote energy conservation and energy efficiency;
- the Minister will be provided with additional authority to issue directions to the Ontario Power Authority (OPA) to undertake a request for proposal, any other form or procurement solicitation or any other initiative that relates to the procurement of electricity supply and capacity, including supply and capacity from renewable energy sources, reductions in electricity demand or measures related to conservation or the management of electricity demand;
- the Minister will be permitted to direct the OPA to develop a feed-in tariff program. A "feed-in tariff program" is a program for procurement that provides standard program rules, standard contracts and standard pricing regarding classes of generation facilities differentiated by energy source or fuel type, generator capacity and the manner by which the generation facility is used, deployed, installed or located; and
- transmitters and distributors will be required to connect generation facilities to their transmission or distributions systems if certain specified criteria are satisfied.

The Ontario Government has also begun consultations leading to the implementation of a greenhouse gas cap-and-trade system, which may be in place as early as 2010.

Ontario proposes using the cap-and-trade system with the following targets:

- 6 per cent below 1990 levels by 2014 (a reduction of 61 megatonnes relative to business-as-usual);
- 15 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020 (a reduction of 99 megatonnes relative to business-as-usual); and
- 80 per cent below 1990 levels by 2050.

2.5 Developments in Australian emission abatement policy

In Australia the Commonwealth's white paper on its Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme (CPRS) was released a week after the *State of the Regions* report in December 2008, followed by an exposure draft of the proposed legislation in March 2009. The proposals came in for considerable criticism both from the Liberal and National Parties on the one hand, and from the Greens on the other, with the two groups combining to threaten to block the legislation in the Senate. On 4 May 2009 the Prime Minister announced a number of revisions to the design of the CPRS plus an Australian Carbon Trust, essentially a body to channel government funds to households and businesses which improve their energy efficiency.

The white paper was based on the Garnaut review and on the Treasury modelling, which were reviewed in detail in the 2008-09 *State of the Regions* report. NIEIR was critical of the modelling, and is pleased to note that many of its criticisms were independently re-iterated in the interim report on the CPRS by the Senate Select Committee on Fuel and Energy, released in May 2009. The reasons why the modelling was so poor are inherent in the methodology selected, and derive from the selection of an essentially static computable general equilibrium model to assess dynamic impacts. The result of this selection is that most of the impacts of the proposal were assumed rather than analysed or modelled.

Though the CPRS continues to be the centrepiece of the Commonwealth's response to climate change, greater immediate effect is to be expected from legislation currently before parliament to extend the existing Mandatory Renewable Electricity Target (MRET). This scheme requires electricity distributors to source power from renewable resources put in place post 1996. The current requirement is approximately 25 000 GWh a year while the expanded target (to come into effect in 2020 and be maintained till 2030) is 45 000 GWh a year, an amount which is creeping up towards 20 per cent of supply. The Australian Carbon Trust is also conceptually distinct from the CPRS, and is likely to increase Commonwealth funding for energy efficiency projects.

Though the CPRS proposals continue to exempt the transport sector, the 2009 project recommendations of Infrastructure Australia have seen a re-balancing of Commonwealth funds from road construction towards selected rail and urban public transport projects. Meanwhile the road transport sector is preparing to reduce truck emissions per tonne-kilometre by introducing high efficiency vehicles, requiring further increases in vehicle length and axle loads. Though it is intended that these trucks will in the main be confined to Commonwealth-financed highways, the inevitable 'last kilometre' will see them venturing onto local government roads.

These policies (MRET, energy efficiency, infrastructure projects) may be expected to affect local government as follows.

- The precise rules for disbursement of additional funding for energy efficiency have yet to be developed, but could well include relevant local government projects.
- Local government road grants are not under immediate threat, but councils should be wary of the cost-shifting effects of steps towards licensing high-efficiency trucks.
- Increases in electricity prices are expected even in 'business as usual' projections. The expanded MRET and the CPRS (if legislated) will both increase electricity prices further. Direct effects on local government and most businesses are likely to be limited to prices, while effects on households will depend on the extent and specification of compensation packages. The effect on energy-intensive business will depend on the detailed design of the program implemented.

The maximum emissions cut incorporated into the CPRS legislation (25 per cent below ‘business as usual’ by 2020, or essentially a return to 1990 emissions) is conditional on satisfactory agreement being reached in Copenhagen. If agreement is reached, the logic suggests that assistance for Australian trade-exposed energy-intensive industry will no longer be necessary – competing producers in other countries will face similar emission abatement requirements (though the businesses concerned are indefatigable in their pursuit of benefits from the Commonwealth and will doubtless argue for continuing assistance). A 25 per cent cut by 2020 requires that the work of closing coal-fired power stations begins in 2013 at the latest, and raises the question as to whether the closed stations should be replaced by gas-fired stations (which may have a limited life if continued emission cuts are required) or some combination of renewable power sources and perhaps nuclear. The investment program implicit in all this will involve disinvestment in some locations, and investment in others, with potential to change the regional pattern of economic activity. The danger is that investment in the opportunities opened up by emission abatement will be curtailed to finance rearguard actions by doomed industries.

Meanwhile the Southern Australia/Tasmania drought continues, plus a variety of other extreme weather-events which could be construed as climate change – the problem being that Australia’s weather is so variable that one can never be quite sure that the observed changes really constitute a change in the climate. The result is that few policies have been implemented as explicit adjustments to climate change – the main examples are regulations to limit building on low-lying and storm-exposed sites. However, outside government a gradual re-appraisal of the prospects of the drought-affected regions seems to be under way.

To summarise, over the past six months there have been several significant moves in climate change policy. However, the area as a whole still has an aura of suspended doom – the lull before the storm. If current trends continue governments will be forced to declare a formal “war” on climate change and implement intervention strategies associated with wartime. However, such a sense of urgency has yet to reach Canberra, as the latest Commonwealth budget demonstrates.

2.5.1 Climate change – Australian Government Budget overview, 2009-10

The 12 May 2009 Federal Budget contained a range of data and general information on Federal Climate Change initiatives. This information is summarised below.

Revenue from the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme or emissions trading is estimated at \$4.5 billion in 2011-12 (4.5 Mt CO₂e in covered sectors x \$10/tonne) rising to \$13 billion in 2012-13. Total Climate Change initiatives commitment expenditures are estimated at \$15 billion over 2008-09 to 2013-14, including \$2.3 billion in the 2008-09 Budget plus \$8 billion since plus \$4.8 billion in 2009-10 Budget.

The Budget also contained a range of initiatives to support Research, Development and Demonstration initiatives that would contribute to Australia’s climate change objectives.

1. **Clean Energy Initiative**, totalling \$4.5 billion in funding, some of which had previously been provided (about \$500 million).
 - 1.1 **Solar Flagships Program** (\$1.5 billion) for up to four large scale power generation projects for a capacity of 1,000 MW, large by world standards. Of the four projects two are very likely to be in Victoria: Solar Systems concentrating PV project of about 150 MW and the recent announcement of a call for tenders for establishment of an up to 150 MW plant (probably some type of solar thermal). The other projects under Solar Flagships are very likely to be located outside Victoria.
 - 1.2 **Renewables Australia**. An allocation of \$465 million to support technology research, development and demonstration of innovative renewable technologies.

- 1.3 **Carbon, Capture and Storage.** An allocation of \$2 billion to support CCS development and demonstration, including potentially development of a CO₂ storage hub. A carbon capture institute is to be hosted by Australia with a commitment of \$100 million per year.
 - 1.4 **Energy Innovation Fund** (previously announced) \$100 million for Australia Solar Institute (solar R&D establishment) and \$50 million to the Clean Energy Fund.
 - 1.5 **National Low Emissions Coal Initiative.** Development and deployment of technologies aimed at reducing coal use emissions: \$400 million.
 - 1.6 **Green Car Innovation Fund.** \$1.3 billion over 10 years from 2009: part of the \$6.2 billion New Car Plan for a Greener Future including \$149 million to GMH for development of a new fuel efficient small car and \$35 million to Toyota for production of a hybrid Camry.
2. **Energy Efficient Homes program**, \$4 billion to upgrade Australian residences to high levels of energy efficiency, plus up to \$100 million for the development of a smart grid energy network combining broadband with intelligent grid technology and smart meters in homes to give greater energy efficiency and better integration into the network of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind.
 3. \$75.8 million for **Australian Carbon Trust** for streamlined suite of energy efficiency (EE) programs complementary to the CPRS.
 4. Additional funding for **Shaping an International Solution to Climate Change** in partnership with China, South Africa, United States, the European Union and New Zealand.
 5. \$ 11.8 million for **CPRS** development plus \$81.9 million for Australian Climate Change Regulatory Authority Functions including permit allocation to assisted industries (ESAS, etc.), permit auctions, permit registry, assessment of liabilities under the CPRS and promotion and enforcement of the CPRS, plus \$16.1 million for a National Carbon Accounting Toolbox. Green Power above 2009 levels will be taken into account in setting emissions targets/caps under the CPRS. Increases in Green Power purchases will be measured annually and used on a rolling basis for setting caps five years into the future.
 6. **Climate Change Action Fund** of \$2.75 billion, including \$200 million in 2009-10, to support businesses in identifying and investing in energy efficiency improvement (EEI), and continuation of activities under the Energy Efficiency Opportunities Act (EEOA), plus \$100 million for Early Action Energy Efficiency Strategies to identify EEI opportunities in businesses and \$80 million in 2009-10 for capital investments in EEI.
 7. **Skills for Carbon Challenge Initiative** provides \$26.9 million over four years to improve green and sustainable economy skills and covers development and trialling of accredited qualifications and training courses to achieve world leadership in key industries.
 8. **Clean Business Australia** includes a **Green Building Fund:** \$95 million to fund 45 commercial office building refurbishments by 1 July 2009 for which applications are now being assessed; **Retooling for Climate Change:** \$75 million to assist manufacturers to reduce their environmental footprint and a **Climate Ready Program (DISR):** \$75 million for “technology neutral” competitive grants program, \$28 million was awarded in February 2009.

9. **Solar Homes and Communities Plan (DEWHA):** An increase of \$272 million in 2009-10 to meet the increased demand for photovoltaic system rebates and to ease the transition to the Solar Credits Program under the renewable energy target, which may involve decreasing direct photovoltaic rebates to complement the photovoltaic multiplier incorporated into renewable energy certificates.
10. **National Strategy on Energy Efficiency:** From 2009-10, \$64.6 million over four years to help drive choice of energy efficient appliances, equipment, etc., including \$18.3 million over four years for enhanced energy efficient labelling for new appliances, \$16.6 million for expanding minimum energy performance standards including new minimum MEPS for new residential buildings and major renovations and mandatory disclosure of energy performance of residences at time of sale or lease (\$7.8 million over four years) and also for commercial buildings (\$5.3 million over four years). Energy performance standards for new commercial buildings and major refurbishments are to be incorporated in the Building Code of Australia (BCA): \$3.3 million over four years. A Green Loans Program is to provide funding for home assessments by qualified assessors of house energy performance and access to subsidised low interest loans for assessed home improvements, delivered through participating financial institutions.

2.6 CO₂ abatement: the macroeconomic resource requirement

Although the 2008-09 *State of the Regions* main report discussed the cost of various CO₂ abatement measures, there was no general discussion of the total macroeconomic resource requirement. This will be rectified.

As much of Australian equipment capital stock is imported, improvements in the emerging efficiency will be the result of research and development efforts by other countries. The key areas available to Australia to reduce CO₂ abatement are:

- (i) construction of energy efficient buildings and the retrofitting of existing buildings;
- (ii) replacement of high CO₂ intensive electricity supply capacity with low CO₂ emissions capacity, such as renewables (solar, wind, geothermal), carbon capture and storage, retrofitting to existing plants, nuclear, etc.;
- (iii) carbon capture storage additions to new industrial process plants and retrofitting to existing plants; and
- (iv) transport infrastructure (buses, trains, trams, logistic capacity, etc.) to reduce petroleum fuel transport intensity.

Based on estimates in the main report, and other estimates of the Federal Treasury and the Victorian Bus Association, the conclusion is that it will require \$1 billion across the four segments to reduce annual CO₂ emissions by between 0.8 and 1.0 million tonnes. This means that to reduce CO₂ emissions by 250 and 300 million tonnes by 2030 it would require total expenditures approaching \$400 billion (in 2007 prices), or an average 22 per cent of current GDP per annum.

However, the majority of the CO₂ reduction by 2030 would represent the total increase in emissions between 2008 and 2030 on a business as usual basis. To reach the likely desired targets of around 30 per cent below 2000 levels would require a greater expenditure effort. Assuming some reduction from carbon pricing impacts it follows that to reach the likely minimum acceptable CO₂ emissions targets by 2030 the amount of resources needed to be shifted into direct CO₂ abatement expenditures would be around 3 per cent of GDP, or \$30 billion per annum.

Australia is currently a long way from this level, especially when it is noted that the majority of the carbon price measure is targeted for household and industry allocation to offset the cost impacts of carbon pricing.

3. Macroeconomic issues

The Main SOR Report considers a variety of macroeconomic issues, including world economic growth, Australian household debt and balance of payments constrained growth. This chapter provides an update.

3.1 The GFC: global background

Since the release of the 2008-09 *State of the Regions* report, the world economy has been in free fall. The accumulated financial malpractices which caused the financial shocks of September and October 2008 inaugurated a credit squeeze – not a 1960s-style government-initiated credit squeeze, but a private-bank initiated squeeze. These events delivered a recession to almost all countries either directly, because finance was no longer available to allow expenditure plans to proceed, or indirectly because businesses and households expected that recession would follow financial instability as rain follows storm clouds. Orders dried up and businesses slashed inventories, capital investment and employment. The recession spread rapidly to export-dependent countries like Japan, China and Germany – and eventually, as contracts came up for renegotiation, to the Australian export sectors. The extent of the collapse has been much greater than can be blamed on the events of September and October 2008, which accordingly will be remembered as precipitating factors and not as the fundamental cause of the ‘great recession’. A collapse as bad as this could only have come about as a result of fundamental imbalances in national economies and the world economy.

As has long been pointed out in the *State of the Regions* reports, the worsening imbalances and structural weaknesses in the world economy made a lengthy recession unavoidable at some time in the late 2000’s. The events of September and October 2008 have undoubtedly worsened the growth profile for the next few years, pushing it well below the growth pause which would in any case have been necessary to correct the imbalances in the world economy. How much worse is anyone’s guess. One guess would be that in the absence of the financial shocks the average world GDP growth rate over the next three years would have been around 2.5 per cent per annum – a reduction from the 4 per cent or so experienced over the past few years. As a result of the GFC, NIEIR now expects an average world growth rate of 0.8 per cent over the next three calendar years. It follows, therefore, that by the end of 2011 world GDP will be some 5 per cent below what would have been the case in the absence of the financial shocks. It is certain that the financial shocks triggered a much faster descent into recession than would have been the case had the US financial sector been more conservatively managed.

The speed of descent into recession is best indicated by the behaviour of industrial production. Industrial production data is available for most countries to either January or February. This reveals that in countries such as Spain, Singapore, Taiwan, and Malaysia manufacturing production for either January or February was at least 20 per cent below the corresponding month a year earlier. However, the prize for a significant country performance must go to Japan with a fall of just under 40 per cent. For most countries the fall has been at least 10 per cent.

During this period demand fell significantly less than industrial production. Production fell rapidly because firms shut down capacity in order to quickly work off excess inventory holdings. The short-term world policy response has, therefore, focused on the need to inject a suitable degree of stimulus to ensure that at least some of the shutdown capacity is reopened in 2009. That stimulus has generally been between 2 and 4 per cent of GDP.

As the attached figure shows world GDP is projected to fall by just under 2 per cent for 2009. At the extreme negative end of the spectrum, the fall in Japanese and Singapore's GDP will be the order of 7 to 9 per cent. For continental European economies, including France and Germany, the fall in GDP for 2009 will generally be between 3 and 5 per cent. For the United States and the United Kingdom, the epicentre of the financial crisis, the fall in GDP will be between 3 and 5 per cent. The only significant countries with positive growth rates are India and China, and even here expectations have been revised downwards.

On the assumption that the announced stimulus packages are speedily implemented and the inventory cycle stabilises, the projection is for a turnaround to world growth of 1.4 per cent in 2010 followed by 3.1 per cent growth in the following year. This growth will be strong enough to turn sentiment from bearish to bullish, which will combine to produce a typical high growth rate for 2012, signalling the end of the great recession. It goes without saying that the downside risks associated with this profile are significantly greater than the upside risks.

Unfortunately, even if this relatively optimistic profile is realised, after 2012 world growth is unlikely to replicate the recovery from previous world recessions. In the past, the high growth rates which follow a recession have been maintained for a number of years. This is unlikely to occur this time round because the factors that drove high growth rates on the climb out of previous world recessions will no longer be operating. A key factor in the sustained recovery from previous world recessions, especially in the Anglo-sphere economies, was the ability of households to exploit low debt to income ratios to borrow and drive down the household savings ratio, resulting in relatively high consumption expenditure growth rates. This was particularly important in the United States, United Kingdom and Australia in the recoveries from the 1980 and 1990 recessions. This time around high household debt levels and tightened financial sector regulation will combine to deprive the Anglo economies of this growth driver.

The other factor which was important in the recoveries, especially from the recessions of the 1970s, was the ability of governments to use high public-sector borrowing requirements to drive growth. However, current high public-sector debt, especially in Japan and the continental European economies, has limited governments' ability to use this mechanism this time round. Further, the high public-sector borrowing undertaken in the current recession to put a floor under the fall in GDP will limit the ability of governments to continue loan-financed expenditure as they attempt to sustain the recovery. As soon as recovery starts, circa early 2011, governments will be forced to reduce their borrowing, thus introducing contractionary fiscal policies which will reduce the growth momentum.

Now that the American and European economies have reached their financial limits, the drivers of world growth will have to shift to the Asian region where sustained expansionary fiscal policies in conjunction with institutional change have the potential to increase household and business access to credit for consumption growth, housing renovation and housing construction. This requires the Asian economies to shift from their current concentration on exports as the driver of growth to reliance on internal demand. A reduction in their current high household savings ratios, particularly in China, would then replace the growth potential that was previously available in developed economies. While this change would be intensely welcome to the Chinese people in general, the example of Japan in the 1980s shows that a switch from export-oriented to consumption-oriented production may not be easy to arrange, particularly when it involves a change in the distribution of industry status and political power.

Whether or not the Asian governments rise to the occasion, a lasting result of the GFC will be that the developed economies will become more reliant on growth in Asian economies rather than the other way round. However, the developed economies still make up over half world GDP and their limited ability to drive their own growth rates will, on a long-term basis, be a drag on overall world GDP growth. Hence, from the attached graph, the world GDP growth rate post-2012 is expected to remain firmly around 3.5 per cent per annum rather than the 4 to 5 per cent per annum growth rates reached during the 1990s technology boom and the mid-2000s consumption boom.

It should be remembered that to maintain world unemployment rates stable, world GDP has to grow at around 4 per cent per annum. The growth profile in the attached figure has an average annual growth rate between 2008 and 2018 of 3.1 per cent per annum. Given the rule of thumb that for every percentage point by which the growth rate falls below the 4 per cent benchmark the unemployment rate will rise by up to 1 percentage point, the growth profile in the figure is consistent with world unemployment rates increasing by up to 10 percentage points between 2008 and 2018. This outcome can only result in increasing political and social instability in the decade ahead. To avoid this world growth has to be higher, but at this stage it is difficult to see how this can be achieved.



At this stage, therefore, the GFC at the world level looks like being a sharp, deep contraction with a reasonably rapid immediate recovery – a great recession rather than a great depression. However, the underlying causes of the slowdown will prevent a return to business as usual, and countries like Australia will find themselves embarking on a program of structural adjustment. As indicated in the 2008-09 *State of the Regions* report, a major element in this program will revolve around climate change – both adjustment to inevitable climate change as the consequences of accumulated past greenhouse gas emissions work their way through the climate system, and adjustment to the emission abatement policies necessary to avoid further adverse change. A second major element will have to be a revision of Australia’s relationships with the rest of the world.

3.2 Balance in trade and capital flows

The proposition that debts should be honoured is a fundamental principle of capitalism, indeed of any economic system involving private property. It is therefore strange that Australia spent the decades following financial deregulation without any official concern at the accumulation of debt owed overseas. The lack of concern was justified by the Efficient Market Hypothesis – so long as private parties are doing the borrowing and lending, the parties should be trusted to carry out their transactions, just as for any other kind of market transaction. This hypothesis was an integral part of the neoliberal, or economic rationalist, policy stance adopted in the 1980s following its application in the USA under President Reagan and in the UK under Mrs Thatcher. It has proved a bad guide to policy.

For most of Australia's economic history, beginning in the late eighteenth century, governments pursued a double objective.

- The colony, and later the nation, should develop export industries to earn the revenue with which to pay for imports. This trade-balance objective could also be pursued by nurturing import-competing industries.
- The nation should finance the greater part of its investments in infrastructure, buildings, equipment and other capital goods from its own savings, resorting to overseas loans only when the investments they finance hold the promise of increasing exports in order to earn the foreign exchange to service the loan.

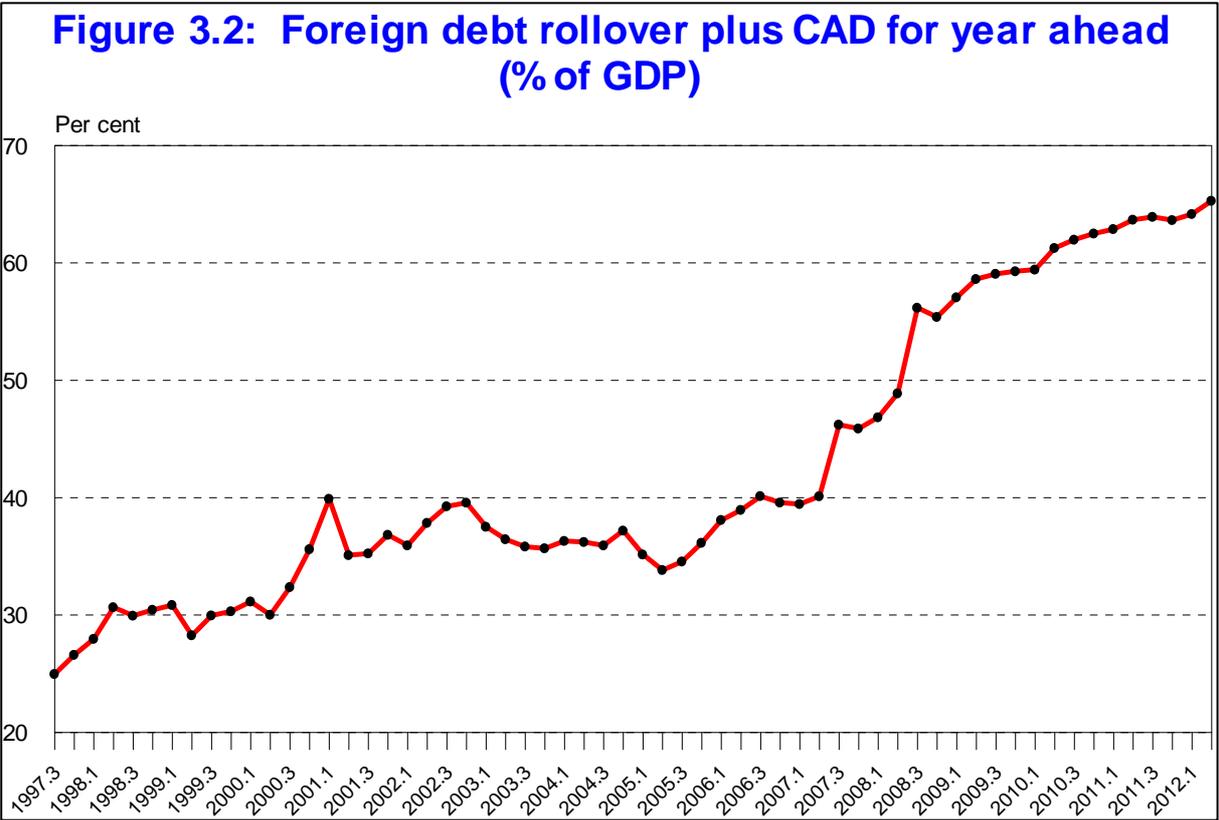
Though stated as a double objective, these two reduce to one in any country which wishes to take advantage of the great diversity of world supply and import capital equipment and consumption goods. The objective is known as balanced payments, and in countries like Australia where import demand tends to outrun export revenue (and where savings rates tend to be low) is known as the balance of payments constraint.

One of the conundrums of the period since financial deregulation is how Australia managed to ignore the balance of payments constraint. It did so by running up international debt in prodigious quantities. As always in questions involving debt, there were two sides.

- On the Australian side, the Efficient Market Hypothesis drew attention away from the accumulation of two sorts of private debt: bank debt owed overseas and household debt owed to the banks. The structural adjustments of the 1980s also contributed: the exchange rate was now to be market-determined and whatever financial flows, imports and exports resulted were not considered of policy significance. Similarly, government policies for the nurture of import-competing industry were withdrawn as inefficient, which again meant that whatever level of imports resulted from market activity had to be accepted as optimal. Finally, as we have noted in discussing the recovery from the 1980 and 1990 recessions, the Commonwealth encouraged reductions in the household savings rate as a means of increasing consumption and thus employment – caring not that much of the consumption was met by imports. The increase in overseas financing requirements is shown in Fig 3.2.
- Every borrower has a counterpart lender, and the continuing Australian balance of payments deficit was only possible because overseas lenders were willing to finance it – even though they knew that the amounts borrowed were not being spent on export-generating investments. There was perhaps an element of export promotion in this (it could even be called vendor-finance of Australian imports) but the lenders were also rewarded with higher interest rates than they could earn at home, to compensate for risk. On top of this, and despite alarming precedents in other indebted countries like Argentina, Australia managed to maintain a reputation as a good risk.

Australians have become so used to their balance of payments deficit that they almost regard it as an overseas obligation. If the lenders ask for their money back, as tends to happen during recessions, they are demonised as faceless gnomes wreaking vengeance on Australian employment. Needless to say this is not a very helpful public response. It is only fair to remember that Australians borrowed of their own free will and at their own risk. However, as the noose of debt tightens Australia's indebted households are likely to argue that they were led astray by their government and their Reserve Bank, both of which endorsed the process of debt accumulation. They may even come to see that Australia's high existing external debt in general, and the high proportion of that external debt held by the banking system, is a blighted inheritance from the structural reforms of the 1980s and 1990s. If structural reform yielded such unsought side-effects, the time has come to re-examine the arguments on which it was based, with a view to avoiding similar mistakes in the future.

Whatever may be said about how it came to pass, Australia's blighted inheritance will redirect policy attention back towards the country's trading and capital-flow relationships with the rest of the world. The balance of payments will once again become a key constraint on domestic fiscal and monetary policies. The structural reformers of the recent past may have promised that leaving the balance of payments to the market would maintain equilibrium in Australia's relationships with the rest of the world, but the GFC has shown this promise to be false.



In Australia, as elsewhere, the reaction to the GFC has been to increase government expenditure and cut interest rates – conventional measures designed to boost consumer demand. The problem is that these measures do not address the balance of payments deficit, which has been running for decades, which continued through the commodity export boom and is now worsening due to falling export revenue. Given the requirement that Australia should pay its way in the world, this worsening means that the balance of payments will come to dominate Australian policy. The higher the current account deficit, the more urgent the need to pursue balance. The gentle way to increase exports and reduce imports is to change their relative prices, and indeed the 1980s reformers promised that, via the

deregulated foreign exchange market, this mechanism would eliminate balance of payments deficits. In practice the deregulated foreign exchange markets failed to behave as expected and indebtedness increased. It is likely that world policies will evolve towards calming of exchange-rate fluctuations and a search for policy instruments other than exchange-rate changes which can be used to manage international debt. In the medium term this is likely to be equally as challenging as response to climate change.

In Australia's case, as the recession recedes the recovering economy can be expected to attempt to increase investment in order to increase capacity to supply rising internal demand. Much of the additional equipment is likely to be imported. If the rest of the world does not provide the overseas currency to finance this (either by purchasing Australian exports or by making equity investments in Australia) a high current account deficit will result. At some point sustained high current account deficits in the range of 6 to 10 per cent of GDP are guaranteed to trigger an exchange rate collapse which, in turn, would precipitate a banking crisis. To avoid this, Australian policy authorities will recognise that internal demand will have to be constrained at the level that ensures that Australia can attract the necessary overseas finance to cover both the annual rollover of foreign financial liabilities plus the annual current account deficit. This will apply even if the unemployment rate is still unacceptably high.

Australia's high vulnerability in this regard is illustrated in Figure 3.2. This shows Australia's international financing requirement, or foreign debt rollover, both historically and projected. It is defined as gross foreign debt of one year or less maturity, less foreign resources, plus the current account deficit for the next year. Australia's current financing requirement of in excess of 50 per cent of GDP is well above the 25 to 30 per cent requirements of some Eastern European economies which is now causing concern. A loss of foreign investor confidence in the Australian economy at any time over the next few years could trigger an exchange rate-banking crisis which would, in all probability, at least double the rise in the unemployment rate from the level now being projected in the absence of an exchange rate-banking crisis.

It therefore goes without saying that in a world of constrained financial flows, avoiding the collapse of the Australian dollar may require quite low current account deficits. In this case the authorities will have little option but to constrain demand and tolerate high unemployment, particularly if world growth and the prices for Australian commodity exports turn out to be low. The state of the world economy will therefore exert a dominant influence on what is possible. The invidious choice may turn out to be low growth with high unemployment versus an attempt at higher growth collapsing into even higher unemployment. The risk that the economy will be subject to a severe negative shock at some time over the next four to five years is far from insignificant.

3.3 Cutting back on the land boom

So far the argument has been that the Commonwealth's direct response to the recession – economic stimulus via tax rebates and loan-financed expenditure – is likely to come unstuck as the balance of payments deficit blows out, adding to the high level of overseas borrowing over the past several decades. What of the counterpart to this borrowing at the household level? The current position is that the household sector cannot bear further increases in indebtedness. This implies that the sector will reduce its rate of borrowing, its savings rate will increase and its consumption expenditures will fall. This will make it difficult to maintain employment in the consumer-oriented industries: retail, accommodation, domestic tourism.

Recent *State of the Regions* reports have also related the increase in household indebtedness to the boom in residential house prices, which in turn reflected a boom in residential land prices. The result of this boom is that in large parts of Australia's metropolitan areas house prices are unaffordable in relation to the incomes of potential purchasers. This raises a difficult question: by what route can housing be made affordable again? To get residential land prices back in line, there are two alternatives.

- Reduce the price of residential land.
- Increase the price of everything except land. (The price increases would include increases in nominal household incomes.)

A muddle-through solution would be to phase the required adjustment over many years, perhaps with a bit of both. If gently-declining residential land prices (say 1 per cent a year) were coupled with gentle consumer price inflation (say 3 per cent a year) the house price/income ratio could be halved in less than two decades. At any more rapid rate of decline, falling residential land prices would threaten the value of the collateral banks have taken against mortgages, and once the value of collateral is falling there is a threat of credit contraction and so a reduction in aggregate demand and employment. There is also a risk that households whose mortgages have become greater than the value of their property and other assets will go bankrupt, thus worsening the problems for the finance sector. (At least this problem is not as severe as in the US, where it pays to repudiate mortgages as soon as the property value falls below the mortgage debt.)

Another aspect of over-valued residential land is the over-indebtedness of many households, in the sense of households with historically high debt-servicing costs in relation to incomes. A muddle-through solution here is to require the highly-indebted households to repay by increasing their savings rates and reducing consumption. As with credit contraction the threat is a reduction in aggregate demand and unemployment.

A tempting way to lighten the household debt burden is by a policy of inflation, where the inflation is brought about by printing money or by deliberately raising wage rates. The effect of inflation is to reduce the real burden of debt, thus helping indebted households at the expense of lenders (whose real assets are, in effect, taxed). This policy could also assist in getting residential land prices back into line, but only up to a point since as soon as it becomes known that the state is printing money there will be a flight to property, considered as an asset which retains its value in inflations. Again, a deliberate inflation policy risks a depreciation of the Australian dollar. As explained above, this would precipitate a banking crisis. Printing money in sufficient quantities to cause inflation, or deliberately promoting inflation through wages policy, are not options for a nation with high overseas debts.

Neither of the muddle-through solutions to over-priced residential land and household over-indebtedness is particularly attractive. Gradual adjustment is probably the least-worst option.

3.4 The fundamentals in Australia – a summary

Australian policy as soon as the immediate reaction to the recession is past has no option but to pay attention to the two sectoral balance sheets which are currently out of balance:

- the level of international debt, which is high and increasing in relation to the export revenues available to service the debt; and
- the level of household debt, which is high in relation to the household incomes available to service the debt. Household balance sheets are also out of balance with respect to the value of residential land, which is unaffordable to new entrants to the housing market.

To correct this situation, the priorities must be:

- paying off international debt. This will require exporting more and importing less. It will also require an increase in national saving; and
- paying off household debt. This harmonises with paying off international debt, in that it will require consuming less and saving more. It is also to be hoped that it allows a gradual fall in the price of residential land relative to household incomes.

Both priorities require an increase in saving. An increase in household saving translates into a reduction in household demand for goods and services. This reduced demand will integrate neatly into the re-balancing strategy if it is channelled into reduced demand for imports and if it releases goods and services for export: if this is the case, the additional household savings add to export earnings and reduce import expenditures and so provide a flow of funds with which to pay off international debt. However, there is no guarantee that the resources released by increased household saving will be the same as the resources which are required for increased exports – very likely not. Again, it is not at all easy to increase exports in a time of world slump – the overseas demand is missing. Hence the Commonwealth government's current quandary: correcting household sector and finance sector balance sheets requires more saving but the reductions in consumption as the savings rate increases translate all too easily into reduced demand for Australian goods and services and hence into increased unemployment.

The government therefore fears an increase in savings even though it knows that this is required. So far its reaction to the GFC has emphasised stimulus, much of it directed towards keeping consumption expenditure up and hence savings down. In effect, this strategy transfers debt from household balance sheets to government balance sheets, which is sustainable provided it is a merely domestic transfer (households pay less in interest, but more in taxes), but does nothing to address overseas indebtedness. As households repay their debts, the banks will repay theirs – with the problem that this requires foreign exchange. This is where government borrowing comes in. It is likely that the bulk of the government borrowing will be from overseas, so that the transfer of debt from household balance sheets to the government has a counterpart – the transfer of overseas borrowing from the banks to the Commonwealth. As overseas debt accumulates on the government balance sheet, the Commonwealth's credit rating is likely to decline – a matter of some concern in a world where the availability of credit has been affected by the GFC. In other words, a stimulus package which does not address the problem of overseas debt will peter out rapidly. The Commonwealth should remember that, caught with overseas debts acquired by following policies not essentially different from those followed in Australia, New Zealand has already had to scale back its stimulus package due to the difficulty of raising funds overseas to finance its excess of imports over export earnings.

The current Commonwealth budget also makes tentative steps towards reducing Australia's level of overseas borrowing. A portion of the stimulus is directed towards the construction of capital assets which will assist with increasing output in the future, including the output of exportable goods and services and perhaps even the output of domestic-market goods and services which can be substituted for imports. Such expenditure – investment in the economic sense – is strongly supported by those who argue that the resources released by the increase in savings, if they cannot be diverted to export production, should be employed in the urgent tasks of adjusting to climate change and reducing carbon emissions as well as the equally urgent task of reducing overseas debt. However, once again there are constraints. The released resources are not necessarily useful in combating climate change (not all unemployed shop assistants have the right skills, or are in the right place, to be re-employed constructing wind turbines). Worse than this, investment programs generally require imported components and to this extent do not help with the task of repaying overseas debt. An increase in saving balanced by an increase in investment is no sure path to correcting the balance of payments deficit, unless the investment program is export-generating.

This being the case, addressing the balance of payments deficit should not be thought of as simply a matter of increasing saving to release resources for export production. There will also be an important role for switching consumption from imported to domestically-produced goods and services. In advocating this switch NIEIR does not for a minute deny the benefits of free trade in goods and non-financial services; it merely points out that free traders are expected to pay their way, and one of the ways to do this is to refrain from buying more imports than one can afford. This will require a change in the composition of household consumption at the same time as the household saving rate is increased.

These complications underline the difficulties in the way of addressing Australia's debt-ridden balance sheets. The country stands in need of a program of structural adjustment at least as disruptive – indeed more far-reaching – than the much-trumpeted structural adjustment program of the 1980s, when Australia abandoned tariff protection and closed down the industries that depended on it. The required structural adjustment program is more ambitious than that of the 1980s, for it will perforce have twin goals:

- abandoning dependence on debt accumulation to keep the economy fully employed, with all that this means in terms of reducing dependence on the debt-merchants of the finance sector and maintaining balance of overseas payments; and
- abandoning dependence on high greenhouse gas emitting technologies, with all that this means in terms of changing patterns both in production and consumption.

Unlike the structural adjustments of the 1980s, this program has major implications for consumers – an increase in the savings rate (and hence a reduction in real purchases) and a major rebalancing of consumption patterns away from imported and emission-intensive goods and services.

These necessary changes could easily make citizens' lives more local. The more people concentrate their lives in local areas, the more important their local governments.

4. The Australian economic outlook over the next few years

The Australian economic growth profile projected in this report diverges from the experience of recovery from recession in the early 1980s and the early 1990s. The differences are both in terms of the length of the recessionary period and the strength of the recovery. NIEIR now expects the length of this recession to be unprecedented since the end of the Second World War. The peak GDP level before the recession was in the September quarter 2008. It is not until the June quarter 2011 that the level of national GDP is expected to recover to the September quarter 2008 outcome. Not only this, but the recovery will be slow – not the sustained 4 per cent growth rates recorded in previous recoveries.

Why is it so? The first reason of course is the **severity of the world recession**.

The second reason is the fact that the household sector is approaching **debt saturation**, so that the household sector's savings ratio will on balance increase through the recession rather than decline as it did in previous recessions. The household savings ratio can only decline on a sustained basis if households are reasonably confident that established asset prices (shares and house values) will rise compared to income, and are also willing to increase their debt to income ratio. This in turn requires that household debt-to-income ratios are well below saturation levels.

The projection has the household debt to net disposable income ratio remaining constant around the 190 per cent mark, which is consistent with the view that debt saturation in Australia for the household sector is around 200 per cent. As regards the asset price outlook, the catalyst for the current world crisis was a financial meltdown coupled with a banking crisis. The historical record indicates that after such a crisis it can take between four and eight years before asset values return to previous peaks. This is another way of saying that the recovery in asset prices will take considerably longer than it has in the past, which will encourage households to revise their expectations on the capital gains available from property and shares, and hence their willingness to borrow against such security.

As we have already discussed, the third reason for the projected slow recovery is the **balance of payments** constraint to growth. Just like household debt over the decades, Australia's foreign debt to GDP ratio has been slowly creeping upwards. The point has now been reached where Australia's international financing requirement each year is perhaps the highest among significant economies. If a major economy is likely to meltdown with an exchange rate, banking and economic crisis similar to what Iceland experienced last year and Argentina in 2001, the betting is that it will be Australia.

Even barring a meltdown caused by a loss of confidence overseas, it must be remembered that Australia now imports most of its capital equipment. Recovery and the attendant revival in capital investment is likely to cause the balance of payments deficit to deteriorate significantly. This will mean that any recovery is going to be relatively short-lived.

At this point we enter the realm of long-run policy, and the proposition that Australia will require major structural adjustment if it is to sustain prosperity. This requires not only an increase in savings rates, a switch from imports to local production and the decarbonisation of the economy – all of them potentially costly – but more fundamentally an overhaul of the way Australian policy-makers think. Meanwhile the outlook is a recession with a halting recovery, described statistically in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Major economic aggregates: calendar year averages
(annual per cent rate of change)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
International										
World GDP (fiscal year)	5.0	4.7	3.2	-1.9	1.4	3.1	4.7	3.6	2.9	3.1
Demand (Australia)										
Private consumption	3.2	4.3	2.1	0.7	-0.1	1.8	4.6	3.4	1.0	0.6
Business investment	8.0	14.3	12.9	-14.5	-22.8	9.8	13.5	17.2	8.8	-7.5
Housing	-2.7	2.7	2.0	-13.6	5.9	4.9	8.8	4.7	-1.9	-5.4
Public expenditure	5.1	4.2	10.6	15.3	20.0	4.6	-8.4	-7.1	3.1	-4.6
Total expenditure	3.7	5.4	4.1	-2.4	-1.5	3.4	4.5	4.5	2.4	-0.3
GDP	3.0	3.3	0.4	-0.2	-1.3	1.4	4.2	5.2	3.0	0.6
External sector										
Current account deficit (\$A)	-53132	-59488	-70385	-41230	-59821	-81254	-104527	-118573	-107452	-98561
CAD as per cent of nominal GDP	5.5	5.7	6.2	3.5	5.2	6.9	8.3	8.7	7.4	6.5
Labour market										
Employment	2.9	2.9	2.6	1.1	-1.9	-0.8	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.5
Unemployment rate – headline (%) ^(a)	5.0	4.5	4.2	5.0	7.5	8.9	10.8	9.0	8.8	8.6
Participation rate (%)	64.8	65.2	65.4	65.1	64.8	64.5	64.4	64.4	64.2	63.9
Finance										
90 day bank bill (%)	5.7	6.3	7.3	4.8	3.6	4.6	5.9	7.7	8.7	8.1
10 year bond rate (%)	5.4	5.8	6.2	4.8	5.5	6.0	7.0	8.1	8.5	7.7
\$US/\$A	75.6	78.6	89.7	72.0	70.1	59.8	61.9	65.9	70.7	72.8
Trade weighted index	64.1	65.7	70.6	59.2	53.0	47.0	47.7	48.9	50.8	52.0
Wages and prices										
Wage cost index	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.2	2.5	2.4	3.4	3.6	3.4	2.9
CPI	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.1	1.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.9

Note: (a) Unemployment rates and ABS headline unemployment rates. These are lower than the NIEIR unemployment rates used elsewhere in this report. See main 2008-09 *State of the Regions* report for details.

5. The profiles for income and labour market indicators for Australian regions

As can be seen from the main report the SOR regions cover 65 combinations of Local Government Areas (LGAs) across Australia. The membership of individual LGAs in each SOR region is available in the main report. The regional indicators in the attached table are a sub-set of the indicators published in the main report. The difference between the indicators in the regional profiles of this section and those in the main report are that the income and market labour indicators are updated to 2008-09 fiscal year. As data is not available for June quarter 2009 (although some labour market indicators are available up to May) the 2008-09 fiscal year estimates given in the attached tables include a projection for the June quarter 2009. The full definition of each regional indicator is again available in the main report, together with the methodology for constructing the empirical estimates for each series by the 65 SOR regions.

As also noted above, this supplementary report has additional information compared to the main report in that the regional income and labour market indicators are projected through to the June quarter 2012. The projections were made using the quarterly NIEIR integrated LGA model of the Australian economy. In this model LGAs are linked through trade flow matrices, with each individual LGA having its own input-output income expenditure model. As is common in the SOR reports, discussion is simplified by aggregating the individual regional profiles into six SOR zones. The zones are:

- Dispersed metro regions;
- Independent cities;
- Knowledge intensive regions;
- Lifestyle regions;
- Resource based region and the
- Rural zone.

Table 5.1 shows the quarterly NIEIR unemployment rate from June quarter 2002 until June quarter 2012. Actual figures and data estimates are available until June quarter 2009. The table indicates a steady but relatively slow reduction in the unemployment rate over this decade, with the minimum unemployment rate reached in the September quarter 2008. The minimum NIEIR unemployment rate was 6 per cent. At the end of the September quarter, of course, the global financial crisis commenced. Between the September quarter 2008 and the June quarter 2009 the unemployment rate has deteriorated significantly.

As at June quarter 2009 the national NIEIR unemployment rate is estimated at 8.1 per cent, giving a 2.1 percentage point increase over the September 2008 level. The highest increase in the unemployment rate was for the resource based zone for which the increase in the unemployment rate is estimated at 3.5 percentage points. The next highest increase in the unemployment rate since the September quarter 2008 is for the lifestyle region zone where the increase in the unemployment rate is just under 3 percentage points. For the dispersed metro, independent city and rural zones the increase in the unemployment rate has been between 2.1 and 2.6 percentage points. The smallest increase in the unemployment rate has been for the knowledge intensive zone since, in general, these regions are near the central city core of our major metropolitan capitals. It is also possible that the NIEIR unemployment rate under-estimates the increase in unemployment in these areas, since an above-average proportion of inner-urban residents who become unemployed are likely to have assets which preclude their application for the social security benefits on which the NIEIR estimates are based.

While as at September quarter 2008 no zone had average unemployment rate greater than 9 per cent, by the June quarter 2009 four of the six zones had unemployment rates over 10 per cent, with the highest unemployment rate being 11.6 per cent for the resource based zone closely followed by the unemployment rate in the lifestyle region zone. The lowest unemployment rate, at 5.6 per cent, was for the knowledge intensive zone.

It should be noted that the “headline” unemployment rate, as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, is some 2 to 3 percentage points below the NIEIR unemployment rate. The greater the unemployment rate, the greater in absolute terms at least, will be the NIEIR unemployment rate above the headline unemployment rate.

At the national level, the projections have the NIEIR unemployment rate peaking at 10.8 per cent at the end of 2010. The same outcome occurs for most of the zones, with the highest peak in the lifestyle zone with the rate reaching 15.3 per cent. The change in the lifestyle zone unemployment rate compared to the middle of 2009 and its peak level is 3.8 percentage points. The next highest increase in unemployment rate between the 2009 level and the peak level is for the dispersed metro zone, where the increase in the unemployment rate is 3.1 per cent, although (at 11 per cent) peak unemployment for the dispersed metro zone at the end of 2010 is not the second highest unemployment rate. This misfortune is achieved by the resource based zone with a 2.7 per cent increase in the unemployment rate compared to June quarter 2009. The independent city and rural zones peak at a similar unemployment rate (at 12.4 per cent) representing an increase of approximately 2.5 percentage points compared to the middle of 2009. The peak unemployment rate for the knowledge intensive zone is 7.7 per cent, a further 2 percentage points above the zone’s unemployment rate in mid-2009.

With the economic recovery over the second half of 2011 and into 2012 all zones experience a reduction in the unemployment rate. However, the greatest absolute reduction in the unemployment rate is in the knowledge intensive, independent city and resource based zones.

In the resource based zone a significant part of the projected total contraction has already occurred with the postponement of development work on major mines and a fair amount of scaling back in production. To some extent the resource based zone has been sheltered of the full impact of the global financial crisis as some countries, in particular China, have been stockpiling minerals no doubt with the intention of having a greater control over prices in the coming 12 to 18 months. It is likely, despite a projected recovery in the world economy that there will be further cutbacks in production in the resource zone, together with further falls in capital expenditures. By the end of 2010 this process will come to an end and a slow recovery commence, although capital expenditure could well fall further through 2011 unless major projects, and in particular LNG projects, commence.

In relation to the rapid deterioration in economic prospects for lifestyle regions, it would appear that a major cause of this has been the end of the land boom and hence a slow-down in property investment including that financed from the sale of metropolitan properties. Though the retirees who live in these regions are noted for arranging their financial affairs so as to receive full pensions, it is also possible that the destruction of equity wealth and the reduction in interest and dividend income will reduce spending power in this zone over the next twelve months. The lifestyle zone will not commence a solid recovery until there is a return to rapid increases in equity prices and property income yields – which in the latter case may take time. Their recovery will not be complete until beyond 2012. It follows that the lifestyle zone is likely to lag the rest of Australia in terms of the economic recovery profile.

The relatively low unemployment rate for the knowledge intensive zone is of no surprise. The regions in this zone are generally close to the central areas of the major metropolitan state capitals and as a result because of the high cost of property in these regions it is necessary to maintain relatively well paid employment, or at least maintain high property income, in order to continue to live in these regions. Therefore, when all members of a household in the knowledge intensive zone lose mainstream employment, unless they have large financial resources to fall back on, the tendency is to migrate out of the region if alternative employment is not secured relatively quickly. In both cases they will fail to register in the NIEIR unemployment rate for the region.

The peak ABS headline unemployment rate is projected at around 8 to 8.5 per cent. This is in accordance with most official forecasts for the Australian economy over the projection period.

The counterpart to the unemployment rate profile is the NIEIR employment growth rate profile. This is given in Table 5.2 for the six zones as well as for Australia. The data in the table is in terms of cumulative four quarter spans, which means that the December or June quarter growth rates represent the calendar year and the fiscal year growth rates respectively. The cumulative four quarter span growth rate is selected in this case because it tends to give a more stable picture due to the volatility of the underlying data on a quarterly basis.

The third quarter 2010 produces the largest cumulative four quarter span growth rate decline in national employment of 2.1 per cent. Given the above discussion of regional unemployment rates, it is not unexpected that the largest growth rate decline in NIEIR employment for the third quarter 2010 is for the lifestyle zone, with an annual average decline of 3.6 per cent. The least decline in employment is for the knowledge intensive zone with a 1.4 per cent decline on a cumulative four quarter span basis. All regions experience a growth rate decline in employment, with the other regions producing an employment decline close to the overall average decline.

Over the second half of 2011, recovery in employment is projected to commence with the turnaround beginning in the knowledge intensive zone, independent cities and the resource based zone. The rural zone lags in the recovery process and does not turn positive on a cumulative four quarter span employment basis until the first quarter of 2012.

Given the profile in the tables, it may be thought that the impact of the global financial crisis on Australia's medium term growth prospects is relatively mild. It has, of course, already been pointed out that there are significant downside risks associated with the projection. However, to see the underlying adverse implications for Australian regions, the following points from the tables and attached regional profiles should be kept in mind. Firstly, all 65 regions experience a decline in employment over the next three years compared to the peak employment level realised over the last six years. For the 65 regions the decline is between 1 and 11 per cent, with the average decline across the 65 regions being 4.5 per cent. In only 32 regions, or exactly half of the total, is the 2012 employment level greater than the June 2009 employment level, which means that for the other half the employment level is less. At the zone level, it is only in the knowledge intensive zone that the June quarter 2012 employment level is projected to be significantly above the June quarter 2009 level. For the rural and lifestyle zones the June 2012 employment level is projected to be significantly below the level prevailing in June 2009. For the other three zones the employment level for June quarter 2012 is approximately equal to the zonal outcome for June quarter 2009.

Table 5.1 NEIR unemployment rates SOR zones: percent (three quarter centred moving average)

	Dispersed metro	Independent city	Knowledge-intensive regions	Lifestyle regions	Resource-based	Rural	Australia
2002.2	8.5	10.7	7.3	14.2	10.2	10.4	9.1
2002.3	8.0	10.1	6.8	13.2	9.6	9.9	8.5
2002.4	8.1	10.3	6.8	13.4	10.1	10.1	8.7
2003.1	8.1	10.4	6.8	13.4	10.1	10.1	8.6
2003.2	8.2	10.4	6.9	13.4	10.4	10.2	8.7
2003.3	7.9	9.8	6.5	12.5	10.1	9.8	8.3
2003.4	8.1	9.9	6.6	12.6	10.5	9.9	8.5
2004.1	8.0	9.7	6.5	12.4	10.3	9.8	8.3
2004.2	7.9	9.8	6.4	12.4	10.4	9.8	8.3
2004.3	7.3	9.3	5.8	11.6	9.7	9.4	7.7
2004.4	7.4	9.5	5.8	11.9	9.8	9.7	7.8
2005.1	7.3	9.3	5.8	11.8	9.7	9.5	7.7
2005.2	7.2	9.3	5.6	11.7	9.5	9.3	7.6
2005.3	6.8	8.9	5.2	11.1	8.8	8.8	7.2
2005.4	7.0	9.2	5.3	11.4	8.9	9.0	7.4
2006.1	7.0	9.3	5.3	11.6	8.9	9.0	7.4
2006.2	7.0	9.3	5.3	11.6	9.0	8.9	7.4
2006.3	6.5	8.7	4.9	10.7	8.2	8.4	6.9
2006.4	6.7	8.9	5.0	10.9	8.3	8.6	7.0
2007.1	6.6	8.7	4.9	10.6	8.3	8.5	6.9
2007.2	6.6	8.5	4.8	10.4	8.6	8.5	6.8
2007.3	6.3	8.0	4.5	9.6	8.5	8.3	6.5
2007.4	6.4	8.1	4.5	9.7	8.9	8.6	6.6
2008.1	6.5	8.2	4.6	9.8	9.1	8.6	6.7
2008.2	6.2	7.8	4.4	9.3	8.6	8.1	6.4
2008.3	5.8	7.5	4.0	8.6	8.1	7.7	6.0
2008.4	6.2	8.1	4.3	9.0	8.9	8.1	6.4
2009.1	6.9	9.0	4.8	10.1	10.1	9.0	7.1
2009.2	7.9	10.1	5.6	11.4	11.6	10.0	8.1
2009.3	8.5	10.6	6.0	12.1	12.2	10.4	8.6
2009.4	9.3	11.3	6.6	13.1	13.0	11.0	9.3
2010.1	9.8	11.7	6.9	13.8	13.3	11.4	9.7
2010.2	10.3	12.0	7.3	14.4	13.6	11.8	10.2
2010.3	10.7	12.3	7.6	14.9	14.0	12.2	10.5
2010.4	11.0	12.4	7.7	15.2	14.2	12.4	10.8
2011.1	11.0	12.4	7.7	15.3	14.3	12.4	10.8
2011.2	11.0	12.2	7.6	15.1	14.2	12.3	10.7
2011.3	10.9	12.0	7.4	14.9	14.1	12.2	10.6
2011.4	10.8	11.7	7.3	14.8	13.9	12.0	10.4
2012.1	10.6	11.6	7.0	14.6	13.7	12.0	10.2
2012.2	10.5	11.6	6.8	14.5	13.5	12.0	10.1

Table 5.2 NEIR employment: cumulative four quarter span growth rates – percent

	Dispersed metro	Independent city	Knowledge-intensive regions	Lifestyle regions	Resource-based	Rural	Australia
2002.2	1.1	1.4	0.6	3.4	2.4	1.8	1.2
2002.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	3.9	2.2	1.8	1.6
2002.4	1.9	2.1	1.8	4.3	2.0	1.8	2.0
2003.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	4.5	1.5	1.8	2.3
2003.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	4.9	0.9	1.8	2.5
2003.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	4.7	0.3	2.0	2.5
2003.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.5	-0.5	2.0	2.3
2004.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	3.9	-1.4	1.7	1.9
2004.2	1.6	2.0	1.9	3.6	-2.0	1.7	1.7
2004.3	1.6	1.9	2.0	3.3	-1.1	1.5	1.7
2004.4	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.0	0.0	1.4	1.9
2005.1	2.4	2.2	2.9	3.1	1.4	1.7	2.5
2005.2	3.0	2.4	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.0	2.9
2005.3	3.4	2.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	2.6	3.4
2005.4	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.5
2006.1	3.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.3
2006.2	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.9
2006.3	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6
2006.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.6
2007.1	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.7
2007.2	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.8	2.4	2.2	2.9
2007.3	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.8	2.5	2.1	2.8
2007.4	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.8
2008.1	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.8
2008.2	2.4	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.3	2.6
2008.3	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.5
2008.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3
2009.1	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7
2009.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.9	1.1	1.1
2009.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2
2009.4	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-1.4	-0.5	-1.0	-0.8
2010.1	-1.4	-1.6	-0.9	-2.3	-1.3	-1.6	-1.4
2010.2	-2.0	-2.2	-1.2	-3.3	-2.4	-2.2	-1.9
2010.3	-2.3	-2.2	-1.4	-3.6	-2.3	-2.3	-2.1
2010.4	-1.9	-1.8	-1.0	-3.3	-1.7	-2.0	-1.7
2011.1	-1.6	-1.5	-0.7	-2.9	-1.4	-1.9	-1.4
2011.2	-1.0	-0.8	-0.2	-1.9	-0.6	-1.4	-0.8
2011.3	-0.2	0.0	0.4	-0.7	0.0	-0.8	-0.1
2011.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.7
2012.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.3
2012.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.8

6. Implications for local government

Local economic development officers who have read thus far will have drawn various inferences concerning local vulnerability and opportunities. The most severe vulnerabilities are likely to be as follows.

- Industries vulnerable to rising household savings rates will include retail and consumer services. The vulnerability of particular consumer services will depend on their carbon-intensity, which makes (for example) long-distance domestic tourism more vulnerable than (again for example) hairdressing. Retail vulnerability will depend on changing patterns of consumer demand – though a general reduction is to be expected, retailers of the equipment required to reduce emissions intensity may find themselves quite busy.
- Finance sector employment is also likely to fall. The banks will complete the employment reductions made possible by improved information technology, while employment in various forms of financial advice will contract as consumers re-evaluate past advice. Employment in finance sector head offices is also likely to contract, though there may be countervailing increases in government employment as governments take back planning and project evaluation tasks privatised in the neo-liberal decades.
- Industries which combine high import content and high carbon content will be highly vulnerable, particularly if there are substitutes with lower import and carbon inputs. Air transport is the most obvious example, with likely substitution by telecommunications and possibly by a return to surface transport.
- Export and import-competing industries with high carbon inputs are vulnerable to various degrees. The fate of coal mining depends on the development of sequestration and on the rapidity of world phase-out of non-sequestered coal burning. The fate of industries based on low-cost carbon-based electricity is uncertain – in an emission-free world it is possible that Australian energy costs will still be relatively low due to the country's photovoltaic and other renewable resources.
- Domestic industries with high carbon inputs are faced with the challenge of reducing emissions. As has often been pointed out, if carbon sequestration cannot be made to work this requires the closure of coal-fired electricity generation and eventually of gas-fired generation. It will also require the electrification of transport using decarbonised electricity. Though the Commonwealth has exempted the transport sector from its emission trading proposals, the electrification of transport has the great attraction that it addresses both the carbon and the balance of payments constraints, the latter through reducing petroleum imports. It also has implications for local government road management, since battery vehicles are likely to be smaller and lighter than their predecessors.

By their nature, opportunities are harder to spot – and by the nature of recessions are harder to come by than in periods of economic growth. However, if structural adjustment is undertaken successfully, the gains at least equal the losses.

- If employment is to be maintained while household savings increase, it will be necessary to implement an investment program with low import content. It is left to the imagination of councils to think of works which fulfil this criterion.
- Industries with low import content and low carbon inputs will yield opportunities, especially if they receive deliberate government encouragement. Two candidate industries are education and health services. Both of these are largely tax-financed, and it would be open to governments to increase services provided by these industries, possibly financed through hypothecated taxes.

- There should be opportunities in export and import-competing industries with low carbon inputs, and in those which can lower their carbon inputs. Support of such industries is an obvious candidate for government investment programs.

At a more prosaic level, the continuing financial crisis is likely to influence local government finances in several ways.

- Depending on what happens to land prices, some Councils are likely to find that the nominal value of their rate base is declining. Of itself, this will not mean that the capacity to pay rates is declining – during the land boom, rising prices did not indicate rising ability to pay. However, the fact of declining prices may generate ratepayer resistance to the increases in the nominal rate in the dollar necessary to maintain revenue. More seriously, Councils may be faced with an increased incidence of ratepayers who are in financial difficulties. It is in the interests of Local Government as a whole to keep a close watch on any government measures which may be taken to refinance over-indebted households, to ensure that rate liabilities are included in negotiation over re-financing mortgages. There is a serious danger that rate revenue will be cut to suit the capacity to pay off a minority of highly-indebted households, so denying needed services to the majority.
- The future for grants is uncertain. If the Commonwealth budget comes under pressure, for example due to debt accumulated in an unsuccessful stimulation program, grants could be cut. On the other hand, a brighter outlook could see Local Government selected as the preferred expenditure agent for a wide variety of functions, ranging from education and aged care through to infrastructure support for growing industries. Local government needs to prepare a defence of its untied revenue assistance, since the Commonwealth is likely to develop specific restructuring policies and to become more directive in its use of funds.
- The pattern of service demands will change. Some of the changes are implicit in the changes to industry structure outlined above; some will result from changed household income and expenditure patterns. There are likely to be increasing demands in the local welfare and other personal service areas. The changed economic trajectory will also affect demand for local public works. For example, it will no longer be sufficient to project future road traffic by trend, and the emphasis is likely to be increasingly on road management. It is even possible that road user charges will become possible. Local government needs to continue its full involvement in the development of road management and financing policies at the national and state level.

These remarks apply particularly to the medium term – at the latest from 2012, or more strictly from the time when the Commonwealth is forced to shift from a policy of economic stimulation to a policy of structural adjustment. In the meantime, as indicated in chapter 5, the recession is likely to proceed without major structural adjustment.

Appendix A

Regional indicators

Sydney Central

For Sydney Central the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 6.3%, whilst the minimum is 2.5%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 3.4%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 5.5%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 5%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.6%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 101.5%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	579	589	599	609	621	634	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%
No. Households	216	219	221	222	224	226	1.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%
NIEIR Workforce	333	341	353	364	373	374	2.4%	3.5%	3.2%	2.4%	0.4%	3.0%	1.4%
NIEIR Employment	319	328	340	351	362	364	2.8%	3.9%	3.2%	3.0%	0.7%	3.3%	1.8%
NIEIR Unemployment	14.3	13.3	12.5	12.8	11.2	10.0	-7.2%	-5.8%	1.9%	-12.0%	-11.3%	-3.8%	-11.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	4.3%	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.0%	2.7%	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4
Headline U/E	4.2%	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%	3.1%	2.6%	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5
NIEIR Structural U/E	7.0%	6.7%	6.2%	6.1%	5.8%	5.9%	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.1

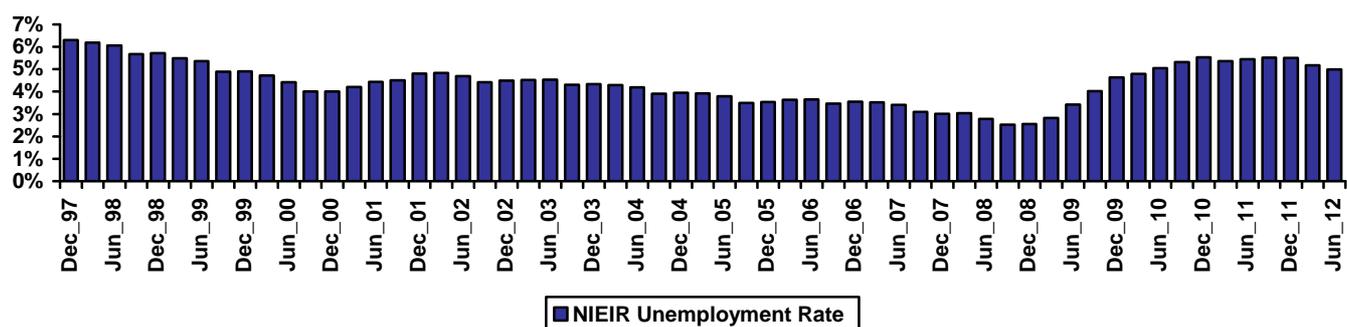
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	17,741	19,255	20,049	21,032	21,605	21,899	30,625	32,696	33,484	34,559	34,777	35,251	5.8%	2.0%
Taxes Paid	6,220	6,962	7,166	7,083	7,609	7,072	10,738	11,822	11,967	11,639	12,249	11,384	4.4%	-0.1%
Benefits	1,848	1,899	1,880	1,941	1,974	2,301	3,189	3,224	3,141	3,189	3,178	3,704	1.6%	8.9%
Business Income	3,311	3,444	3,577	4,172	4,159	4,382	5,715	5,848	5,974	6,855	6,695	7,053	8.0%	2.5%
Interest Paid	1,823	2,234	2,655	3,406	4,276	3,938	3,146	3,794	4,434	5,596	6,883	6,339	23.2%	7.5%
Property Income	4,917	5,501	6,049	7,148	7,886	7,115	8,487	9,342	10,103	11,746	12,694	11,452	13.3%	-0.2%
Disposable Income	21,595	23,089	24,150	26,504	26,689	27,331	37,276	39,206	40,333	43,551	42,961	43,995	7.1%	1.5%
Business Value Added	21,052	22,699	23,626	25,203	25,764	26,281	36,340	38,544	39,458	41,414	41,472	42,304	6.2%	2.1%
Business Productivity							65,200	68,467	68,993	70,079	70,564	70,568	2.4%	0.3%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.9%	2.7%	1.6%	0.7%	0.1%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.5%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	3.4%	4.0%	4.6%	4.8%	5.0%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Sydney Eastern Beaches

For Sydney Eastern Beaches the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 7.5%, whilst the minimum is 2.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 3.4%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 4.7%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 3.7%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.5%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 101.1%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	242	242	244	247	249	252	0.3%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%
No. Households	88	89	89	90	90	90	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%
NIEIR Workforce	138	139	141	142	145	145	0.7%	1.6%	0.7%	2.0%	0.4%	1.0%	1.2%
NIEIR Employment	132	133	136	137	141	141	1.1%	1.9%	0.8%	2.5%	0.5%	1.3%	1.5%
NIEIR Unemployment	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.2	4.1	-8.1%	-6.1%	-0.9%	-13.1%	-2.1%	-5.1%	-7.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	4.1%	3.8%	3.5%	3.4%	2.9%	2.8%	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Headline U/E	4.0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	2.6%	2.3%	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
NIEIR Structural U/E	5.8%	5.6%	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%	5.2%	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	7,179	7,713	8,039	8,521	8,926	9,241	29,725	31,841	32,934	34,510	35,820	37,084	5.9%	4.1%
Taxes Paid	2,612	2,966	3,103	3,157	3,460	3,279	10,815	12,243	12,712	12,785	13,887	13,157	6.5%	1.9%
Benefits	748	752	739	754	757	870	3,099	3,103	3,027	3,054	3,036	3,492	0.2%	7.4%
Business Income	1,892	2,072	2,119	2,430	2,478	2,677	7,832	8,554	8,681	9,842	9,943	10,745	8.7%	5.0%
Interest Paid	713	881	1,056	1,365	1,745	1,597	2,952	3,636	4,324	5,530	7,001	6,409	24.2%	8.1%
Property Income	3,247	3,647	3,897	5,256	6,683	6,834	13,444	15,054	15,966	21,286	26,819	27,424	17.4%	14.0%
Disposable Income	10,365	11,196	11,590	13,740	15,451	16,556	42,915	46,220	47,477	55,648	62,007	66,442	9.9%	9.8%
Business Value Added	9,071	9,786	10,159	10,951	11,403	11,918	37,557	40,396	41,615	44,351	45,763	47,829	6.5%	4.3%
Business Productivity							67,330	71,876	73,681	75,088	75,461	75,465	3.7%	0.3%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.5%	2.3%	1.3%	0.5%	-0.1%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-1.1%	-0.6%	-0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%	3.4%	3.8%	4.3%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Sydney Northern Beaches

For Sydney Northern Beaches the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 4.2%, whilst the minimum is 2.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 3.4%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 4.9%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 3.9%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.6%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 101.1%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	260	261	263	265	268	272	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	0.7%	1.2%
No. Households	92	93	93	94	94	95	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
NIEIR Workforce	147	148	150	153	155	156	0.8%	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%	0.5%	1.4%	1.2%
NIEIR Employment	142	143	145	148	151	152	0.9%	1.5%	2.1%	1.8%	0.5%	1.5%	1.1%
NIEIR Unemployment	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	-2.5%	-1.7%	-5.4%	2.7%	2.4%	-3.2%	2.5%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Headline U/E	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
NIEIR Structural U/E	4.0%	3.8%	3.5%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1

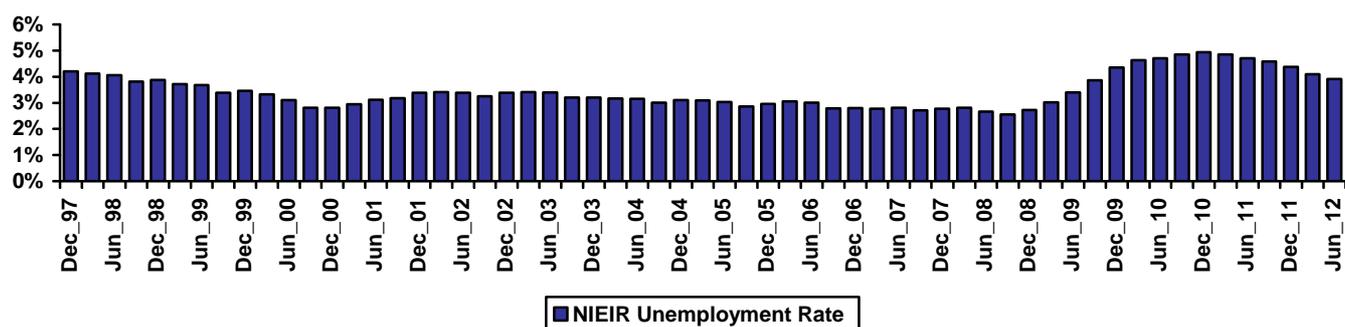
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	7,856	8,393	8,631	9,151	9,391	9,600	30,220	32,165	32,846	34,494	35,019	35,799	5.2%	2.4%
Taxes Paid	2,746	3,014	3,107	3,118	3,346	3,143	10,561	11,550	11,823	11,753	12,478	11,722	4.3%	0.4%
Benefits	769	780	746	760	762	877	2,960	2,990	2,839	2,864	2,842	3,272	-0.4%	7.5%
Business Income	1,607	1,599	1,642	1,908	1,902	2,020	6,182	6,127	6,251	7,191	7,091	7,533	5.9%	2.9%
Interest Paid	802	989	1,184	1,531	1,900	1,725	3,086	3,791	4,506	5,773	7,087	6,434	24.1%	6.1%
Property Income	3,010	3,339	3,630	4,529	5,233	4,864	11,580	12,794	13,816	17,072	19,514	18,139	14.6%	3.6%
Disposable Income	10,460	11,065	11,419	13,006	13,598	13,894	40,236	42,403	43,459	49,027	50,710	51,815	7.5%	3.4%
Business Value Added	9,463	9,992	10,273	11,058	11,292	11,620	36,402	38,293	39,097	41,685	42,110	43,332	5.3%	2.5%
Business Productivity							65,579	68,712	69,978	71,052	71,379	71,388	2.7%	0.2%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.0%	2.0%	1.2%	0.5%	-0.1%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-0.8%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.8%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%	3.4%	3.9%	4.3%	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.4%	4.1%	3.9%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Sydney Old West

For Sydney Old West the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 9.8%, whilst the minimum is 5.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 6.6%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 8.5%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 7.7%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.4%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 100.8%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	314	315	318	323	327	331	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%
No. Households	106	107	108	108	108	108	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%
NIEIR Workforce	157	157	159	162	165	166	0.0%	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%	0.2%	1.1%	1.1%
NIEIR Employment	146	147	150	153	155	157	1.0%	2.2%	1.5%	1.8%	0.8%	1.6%	1.3%
NIEIR Unemployment	11.5	10.1	9.0	9.8	10.1	9.2	-12.2%	-11.4%	8.7%	3.5%	-8.6%	-5.4%	-2.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	7.3%	6.4%	5.6%	6.0%	6.1%	5.6%	-0.9	-0.8	0.4	0.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2
Headline U/E	6.6%	5.6%	4.9%	5.3%	5.4%	4.6%	-1.0	-0.7	0.4	0.1	-0.8	-0.4	-0.3
NIEIR Structural U/E	12.4%	12.1%	11.8%	11.4%	10.9%	11.2%	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.1

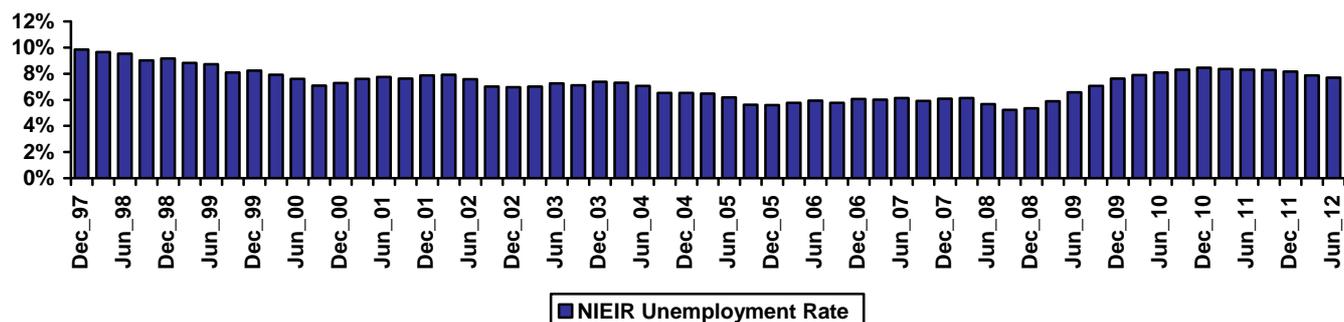
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	6,289	6,604	6,831	6,958	7,085	7,200	20,060	20,947	21,461	21,550	21,670	22,020	3.4%	1.7%
Taxes Paid	1,781	1,908	1,961	1,867	1,988	1,866	5,680	6,051	6,160	5,783	6,079	5,707	1.6%	0.0%
Benefits	1,329	1,339	1,343	1,384	1,403	1,628	4,241	4,248	4,220	4,287	4,290	4,979	1.4%	8.5%
Business Income	1,057	1,071	1,110	1,260	1,244	1,318	3,373	3,396	3,487	3,901	3,805	4,032	6.0%	2.3%
Interest Paid	835	975	1,104	1,349	1,650	1,506	2,663	3,094	3,470	4,178	5,047	4,605	17.3%	5.6%
Property Income	1,124	1,245	1,424	1,487	1,456	1,221	3,584	3,950	4,474	4,606	4,452	3,734	9.8%	-9.4%
Disposable Income	7,598	7,883	8,218	8,426	8,082	8,480	24,236	25,003	25,820	26,098	24,718	25,935	3.5%	0.3%
Business Value Added	7,346	7,675	7,941	8,217	8,329	8,518	23,433	24,344	24,948	25,451	25,475	26,052	3.8%	1.8%
Business Productivity							49,676	51,444	52,322	53,226	53,426	53,445	2.3%	0.2%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.1%	2.2%	1.4%	0.8%	0.2%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-1.2%	-1.4%	-1.0%	-0.6%	-0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	5.2%	5.3%	5.9%	6.6%	7.1%	7.6%	7.9%	8.1%	8.3%	8.5%	8.4%	8.3%	8.3%	8.2%	7.9%	7.7%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Sydney Outer North

For Sydney Outer North the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 5.5%, whilst the minimum is 3.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 5.5%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 7.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 6.7%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.2%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 99.2%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	422	425	427	431	436	442	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	1.3%	0.7%	1.3%
No. Households	130	132	132	132	133	134	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
NIEIR Workforce	211	213	214	218	221	222	0.8%	0.4%	2.1%	1.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.9%
NIEIR Employment	202	204	205	210	212	211	0.9%	0.4%	2.4%	1.1%	-0.4%	1.2%	0.4%
NIEIR Unemployment	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.2	8.6	10.3	-1.6%	0.3%	-6.1%	6.1%	19.6%	-2.5%	12.6%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	3.7%	3.9%	4.7%	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.5
Headline U/E	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	2.8%	3.0%	3.7%	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.5
NIEIR Structural U/E	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

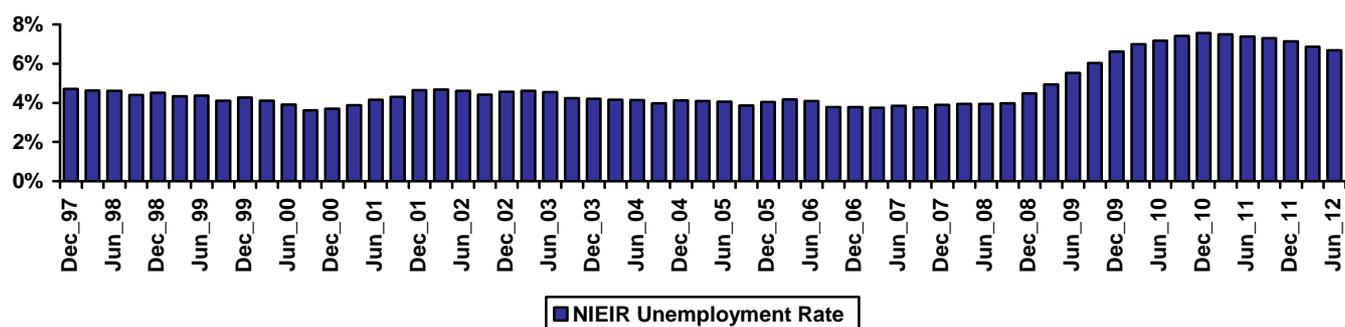
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	11,363	11,965	12,019	12,383	12,552	12,669	26,932	28,181	28,144	28,743	28,782	29,051	2.9%	1.2%
Taxes Paid	3,855	4,168	4,134	4,001	4,219	3,918	9,138	9,818	9,680	9,288	9,675	8,983	1.2%	-1.1%
Benefits	1,133	1,173	1,167	1,218	1,254	1,480	2,686	2,763	2,732	2,828	2,876	3,394	2.4%	10.2%
Business Income	2,071	2,120	2,160	2,480	2,437	2,562	4,908	4,993	5,057	5,757	5,589	5,876	6.2%	1.6%
Interest Paid	1,330	1,600	1,866	2,350	2,881	2,605	3,153	3,768	4,370	5,454	6,606	5,974	20.9%	5.3%
Property Income	3,936	4,325	4,680	5,509	6,045	5,387	9,329	10,186	10,960	12,786	13,860	12,353	11.9%	-1.1%
Disposable Income	14,396	15,120	15,422	16,800	16,908	17,043	34,121	35,611	36,112	38,997	38,769	39,080	5.3%	0.7%
Business Value Added	13,433	14,085	14,179	14,863	14,989	15,232	31,840	33,173	33,202	34,499	34,370	34,927	3.4%	1.2%
Business Productivity							65,759	68,457	69,086	69,482	69,686	69,934	1.9%	0.3%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
NIEIR Employment Growth	1.2%	1.2%	0.4%	-0.4%	-0.7%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-1.3%	-1.0%	-0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	1.2%	1.6%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	4.0%	4.5%	4.9%	5.5%	6.0%	6.6%	7.0%	7.2%	7.4%	7.6%	7.5%	7.4%	7.3%	7.1%	6.9%	6.7%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Sydney Outer South West

For Sydney Outer South West the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 9.7%, whilst the minimum is 6.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 7.9%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 10.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 9.4%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.1%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 97.2%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	405	408	411	415	419	423	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%
No. Households	120	121	121	121	121	121	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
NIEIR Workforce	205	207	211	215	220	216	0.8%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	-1.9%	1.6%	0.0%
NIEIR Employment	189	192	196	198	204	201	1.8%	2.2%	1.0%	3.1%	-1.4%	1.7%	0.8%
NIEIR Unemployment	16.8	15.2	15.3	17.4	15.6	14.4	-9.9%	1.0%	13.7%	-10.5%	-7.9%	1.1%	-9.2%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.2%	7.3%	7.2%	8.1%	7.1%	6.7%	-0.9	-0.1	0.8	-1.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.7
Headline U/E	6.5%	5.9%	5.8%	6.7%	5.6%	4.9%	-0.6	-0.1	0.9	-1.1	-0.7	0.1	-0.9
NIEIR Structural U/E	12.2%	11.8%	11.6%	11.4%	11.0%	12.0%	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	1.0	-0.3	0.3

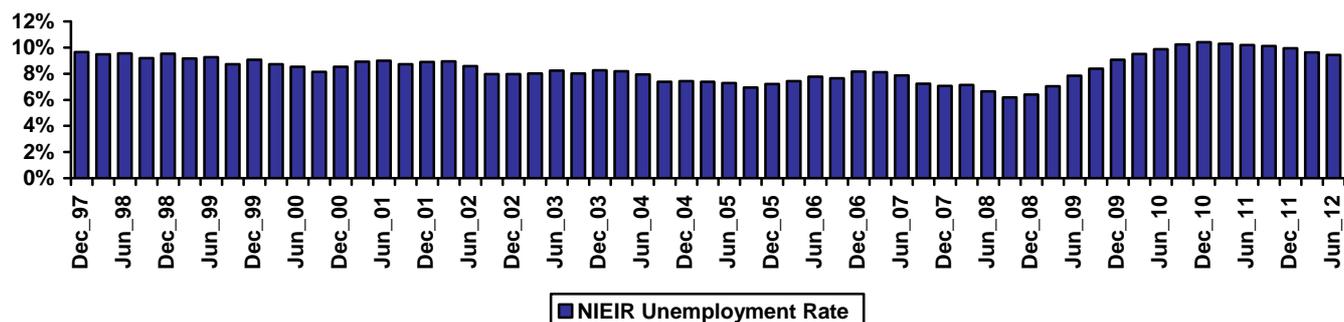
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	8,130	8,586	8,822	8,947	9,233	9,177	20,087	21,056	21,491	21,566	22,040	21,906	3.2%	1.3%
Taxes Paid	2,144	2,284	2,290	2,139	2,332	2,138	5,297	5,602	5,579	5,156	5,567	5,104	-0.1%	0.0%
Benefits	1,676	1,717	1,650	1,702	1,727	2,007	4,140	4,212	4,019	4,103	4,123	4,792	0.5%	8.6%
Business Income	833	836	822	871	875	887	2,058	2,050	2,003	2,099	2,088	2,117	1.5%	0.9%
Interest Paid	1,195	1,364	1,510	1,804	2,156	1,953	2,952	3,345	3,677	4,348	5,147	4,661	14.7%	4.0%
Property Income	974	1,090	1,257	1,335	1,343	1,147	2,406	2,674	3,061	3,217	3,205	2,739	11.1%	-7.3%
Disposable Income	9,133	9,522	9,733	9,883	9,737	10,135	22,564	23,350	23,709	23,823	23,244	24,193	2.7%	1.3%
Business Value Added	8,963	9,422	9,644	9,818	10,108	10,064	22,145	23,106	23,493	23,665	24,127	24,023	3.1%	1.2%
Business Productivity							47,174	48,808	49,201	49,770	50,053	50,058	1.8%	0.3%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.5%	1.7%	0.0%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-1.9%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-2.2%	-1.9%	-1.7%	-1.0%	-0.2%	0.5%	1.1%	1.6%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	6.2%	6.4%	7.0%	7.9%	8.4%	9.1%	9.5%	9.9%	10.2%	10.4%	10.3%	10.2%	10.1%	10.0%	9.6%	9.4%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Sydney Outer West

For Sydney Outer West the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 9.5%, whilst the minimum is 7.1%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 9.5%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 12.7%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 11.9%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.3%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 98.2%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	590	592	596	602	609	618	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%	0.7%	1.3%
No. Households	186	187	188	188	189	189	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
NIEIR Workforce	326	327	329	335	341	343	0.3%	0.7%	1.7%	2.0%	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%
NIEIR Employment	299	302	305	310	316	316	1.0%	1.0%	1.7%	1.7%	0.1%	1.2%	0.9%
NIEIR Unemployment	26.8	24.9	24.0	24.4	25.9	27.6	-7.0%	-3.4%	1.4%	6.4%	6.3%	-3.1%	6.4%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.2%	7.6%	7.3%	7.3%	7.6%	8.0%	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.4
Headline U/E	6.1%	5.6%	5.3%	5.3%	5.9%	6.0%	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	-0.3	0.4
NIEIR Structural U/E	11.2%	11.1%	11.0%	10.8%	10.2%	10.8%	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.0

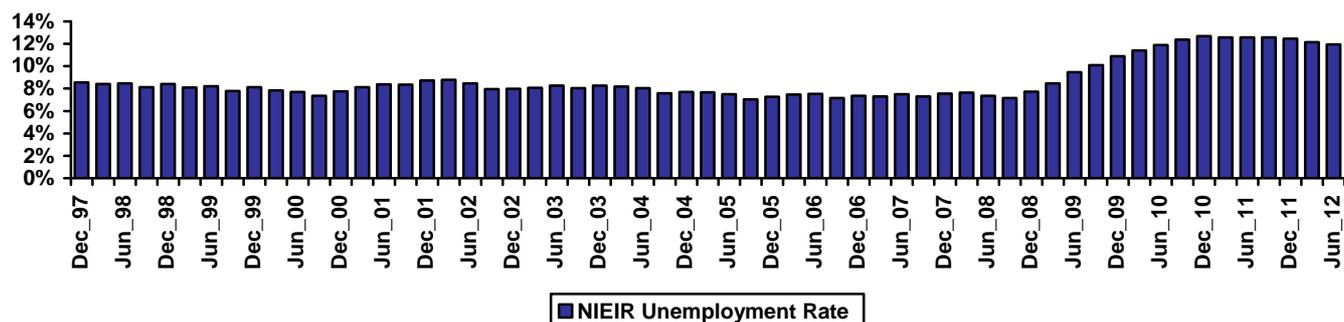
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	13,077	13,718	13,947	14,186	14,512	14,724	22,170	23,153	23,403	23,561	23,818	24,165	2.8%	1.9%
Taxes Paid	3,538	3,750	3,739	3,511	3,788	3,563	5,997	6,330	6,274	5,832	6,217	5,848	-0.2%	0.7%
Benefits	2,483	2,541	2,518	2,618	2,678	3,140	4,209	4,288	4,226	4,348	4,396	5,154	1.8%	9.5%
Business Income	1,434	1,409	1,402	1,520	1,506	1,573	2,431	2,378	2,352	2,524	2,471	2,581	2.0%	1.7%
Interest Paid	1,881	2,114	2,300	2,699	3,228	2,924	3,190	3,568	3,860	4,483	5,299	4,799	12.8%	4.1%
Property Income	1,600	1,842	2,120	2,178	2,112	1,773	2,713	3,109	3,557	3,618	3,466	2,910	10.8%	-9.8%
Disposable Income	14,616	15,231	15,604	15,959	15,527	16,449	24,779	25,707	26,184	26,506	25,484	26,997	3.0%	1.5%
Business Value Added	14,511	15,127	15,348	15,706	16,018	16,296	24,601	25,531	25,755	26,085	26,290	26,746	2.7%	1.9%
Business Productivity							48,137	49,816	50,393	51,080	51,391	51,391	2.0%	0.3%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
NIEIR Employment Growth	1.8%	1.7%	0.9%	0.1%	-0.4%	-1.2%	-1.5%	-1.9%	-2.5%	-2.3%	-2.0%	-1.4%	-0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	1.6%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	7.2%	7.7%	8.5%	9.5%	10.1%	10.9%	11.4%	11.9%	12.4%	12.7%	12.6%	12.6%	12.6%	12.5%	12.1%	11.9%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Sydney Parramatta-Bankstown

For Sydney Parramatta-Bankstown the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 10.3%, whilst the minimum is 7.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 9.4%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 12.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 12%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.3%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 98.5%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	664	671	680	692	702	712	1.0%	1.3%	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
No. Households	204	206	207	209	209	210	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%
NIEIR Workforce	307	306	310	317	323	324	-0.3%	1.4%	2.1%	2.0%	0.3%	1.0%	1.2%
NIEIR Employment	280	283	286	290	297	298	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	2.7%	0.3%	1.1%	1.5%
NIEIR Unemployment	27.1	23.6	24.8	27.3	25.8	25.8	-12.8%	5.4%	10.0%	-5.7%	0.1%	0.4%	-2.8%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.8%	7.7%	8.0%	8.6%	8.0%	8.0%	-1.1	0.3	0.6	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
Headline U/E	6.8%	6.1%	6.4%	6.9%	6.2%	5.8%	-0.7	0.4	0.5	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	-0.6
NIEIR Structural U/E	16.5%	16.3%	16.1%	15.7%	15.2%	16.0%	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.8	-0.2	0.1

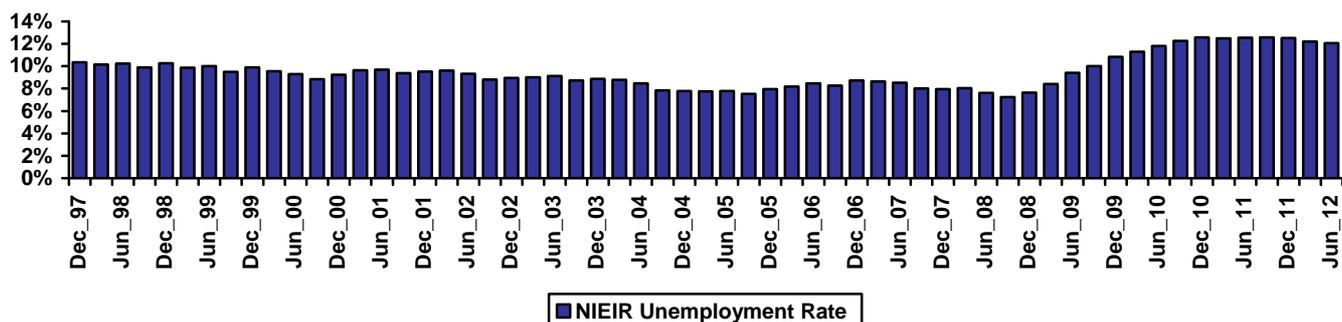
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	11,552	12,020	12,209	12,398	12,789	12,983	17,392	17,914	17,965	17,917	18,224	18,501	2.4%	2.3%
Taxes Paid	2,991	3,143	3,125	2,947	3,207	3,024	4,504	4,684	4,598	4,258	4,571	4,309	-0.5%	1.3%
Benefits	3,045	3,104	3,170	3,310	3,397	3,992	4,584	4,626	4,665	4,784	4,841	5,688	2.8%	9.8%
Business Income	1,474	1,455	1,432	1,615	1,613	1,702	2,219	2,168	2,107	2,333	2,299	2,425	3.1%	2.7%
Interest Paid	1,620	1,862	2,072	2,487	2,984	2,708	2,439	2,774	3,049	3,595	4,252	3,858	15.4%	4.3%
Property Income	1,667	1,866	2,143	2,135	2,026	1,691	2,510	2,781	3,153	3,085	2,888	2,409	8.6%	-11.0%
Disposable Income	14,086	14,512	14,865	15,111	14,799	15,807	21,207	21,627	21,875	21,839	21,088	22,525	2.4%	2.3%
Business Value Added	13,026	13,475	13,640	14,012	14,402	14,685	19,611	20,082	20,072	20,250	20,523	20,927	2.5%	2.4%
Business Productivity							45,942	47,170	47,489	48,137	48,259	48,255	1.6%	0.1%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.6%	2.4%	1.3%	0.3%	-0.3%	-1.1%	-1.4%	-1.9%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-1.9%	-1.2%	-0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	1.5%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	7.2%	7.7%	8.4%	9.4%	10.0%	10.8%	11.3%	11.8%	12.3%	12.6%	12.5%	12.5%	12.6%	12.5%	12.2%	12.0%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Sydney South

For Sydney South the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 5.4%, whilst the minimum is 4%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 5.4%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 6.8%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 5.7%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.2%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 98.5%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	437	439	440	444	447	450	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
No. Households	148	149	150	150	150	150	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
NIEIR Workforce	233	236	241	242	247	246	1.3%	2.3%	0.6%	2.0%	-0.5%	1.4%	0.8%
NIEIR Employment	223	225	230	232	237	235	1.0%	2.3%	1.0%	2.2%	-1.1%	1.4%	0.6%
NIEIR Unemployment	10.0	10.8	11.1	10.4	10.2	11.5	7.9%	3.1%	-6.8%	-2.0%	13.5%	1.2%	5.4%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%	4.1%	4.7%	0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2
Headline U/E	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.8%	0.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
NIEIR Structural U/E	6.8%	6.6%	6.4%	6.3%	6.0%	6.3%	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.0

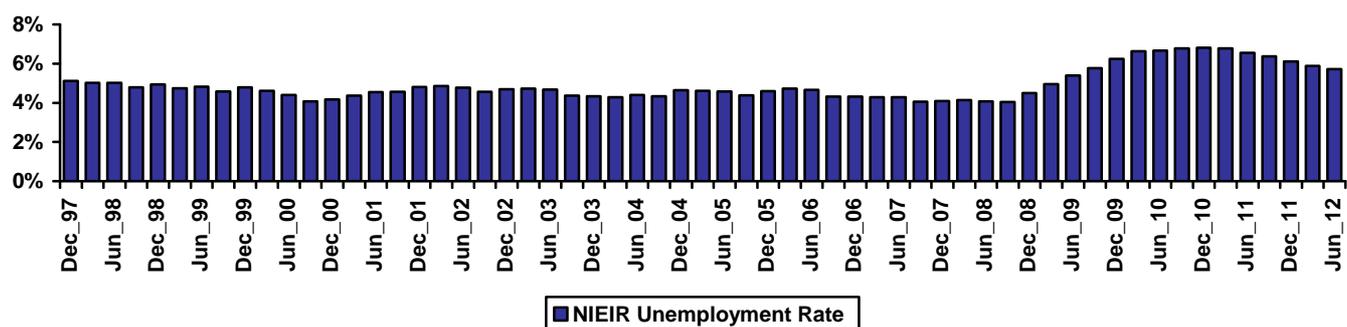
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	10,464	11,006	11,283	11,364	11,680	11,709	23,932	25,088	25,630	25,578	26,135	26,199	2.8%	1.5%
Taxes Paid	2,929	3,168	3,192	3,000	3,240	2,997	6,700	7,220	7,250	6,752	7,250	6,706	0.8%	0.0%
Benefits	1,581	1,611	1,599	1,655	1,683	1,961	3,617	3,672	3,631	3,724	3,766	4,389	1.5%	8.9%
Business Income	1,405	1,444	1,442	1,667	1,661	1,733	3,212	3,291	3,275	3,752	3,717	3,877	5.9%	2.0%
Interest Paid	1,363	1,591	1,799	2,193	2,648	2,397	3,117	3,627	4,086	4,936	5,924	5,362	17.2%	4.5%
Property Income	2,364	2,657	2,953	3,207	3,287	2,796	5,408	6,057	6,707	7,219	7,354	6,255	10.7%	-6.6%
Disposable Income	12,059	12,681	13,093	13,521	13,330	13,579	27,581	28,906	29,741	30,433	29,827	30,383	3.9%	0.2%
Business Value Added	11,868	12,450	12,725	13,031	13,341	13,442	27,144	28,379	28,905	29,330	29,851	30,076	3.2%	1.6%
Business Productivity							52,555	54,653	54,899	55,347	55,296	55,294	1.7%	0.0%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
NIEIR Employment Growth	1.9%	1.4%	0.1%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-1.5%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-0.9%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%	1.5%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	4.0%	4.5%	5.0%	5.4%	5.8%	6.2%	6.6%	6.7%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.5%	6.4%	6.1%	5.9%	5.7%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



NSW Central Coast

For NSW Central Coast the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 11.1%, whilst the minimum is 6.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 7.9%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 10.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 9.4%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.7%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 97.5%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	302	303	305	306	308	309	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
No. Households	112	114	117	119	121	123	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	2.1%	1.6%
NIEIR Workforce	142	143	145	148	151	151	0.6%	1.3%	1.9%	2.4%	-0.1%	1.3%	1.1%
NIEIR Employment	129	130	133	135	139	141	1.1%	2.0%	1.6%	3.2%	1.1%	1.6%	2.2%
NIEIR Unemployment	13.6	13.1	12.3	12.9	12.0	10.4	-4.0%	-5.8%	4.8%	-6.9%	-13.9%	-1.7%	-10.4%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	9.6%	9.1%	8.5%	8.7%	7.9%	6.8%	-0.4	-0.6	0.2	-0.8	-1.1	-0.3	-0.9
Headline U/E	7.5%	7.2%	6.4%	6.5%	5.9%	4.5%	-0.3	-0.8	0.1	-0.6	-1.4	-0.3	-1.0
NIEIR Structural U/E	14.9%	14.9%	14.5%	14.3%	13.7%	14.6%	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	0.9	-0.2	0.1

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	5,200	5,425	5,606	5,677	5,897	6,041	17,216	17,899	18,397	18,530	19,148	19,614	3.0%	3.2%
Taxes Paid	1,444	1,514	1,544	1,455	1,598	1,515	4,780	4,996	5,068	4,748	5,189	4,919	0.3%	2.0%
Benefits	1,521	1,574	1,474	1,507	1,515	1,744	5,036	5,194	4,837	4,918	4,920	5,664	-0.3%	7.6%
Business Income	855	839	858	944	954	996	2,832	2,768	2,815	3,082	3,097	3,233	3.4%	2.7%
Interest Paid	762	888	1,002	1,219	1,462	1,336	2,522	2,930	3,289	3,980	4,748	4,337	17.0%	4.7%
Property Income	1,032	1,161	1,336	1,456	1,484	1,249	3,418	3,831	4,383	4,754	4,818	4,056	12.2%	-7.4%
Disposable Income	6,935	7,188	7,364	7,581	7,551	7,926	22,961	23,715	24,164	24,743	24,517	25,736	3.0%	2.3%
Business Value Added	6,055	6,264	6,464	6,621	6,851	7,036	20,048	20,667	21,212	21,612	22,246	22,847	3.0%	3.1%
Business Productivity							46,504	47,739	48,591	49,113	49,039	49,015	1.8%	-0.1%

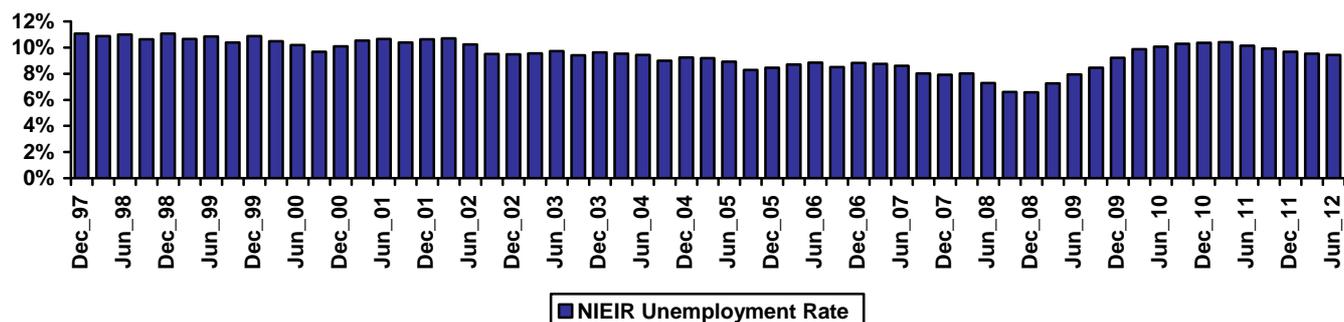
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.2%	3.0%	2.0%	1.1%	0.1%	-1.1%	-1.8%	-2.8%	-3.2%	-2.8%	-2.3%	-1.5%	-0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	1.3%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	6.6%	6.6%	7.2%	7.9%	8.5%	9.2%	9.9%	10.1%	10.3%	10.4%	10.4%	10.1%	9.9%	9.7%	9.5%	9.4%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



NSW Central West

For NSW Central West the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 11.7%, whilst the minimum is 8.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 11.7%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 15%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 14.4%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1.5%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 94.7%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	258	258	260	261	262	263	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
No. Households	92	94	96	97	99	101	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	2.0%	1.7%
NIEIR Workforce	119	120	121	124	126	127	0.8%	1.4%	2.1%	2.0%	0.6%	1.5%	1.3%
NIEIR Employment	107	108	110	112	115	115	0.7%	1.8%	2.2%	1.9%	0.0%	1.6%	1.0%
NIEIR Unemployment	11.5	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.7	1.9%	-2.9%	1.6%	2.8%	6.3%	0.2%	4.6%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	9.7%	9.8%	9.4%	9.3%	9.4%	10.0%	0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.3
Headline U/E	5.3%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1
NIEIR Structural U/E	16.9%	16.6%	16.1%	15.5%	15.0%	15.6%	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.0

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	4,031	4,222	4,353	4,521	4,622	4,672	15,631	16,334	16,742	17,354	17,671	17,862	3.9%	1.7%
Taxes Paid	1,202	1,297	1,295	1,211	1,299	1,188	4,661	5,017	4,979	4,650	4,966	4,540	0.3%	-1.0%
Benefits	1,290	1,295	1,457	1,596	1,730	2,159	5,004	5,011	5,603	6,128	6,614	8,252	7.3%	16.3%
Business Income	921	953	900	842	836	766	3,571	3,688	3,461	3,233	3,196	2,929	-2.9%	-4.6%
Interest Paid	628	686	727	830	1,013	928	2,434	2,654	2,794	3,186	3,874	3,549	9.8%	5.8%
Property Income	732	859	981	1,031	1,015	835	2,837	3,325	3,771	3,959	3,882	3,194	12.1%	-10.0%
Disposable Income	5,865	6,144	6,521	6,804	6,768	7,109	22,741	23,773	25,080	26,118	25,874	27,178	5.1%	2.2%
Business Value Added	4,952	5,175	5,253	5,363	5,458	5,438	19,202	20,022	20,204	20,587	20,867	20,791	2.7%	0.7%
Business Productivity							47,369	48,901	49,380	50,091	51,289	51,310	1.9%	1.2%

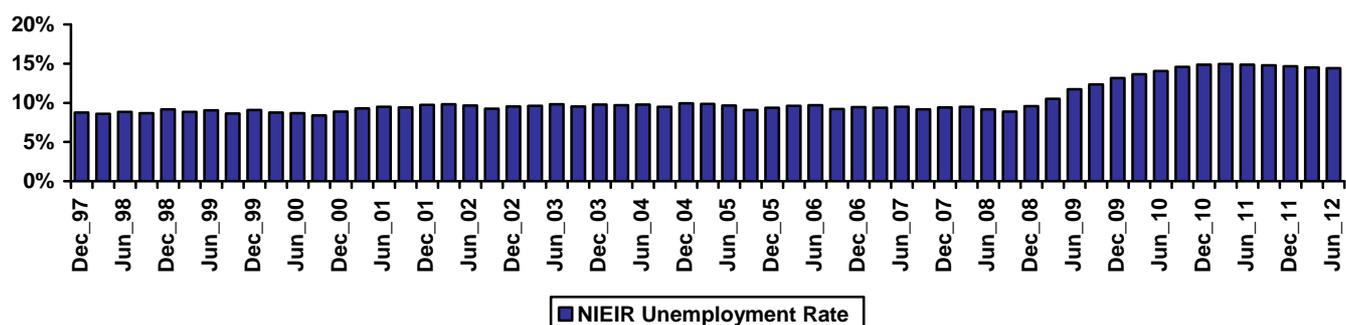
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
NIEIR Employment Growth	1.9%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	-0.9%	-2.0%	-2.5%	-3.3%	-3.6%	-3.3%	-3.1%	-2.3%	-1.6%	-0.8%	0.0%	0.7%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	8.9%	9.6%	10.5%	11.7%	12.3%	13.1%	13.6%	14.0%	14.6%	14.9%	15.0%	14.9%	14.8%	14.7%	14.5%	14.4%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



NSW Far West

For NSW Far West the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 15%, whilst the minimum is 11.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 15%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 18.1%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 17.5%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -2.5%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 89.7%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	99	97	97	96	96	95	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.8%	-0.6%
No. Households	36	37	37	38	39	39	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%
NIEIR Workforce	43	42	42	42	43	43	-0.7%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	-0.2%	0.5%
NIEIR Employment	37	37	37	37	37	37	-0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	-0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
NIEIR Unemployment	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.6	-2.2%	-3.1%	-1.8%	2.9%	4.2%	-2.4%	3.5%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	13.2%	13.0%	12.7%	12.4%	12.7%	13.2%	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.4
Headline U/E	7.0%	6.6%	6.3%	5.8%	5.7%	6.0%	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.1
NIEIR Structural U/E	22.0%	21.6%	20.5%	20.0%	19.6%	20.4%	-0.4	-1.1	-0.5	-0.4	0.8	-0.7	0.2

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	1,269	1,315	1,341	1,375	1,384	1,390	12,880	13,492	13,867	14,304	14,482	14,545	2.7%	0.5%
Taxes Paid	476	497	472	414	435	372	4,827	5,099	4,886	4,306	4,549	3,893	-4.5%	-5.2%
Benefits	612	567	640	689	732	892	6,208	5,814	6,622	7,174	7,663	9,342	4.1%	13.8%
Business Income	737	722	624	524	521	395	7,482	7,407	6,450	5,458	5,456	4,135	-10.7%	-13.2%
Interest Paid	219	230	234	256	316	288	2,226	2,359	2,417	2,668	3,304	3,016	5.3%	6.0%
Property Income	261	290	333	337	320	259	2,648	2,972	3,441	3,506	3,353	2,712	8.9%	-12.3%
Disposable Income	2,550	2,550	2,620	2,615	2,561	2,561	25,875	26,167	27,099	27,215	26,806	26,808	0.8%	-1.0%
Business Value Added	2,007	2,036	1,964	1,899	1,905	1,785	20,362	20,899	20,317	19,762	19,938	18,680	-1.8%	-3.1%
Business Productivity							51,462	52,678	53,475	54,812	57,110	57,154	2.1%	2.1%

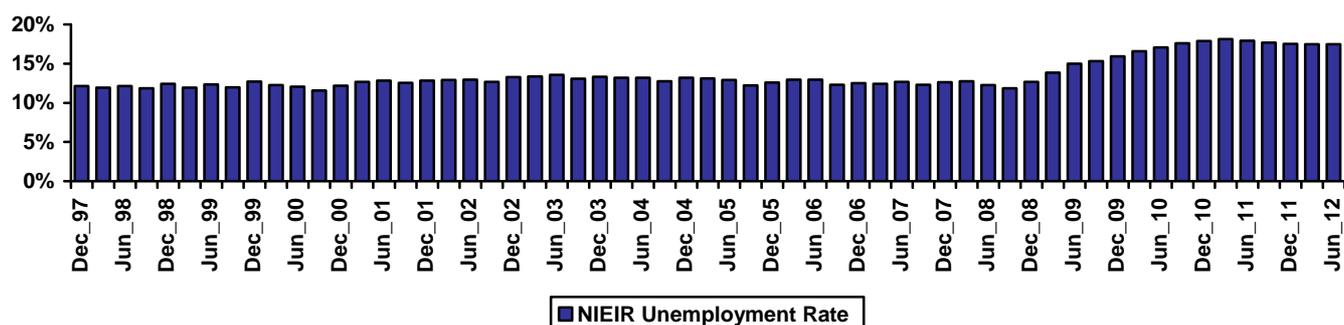
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%
NIEIR Employment Growth	0.8%	0.9%	0.2%	-0.3%	-1.3%	-2.3%	-2.8%	-3.7%	-4.2%	-4.3%	-4.4%	-3.8%	-3.0%	-2.0%	-1.0%	-0.3%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	11.9%	12.7%	13.9%	15.0%	15.3%	15.9%	16.6%	17.1%	17.6%	17.9%	18.1%	17.9%	17.7%	17.5%	17.5%	17.5%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



NSW Hunter

For NSW Hunter the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 12.5%, whilst the minimum is 8.5%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 11.3%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 15.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 14.8%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1.4%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 94.5%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	605	612	618	624	632	638	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
No. Households	217	222	226	230	234	238	2.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%	1.7%
NIEIR Workforce	290	292	299	304	312	313	0.9%	2.1%	1.8%	2.6%	0.6%	1.6%	1.6%
NIEIR Employment	258	262	269	276	284	283	1.5%	2.6%	2.6%	3.1%	-0.4%	2.2%	1.4%
NIEIR Unemployment	31.9	30.6	29.7	28.1	27.2	30.2	-3.9%	-2.9%	-5.5%	-3.3%	11.1%	-4.1%	3.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	11.0%	10.5%	10.0%	9.2%	8.7%	9.6%	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	0.9	-0.6	0.2
Headline U/E	7.0%	6.5%	6.2%	5.7%	5.3%	5.9%	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	0.6	-0.4	0.1
NIEIR Structural U/E	17.6%	17.1%	16.4%	15.7%	14.9%	15.4%	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	0.5	-0.6	-0.1

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	10,746	11,330	11,848	12,285	12,569	12,502	17,756	18,525	19,186	19,675	19,898	19,792	4.6%	0.9%
Taxes Paid	3,056	3,255	3,390	3,263	3,507	3,182	5,049	5,323	5,490	5,225	5,552	5,037	2.2%	-1.2%
Benefits	3,069	3,142	2,992	3,051	3,063	3,521	5,070	5,137	4,845	4,886	4,848	5,575	-0.2%	7.4%
Business Income	1,461	1,458	1,514	1,694	1,702	1,691	2,414	2,384	2,451	2,714	2,694	2,677	5.1%	-0.1%
Interest Paid	1,472	1,693	1,886	2,266	2,776	2,535	2,433	2,768	3,054	3,629	4,395	4,012	15.5%	5.8%
Property Income	1,954	2,249	2,652	3,024	3,181	2,748	3,229	3,677	4,295	4,843	5,036	4,350	15.7%	-4.7%
Disposable Income	14,086	14,732	15,348	16,238	16,039	16,340	23,273	24,087	24,852	26,005	25,390	25,868	4.9%	0.3%
Business Value Added	12,207	12,788	13,362	13,980	14,271	14,193	20,169	20,909	21,637	22,389	22,592	22,469	4.6%	0.8%
Business Productivity							47,124	48,812	50,123	50,655	50,950	50,956	2.4%	0.3%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.8%	2.2%	0.8%	-0.4%	-1.1%	-2.1%	-2.5%	-3.3%	-3.9%	-3.8%	-3.5%	-2.7%	-1.6%	-0.6%	0.3%	1.1%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	8.5%	9.3%	10.2%	11.3%	12.0%	13.0%	13.7%	14.3%	15.0%	15.3%	15.4%	15.3%	15.3%	15.2%	15.0%	14.8%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



NSW Illawarra

For NSW Illawarra the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 13.6%, whilst the minimum is 8.8%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 11.5%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 15.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 14.5%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1.5%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 94.7%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	409	412	415	418	421	424	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
No. Households	146	150	153	157	161	164	2.7%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.5%	2.2%
NIEIR Workforce	192	194	200	203	207	208	1.1%	2.9%	1.5%	1.7%	0.6%	1.8%	1.2%
NIEIR Employment	172	175	180	182	187	187	1.9%	2.9%	1.4%	2.9%	0.0%	2.0%	1.4%
NIEIR Unemployment	20.8	19.7	20.4	20.9	19.1	20.5	-5.3%	3.3%	2.8%	-8.7%	7.2%	0.2%	-1.1%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	10.8%	10.1%	10.2%	10.3%	9.3%	9.9%	-0.7	0.0	0.1	-1.1	0.6	-0.2	-0.2
Headline U/E	8.4%	7.7%	8.0%	8.2%	6.9%	6.9%	-0.7	0.3	0.2	-1.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.7
NIEIR Structural U/E	15.8%	15.4%	14.8%	14.5%	13.9%	14.6%	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.5	0.7	-0.4	0.1

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	7,312	7,734	8,010	8,093	8,371	8,484	17,877	18,780	19,316	19,359	19,867	20,135	3.4%	2.4%
Taxes Paid	2,043	2,197	2,206	2,069	2,252	2,109	4,994	5,336	5,320	4,948	5,344	5,006	0.4%	1.0%
Benefits	2,018	2,070	1,989	2,046	2,070	2,399	4,933	5,027	4,797	4,893	4,912	5,693	0.5%	8.3%
Business Income	999	1,075	977	1,151	1,157	1,201	2,442	2,610	2,357	2,753	2,745	2,850	4.8%	2.1%
Interest Paid	996	1,150	1,287	1,552	1,882	1,713	2,435	2,793	3,103	3,713	4,467	4,065	15.9%	5.1%
Property Income	1,443	1,601	1,861	1,990	1,988	1,650	3,529	3,887	4,488	4,760	4,718	3,917	11.3%	-8.9%
Disposable Income	9,514	10,008	10,256	10,587	10,445	10,814	23,262	24,303	24,732	25,323	24,790	25,664	3.6%	1.1%
Business Value Added	8,310	8,809	8,988	9,244	9,527	9,685	20,319	21,391	21,673	22,112	22,612	22,985	3.6%	2.4%
Business Productivity							48,097	49,754	50,024	50,785	51,206	51,216	1.8%	0.4%

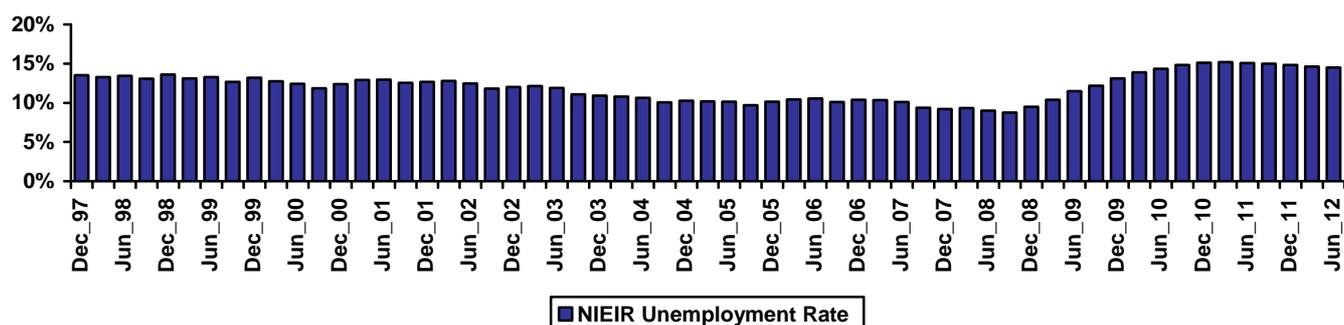
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.6%	2.2%	1.0%	0.0%	-0.8%	-1.9%	-2.6%	-3.5%	-4.1%	-3.9%	-3.4%	-2.5%	-1.4%	-0.5%	0.3%	0.9%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	8.8%	9.5%	10.4%	11.5%	12.2%	13.1%	13.9%	14.4%	14.8%	15.1%	15.2%	15.1%	15.0%	14.8%	14.6%	14.5%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



NSW Mid North Coast

For NSW Mid North Coast the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 15.4%, whilst the minimum is 11.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 14.3%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 18.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 18%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1.9%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 93%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	290	294	296	299	302	303	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%
No. Households	106	109	112	114	117	119	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%	1.8%	1.7%	2.5%	1.8%
NIEIR Workforce	120	122	124	127	131	130	1.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.8%	-0.6%	1.9%	1.1%
NIEIR Employment	104	105	107	110	114	114	0.8%	1.9%	3.2%	3.6%	-0.4%	2.0%	1.6%
NIEIR Unemployment	15.8	16.7	17.3	16.7	16.2	15.9	5.5%	4.0%	-3.9%	-2.8%	-1.8%	1.8%	-2.3%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	13.2%	13.7%	13.9%	13.1%	12.4%	12.2%	0.5	0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	-0.4
Headline U/E	8.0%	8.5%	8.9%	7.8%	7.1%	6.4%	0.5	0.3	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7
NIEIR Structural U/E	25.3%	24.5%	23.7%	22.9%	22.1%	23.2%	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	1.2	-0.8	0.2

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,403	3,563	3,665	3,850	3,960	3,945	11,719	12,133	12,361	12,856	13,132	13,083	4.2%	1.2%
Taxes Paid	920	968	987	962	1,039	941	3,169	3,296	3,329	3,211	3,447	3,120	1.5%	-1.1%
Benefits	1,731	1,781	1,730	1,794	1,829	2,136	5,963	6,065	5,836	5,991	6,068	7,085	1.2%	9.1%
Business Income	799	780	798	886	920	907	2,752	2,654	2,690	2,958	3,050	3,008	3.5%	1.2%
Interest Paid	593	683	762	917	1,130	1,043	2,043	2,325	2,570	3,063	3,748	3,460	15.6%	6.6%
Property Income	824	957	1,147	1,190	1,133	899	2,838	3,258	3,868	3,975	3,758	2,982	13.0%	-13.1%
Disposable Income	5,721	5,948	6,148	6,411	6,247	6,377	19,704	20,253	20,736	21,408	20,718	21,149	3.9%	-0.3%
Business Value Added	4,202	4,343	4,463	4,736	4,879	4,852	14,471	14,787	15,052	15,814	16,182	16,091	4.1%	1.2%
Business Productivity							40,697	41,931	42,348	42,936	43,705	43,704	1.8%	0.9%

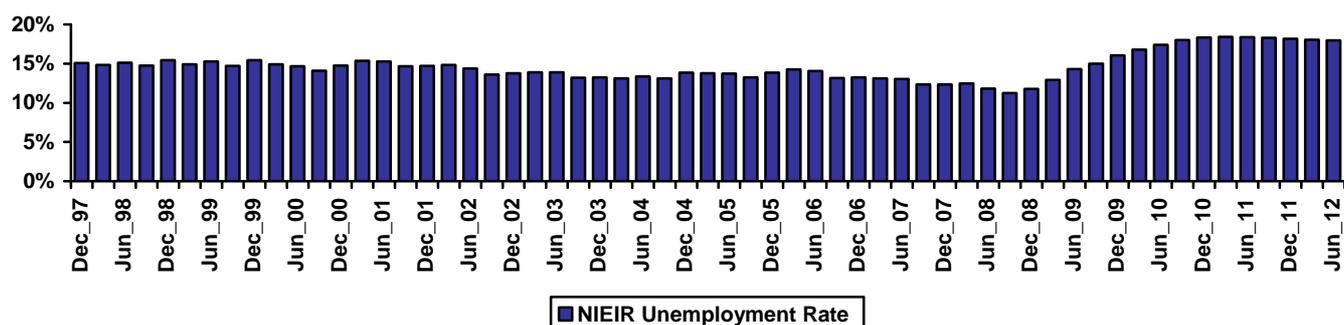
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.1%	2.4%	0.9%	-0.4%	-1.3%	-2.5%	-3.2%	-4.2%	-4.6%	-4.4%	-4.1%	-3.0%	-1.9%	-0.9%	0.1%	0.7%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	11.2%	11.8%	12.9%	14.3%	15.0%	16.0%	16.8%	17.4%	18.0%	18.3%	18.4%	18.4%	18.3%	18.2%	18.0%	18.0%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



NSW North

For NSW North the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 13.8%, whilst the minimum is 10.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 13.8%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 17.5%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 17.1%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1.8%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 93.7%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	179	179	180	180	182	183	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%
No. Households	64	65	67	68	69	70	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%
NIEIR Workforce	81	81	82	83	84	85	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	1.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%
NIEIR Employment	71	72	73	74	75	75	0.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%
NIEIR Unemployment	9.2	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.6	10.1	1.6%	-4.2%	1.2%	5.4%	5.6%	-0.5%	5.5%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	11.4%	11.5%	10.9%	11.0%	11.3%	11.9%	0.1	-0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.5
Headline U/E	6.7%	6.4%	5.8%	5.8%	5.9%	6.1%	-0.2	-0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.1
NIEIR Structural U/E	18.2%	17.9%	17.3%	16.8%	16.4%	17.1%	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	0.7	-0.5	0.2

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	2,438	2,541	2,621	2,675	2,712	2,734	13,630	14,198	14,543	14,818	14,937	15,057	3.1%	1.1%
Taxes Paid	784	870	851	773	817	731	4,384	4,859	4,721	4,282	4,500	4,025	-0.5%	-2.8%
Benefits	922	921	985	1,055	1,117	1,358	5,152	5,145	5,466	5,845	6,150	7,479	4.6%	13.4%
Business Income	896	1,003	890	841	828	723	5,010	5,605	4,938	4,658	4,560	3,984	-2.1%	-7.2%
Interest Paid	409	443	465	526	646	594	2,286	2,474	2,578	2,914	3,559	3,274	8.8%	6.3%
Property Income	536	639	739	787	783	651	2,994	3,569	4,100	4,360	4,314	3,586	13.7%	-9.0%
Disposable Income	4,145	4,411	4,564	4,695	4,624	4,704	23,169	24,651	25,327	26,012	25,470	25,911	4.2%	0.1%
Business Value Added	3,335	3,544	3,511	3,515	3,540	3,457	18,640	19,803	19,481	19,475	19,497	19,041	1.8%	-0.8%
Business Productivity							46,577	48,350	48,810	49,730	51,139	51,192	2.2%	1.5%

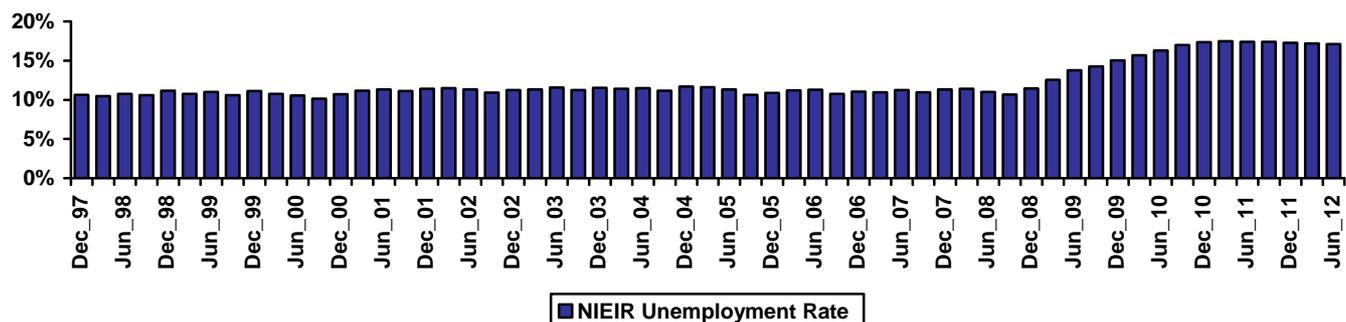
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
NIEIR Employment Growth	1.5%	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%	-0.8%	-1.8%	-2.3%	-3.2%	-3.7%	-3.8%	-3.9%	-3.2%	-2.2%	-1.2%	-0.3%	0.4%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	10.7%	11.5%	12.5%	13.8%	14.3%	15.0%	15.7%	16.3%	17.0%	17.4%	17.5%	17.4%	17.4%	17.3%	17.2%	17.1%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



NSW Richmond Tweed

For NSW Richmond Tweed the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 17.8%, whilst the minimum is 9.8%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 12.3%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 15.7%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 14.7%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.9%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 96%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	225	227	230	233	236	239	0.9%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
No. Households	80	81	83	84	86	87	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.8%	1.4%
NIEIR Workforce	97	99	101	103	105	105	1.4%	2.1%	1.8%	2.7%	-0.7%	1.8%	1.0%
NIEIR Employment	84	85	87	90	94	94	1.1%	2.3%	3.8%	4.4%	-0.3%	2.4%	2.1%
NIEIR Unemployment	13.7	14.1	14.3	12.8	11.6	11.1	3.2%	1.0%	-10.5%	-9.6%	-4.3%	-2.3%	-7.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	14.1%	14.3%	14.2%	12.4%	11.0%	10.6%	0.3	-0.2	-1.7	-1.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.9
Headline U/E	8.5%	8.6%	8.6%	7.2%	6.0%	5.3%	0.1	0.0	-1.5	-1.1	-0.8	-0.4	-0.9
NIEIR Structural U/E	24.1%	23.2%	21.9%	20.6%	19.4%	20.6%	-0.9	-1.3	-1.4	-1.2	1.2	-1.2	0.0

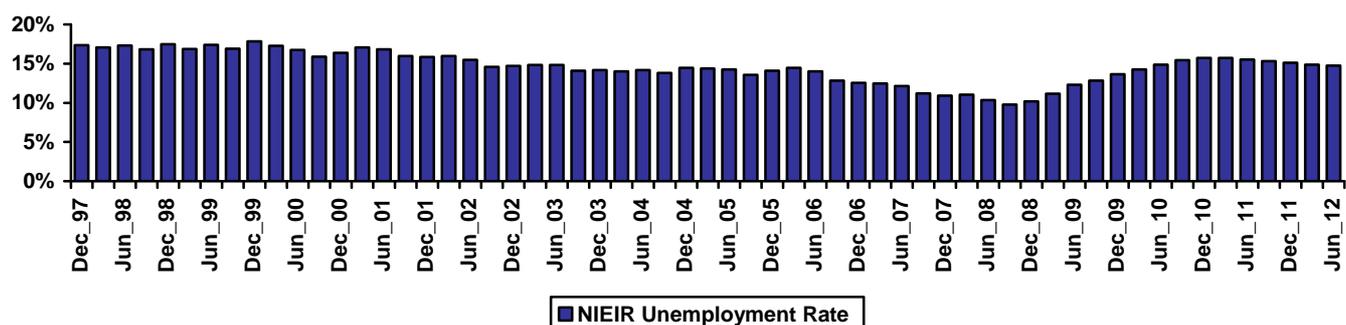
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	2,673	2,778	2,884	3,046	3,180	3,194	11,897	12,248	12,536	13,068	13,479	13,540	4.4%	2.4%
Taxes Paid	737	772	804	799	881	783	3,281	3,403	3,494	3,426	3,735	3,321	2.7%	-1.0%
Benefits	1,280	1,313	1,269	1,313	1,335	1,555	5,694	5,788	5,517	5,632	5,660	6,593	0.9%	8.8%
Business Income	754	763	809	909	996	950	3,355	3,363	3,515	3,899	4,221	4,029	6.4%	2.3%
Interest Paid	491	572	648	791	993	916	2,184	2,523	2,815	3,393	4,212	3,882	17.2%	7.6%
Property Income	701	813	1,004	1,072	1,064	870	3,121	3,583	4,366	4,600	4,509	3,690	15.2%	-9.9%
Disposable Income	4,498	4,659	4,881	5,103	5,053	5,108	20,017	20,541	21,217	21,893	21,421	21,654	4.3%	0.1%
Business Value Added	3,427	3,541	3,693	3,955	4,175	4,144	15,251	15,612	16,051	16,967	17,700	17,568	4.9%	2.4%
Business Productivity							41,454	42,558	43,471	44,016	44,835	44,834	2.0%	0.9%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.8%	2.9%	1.2%	-0.3%	-1.0%	-1.9%	-2.2%	-2.9%	-3.4%	-3.3%	-3.2%	-2.4%	-1.2%	-0.1%	0.9%	1.7%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	9.8%	10.2%	11.1%	12.3%	12.8%	13.6%	14.3%	14.9%	15.4%	15.7%	15.7%	15.5%	15.3%	15.1%	14.9%	14.7%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



NSW Riverina

For NSW Riverina the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 9.8%, whilst the minimum is 7%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 9.4%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 13.5%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 13%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1.4%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 94.2%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	208	210	212	214	215	217	0.8%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
No. Households	73	75	77	78	79	80	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.9%	1.4%
NIEIR Workforce	101	101	102	104	106	105	0.1%	0.9%	1.5%	2.2%	-0.6%	0.8%	0.8%
NIEIR Employment	92	93	93	95	98	97	0.5%	0.1%	2.4%	2.8%	-0.7%	1.0%	1.0%
NIEIR Unemployment	8.7	8.3	9.1	8.3	8.0	8.1	-4.1%	8.9%	-8.0%	-3.8%	0.8%	-1.3%	-1.5%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.6%	8.2%	8.9%	8.1%	7.6%	7.7%	-0.4	0.7	-0.8	-0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Headline U/E	5.1%	5.0%	5.7%	4.8%	4.3%	4.3%	-0.2	0.7	-0.9	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
NIEIR Structural U/E	13.0%	12.7%	12.5%	12.2%	11.8%	12.3%	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.1

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,375	3,506	3,532	3,636	3,757	3,777	16,227	16,721	16,643	17,021	17,447	17,538	2.5%	1.9%
Taxes Paid	1,054	1,104	1,091	973	1,052	951	5,069	5,267	5,142	4,556	4,886	4,417	-2.6%	-1.1%
Benefits	957	967	1,055	1,144	1,227	1,515	4,599	4,612	4,971	5,355	5,697	7,034	6.1%	15.1%
Business Income	984	966	984	784	784	714	4,730	4,606	4,636	3,670	3,643	3,316	-7.3%	-4.6%
Interest Paid	515	569	609	704	869	797	2,478	2,715	2,871	3,293	4,034	3,701	10.9%	6.4%
Property Income	672	755	869	969	1,042	921	3,232	3,601	4,095	4,537	4,840	4,279	13.0%	-2.5%
Disposable Income	5,082	5,222	5,479	5,561	5,639	5,846	24,436	24,908	25,818	26,028	26,184	27,145	3.0%	2.5%
Business Value Added	4,359	4,472	4,516	4,421	4,542	4,491	20,957	21,327	21,279	20,691	21,090	20,854	0.5%	0.8%
Business Productivity							46,892	48,260	48,360	49,076	49,606	49,888	1.5%	0.8%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.4%	1.8%	0.5%	-0.7%	-1.5%	-2.5%	-3.0%	-3.8%	-4.2%	-3.8%	-3.4%	-2.3%	-1.2%	-0.3%	0.6%	1.2%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	7.0%	7.4%	8.1%	9.4%	10.3%	11.4%	12.0%	12.6%	13.2%	13.5%	13.5%	13.5%	13.5%	13.3%	13.1%	13.0%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



NSW Southern Tablelands

For NSW Southern Tablelands the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 10.6%, whilst the minimum is 6.3%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 8.2%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 11.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 11.1%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1.1%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 95.9%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	220	223	226	228	231	233	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%
No. Households	82	85	89	93	97	100	4.6%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	4.4%	3.9%
NIEIR Workforce	105	106	108	110	110	111	0.8%	1.8%	2.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.5%	0.3%
NIEIR Employment	96	97	99	102	103	103	1.6%	2.1%	2.9%	0.6%	0.3%	2.2%	0.5%
NIEIR Unemployment	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.0	7.6	7.8	-7.4%	-1.6%	-6.8%	-5.2%	1.9%	-5.3%	-1.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	9.0%	8.3%	8.0%	7.3%	6.9%	7.0%	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-0.4	0.1	-0.6	-0.1
Headline U/E	4.8%	4.5%	4.5%	4.1%	3.4%	3.4%	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	-0.3
NIEIR Structural U/E	14.5%	14.0%	13.5%	12.8%	12.8%	13.0%	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	0.0	0.2	-0.5	0.1

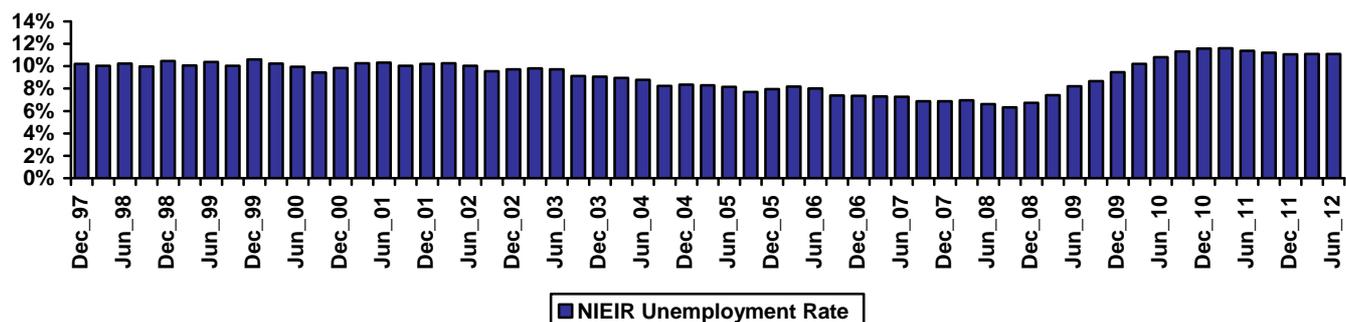
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,560	3,807	3,915	4,068	4,076	4,124	16,161	17,078	17,310	17,825	17,664	17,873	4.5%	0.7%
Taxes Paid	1,088	1,162	1,166	1,100	1,144	1,058	4,939	5,212	5,155	4,821	4,960	4,585	0.4%	-1.9%
Benefits	1,044	1,075	1,088	1,145	1,188	1,412	4,740	4,824	4,810	5,018	5,148	6,117	3.1%	11.0%
Business Income	867	820	792	793	772	773	3,935	3,679	3,502	3,477	3,346	3,349	-2.9%	-1.3%
Interest Paid	556	626	683	804	992	909	2,524	2,807	3,019	3,525	4,299	3,941	13.1%	6.3%
Property Income	746	864	1,013	1,097	1,105	934	3,385	3,874	4,477	4,807	4,789	4,047	13.7%	-7.7%
Disposable Income	5,201	5,462	5,681	5,928	5,721	5,912	23,613	24,502	25,118	25,975	24,795	25,620	4.5%	-0.1%
Business Value Added	4,427	4,628	4,707	4,861	4,848	4,897	20,096	20,758	20,812	21,302	21,010	21,222	3.2%	0.4%
Business Productivity							46,951	48,360	48,620	49,524	50,601	50,628	1.8%	1.1%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
NIEIR Employment Growth	1.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.3%	-0.4%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.5%	-3.1%	-3.3%	-3.1%	-2.4%	-1.2%	-0.1%	0.8%	1.3%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	6.3%	6.7%	7.4%	8.2%	8.7%	9.5%	10.2%	10.8%	11.3%	11.6%	11.6%	11.4%	11.2%	11.0%	11.1%	11.1%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Melbourne Central

For Melbourne Central the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 8.6%, whilst the minimum is 3.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 4.1%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 5.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 4%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 2.5%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 106.5%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	449	459	470	480	491	504	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%	2.6%	2.2%	2.5%
No. Households	181	185	187	190	193	196	2.0%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
NIEIR Workforce	248	259	267	277	289	289	4.1%	3.1%	3.9%	4.4%	-0.2%	3.7%	2.1%
NIEIR Employment	235	245	255	266	279	279	4.3%	4.0%	4.2%	4.9%	-0.1%	4.2%	2.4%
NIEIR Unemployment	13.2	13.3	11.6	11.4	10.5	10.3	0.8%	-13.4%	-1.6%	-7.6%	-2.1%	-5.0%	-4.9%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	5.3%	5.2%	4.3%	4.1%	3.6%	3.6%	-0.2	-0.8	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3
Headline U/E	4.8%	4.8%	4.0%	3.9%	3.5%	3.3%	0.0	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
NIEIR Structural U/E	9.9%	9.3%	8.6%	8.0%	7.5%	7.6%	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	0.1	-0.6	-0.2

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	11,397	12,282	13,076	14,013	14,580	14,478	25,368	26,738	27,831	29,206	29,692	29,482	7.1%	1.6%
Taxes Paid	4,276	4,686	4,886	4,948	5,399	4,932	9,518	10,200	10,399	10,313	10,996	10,044	5.0%	-0.2%
Benefits	1,511	1,532	1,524	1,565	1,580	1,832	3,363	3,335	3,244	3,263	3,217	3,730	1.2%	8.2%
Business Income	3,258	3,375	3,524	4,170	4,186	4,305	7,251	7,346	7,501	8,691	8,524	8,768	8.6%	1.6%
Interest Paid	1,073	1,347	1,640	2,180	2,759	2,562	2,388	2,933	3,490	4,544	5,618	5,218	26.7%	8.4%
Property Income	4,427	4,841	5,197	6,341	7,616	7,068	9,855	10,538	11,061	13,215	15,510	14,394	12.7%	5.6%
Disposable Income	16,745	17,709	18,655	21,186	22,466	22,693	37,270	38,552	39,704	44,156	45,751	46,213	8.2%	3.5%
Business Value Added	14,655	15,657	16,601	18,183	18,766	18,783	32,618	34,084	35,332	37,896	38,216	38,250	7.5%	1.6%
Business Productivity							61,850	63,632	65,096	66,426	67,096	67,104	2.4%	0.5%

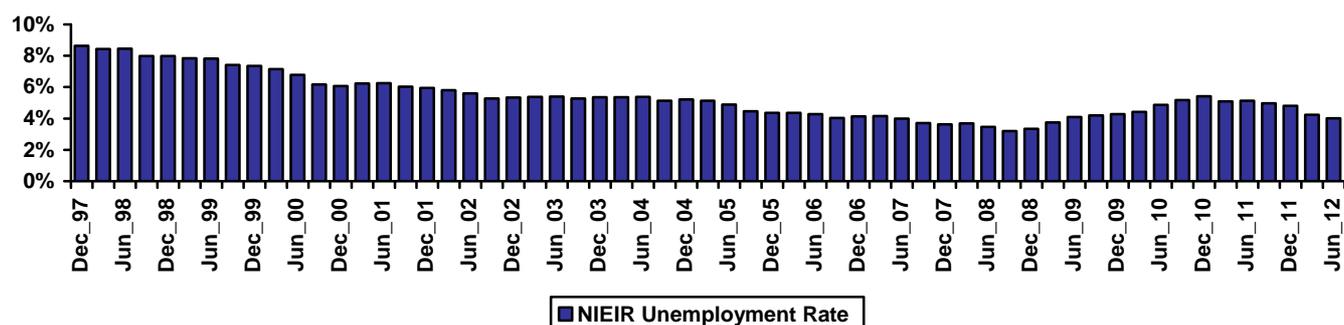
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.9%	2.6%	1.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.6%	2.1%	2.7%	3.2%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	3.2%	3.3%	3.8%	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.9%	5.2%	5.4%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	4.8%	4.2%	4.0%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Melbourne East

For Melbourne East the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 7.5%, whilst the minimum is 4.5%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 6%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 7.5%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 5.8%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.3%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 100%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	559	562	566	570	574	578	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
No. Households	193	194	195	195	196	196	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
NIEIR Workforce	298	304	307	313	320	323	2.2%	0.8%	1.9%	2.4%	0.8%	1.6%	1.6%
NIEIR Employment	279	287	289	295	304	306	2.9%	0.6%	2.2%	3.0%	0.8%	1.9%	1.9%
NIEIR Unemployment	18.9	17.3	18.1	17.6	16.3	16.4	-8.2%	4.2%	-2.4%	-7.4%	0.2%	-2.3%	-3.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	6.3%	5.7%	5.9%	5.6%	5.1%	5.1%	-0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.3
Headline U/E	4.5%	4.1%	4.3%	4.0%	3.6%	3.4%	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
NIEIR Structural U/E	7.2%	7.0%	6.7%	6.5%	6.2%	6.4%	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.1

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	12,594	13,318	13,784	14,284	14,810	15,053	22,525	23,703	24,353	25,052	25,790	26,213	4.3%	2.7%
Taxes Paid	4,042	4,389	4,477	4,329	4,699	4,428	7,230	7,812	7,910	7,592	8,183	7,711	2.3%	1.1%
Benefits	1,943	1,955	1,918	1,965	1,975	2,276	3,476	3,480	3,388	3,447	3,439	3,964	0.4%	7.6%
Business Income	2,745	2,848	2,938	3,437	3,450	3,627	4,910	5,069	5,190	6,028	6,008	6,316	7.8%	2.7%
Interest Paid	1,549	1,793	2,013	2,465	3,044	2,756	2,770	3,192	3,556	4,324	5,300	4,799	16.8%	5.7%
Property Income	3,775	4,215	4,554	5,073	5,575	4,836	6,752	7,501	8,046	8,896	9,708	8,421	10.3%	-2.4%
Disposable Income	16,684	17,584	18,210	19,565	19,795	20,201	29,840	31,295	32,172	34,313	34,471	35,179	5.5%	1.6%
Business Value Added	15,339	16,166	16,722	17,721	18,260	18,679	27,436	28,771	29,543	31,079	31,798	32,529	4.9%	2.7%
Business Productivity							54,569	56,126	58,201	58,797	58,816	58,825	2.5%	0.0%

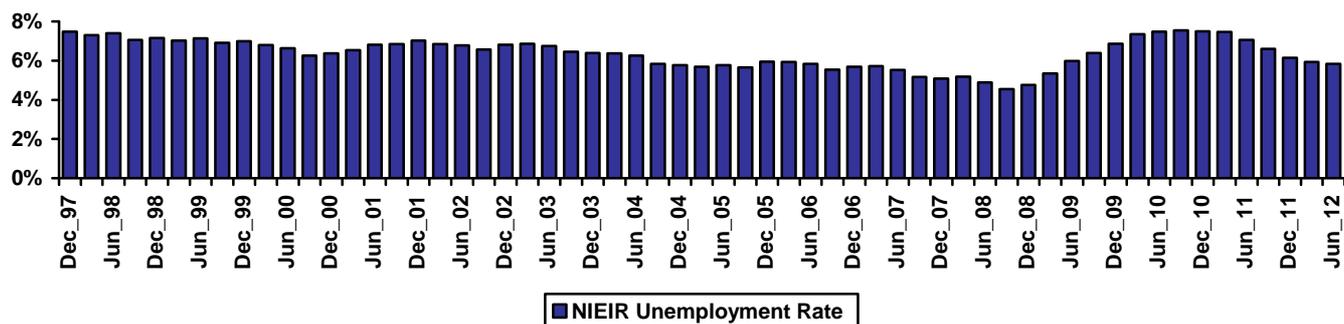
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.8%	2.2%	1.4%	0.8%	-0.1%	-1.0%	-1.7%	-2.2%	-2.3%	-1.8%	-1.2%	-0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	1.7%	2.3%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	4.5%	4.8%	5.3%	6.0%	6.4%	6.9%	7.3%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.0%	6.6%	6.1%	5.9%	5.8%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Melbourne North

For Melbourne North the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 11.3%, whilst the minimum is 6.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 8.9%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 11.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 11.2%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.1%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 98.2%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	521	528	537	545	554	564	1.3%	1.7%	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%
No. Households	181	183	184	185	187	189	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%
NIEIR Workforce	260	267	272	276	285	285	2.7%	1.7%	1.6%	3.2%	0.0%	2.0%	1.6%
NIEIR Employment	236	243	248	256	266	264	2.8%	2.1%	3.3%	3.6%	-0.6%	2.7%	1.5%
NIEIR Unemployment	23.7	24.2	23.6	20.0	19.5	21.1	2.1%	-2.2%	-15.5%	-2.5%	8.2%	-5.5%	2.8%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	9.1%	9.0%	8.7%	7.2%	6.8%	7.4%	-0.1	-0.3	-1.5	-0.4	0.6	-0.6	0.1
Headline U/E	6.9%	7.2%	6.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%	0.3	-0.4	-1.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.5	0.1
NIEIR Structural U/E	16.1%	15.4%	14.7%	14.1%	13.3%	13.7%	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	0.4	-0.7	-0.2

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	9,661	10,216	10,667	11,215	11,639	11,612	18,532	19,337	19,860	20,589	21,012	20,963	5.1%	1.8%
Taxes Paid	2,585	2,793	2,843	2,792	3,045	2,802	4,958	5,287	5,293	5,126	5,497	5,059	2.6%	0.2%
Benefits	2,380	2,394	2,334	2,385	2,393	2,757	4,565	4,532	4,346	4,378	4,320	4,977	0.1%	7.5%
Business Income	1,443	1,451	1,490	1,790	1,796	1,854	2,768	2,747	2,775	3,287	3,243	3,348	7.5%	1.8%
Interest Paid	1,273	1,475	1,653	2,018	2,480	2,253	2,441	2,792	3,078	3,705	4,477	4,068	16.6%	5.7%
Property Income	1,454	1,641	1,813	1,855	1,863	1,563	2,789	3,106	3,375	3,405	3,364	2,822	8.5%	-8.2%
Disposable Income	11,614	12,045	12,438	13,070	12,792	13,307	22,278	22,799	23,158	23,995	23,094	24,022	4.0%	0.9%
Business Value Added	11,104	11,667	12,157	13,005	13,435	13,467	21,300	22,084	22,635	23,876	24,255	24,311	5.4%	1.8%
Business Productivity							46,730	47,988	49,184	50,004	50,301	50,316	2.3%	0.3%

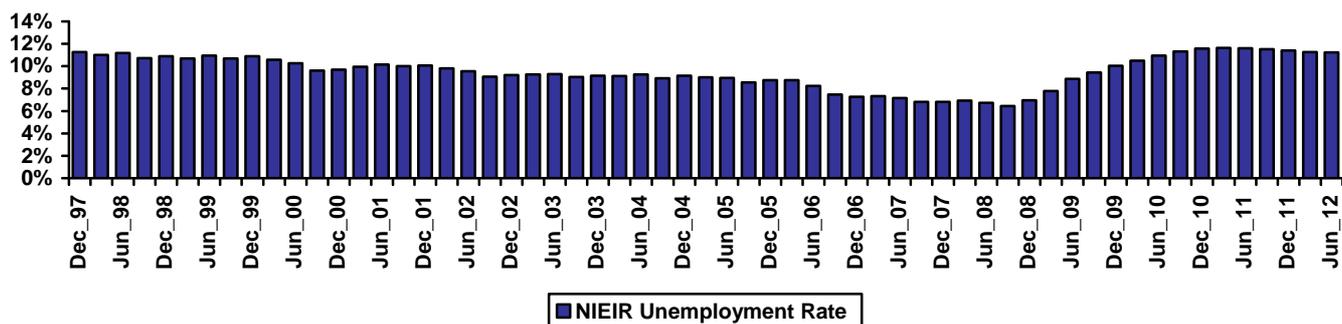
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.9%	1.7%	0.5%	-0.6%	-1.0%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.0%	-0.3%	0.4%	1.0%	1.5%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	6.4%	7.0%	7.8%	8.9%	9.4%	10.0%	10.5%	10.9%	11.3%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	11.5%	11.4%	11.3%	11.2%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Melbourne North East

For Melbourne North East the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 7.9%, whilst the minimum is 5.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 7.4%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 9.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 8%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.6%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 100.9%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	562	566	571	577	585	592	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%	1.3%
No. Households	181	182	183	184	186	188	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%
NIEIR Workforce	300	307	309	315	322	325	2.3%	0.6%	1.8%	2.4%	1.0%	1.6%	1.7%
NIEIR Employment	279	287	289	296	303	306	2.8%	0.9%	2.2%	2.5%	0.9%	2.0%	1.7%
NIEIR Unemployment	21.6	20.6	20.0	19.1	19.3	19.9	-4.7%	-2.8%	-4.5%	1.2%	2.8%	-4.0%	2.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	7.2%	6.7%	6.5%	6.1%	6.0%	6.1%	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.0
Headline U/E	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1
NIEIR Structural U/E	9.2%	8.9%	8.5%	8.4%	8.1%	8.4%	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.0

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	11,473	12,095	12,479	12,991	13,396	13,632	20,400	21,357	21,854	22,497	22,915	23,319	4.2%	2.4%
Taxes Paid	3,323	3,576	3,610	3,503	3,791	3,551	5,908	6,315	6,322	6,067	6,485	6,075	1.8%	0.7%
Benefits	2,091	2,111	2,077	2,143	2,169	2,518	3,719	3,727	3,637	3,712	3,711	4,308	0.8%	8.4%
Business Income	2,134	2,170	2,171	2,496	2,524	2,587	3,794	3,832	3,801	4,322	4,318	4,426	5.4%	1.8%
Interest Paid	1,601	1,808	1,976	2,352	2,880	2,598	2,846	3,193	3,460	4,074	4,926	4,444	13.7%	5.1%
Property Income	2,635	2,928	3,203	3,665	4,128	3,717	4,685	5,171	5,609	6,347	7,062	6,358	11.6%	0.7%
Disposable Income	14,386	15,039	15,511	16,692	16,923	17,643	25,580	26,556	27,164	28,907	28,949	30,180	5.1%	2.8%
Business Value Added	13,607	14,265	14,650	15,487	15,920	16,219	24,194	25,189	25,655	26,819	27,234	27,746	4.4%	2.3%
Business Productivity							48,703	49,882	51,035	51,776	52,141	52,212	2.1%	0.4%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	-0.9%	-1.5%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-1.5%	-0.9%	-0.3%	0.6%	1.4%	2.0%	2.6%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	5.4%	5.7%	6.4%	7.4%	7.9%	8.5%	8.9%	9.2%	9.4%	9.4%	9.3%	9.0%	8.7%	8.4%	8.1%	8.0%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Melbourne Outer South East

For Melbourne Outer South East the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 9.9%, whilst the minimum is 6.3%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 9.9%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 15%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 15%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1.4%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 92.1%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	519	531	543	556	569	581	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%
No. Households	177	185	193	202	210	219	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.3%
NIEIR Workforce	259	270	279	293	287	291	4.2%	3.5%	4.8%	-2.0%	1.5%	4.2%	-0.3%
NIEIR Employment	239	252	260	274	266	268	5.1%	3.4%	5.3%	-2.9%	0.6%	4.6%	-1.2%
NIEIR Unemployment	19.6	18.2	19.1	18.5	20.5	23.2	-7.3%	4.9%	-3.2%	10.8%	13.2%	-2.0%	12.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	7.6%	6.7%	6.8%	6.3%	7.1%	8.0%	-0.8	0.1	-0.5	0.8	0.8	-0.4	0.8
Headline U/E	5.1%	4.6%	4.5%	4.2%	4.6%	5.2%	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	0.6	-0.3	0.5
NIEIR Structural U/E	11.1%	10.8%	10.4%	10.1%	10.3%	10.8%	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.5	-0.4	0.4

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	9,237	9,940	10,542	11,246	10,976	11,125	17,804	18,724	19,402	20,225	19,300	19,563	6.8%	-0.5%
Taxes Paid	2,678	2,927	3,008	2,995	3,058	2,829	5,163	5,513	5,537	5,386	5,377	4,975	3.8%	-2.8%
Benefits	2,106	2,213	2,250	2,398	2,507	3,004	4,059	4,168	4,142	4,313	4,408	5,283	4.4%	11.9%
Business Income	1,952	1,991	2,038	2,352	2,302	2,286	3,763	3,750	3,751	4,229	4,048	4,020	6.4%	-1.4%
Interest Paid	1,431	1,645	1,829	2,216	2,736	2,500	2,758	3,098	3,366	3,986	4,811	4,396	15.7%	6.2%
Property Income	1,824	2,052	2,248	2,618	2,950	2,654	3,515	3,865	4,138	4,707	5,188	4,666	12.8%	0.7%
Disposable Income	12,128	12,859	13,555	14,865	14,359	15,113	23,379	24,224	24,948	26,734	25,250	26,575	7.0%	0.8%
Business Value Added	11,189	11,931	12,579	13,598	13,278	13,411	21,567	22,474	23,153	24,454	23,348	23,583	6.7%	-0.7%
Business Productivity							46,403	47,276	48,434	49,087	49,250	49,214	1.9%	0.1%

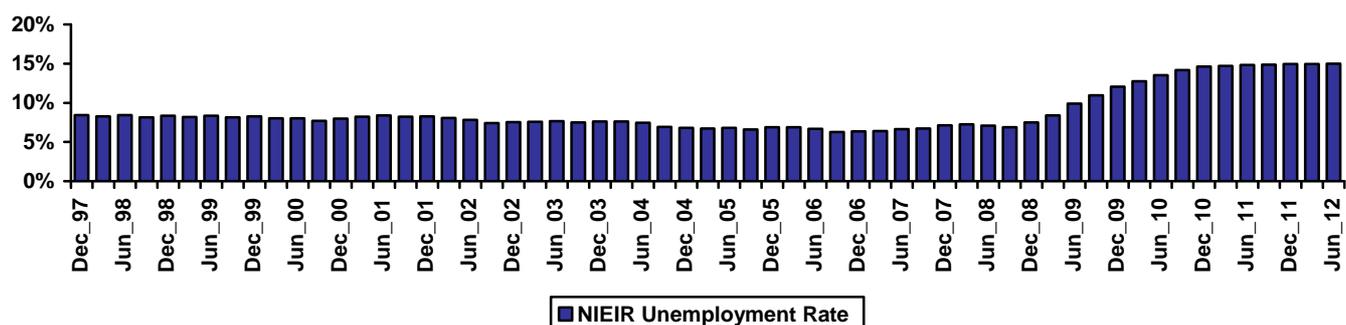
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%
NIEIR Employment Growth	-1.8%	-1.0%	-0.3%	0.6%	-0.4%	-1.6%	-2.6%	-3.5%	-3.9%	-3.6%	-3.0%	-2.2%	-1.1%	-0.2%	0.5%	1.0%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	6.9%	7.5%	8.4%	9.9%	10.9%	12.1%	12.7%	13.5%	14.2%	14.6%	14.7%	14.8%	14.9%	14.9%	15.0%	15.0%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Melbourne South East

For Melbourne South East the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 9.4%, whilst the minimum is 6.7%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 9.2%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 12%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 11.4%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.4%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 97.8%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	521	525	532	538	545	552	0.8%	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%
No. Households	179	180	181	182	183	184	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
NIEIR Workforce	265	269	272	277	284	285	1.8%	0.9%	1.7%	2.5%	0.5%	1.5%	1.5%
NIEIR Employment	242	249	252	256	263	263	2.8%	1.2%	1.6%	2.7%	0.0%	1.9%	1.3%
NIEIR Unemployment	22.3	20.3	19.7	20.3	20.4	22.0	-8.9%	-3.1%	3.3%	0.5%	7.9%	-3.1%	4.1%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.4%	7.5%	7.2%	7.3%	7.2%	7.7%	-0.9	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.5	-0.4	0.2
Headline U/E	5.8%	5.1%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	5.2%	-0.6	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.1
NIEIR Structural U/E	11.1%	10.7%	10.4%	10.0%	9.5%	9.7%	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	-0.1

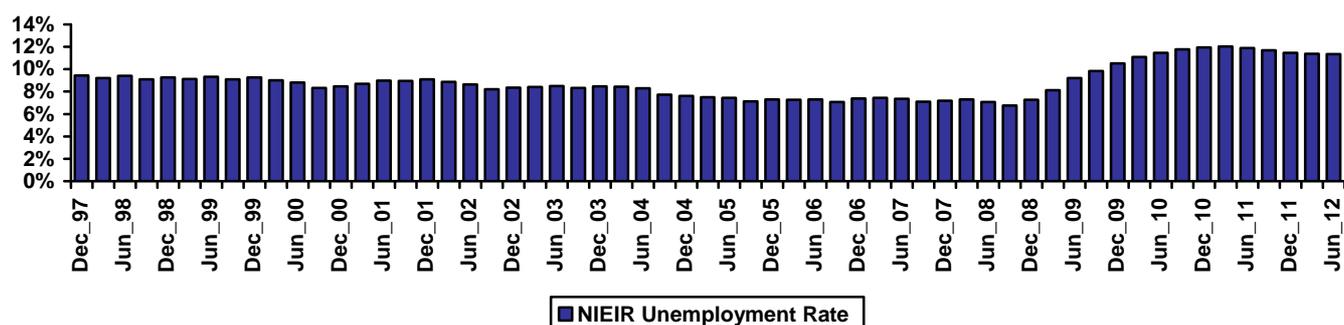
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	10,451	11,012	11,440	11,824	12,166	12,207	20,062	20,969	21,518	21,996	22,328	22,403	4.2%	1.6%
Taxes Paid	3,064	3,293	3,327	3,198	3,421	3,152	5,882	6,269	6,259	5,949	6,279	5,784	1.4%	-0.7%
Benefits	2,081	2,085	2,072	2,121	2,130	2,452	3,995	3,969	3,898	3,945	3,909	4,501	0.6%	7.5%
Business Income	1,942	1,965	2,025	2,368	2,354	2,430	3,729	3,742	3,809	4,406	4,320	4,461	6.8%	1.3%
Interest Paid	1,275	1,493	1,695	2,105	2,628	2,383	2,448	2,842	3,189	3,917	4,823	4,373	18.2%	6.4%
Property Income	2,829	3,140	3,324	3,650	3,983	3,443	5,430	5,980	6,253	6,790	7,309	6,319	8.9%	-2.9%
Disposable Income	13,733	14,320	14,774	15,563	15,482	15,706	26,362	27,267	27,790	28,953	28,413	28,825	4.3%	0.5%
Business Value Added	12,393	12,978	13,465	14,192	14,520	14,637	23,790	24,711	25,328	26,402	26,648	26,863	4.6%	1.6%
Business Productivity							50,928	52,161	53,751	54,520	54,844	54,835	2.3%	0.3%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.3%	1.6%	0.7%	0.0%	-0.7%	-1.5%	-2.1%	-2.5%	-2.7%	-2.4%	-1.9%	-1.3%	-0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	1.5%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	6.7%	7.3%	8.1%	9.2%	9.8%	10.5%	11.1%	11.5%	11.8%	11.9%	12.0%	11.9%	11.7%	11.5%	11.4%	11.4%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Melbourne West

For Melbourne West the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 12.7%, whilst the minimum is 7.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 9.9%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 13.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 12.9%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 1.3%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 102.9%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	495	509	525	541	558	577	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	3.0%	3.3%
No. Households	160	164	169	173	177	182	2.9%	2.8%	2.3%	2.6%	3.0%	2.7%	2.8%
NIEIR Workforce	252	263	272	281	293	292	4.2%	3.4%	3.6%	3.9%	-0.3%	3.7%	1.8%
NIEIR Employment	226	238	248	257	269	269	5.0%	4.4%	3.6%	4.5%	0.0%	4.3%	2.2%
NIEIR Unemployment	26.0	25.2	23.7	24.3	24.0	23.2	-2.8%	-5.9%	2.6%	-1.4%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.4%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	10.3%	9.6%	8.7%	8.6%	8.2%	8.0%	-0.7	-0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3
Headline U/E	7.9%	7.7%	6.9%	7.0%	6.7%	6.0%	-0.2	-0.8	0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.3	-0.5
NIEIR Structural U/E	15.8%	15.1%	14.5%	14.1%	13.3%	14.1%	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	0.7	-0.6	0.0

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	9,305	10,023	10,740	11,321	11,876	11,944	18,806	19,680	20,470	20,940	21,299	21,421	6.8%	2.7%
Taxes Paid	2,499	2,747	2,899	2,827	3,127	2,892	5,050	5,393	5,525	5,229	5,608	5,186	4.2%	1.1%
Benefits	2,143	2,232	2,252	2,373	2,456	2,922	4,332	4,383	4,292	4,390	4,405	5,239	3.5%	11.0%
Business Income	1,172	1,177	1,235	1,437	1,460	1,493	2,369	2,312	2,354	2,658	2,618	2,677	7.0%	1.9%
Interest Paid	1,240	1,448	1,638	2,020	2,489	2,268	2,505	2,844	3,122	3,737	4,463	4,067	17.7%	5.9%
Property Income	1,203	1,415	1,678	1,790	1,835	1,588	2,431	2,778	3,199	3,311	3,291	2,847	14.2%	-5.8%
Disposable Income	10,898	11,573	12,396	13,148	13,168	13,949	22,026	22,723	23,626	24,319	23,615	25,016	6.5%	3.0%
Business Value Added	10,478	11,200	11,975	12,758	13,336	13,437	21,176	21,991	22,823	23,598	23,917	24,098	6.8%	2.6%
Business Productivity							46,092	47,224	48,662	49,420	49,758	49,756	2.4%	0.3%

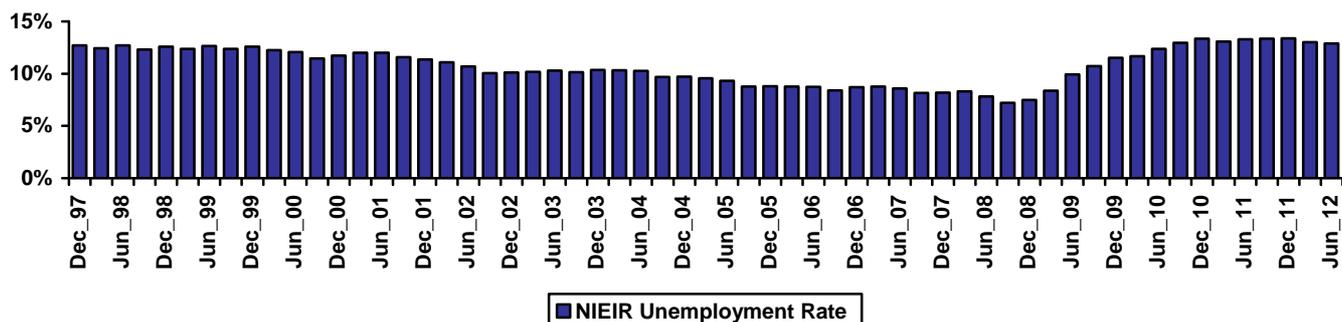
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.6%	2.4%	1.1%	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%	1.9%	2.5%	2.9%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	7.2%	7.5%	8.4%	9.9%	10.7%	11.5%	11.7%	12.4%	12.9%	13.4%	13.1%	13.3%	13.3%	13.4%	13.0%	12.9%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



VIC Ballarat

For VIC Ballarat the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 14.5%, whilst the minimum is 10.7%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 14.5%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 16.5%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 15.1%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.2%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 99.9%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	157	158	160	162	164	165	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
No. Households	57	59	60	62	63	65	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%
NIEIR Workforce	76	78	79	81	84	86	2.4%	2.0%	2.1%	3.1%	2.7%	2.1%	2.9%
NIEIR Employment	68	69	70	72	74	75	1.6%	2.2%	1.5%	3.1%	1.9%	1.8%	2.5%
NIEIR Unemployment	8.1	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.8	10.6	9.3%	0.3%	6.3%	3.6%	8.4%	5.2%	5.9%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	10.7%	11.4%	11.2%	11.7%	11.7%	12.4%	0.7	-0.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4
Headline U/E	7.3%	8.2%	7.7%	8.0%	7.7%	8.3%	1.0	-0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2
NIEIR Structural U/E	16.5%	15.7%	15.6%	15.2%	14.8%	15.4%	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.6	-0.4	0.1

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	2,452	2,538	2,652	2,745	2,841	2,912	15,630	16,023	16,547	16,943	17,353	17,787	3.8%	3.0%
Taxes Paid	769	827	872	824	888	812	4,906	5,223	5,443	5,085	5,422	4,961	2.3%	-0.7%
Benefits	759	770	747	767	772	891	4,842	4,860	4,658	4,733	4,715	5,444	0.3%	7.8%
Business Income	591	572	572	601	597	549	3,767	3,612	3,571	3,713	3,645	3,355	0.6%	-4.4%
Interest Paid	350	392	426	503	611	560	2,229	2,475	2,656	3,108	3,731	3,420	12.9%	5.5%
Property Income	797	965	1,206	1,265	1,257	1,067	5,081	6,093	7,525	7,809	7,679	6,516	16.6%	-8.2%
Disposable Income	3,924	4,109	4,426	4,620	4,573	4,626	25,017	25,937	27,616	28,523	27,932	28,256	5.6%	0.1%
Business Value Added	3,043	3,111	3,224	3,346	3,438	3,462	19,397	19,635	20,118	20,656	20,998	21,142	3.2%	1.7%
Business Productivity							43,575	44,618	45,573	46,374	46,978	47,018	2.1%	0.7%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.1%	2.7%	2.3%	1.9%	0.7%	-0.7%	-1.7%	-2.6%	-2.5%	-1.9%	-1.3%	-0.5%	0.5%	1.4%	2.1%	2.6%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	10.9%	11.6%	13.0%	14.5%	15.1%	15.7%	16.1%	16.4%	16.5%	16.5%	16.4%	16.1%	15.6%	15.3%	15.1%	15.1%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



VIC Bendigo

For VIC Bendigo the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 10.8%, whilst the minimum is 7.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 10.3%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 12.5%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 11.2%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.1%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 97.3%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	226	229	232	235	237	239	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	0.9%
No. Households	80	82	84	86	88	89	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	2.4%	2.0%
NIEIR Workforce	106	109	111	114	118	116	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	-1.1%	2.5%	1.0%
NIEIR Employment	97	98	101	105	108	106	1.7%	3.1%	3.4%	3.1%	-1.6%	2.7%	0.7%
NIEIR Unemployment	9.3	10.3	10.0	9.4	9.6	10.1	11.3%	-3.1%	-6.1%	2.3%	5.2%	0.4%	3.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.7%	9.5%	9.0%	8.2%	8.2%	8.7%	0.8	-0.5	-0.8	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.2
Headline U/E	5.0%	6.2%	5.9%	4.8%	4.5%	4.7%	1.1	-0.3	-1.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.0
NIEIR Structural U/E	14.6%	13.9%	13.3%	13.0%	12.8%	13.8%	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	1.0	-0.5	0.4

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,462	3,611	3,824	4,047	4,166	4,099	15,341	15,790	16,502	17,228	17,544	17,260	5.3%	0.6%
Taxes Paid	1,064	1,137	1,170	1,123	1,237	1,089	4,716	4,970	5,048	4,778	5,208	4,586	1.8%	-1.5%
Benefits	1,019	1,041	1,083	1,151	1,202	1,441	4,516	4,552	4,675	4,901	5,061	6,070	4.2%	11.9%
Business Income	1,011	1,025	1,000	994	1,059	919	4,483	4,484	4,317	4,233	4,459	3,870	-0.6%	-3.9%
Interest Paid	531	596	647	765	924	846	2,355	2,607	2,792	3,257	3,892	3,564	12.9%	5.2%
Property Income	812	972	1,115	1,168	1,205	1,009	3,599	4,249	4,812	4,971	5,073	4,251	12.9%	-7.0%
Disposable Income	5,262	5,515	5,845	6,149	6,219	6,220	23,318	24,116	25,225	26,174	26,190	26,193	5.3%	0.6%
Business Value Added	4,473	4,636	4,824	5,042	5,225	5,018	19,824	20,274	20,820	21,461	22,003	21,130	4.1%	-0.2%
Business Productivity							45,133	46,498	47,702	48,363	49,180	49,201	2.3%	0.9%

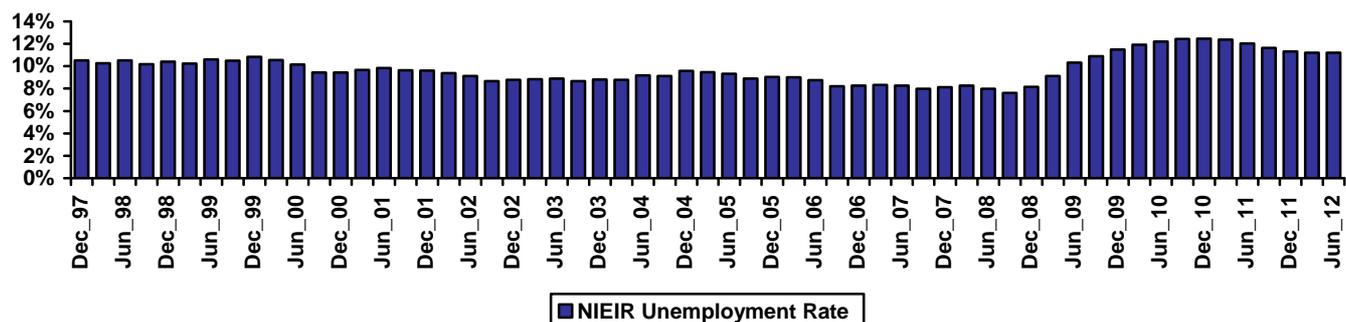
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.2%	0.9%	-0.4%	-1.6%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%	-2.6%	-2.1%	-1.6%	-0.8%	0.1%	1.0%	1.7%	2.2%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	7.6%	8.2%	9.1%	10.3%	10.9%	11.5%	11.9%	12.2%	12.4%	12.5%	12.4%	12.0%	11.6%	11.3%	11.2%	11.2%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



VIC Geelong

For VIC Geelong the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 12.1%, whilst the minimum is 5.7%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 7.3%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 9.1%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 7.2%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.4%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 100.4%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	204	206	209	211	214	216	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
No. Households	76	78	80	82	85	87	3.0%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
NIEIR Workforce	101	104	106	109	111	111	2.9%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	-0.7%	2.4%	0.9%
NIEIR Employment	91	94	96	98	103	104	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%	4.5%	1.0%	2.5%	2.7%
NIEIR Unemployment	9.8	10.6	10.4	10.2	8.4	6.7	8.6%	-1.9%	-2.1%	-17.4%	-20.5%	1.4%	-19.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	9.7%	10.2%	9.8%	9.4%	7.6%	6.1%	0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-1.8	-1.5	-0.1	-1.7
Headline U/E	6.8%	8.0%	7.4%	6.7%	4.9%	2.9%	1.2	-0.6	-0.6	-1.9	-2.0	0.0	-1.9
NIEIR Structural U/E	14.2%	13.7%	13.2%	12.9%	12.3%	13.0%	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	0.7	-0.4	0.1

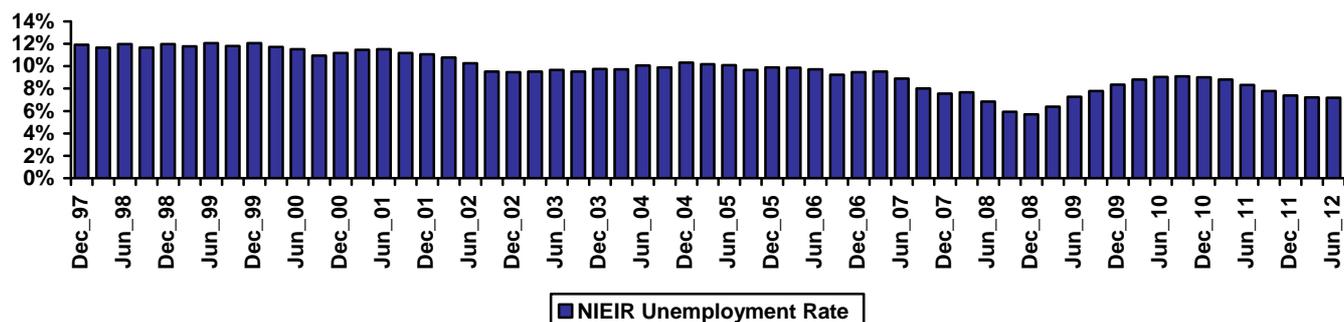
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,598	3,781	3,931	4,098	4,310	4,386	17,621	18,319	18,823	19,388	20,131	20,488	4.4%	3.5%
Taxes Paid	1,030	1,100	1,109	1,076	1,195	1,130	5,045	5,329	5,312	5,088	5,584	5,278	1.4%	2.5%
Benefits	951	974	935	959	965	1,113	4,657	4,720	4,478	4,539	4,509	5,200	0.3%	7.7%
Business Income	647	649	662	774	783	815	3,168	3,142	3,170	3,661	3,656	3,809	6.2%	2.7%
Interest Paid	460	529	589	715	869	795	2,252	2,565	2,822	3,381	4,061	3,713	15.8%	5.5%
Property Income	759	876	954	1,051	1,133	971	3,715	4,244	4,569	4,974	5,292	4,536	11.5%	-3.9%
Disposable Income	4,893	5,113	5,262	5,621	5,730	5,966	23,960	24,772	25,198	26,592	26,763	27,866	4.7%	3.0%
Business Value Added	4,245	4,430	4,593	4,872	5,092	5,202	20,788	21,461	21,994	23,049	23,787	24,297	4.7%	3.3%
Business Productivity							46,262	47,484	48,257	49,102	49,712	49,712	2.0%	0.6%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.9%	3.0%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	-1.1%	-1.9%	-2.5%	-2.5%	-1.9%	-1.3%	-0.3%	0.7%	1.7%	2.4%	2.8%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	5.9%	5.7%	6.4%	7.3%	7.8%	8.3%	8.8%	9.0%	9.1%	9.0%	8.8%	8.3%	7.8%	7.4%	7.2%	7.2%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



VIC Gippsland

For VIC Gippsland the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 13.9%, whilst the minimum is 10.3%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 13.9%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 17%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 15.9%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.5%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 97.3%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	242	245	248	251	254	257	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
No. Households	93	98	104	110	116	123	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	5.5%	5.8%
NIEIR Workforce	113	116	116	117	121	121	2.8%	0.4%	0.7%	3.2%	-0.1%	1.3%	1.5%
NIEIR Employment	99	101	102	105	107	107	1.7%	1.1%	2.4%	2.3%	-0.4%	1.7%	0.9%
NIEIR Unemployment	13.1	14.6	14.0	12.3	13.7	14.0	11.3%	-4.6%	-11.8%	11.4%	1.8%	-2.2%	6.5%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	11.7%	12.6%	12.0%	10.5%	11.4%	11.6%	1.0	-0.6	-1.5	0.8	0.2	-0.4	0.5
Headline U/E	6.6%	7.2%	6.8%	5.2%	5.5%	5.3%	0.6	-0.4	-1.6	0.4	-0.2	-0.5	0.1
NIEIR Structural U/E	16.7%	16.2%	15.8%	15.5%	15.2%	16.3%	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	1.1	-0.4	0.4

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,526	3,664	3,845	4,070	4,129	4,085	14,551	14,973	15,524	16,222	16,255	16,086	4.9%	0.2%
Taxes Paid	1,137	1,212	1,264	1,190	1,286	1,086	4,691	4,954	5,104	4,744	5,063	4,275	1.5%	-4.5%
Benefits	1,181	1,202	1,243	1,308	1,350	1,598	4,874	4,911	5,018	5,212	5,314	6,291	3.5%	10.5%
Business Income	1,157	1,158	1,152	1,060	1,124	815	4,776	4,732	4,651	4,223	4,427	3,209	-2.9%	-12.3%
Interest Paid	532	591	636	745	907	832	2,194	2,416	2,567	2,971	3,572	3,275	11.9%	5.6%
Property Income	886	1,073	1,286	1,329	1,314	1,059	3,654	4,386	5,193	5,296	5,174	4,170	14.5%	-10.7%
Disposable Income	5,750	6,014	6,406	6,618	6,550	6,336	23,727	24,576	25,864	26,376	25,789	24,945	4.8%	-2.2%
Business Value Added	4,684	4,822	4,997	5,130	5,253	4,901	19,326	19,706	20,175	20,446	20,683	19,295	3.1%	-2.3%
Business Productivity							45,363	46,555	48,275	48,951	50,442	50,447	2.6%	1.5%

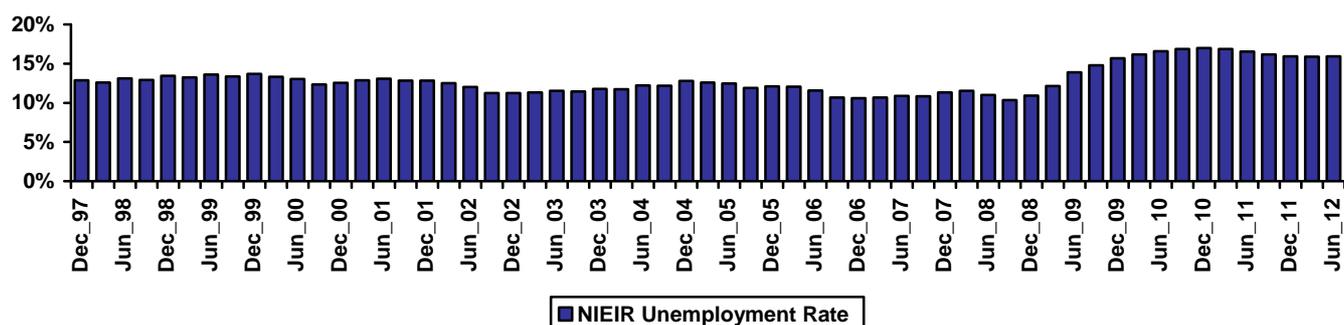
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
NIEIR Employment Growth	1.9%	1.2%	0.3%	-0.4%	-1.3%	-2.3%	-3.0%	-3.7%	-3.6%	-2.9%	-2.1%	-1.0%	0.2%	1.2%	2.0%	2.4%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	10.3%	10.9%	12.1%	13.9%	14.8%	15.7%	16.2%	16.6%	16.9%	17.0%	16.9%	16.5%	16.2%	15.9%	15.9%	15.9%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



VIC Mallee Wimmera

For VIC Mallee Wimmera the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 13.5%, whilst the minimum is 8.9%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 13.5%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 15.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 14.9%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1.1%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 95.9%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	141	141	142	143	144	144	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%
No. Households	52	53	54	55	56	57	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%
NIEIR Workforce	61	63	63	64	67	69	1.8%	0.5%	1.6%	5.2%	2.0%	1.3%	3.6%
NIEIR Employment	55	56	56	57	59	61	0.4%	1.3%	1.4%	4.1%	2.4%	1.0%	3.2%
NIEIR Unemployment	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.9	7.9	14.6%	-5.4%	3.6%	14.7%	-0.4%	3.9%	6.9%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	10.0%	11.3%	10.6%	10.8%	11.8%	11.5%	1.3	-0.7	0.2	1.0	-0.3	0.3	0.3
Headline U/E	5.4%	6.9%	6.4%	6.0%	6.0%	6.1%	1.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
NIEIR Structural U/E	16.4%	16.1%	15.5%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	1,684	1,751	1,831	1,913	1,977	2,009	11,975	12,412	12,902	13,394	13,776	13,999	4.3%	2.5%
Taxes Paid	764	773	852	760	843	653	5,434	5,478	6,003	5,325	5,873	4,551	-0.2%	-7.3%
Benefits	663	667	700	739	765	907	4,715	4,726	4,934	5,175	5,330	6,323	3.7%	10.8%
Business Income	1,266	1,075	1,164	1,174	1,302	724	9,003	7,621	8,206	8,223	9,075	5,047	-2.5%	-21.5%
Interest Paid	310	334	349	397	480	439	2,203	2,368	2,458	2,781	3,345	3,059	8.6%	5.1%
Property Income	904	1,082	1,405	1,280	1,235	1,048	6,426	7,671	9,902	8,965	8,609	7,304	12.3%	-9.5%
Disposable Income	4,013	4,049	4,593	4,623	4,687	4,161	28,538	28,706	32,373	32,375	32,663	28,993	4.8%	-5.1%
Business Value Added	2,950	2,826	2,995	3,087	3,279	2,733	20,978	20,033	21,108	21,617	22,851	19,046	1.5%	-5.9%
Business Productivity							45,017	45,543	46,897	47,828	50,141	50,243	2.0%	2.5%

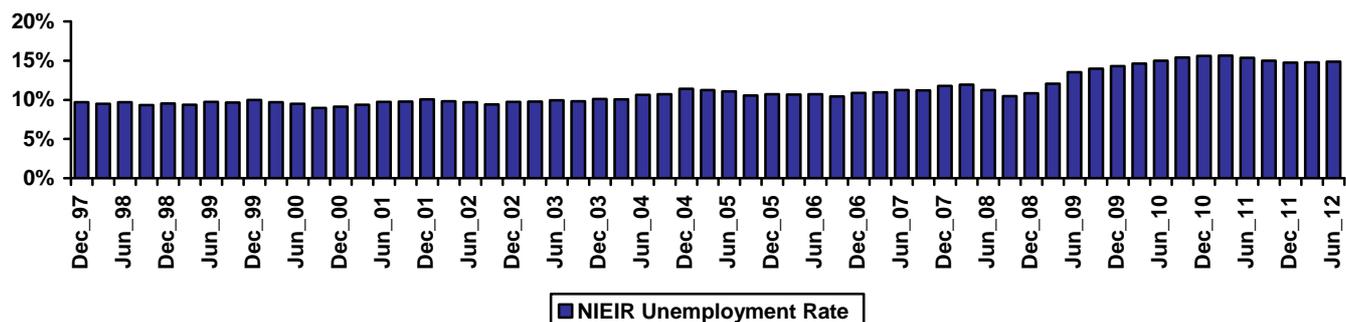
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.9%	3.5%	2.8%	2.4%	0.7%	-0.8%	-1.8%	-2.9%	-2.8%	-2.5%	-2.5%	-2.1%	-1.4%	-0.6%	0.3%	0.8%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	10.5%	10.8%	12.1%	13.5%	14.0%	14.3%	14.6%	15.0%	15.4%	15.6%	15.6%	15.3%	15.0%	14.7%	14.8%	14.9%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



VIC North East

For VIC North East the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 10.5%, whilst the minimum is 7.5%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 10.5%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 13.8%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 12.8%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1.3%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 93.3%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	225	226	228	230	232	234	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
No. Households	82	84	87	89	92	95	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%	2.9%
NIEIR Workforce	108	110	115	117	119	118	2.6%	3.9%	2.0%	1.8%	-1.0%	2.8%	0.4%
NIEIR Employment	99	101	105	108	110	108	2.2%	3.7%	3.1%	1.8%	-1.9%	3.0%	-0.1%
NIEIR Unemployment	8.8	9.4	10.0	9.1	9.3	10.2	6.8%	6.6%	-9.0%	2.0%	9.2%	1.2%	5.6%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	7.8%	7.8%	8.6%	0.3	0.2	-0.9	0.0	0.8	-0.1	0.4
Headline U/E	4.3%	4.6%	5.4%	4.3%	3.7%	4.5%	0.3	0.8	-1.1	-0.6	0.8	0.0	0.1
NIEIR Structural U/E	14.3%	13.6%	12.6%	12.3%	12.5%	13.2%	-0.7	-1.0	-0.3	0.2	0.6	-0.6	0.4

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,340	3,486	3,702	3,905	3,991	3,939	14,866	15,430	16,206	16,959	17,193	16,969	5.3%	0.4%
Taxes Paid	1,111	1,233	1,323	1,190	1,296	1,098	4,945	5,459	5,791	5,167	5,583	4,729	2.3%	-3.9%
Benefits	1,034	1,045	1,126	1,205	1,268	1,535	4,604	4,624	4,928	5,232	5,460	6,610	5.2%	12.9%
Business Income	1,149	1,215	1,224	984	1,088	840	5,116	5,377	5,358	4,273	4,684	3,617	-5.0%	-7.6%
Interest Paid	525	582	623	728	881	807	2,337	2,575	2,729	3,161	3,797	3,478	11.5%	5.3%
Property Income	1,170	1,450	1,822	1,818	1,768	1,406	5,210	6,416	7,978	7,896	7,614	6,058	15.8%	-12.0%
Disposable Income	5,737	6,150	6,815	6,849	6,847	6,587	25,536	27,218	29,837	29,745	29,491	28,374	6.1%	-1.9%
Business Value Added	4,489	4,701	4,925	4,889	5,079	4,779	19,982	20,808	21,564	21,232	21,877	20,586	2.9%	-1.1%
Business Productivity							44,022	45,309	46,352	47,037	48,506	48,514	2.2%	1.6%

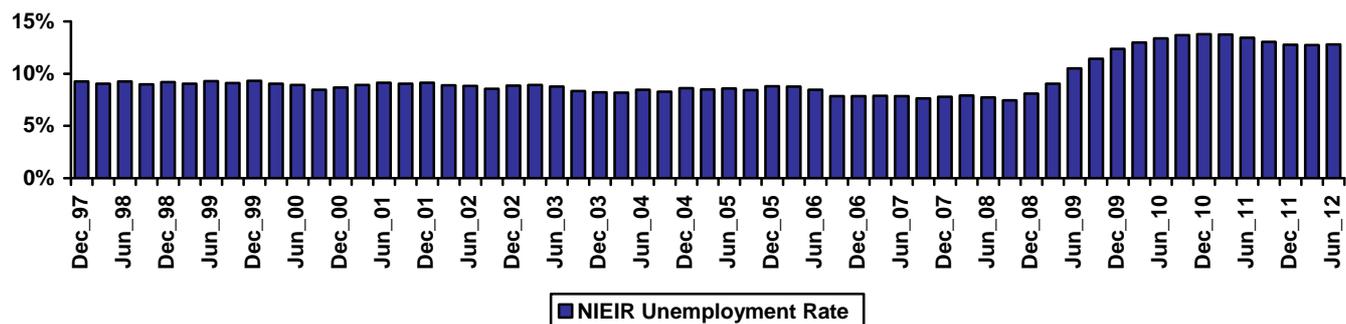
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
NIEIR Employment Growth	1.2%	0.2%	-0.9%	-1.9%	-2.5%	-3.4%	-4.0%	-4.5%	-4.6%	-3.9%	-3.1%	-1.9%	-0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	1.5%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	7.5%	8.1%	9.1%	10.5%	11.4%	12.4%	13.0%	13.4%	13.7%	13.8%	13.8%	13.4%	13.0%	12.8%	12.7%	12.8%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



VIC West

For VIC West the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 11.1%, whilst the minimum is 5.3%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 6.8%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 9%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 8%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.1%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 99%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					%p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	160	161	163	165	167	169	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
No. Households	59	62	65	68	72	75	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	5.1%	4.7%	5.0%
NIEIR Workforce	75	77	78	80	82	81	2.7%	1.4%	2.2%	2.9%	-0.7%	2.1%	1.1%
NIEIR Employment	68	70	71	73	76	77	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%	3.7%	1.1%	2.4%	2.4%
NIEIR Unemployment	6.5	7.1	6.6	6.4	6.0	4.6	9.2%	-8.2%	-2.1%	-5.8%	-23.8%	-0.6%	-15.3%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.7%	9.3%	8.4%	8.1%	7.4%	5.7%	0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-0.7	-1.7	-0.2	-1.2
Headline U/E	5.2%	6.0%	5.5%	4.9%	3.5%	2.1%	0.8	-0.5	-0.6	-1.4	-1.4	-0.1	-1.4
NIEIR Structural U/E	12.4%	11.9%	11.1%	10.9%	11.1%	11.4%	-0.5	-0.8	-0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.5	0.2

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						%p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	2,237	2,364	2,514	2,640	2,728	2,750	13,989	14,640	15,392	15,953	16,305	16,438	5.7%	2.1%
Taxes Paid	837	926	942	881	1,014	820	5,233	5,733	5,767	5,325	6,059	4,904	1.7%	-3.5%
Benefits	688	696	689	712	721	838	4,302	4,312	4,215	4,300	4,310	5,009	1.1%	8.5%
Business Income	1,205	1,264	1,184	1,232	1,470	958	7,537	7,828	7,246	7,445	8,785	5,728	0.7%	-11.8%
Interest Paid	373	414	445	522	634	578	2,332	2,562	2,723	3,155	3,789	3,455	11.9%	5.2%
Property Income	720	878	1,032	1,051	1,077	901	4,503	5,440	6,315	6,349	6,437	5,388	13.4%	-7.4%
Disposable Income	4,117	4,397	4,595	4,817	5,028	4,573	25,748	27,231	28,130	29,110	30,053	27,334	5.4%	-2.6%
Business Value Added	3,442	3,628	3,698	3,872	4,198	3,709	21,526	22,467	22,638	23,398	25,090	22,166	4.0%	-2.1%
Business Productivity							46,686	48,543	49,816	50,768	53,510	53,577	2.8%	2.7%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.4%	2.6%	1.8%	1.1%	0.1%	-0.9%	-1.4%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-0.3%	0.6%	1.4%	1.9%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	5.6%	5.3%	6.0%	6.8%	7.3%	7.6%	8.0%	8.4%	8.8%	9.0%	8.9%	8.6%	8.2%	8.0%	7.9%	8.0%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



SEQ Brisbane City

For SEQ Brisbane City the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 9.3%, whilst the minimum is 3.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 5.1%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 7.5%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 6.5%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.5%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 100.7%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	958	974	991	1,007	1,023	1,041	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
No. Households	342	346	350	354	357	360	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	1.2%	0.9%
NIEIR Workforce	529	554	579	599	610	626	4.7%	4.6%	3.4%	2.0%	2.6%	4.2%	2.3%
NIEIR Employment	494	521	550	575	587	601	5.6%	5.5%	4.5%	2.1%	2.4%	5.2%	2.3%
NIEIR Unemployment	34.7	32.1	28.8	23.9	23.3	25.1	-7.6%	-10.1%	-17.2%	-2.5%	7.9%	-11.7%	2.6%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	6.6%	5.8%	5.0%	4.0%	3.8%	4.0%	-0.8	-0.8	-1.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.9	0.0
Headline U/E	5.5%	4.9%	4.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.1	0.2	-0.7	0.0
NIEIR Structural U/E	8.9%	8.3%	7.5%	7.0%	6.6%	6.7%	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	-0.7	-0.1

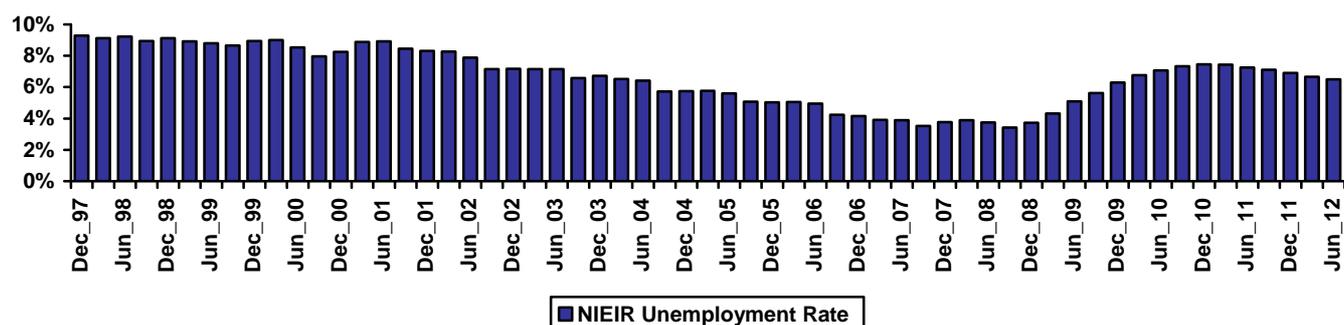
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	19,545	21,192	23,356	25,206	26,170	26,235	20,405	21,759	23,562	25,032	25,586	25,649	8.8%	2.0%
Taxes Paid	5,727	6,240	6,674	6,635	7,248	6,801	5,979	6,407	6,733	6,589	7,086	6,649	5.0%	1.2%
Benefits	3,239	3,288	3,287	3,363	3,381	3,873	3,382	3,376	3,316	3,340	3,306	3,787	1.3%	7.3%
Business Income	3,990	4,141	4,411	5,248	5,096	5,296	4,166	4,252	4,450	5,212	4,982	5,178	9.6%	0.5%
Interest Paid	2,227	2,695	3,136	3,925	4,953	4,513	2,325	2,768	3,164	3,898	4,843	4,412	20.8%	7.2%
Property Income	3,863	4,054	4,417	4,739	5,818	5,328	4,033	4,162	4,456	4,706	5,688	5,209	7.1%	6.0%
Disposable Income	24,181	25,444	27,677	30,272	30,908	31,915	25,245	26,125	27,921	30,063	30,217	31,203	7.8%	2.7%
Business Value Added	23,535	25,333	27,767	30,454	31,266	31,531	24,570	26,011	28,011	30,244	30,568	30,827	9.0%	1.8%
Business Productivity							47,360	48,545	50,591	51,784	52,566	52,566	3.0%	0.8%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%	2.4%	1.3%	0.1%	-1.1%	-1.9%	-2.0%	-1.5%	-0.9%	-0.2%	0.5%	1.2%	1.8%	2.2%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	3.4%	3.7%	4.3%	5.1%	5.6%	6.3%	6.8%	7.1%	7.3%	7.5%	7.4%	7.3%	7.1%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



SEQ Brisbane South

For SEQ Brisbane South the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 12.6%, whilst the minimum is 5.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 8.1%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 11.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 10.4%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.2%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 99.7%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	379	386	392	399	406	415	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%
No. Households	124	126	128	130	132	133	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%
NIEIR Workforce	201	209	214	223	227	232	4.1%	2.4%	4.1%	1.6%	2.4%	3.5%	2.0%
NIEIR Employment	181	192	198	207	212	217	6.0%	3.3%	4.2%	2.4%	2.7%	4.5%	2.6%
NIEIR Unemployment	19.8	17.2	15.9	16.4	15.0	14.6	-13.2%	-7.2%	3.0%	-8.6%	-2.4%	-6.0%	-5.6%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	9.9%	8.2%	7.4%	7.4%	6.6%	6.3%	-1.6	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-0.8	-0.5
Headline U/E	7.4%	5.8%	5.1%	5.2%	4.6%	4.0%	-1.6	-0.7	0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6
NIEIR Structural U/E	12.3%	11.5%	10.9%	10.1%	9.5%	10.0%	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6	0.5	-0.7	0.0

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	6,292	6,821	7,347	7,913	8,209	8,233	16,611	17,692	18,732	19,827	20,203	20,262	7.9%	2.0%
Taxes Paid	1,645	1,762	1,841	1,808	1,975	1,858	4,342	4,571	4,694	4,529	4,861	4,574	3.2%	1.4%
Benefits	1,476	1,503	1,487	1,532	1,551	1,789	3,896	3,899	3,792	3,838	3,817	4,403	1.3%	8.1%
Business Income	1,276	1,266	1,334	1,530	1,498	1,536	3,370	3,282	3,402	3,833	3,687	3,780	6.2%	0.2%
Interest Paid	954	1,096	1,212	1,444	1,815	1,650	2,518	2,842	3,089	3,617	4,468	4,061	14.8%	6.9%
Property Income	843	875	954	994	1,191	1,084	2,227	2,270	2,431	2,491	2,930	2,667	5.6%	4.4%
Disposable Income	7,776	8,157	8,687	9,395	9,401	9,870	20,529	21,155	22,149	23,539	23,136	24,289	6.5%	2.5%
Business Value Added	7,569	8,087	8,681	9,443	9,707	9,769	19,981	20,975	22,134	23,660	23,890	24,042	7.7%	1.7%
Business Productivity							41,608	42,179	43,794	44,942	45,659	45,659	2.6%	0.8%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.4%	2.4%	2.8%	2.7%	1.4%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-2.7%	-2.6%	-2.0%	-1.3%	-0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	1.8%	2.3%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	5.6%	5.9%	6.8%	8.1%	8.8%	9.7%	10.2%	10.6%	10.9%	11.2%	11.1%	11.0%	10.9%	10.7%	10.5%	10.4%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



SEQ Gold Coast

For SEQ Gold Coast the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 12.9%, whilst the minimum is 3.9%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 5.9%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 9%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 8.3%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.8%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 101.5%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	436	451	466	482	498	514	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.1%	3.4%	3.2%
No. Households	154	158	163	168	173	177	3.1%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.2%	3.0%	2.6%
NIEIR Workforce	216	227	235	247	254	260	5.3%	3.7%	4.8%	2.9%	2.3%	4.6%	2.6%
NIEIR Employment	197	211	221	233	242	248	6.9%	4.8%	5.5%	3.8%	2.6%	5.7%	3.2%
NIEIR Unemployment	18.3	16.2	14.5	13.6	12.0	11.5	-11.7%	-10.5%	-5.8%	-12.2%	-4.2%	-9.4%	-8.3%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.5%	7.1%	6.1%	5.5%	4.7%	4.4%	-1.4	-1.0	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3	-1.0	-0.6
Headline U/E	6.7%	5.3%	4.5%	4.2%	3.6%	3.2%	-1.4	-0.9	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.8	-0.5
NIEIR Structural U/E	12.7%	11.6%	10.6%	9.7%	9.0%	9.8%	-1.2	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	0.8	-1.0	0.1

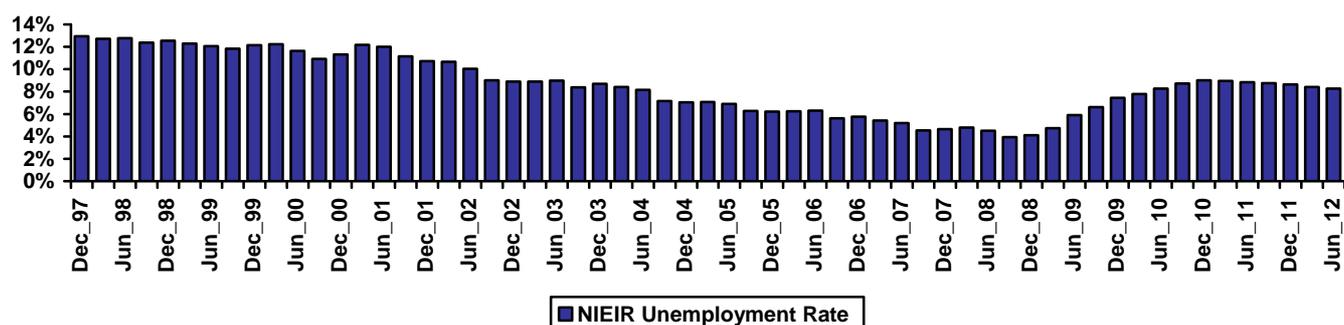
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	6,444	7,077	7,715	8,434	8,897	8,936	14,772	15,705	16,546	17,494	17,851	17,928	9.4%	2.9%
Taxes Paid	1,793	1,956	2,015	2,047	2,256	2,121	4,110	4,341	4,321	4,246	4,526	4,255	4.5%	1.8%
Benefits	1,738	1,806	1,782	1,841	1,870	2,161	3,984	4,008	3,821	3,820	3,753	4,336	1.9%	8.3%
Business Income	1,825	1,903	1,961	2,339	2,303	2,398	4,183	4,223	4,205	4,852	4,621	4,812	8.6%	1.3%
Interest Paid	938	1,172	1,407	1,818	2,343	2,159	2,150	2,600	3,018	3,770	4,701	4,331	24.7%	9.0%
Property Income	1,591	1,601	1,714	1,937	2,494	2,360	3,647	3,553	3,676	4,019	5,004	4,734	6.8%	10.4%
Disposable Income	9,241	9,680	10,208	11,225	11,662	12,250	21,184	21,480	21,893	23,285	23,398	24,577	6.7%	4.5%
Business Value Added	8,269	8,980	9,676	10,773	11,201	11,334	18,956	19,928	20,751	22,346	22,472	22,740	9.2%	2.6%
Business Productivity							41,671	42,589	43,899	45,117	45,719	45,719	2.7%	0.7%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.4%	3.0%	3.0%	2.6%	1.4%	0.0%	-1.2%	-2.0%	-1.8%	-1.3%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	2.3%	2.9%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	3.9%	4.1%	4.7%	5.9%	6.6%	7.4%	7.8%	8.3%	8.7%	9.0%	9.0%	8.8%	8.8%	8.6%	8.4%	8.3%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



SEQ Moreton Bay

For SEQ Moreton Bay the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 10.9%, whilst the minimum is 4.9%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 7.6%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 11.9%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 11.5%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.3%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 100.2%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	316	325	333	344	354	366	3.0%	2.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.3%	2.9%	3.2%
No. Households	106	109	112	115	118	121	3.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.9%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%
NIEIR Workforce	163	170	176	188	190	193	4.3%	4.0%	6.4%	1.4%	1.4%	4.9%	1.4%
NIEIR Employment	149	157	164	176	180	182	5.7%	4.3%	7.2%	2.3%	1.2%	5.7%	1.7%
NIEIR Unemployment	13.9	12.3	12.3	11.8	10.4	11.0	-11.1%	0.2%	-4.5%	-11.7%	5.6%	-5.3%	-3.4%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.5%	7.3%	7.0%	6.3%	5.5%	5.7%	-1.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	0.2	-0.7	-0.3
Headline U/E	6.1%	5.1%	4.8%	4.3%	3.5%	3.7%	-1.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8	0.1	-0.6	-0.3
NIEIR Structural U/E	12.6%	11.8%	11.1%	10.1%	9.7%	10.4%	-0.8	-0.7	-1.0	-0.4	0.7	-0.8	0.1

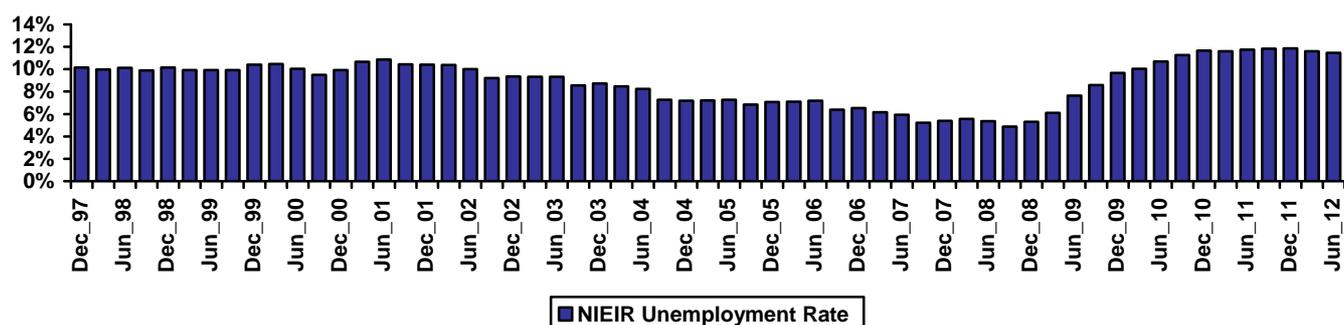
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	5,276	5,703	6,202	6,909	7,165	7,083	16,721	17,545	18,633	20,102	20,221	19,988	9.4%	1.3%
Taxes Paid	1,360	1,440	1,519	1,552	1,695	1,567	4,310	4,430	4,563	4,515	4,784	4,423	4.5%	0.5%
Benefits	1,281	1,323	1,283	1,328	1,350	1,564	4,061	4,070	3,854	3,863	3,809	4,412	1.2%	8.5%
Business Income	950	931	993	1,151	1,117	1,142	3,012	2,865	2,982	3,349	3,153	3,223	6.6%	-0.4%
Interest Paid	773	907	1,024	1,243	1,575	1,433	2,449	2,791	3,076	3,617	4,445	4,044	17.2%	7.4%
Property Income	680	705	783	812	971	888	2,155	2,168	2,351	2,364	2,739	2,507	6.1%	4.6%
Disposable Income	6,427	6,719	7,175	7,949	7,932	8,256	20,371	20,670	21,557	23,129	22,386	23,299	7.3%	1.9%
Business Value Added	6,226	6,635	7,195	8,060	8,282	8,225	19,734	20,410	21,615	23,451	23,374	23,212	9.0%	1.0%
Business Productivity							41,862	42,478	44,196	45,222	45,923	45,923	2.6%	0.8%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
NIEIR Employment Growth	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%	0.3%	-0.9%	-1.9%	-2.6%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.1%	-0.2%	0.5%	1.3%	1.9%	2.4%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	4.9%	5.3%	6.1%	7.6%	8.6%	9.7%	10.0%	10.7%	11.3%	11.7%	11.6%	11.7%	11.8%	11.9%	11.6%	11.5%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



SEQ Sunshine Coast

For SEQ Sunshine Coast the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 16.9%, whilst the minimum is 5.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 8%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 12.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 11.6%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.5%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 100.8%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	278	287	295	303	312	322	3.2%	3.0%	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%	2.9%	3.1%
No. Households	100	105	108	112	116	119	4.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.6%	3.3%	3.7%	3.5%
NIEIR Workforce	130	137	142	149	151	153	5.3%	3.7%	4.4%	1.4%	1.3%	4.4%	1.3%
NIEIR Employment	117	126	131	137	141	143	7.2%	4.2%	4.9%	2.6%	1.6%	5.4%	2.1%
NIEIR Unemployment	13.2	11.6	11.4	11.2	9.7	9.3	-12.1%	-1.7%	-1.8%	-14.0%	-3.7%	-5.3%	-9.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	10.1%	8.5%	8.0%	7.6%	6.4%	6.1%	-1.7	-0.4	-0.5	-1.1	-0.3	-0.9	-0.7
Headline U/E	8.1%	6.4%	6.0%	5.8%	4.6%	4.3%	-1.8	-0.4	-0.2	-1.2	-0.3	-0.8	-0.7
NIEIR Structural U/E	14.5%	13.3%	12.2%	11.2%	10.7%	11.4%	-1.2	-1.0	-1.1	-0.5	0.7	-1.1	0.1

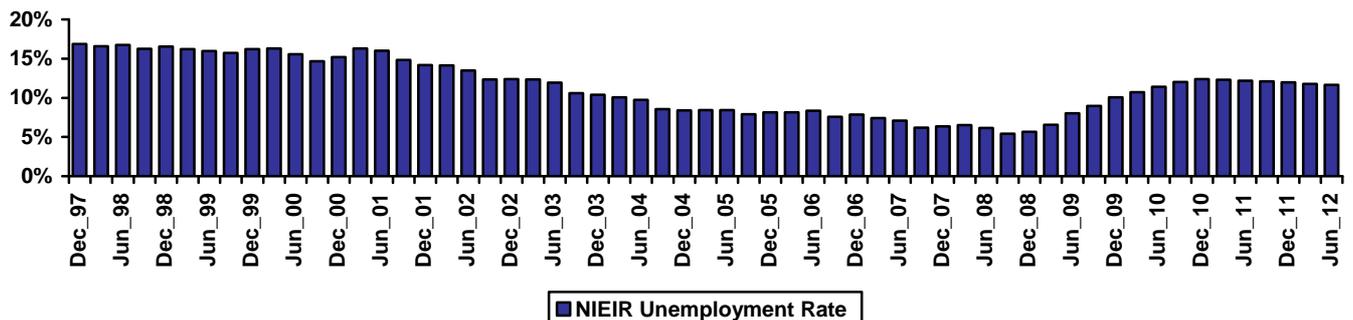
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,556	3,915	4,241	4,617	4,813	4,787	12,801	13,661	14,373	15,236	15,416	15,330	9.1%	1.8%
Taxes Paid	989	1,075	1,112	1,122	1,219	1,123	3,559	3,751	3,769	3,702	3,903	3,595	4.3%	0.0%
Benefits	1,216	1,266	1,234	1,274	1,294	1,497	4,378	4,419	4,181	4,204	4,143	4,795	1.6%	8.4%
Business Income	1,202	1,192	1,183	1,380	1,349	1,368	4,327	4,159	4,007	4,555	4,319	4,380	4.7%	-0.5%
Interest Paid	555	689	822	1,055	1,345	1,240	1,998	2,404	2,786	3,483	4,308	3,970	23.9%	8.4%
Property Income	987	1,063	1,255	1,301	1,499	1,295	3,551	3,708	4,252	4,293	4,802	4,146	9.7%	-0.2%
Disposable Income	5,628	5,931	6,288	6,733	6,792	6,927	20,256	20,695	21,309	22,219	21,751	22,184	6.2%	1.4%
Business Value Added	4,759	5,107	5,424	5,997	6,162	6,154	17,128	17,820	18,381	19,791	19,735	19,710	8.0%	1.3%
Business Productivity							40,586	40,953	42,191	43,240	44,190	44,190	2.1%	1.1%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%	0.6%	-0.7%	-1.9%	-2.8%	-2.8%	-2.3%	-1.6%	-0.5%	0.7%	1.9%	2.7%	3.4%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	5.4%	5.7%	6.5%	8.0%	8.9%	10.1%	10.7%	11.4%	12.0%	12.4%	12.3%	12.2%	12.1%	12.0%	11.8%	11.6%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



SEQ West Moreton

For SEQ West Moreton the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 13.3%, whilst the minimum is 7.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 11.4%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 16.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 15.8%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.8%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 101.4%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	214	222	228	235	243	253	3.4%	2.8%	3.1%	3.6%	4.0%	3.1%	3.8%
No. Households	70	73	75	77	80	83	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.1%	3.7%
NIEIR Workforce	109	113	116	122	124	126	3.0%	2.6%	5.3%	2.0%	1.5%	3.7%	1.7%
NIEIR Employment	97	101	105	111	114	115	4.9%	3.1%	5.7%	2.9%	1.2%	4.5%	2.1%
NIEIR Unemployment	12.7	11.3	11.2	11.4	10.6	11.1	-10.8%	-1.4%	2.2%	-7.4%	4.8%	-3.5%	-1.5%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	11.6%	10.1%	9.7%	9.4%	8.5%	8.8%	-1.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	0.3	-0.7	-0.3
Headline U/E	6.6%	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	4.4%	4.5%	-1.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	0.2	-0.5	-0.3
NIEIR Structural U/E	16.3%	15.6%	15.1%	14.1%	13.5%	14.4%	-0.7	-0.5	-1.0	-0.6	0.9	-0.7	0.2

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,307	3,547	3,793	4,161	4,336	4,280	15,429	15,998	16,634	17,703	17,815	17,584	8.0%	1.4%
Taxes Paid	857	914	942	914	1,010	922	3,996	4,124	4,131	3,890	4,150	3,790	2.2%	0.4%
Benefits	933	949	978	1,023	1,053	1,235	4,353	4,280	4,289	4,352	4,325	5,075	3.1%	9.9%
Business Income	696	692	704	691	704	673	3,248	3,121	3,088	2,941	2,892	2,766	-0.2%	-1.3%
Interest Paid	528	595	646	754	958	871	2,461	2,685	2,833	3,208	3,934	3,579	12.6%	7.5%
Property Income	321	346	384	359	389	344	1,500	1,562	1,682	1,526	1,600	1,412	3.7%	-2.1%
Disposable Income	4,233	4,414	4,691	4,999	4,973	5,164	19,749	19,906	20,574	21,270	20,429	21,214	5.7%	1.6%
Business Value Added	4,004	4,239	4,497	4,852	5,040	4,954	18,677	19,118	19,722	20,644	20,707	20,350	6.6%	1.0%
Business Productivity							40,667	41,190	42,675	43,735	44,987	44,994	2.5%	1.4%

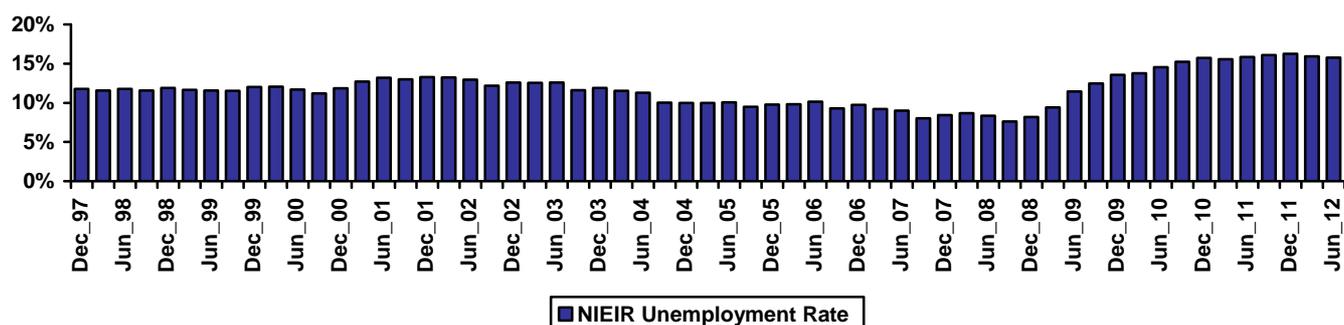
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.4%	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%	0.3%	-0.7%	-1.6%	-2.1%	-1.8%	-1.2%	-0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	1.6%	2.2%	2.6%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	7.6%	8.2%	9.4%	11.4%	12.5%	13.6%	13.8%	14.5%	15.2%	15.7%	15.6%	15.8%	16.1%	16.2%	15.9%	15.8%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



QLD Cairns

For QLD Cairns the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 10.1%, whilst the minimum is 6.9%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 10.1%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 10.3%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 8.4%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 2%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 105.2%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	212	217	223	229	235	241	2.4%	2.7%	2.5%	2.8%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%
No. Households	71	73	75	77	80	82	2.8%	2.5%	3.1%	3.1%	2.1%	2.8%	2.6%
NIEIR Workforce	105	109	112	115	117	120	4.0%	2.4%	2.7%	2.2%	2.8%	3.0%	2.5%
NIEIR Employment	96	100	102	106	108	110	4.5%	1.5%	3.8%	2.6%	1.8%	3.2%	2.2%
NIEIR Unemployment	8.7	8.6	9.8	8.9	8.7	10.0	-1.8%	14.1%	-9.1%	-2.3%	15.0%	0.6%	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.3%	7.9%	8.7%	7.7%	7.4%	8.3%	-0.5	0.9	-1.0	-0.3	0.9	-0.2	0.3
Headline U/E	5.6%	5.0%	6.2%	5.2%	4.6%	5.3%	-0.6	1.1	-1.0	-0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.1
NIEIR Structural U/E	15.7%	14.1%	12.5%	11.4%	11.0%	12.3%	-1.7	-1.6	-1.1	-0.4	1.3	-1.4	0.4

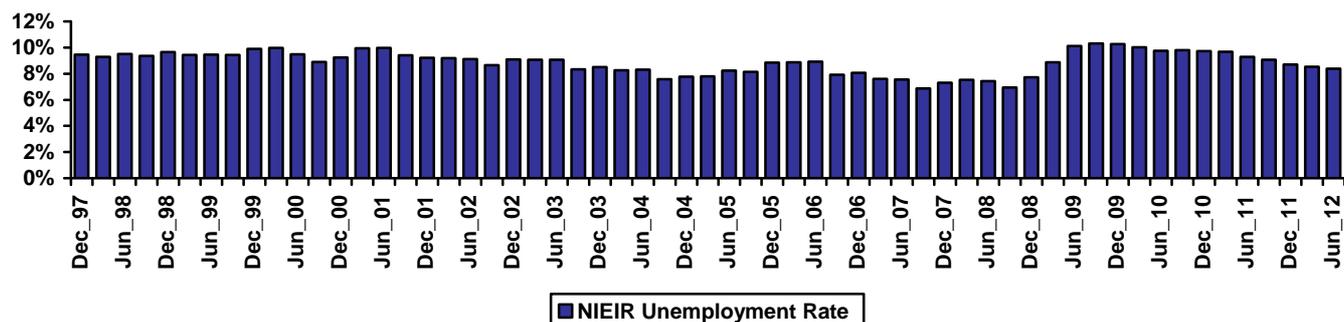
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,164	3,376	3,561	3,833	3,991	3,967	14,899	15,532	15,950	16,751	16,962	16,861	6.6%	1.7%
Taxes Paid	995	1,116	1,192	1,186	1,298	1,090	4,688	5,134	5,338	5,181	5,516	4,634	6.0%	-4.1%
Benefits	870	859	825	839	840	958	4,095	3,951	3,696	3,665	3,570	4,070	-1.2%	6.9%
Business Income	1,025	1,076	1,061	1,248	1,349	1,075	4,829	4,953	4,751	5,454	5,733	4,569	6.8%	-7.2%
Interest Paid	514	586	644	761	986	903	2,419	2,697	2,884	3,324	4,189	3,840	14.0%	9.0%
Property Income	951	1,131	1,479	1,492	1,566	1,256	4,476	5,203	6,625	6,522	6,656	5,336	16.2%	-8.3%
Disposable Income	4,984	5,308	5,760	6,155	6,206	5,838	23,473	24,422	25,799	26,897	26,374	24,813	7.3%	-2.6%
Business Value Added	4,189	4,452	4,621	5,082	5,340	5,042	19,729	20,485	20,701	22,205	22,695	21,430	6.6%	-0.4%
Business Productivity							42,891	43,601	45,164	46,107	47,237	47,260	2.4%	1.2%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.3%	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.2%	0.7%	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.8%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	6.9%	7.7%	8.9%	10.1%	10.3%	10.3%	10.0%	9.8%	9.8%	9.7%	9.7%	9.3%	9.1%	8.7%	8.5%	8.4%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



QLD Darling Downs

For QLD Darling Downs the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 9.6%, whilst the minimum is 6.3%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 9.6%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 14.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 13.3%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1.6%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 94.4%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	217	222	226	228	230	233	2.0%	1.8%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.6%	1.0%
No. Households	75	77	78	80	82	83	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	1.9%
NIEIR Workforce	105	108	108	112	114	117	2.4%	0.5%	3.2%	2.1%	2.7%	2.0%	2.4%
NIEIR Employment	96	100	101	104	106	108	3.9%	1.0%	3.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.7%	2.2%
NIEIR Unemployment	9.4	8.2	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.7	-13.3%	-6.1%	2.8%	0.0%	11.0%	-5.7%	5.3%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.9%	7.6%	7.1%	7.1%	6.9%	7.5%	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.6	-0.6	0.2
Headline U/E	5.2%	4.3%	3.9%	3.8%	3.4%	3.9%	-0.9	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.5	-0.5	0.0
NIEIR Structural U/E	13.5%	12.9%	12.5%	12.0%	11.8%	12.0%	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.0

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,073	3,276	3,459	3,691	3,838	3,833	14,133	14,770	15,315	16,184	16,675	16,651	6.3%	1.9%
Taxes Paid	1,020	1,121	1,153	946	1,034	927	4,691	5,054	5,104	4,148	4,490	4,029	-2.5%	-1.0%
Benefits	913	919	991	1,048	1,092	1,299	4,198	4,143	4,388	4,596	4,743	5,643	4.7%	11.3%
Business Income	1,340	1,396	1,316	834	838	722	6,165	6,296	5,825	3,656	3,638	3,136	-14.6%	-7.0%
Interest Paid	419	482	533	636	802	737	1,927	2,172	2,361	2,789	3,485	3,202	14.9%	7.7%
Property Income	827	946	1,188	975	1,038	879	3,804	4,267	5,262	4,276	4,511	3,816	5.7%	-5.1%
Disposable Income	5,276	5,570	5,964	5,523	5,591	5,631	24,264	25,114	26,405	24,214	24,289	24,464	1.5%	1.0%
Business Value Added	4,413	4,672	4,774	4,525	4,676	4,555	20,298	21,066	21,140	19,840	20,313	19,787	0.8%	0.3%
Business Productivity							42,503	43,045	44,720	45,725	47,390	47,409	2.5%	1.8%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%	0.5%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-4.9%	-5.0%	-4.7%	-4.0%	-2.9%	-1.5%	-0.1%	1.0%	1.8%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	6.3%	7.0%	8.0%	9.6%	10.5%	11.7%	12.5%	13.2%	13.8%	14.1%	14.2%	13.9%	13.6%	13.4%	13.4%	13.3%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



QLD Fitzroy

For QLD Fitzroy the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 11.5%, whilst the minimum is 5.8%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 9.4%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 12.7%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 11.7%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.2%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 99.7%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	197	201	206	210	216	221	1.9%	2.5%	2.0%	2.5%	2.4%	2.1%	2.4%
No. Households	65	66	68	70	72	74	2.3%	2.4%	2.9%	3.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%
NIEIR Workforce	96	99	101	105	106	110	3.8%	2.1%	3.6%	1.3%	3.2%	3.2%	2.2%
NIEIR Employment	86	91	94	98	99	102	4.9%	3.8%	4.6%	1.1%	2.0%	4.4%	1.6%
NIEIR Unemployment	9.1	8.5	7.2	6.6	6.8	8.2	-6.5%	-15.5%	-8.7%	4.3%	19.6%	-10.3%	11.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	9.5%	8.6%	7.1%	6.3%	6.4%	7.5%	-0.9	-1.5	-0.8	0.2	1.0	-1.1	0.6
Headline U/E	6.7%	5.8%	4.6%	3.7%	3.8%	4.7%	-1.0	-1.2	-0.9	0.1	0.9	-1.0	0.5
NIEIR Structural U/E	13.3%	12.4%	11.0%	10.5%	10.2%	10.6%	-0.9	-1.4	-0.5	-0.4	0.4	-0.9	0.0

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,454	3,701	4,073	4,419	4,565	4,590	17,493	18,399	19,756	21,025	21,185	21,299	8.6%	1.9%
Taxes Paid	1,120	1,212	1,348	1,287	1,423	1,241	5,672	6,024	6,538	6,122	6,602	5,758	4.7%	-1.8%
Benefits	768	767	740	754	759	873	3,890	3,814	3,590	3,589	3,522	4,049	-0.6%	7.5%
Business Income	774	782	834	803	910	658	3,922	3,888	4,048	3,823	4,222	3,053	1.2%	-9.5%
Interest Paid	447	509	559	659	855	783	2,265	2,533	2,709	3,138	3,966	3,632	13.8%	8.9%
Property Income	627	687	913	952	1,049	913	3,174	3,415	4,428	4,530	4,868	4,236	15.0%	-2.1%
Disposable Income	4,587	4,802	5,337	5,680	5,754	5,649	23,233	23,873	25,889	27,023	26,702	26,212	7.4%	-0.3%
Business Value Added	4,228	4,483	4,907	5,223	5,475	5,248	21,415	22,288	23,803	24,848	25,407	24,351	7.3%	0.2%
Business Productivity							47,394	48,448	51,569	53,351	56,015	56,084	4.0%	2.5%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
NIEIR Employment Growth	1.3%	1.4%	1.9%	2.0%	0.9%	-0.4%	-1.6%	-2.5%	-2.4%	-1.9%	-1.5%	-0.8%	-0.1%	0.9%	1.8%	2.6%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	6.2%	7.0%	8.0%	9.4%	10.1%	10.9%	11.3%	11.7%	12.3%	12.6%	12.7%	12.4%	12.3%	12.0%	11.9%	11.7%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



QLD Mackay

For QLD Mackay the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 10.3%, whilst the minimum is 4%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 6%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 8.7%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 7.7%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.8%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 101.5%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	149	154	160	163	167	171	3.7%	3.8%	2.0%	2.4%	2.4%	3.2%	2.4%
No. Households	48	49	51	52	54	55	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.1%	2.5%	3.3%	2.8%
NIEIR Workforce	78	81	83	86	87	90	4.5%	2.6%	2.7%	1.8%	3.7%	3.2%	2.7%
NIEIR Employment	71	75	78	82	83	86	5.4%	4.9%	4.3%	1.9%	3.4%	4.8%	2.7%
NIEIR Unemployment	6.9	6.5	5.0	3.9	3.8	4.2	-4.9%	-23.7%	-22.0%	-1.1%	9.4%	-17.3%	4.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.8%	8.1%	6.0%	4.5%	4.4%	4.7%	-0.8	-2.1	-1.4	-0.1	0.2	-1.4	0.1
Headline U/E	6.7%	5.9%	4.4%	3.2%	3.1%	3.8%	-0.9	-1.5	-1.2	-0.1	0.7	-1.2	0.3
NIEIR Structural U/E	11.6%	10.4%	8.9%	8.0%	7.6%	7.4%	-1.1	-1.5	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2	-1.2	-0.3

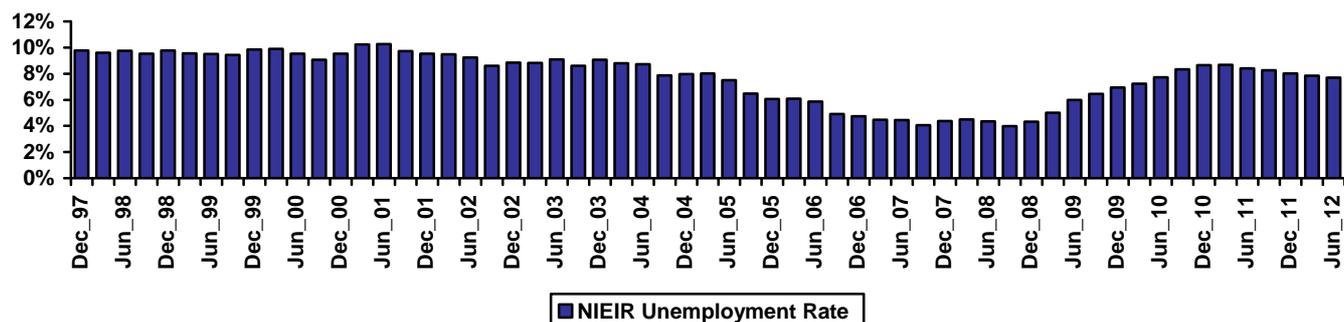
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	2,876	3,179	3,517	3,806	4,015	4,143	19,369	20,644	22,010	23,343	24,038	24,804	9.8%	4.3%
Taxes Paid	895	1,021	1,130	1,125	1,282	1,105	6,028	6,627	7,073	6,898	7,677	6,613	7.9%	-0.9%
Benefits	548	547	544	556	560	642	3,689	3,553	3,403	3,410	3,351	3,843	0.5%	7.4%
Business Income	648	689	763	949	1,100	676	4,366	4,474	4,773	5,818	6,583	4,048	13.5%	-15.6%
Interest Paid	353	411	461	558	726	663	2,374	2,669	2,888	3,424	4,347	3,971	16.6%	9.0%
Property Income	510	578	739	819	990	934	3,434	3,755	4,622	5,025	5,928	5,590	17.1%	6.8%
Disposable Income	3,687	3,965	4,449	4,977	5,274	5,131	24,831	25,743	27,839	30,520	31,575	30,717	10.5%	1.5%
Business Value Added	3,525	3,869	4,280	4,755	5,115	4,819	23,735	25,119	26,784	29,162	30,620	28,852	10.5%	0.7%
Business Productivity							49,096	51,680	55,196	57,156	60,204	60,221	5.2%	2.6%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.2%	2.5%	3.2%	3.4%	2.1%	0.8%	-0.4%	-1.2%	-1.1%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.6%	0.1%	1.1%	2.0%	2.8%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	4.0%	4.3%	5.0%	6.0%	6.4%	6.9%	7.2%	7.7%	8.3%	8.7%	8.7%	8.4%	8.3%	8.0%	7.8%	7.7%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



QLD North

For QLD North the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 10.4%, whilst the minimum is 5.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 7.1%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 7.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 6.7%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 1.8%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 104.7%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	200	205	210	215	221	226	2.4%	2.5%	2.2%	2.8%	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%
No. Households	66	68	70	71	73	75	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	3.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%
NIEIR Workforce	104	108	111	114	116	119	3.9%	2.4%	2.8%	1.7%	2.5%	3.0%	2.1%
NIEIR Employment	95	100	103	106	109	112	5.2%	2.6%	3.3%	2.6%	2.4%	3.7%	2.5%
NIEIR Unemployment	8.8	7.9	8.0	7.7	6.8	7.1	-10.0%	0.7%	-3.8%	-11.7%	4.4%	-4.5%	-4.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.5%	7.3%	7.2%	6.7%	5.9%	6.0%	-1.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.9	0.1	-0.6	-0.4
Headline U/E	6.8%	5.4%	5.2%	4.8%	4.0%	4.0%	-1.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	-0.4
NIEIR Structural U/E	11.5%	10.9%	10.3%	9.5%	9.2%	9.9%	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.4	0.7	-0.7	0.2

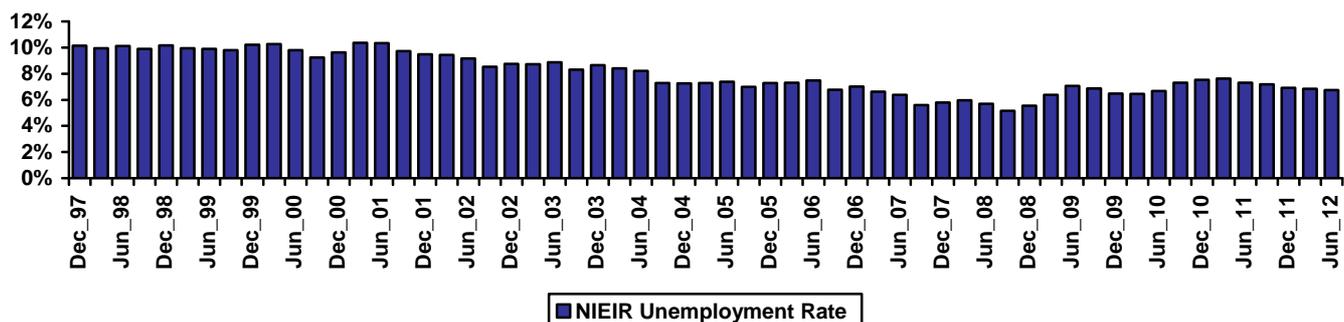
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,567	3,865	4,135	4,401	4,584	4,591	17,826	18,870	19,700	20,506	20,780	20,811	7.3%	2.1%
Taxes Paid	1,015	1,142	1,173	1,171	1,307	1,201	5,073	5,574	5,590	5,455	5,924	5,444	4.9%	1.3%
Benefits	754	763	742	758	763	873	3,770	3,726	3,534	3,532	3,457	3,957	0.2%	7.3%
Business Income	792	919	867	1,104	1,229	1,223	3,957	4,485	4,133	5,144	5,571	5,544	11.7%	5.3%
Interest Paid	435	507	568	686	892	817	2,173	2,473	2,706	3,194	4,044	3,702	16.4%	9.2%
Property Income	566	599	712	739	841	765	2,828	2,925	3,392	3,442	3,812	3,468	9.3%	1.8%
Disposable Income	4,701	5,045	5,312	5,771	5,897	6,058	23,493	24,630	25,307	26,888	26,731	27,460	7.1%	2.5%
Business Value Added	4,359	4,784	5,002	5,505	5,813	5,814	21,783	23,355	23,833	25,650	26,351	26,356	8.1%	2.8%
Business Productivity							44,348	45,876	48,119	49,442	50,997	51,008	3.7%	1.6%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	1.0%	1.8%	2.5%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	5.2%	5.5%	6.4%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	6.7%	7.3%	7.5%	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



QLD Resource region

For QLD Resource region the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 9.4%, whilst the minimum is 6.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 9.4%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 12.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 10%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.3%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 98.3%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	96	96	96	96	96	97	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%
No. Households	29	30	30	31	31	32	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
NIEIR Workforce	42	43	43	44	44	45	1.7%	0.5%	1.7%	1.2%	2.6%	1.3%	1.9%
NIEIR Employment	38	40	40	41	41	42	3.1%	0.9%	1.8%	0.1%	2.5%	2.0%	1.3%
NIEIR Unemployment	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.5	-13.8%	-5.5%	0.0%	17.4%	3.6%	-6.6%	10.3%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.3%	7.1%	6.6%	6.5%	7.6%	7.7%	-1.3	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	0.1	-0.6	0.6
Headline U/E	4.9%	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	4.3%	-0.8	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.2
NIEIR Structural U/E	14.7%	13.6%	11.2%	11.1%	11.2%	11.6%	-1.1	-2.4	-0.1	0.1	0.4	-1.2	0.2

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	1,372	1,461	1,537	1,645	1,694	1,716	14,296	15,198	15,985	17,062	17,587	17,816	6.2%	2.2%
Taxes Paid	731	1,019	980	1,156	995	821	7,617	10,604	10,195	11,998	10,329	8,521	16.5%	-15.7%
Benefits	461	407	457	488	515	624	4,803	4,236	4,748	5,061	5,346	6,474	1.9%	13.1%
Business Income	751	932	841	838	778	567	7,820	9,690	8,748	8,693	8,076	5,885	3.7%	-17.7%
Interest Paid	190	205	213	238	301	275	1,978	2,130	2,210	2,466	3,128	2,854	7.8%	7.6%
Property Income	1,448	2,440	2,290	3,584	2,482	2,077	15,085	25,379	23,810	37,188	25,759	21,555	35.3%	-23.9%
Disposable Income	3,680	4,857	4,740	6,265	5,072	4,634	38,333	50,523	49,294	65,001	52,652	48,106	19.4%	-14.0%
Business Value Added	2,123	2,393	2,378	2,482	2,472	2,283	22,116	24,888	24,733	25,755	25,663	23,701	5.3%	-4.1%
Business Productivity							49,414	47,841	49,584	51,544	55,979	56,057	1.4%	4.3%

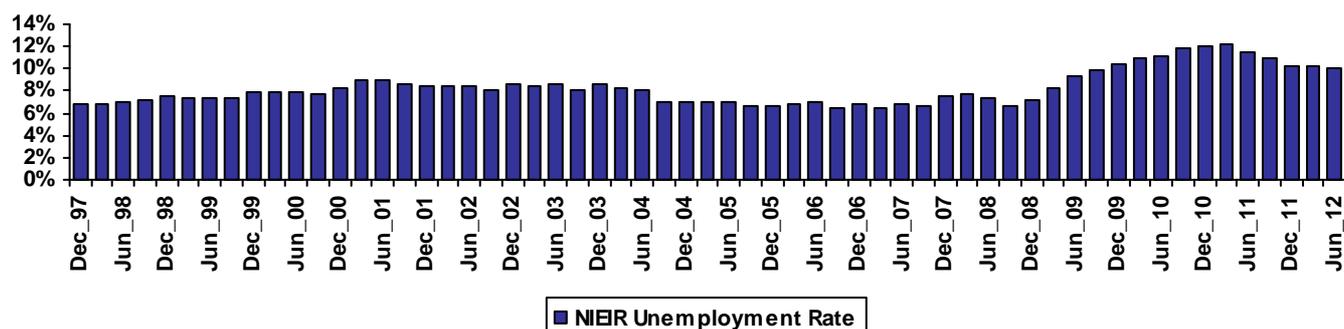
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
NIEIR Employment Growth	0.6%	1.1%	2.0%	2.5%	1.1%	-0.5%	-1.7%	-2.9%	-3.0%	-2.7%	-2.7%	-2.1%	-1.1%	0.3%	1.7%	2.8%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	6.7%	7.1%	8.2%	9.4%	9.9%	10.3%	10.9%	11.2%	11.9%	12.0%	12.2%	11.4%	11.0%	10.3%	10.2%	10.0%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



QLD Wide Bay Burnett

For QLD Wide Bay Burnett the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 19.9%, whilst the minimum is 11%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 15.9%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 20.9%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 20.2%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 96.3%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	249	256	264	270	277	284	3.0%	3.1%	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%	2.8%	2.5%
No. Households	88	91	95	99	102	105	3.8%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%	3.0%	3.8%	3.4%
NIEIR Workforce	111	114	117	122	125	128	3.1%	2.5%	4.6%	2.1%	2.7%	3.4%	2.4%
NIEIR Employment	92	97	101	107	110	112	5.1%	4.0%	5.9%	3.0%	1.6%	5.0%	2.3%
NIEIR Unemployment	18.6	17.3	16.2	15.7	15.0	16.6	-6.8%	-6.2%	-3.6%	-4.5%	10.9%	-5.5%	2.9%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	16.8%	15.2%	13.9%	12.8%	12.0%	12.9%	-1.6	-1.3	-1.1	-0.8	0.9	-1.3	0.1
Headline U/E	11.3%	9.0%	7.4%	6.6%	5.7%	6.3%	-2.2	-1.6	-0.8	-0.9	0.6	-1.5	-0.2
NIEIR Structural U/E	23.1%	22.1%	21.3%	20.2%	19.4%	20.6%	-1.0	-0.8	-1.2	-0.8	1.2	-1.0	0.2

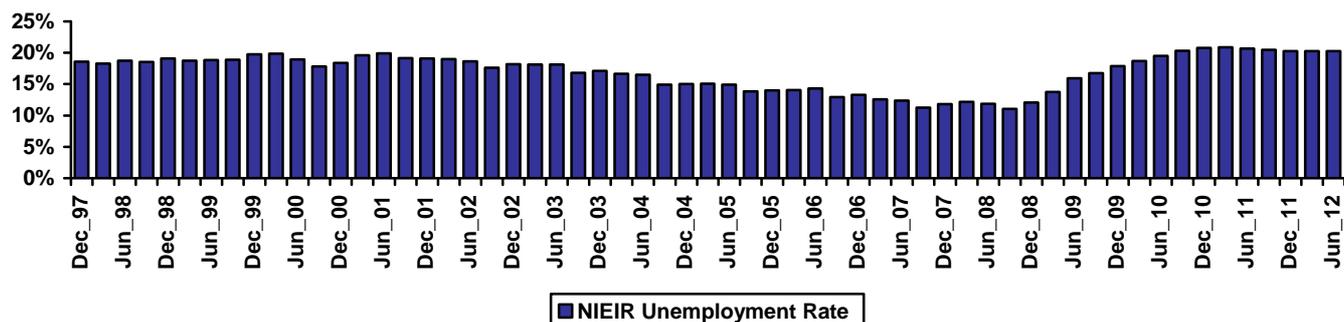
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	2,785	2,997	3,248	3,585	3,755	3,735	11,204	11,703	12,298	13,259	13,540	13,470	8.8%	2.1%
Taxes Paid	796	840	906	835	928	830	3,203	3,279	3,432	3,089	3,348	2,993	1.6%	-0.3%
Benefits	1,289	1,303	1,314	1,370	1,406	1,645	5,187	5,089	4,975	5,068	5,072	5,931	2.0%	9.6%
Business Income	989	951	1,009	867	912	771	3,978	3,713	3,819	3,206	3,289	2,780	-4.3%	-5.7%
Interest Paid	469	542	603	722	931	861	1,886	2,115	2,282	2,671	3,358	3,104	15.5%	9.2%
Property Income	525	572	684	617	649	530	2,114	2,235	2,590	2,283	2,340	1,911	5.5%	-7.3%
Disposable Income	4,662	4,814	5,174	5,276	5,289	5,340	18,757	18,799	19,593	19,514	19,072	19,259	4.2%	0.6%
Business Value Added	3,774	3,948	4,256	4,452	4,667	4,506	15,183	15,416	16,117	16,465	16,829	16,250	5.7%	0.6%
Business Productivity							40,078	40,474	41,598	42,547	44,218	44,239	2.0%	2.0%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.6%	2.2%	2.1%	1.6%	0.3%	-1.2%	-2.6%	-4.0%	-4.3%	-4.1%	-3.6%	-2.6%	-1.2%	0.3%	1.6%	2.5%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	11.0%	12.1%	13.8%	15.9%	16.8%	17.9%	18.7%	19.5%	20.3%	20.8%	20.9%	20.7%	20.5%	20.3%	20.3%	20.2%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Adelaide Inner

For Adelaide Inner the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 9.2%, whilst the minimum is 5.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 6.2%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 8.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 7.3%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.3%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 98.9%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	369	372	376	379	383	386	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
No. Households	147	148	149	149	150	151	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
NIEIR Workforce	195	198	202	205	209	211	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	1.2%	1.6%	1.6%
NIEIR Employment	181	185	189	193	197	200	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%	2.0%	1.3%	2.1%	1.7%
NIEIR Unemployment	13.7	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.7	11.6	-1.4%	-5.8%	-8.9%	0.3%	-0.7%	-5.4%	-0.2%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	7.0%	6.8%	6.3%	5.7%	5.6%	5.5%	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1
Headline U/E	4.9%	4.8%	4.4%	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.0
NIEIR Structural U/E	10.9%	10.5%	10.0%	9.5%	9.2%	9.1%	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	7,119	7,526	7,792	8,138	8,342	8,456	19,295	20,246	20,728	21,448	21,793	22,092	4.6%	1.9%
Taxes Paid	2,231	2,433	2,463	2,424	2,596	2,448	6,046	6,546	6,551	6,390	6,783	6,396	2.8%	0.5%
Benefits	1,570	1,587	1,597	1,650	1,673	1,962	4,254	4,269	4,249	4,349	4,372	5,126	1.7%	9.0%
Business Income	1,769	1,878	1,909	2,235	2,264	2,431	4,794	5,053	5,079	5,890	5,915	6,351	8.1%	4.3%
Interest Paid	779	935	1,075	1,377	1,765	1,642	2,111	2,516	2,860	3,630	4,610	4,289	20.9%	9.2%
Property Income	2,291	2,502	2,653	3,126	3,593	3,231	6,209	6,731	7,056	8,238	9,386	8,442	10.9%	1.7%
Disposable Income	10,377	10,907	11,227	12,256	12,529	12,850	28,126	29,341	29,867	32,302	32,733	33,570	5.7%	2.4%
Business Value Added	8,888	9,404	9,701	10,373	10,606	10,887	24,089	25,299	25,808	27,338	27,708	28,443	5.3%	2.5%
Business Productivity							49,636	51,507	52,369	53,459	53,734	53,727	2.5%	0.3%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.5%	2.4%	1.7%	1.3%	0.4%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-1.8%	-1.5%	-0.8%	0.2%	1.2%	1.9%	2.2%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	5.2%	5.5%	5.7%	6.2%	6.4%	7.1%	7.5%	7.8%	8.1%	8.2%	8.1%	7.6%	7.2%	7.0%	7.2%	7.3%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Adelaide North

For Adelaide North the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 15%, whilst the minimum is 9.9%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 11.4%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 13.3%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 13.3%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.6%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 98.1%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	483	487	492	499	507	515	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	1.6%
No. Households	180	181	182	184	185	187	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%
NIEIR Workforce	243	245	249	255	260	263	0.8%	1.6%	2.4%	2.0%	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%
NIEIR Employment	213	216	222	227	232	236	1.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.1%	1.5%	2.3%	1.8%
NIEIR Unemployment	30.3	28.9	26.9	27.3	27.4	27.4	-4.6%	-6.7%	1.2%	0.5%	-0.2%	-3.4%	0.1%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	12.5%	11.8%	10.8%	10.7%	10.6%	10.4%	-0.7	-1.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2
Headline U/E	8.8%	8.1%	7.0%	7.0%	6.9%	6.6%	-0.7	-1.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2
NIEIR Structural U/E	18.9%	18.5%	18.0%	17.4%	16.8%	17.2%	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	0.4	-0.5	-0.1

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	7,652	8,035	8,331	8,716	9,011	9,213	15,848	16,505	16,916	17,450	17,761	18,159	4.4%	2.8%
Taxes Paid	1,916	2,045	2,062	1,997	2,175	2,071	3,969	4,201	4,187	3,998	4,287	4,081	1.4%	1.8%
Benefits	2,531	2,566	2,559	2,652	2,700	3,178	5,242	5,271	5,196	5,310	5,322	6,265	1.6%	9.5%
Business Income	1,036	1,027	1,057	1,181	1,207	1,288	2,145	2,110	2,147	2,364	2,379	2,539	4.5%	4.5%
Interest Paid	978	1,121	1,230	1,502	1,897	1,757	2,027	2,303	2,497	3,008	3,738	3,463	15.4%	8.1%
Property Income	990	1,052	1,131	1,192	1,239	1,063	2,050	2,160	2,297	2,386	2,442	2,095	6.4%	-5.6%
Disposable Income	9,909	10,163	10,455	10,918	10,786	11,593	20,523	20,876	21,229	21,858	21,260	22,851	3.3%	3.0%
Business Value Added	8,688	9,063	9,388	9,896	10,218	10,501	17,993	18,616	19,063	19,813	20,140	20,698	4.4%	3.0%
Business Productivity							41,365	42,530	42,922	44,023	44,748	44,740	2.1%	0.8%

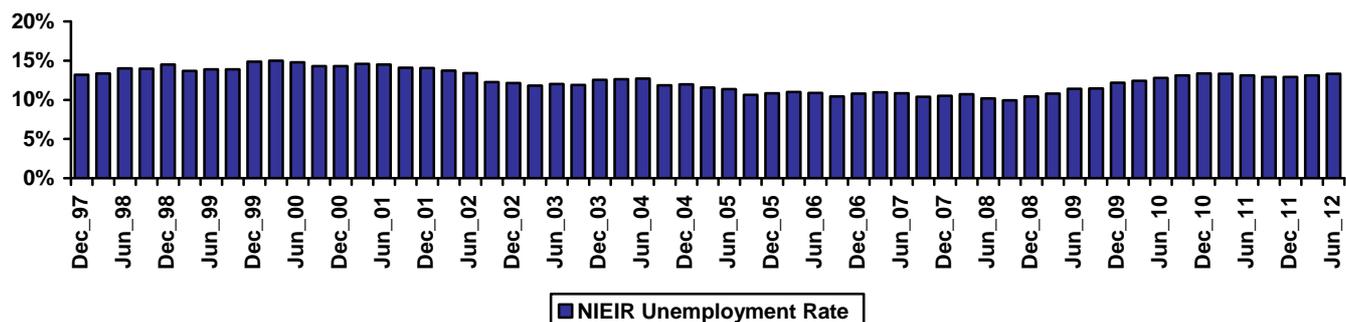
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.6%	2.5%	1.9%	1.5%	0.5%	-0.4%	-0.8%	-1.7%	-1.8%	-1.5%	-1.3%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	1.2%	1.4%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	9.9%	10.4%	10.8%	11.4%	11.4%	12.2%	12.4%	12.8%	13.1%	13.3%	13.3%	13.1%	12.9%	12.9%	13.1%	13.3%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Adelaide South

For Adelaide South the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 9.5%, whilst the minimum is 7.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 8.7%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 11.1%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 10.9%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.9%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 97.2%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	354	356	359	363	366	370	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%
No. Households	127	129	131	134	136	139	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%	1.8%	2.1%
NIEIR Workforce	188	191	194	197	201	205	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	2.3%	1.8%	1.5%	2.1%
NIEIR Employment	172	175	179	181	186	189	1.6%	2.1%	1.6%	2.3%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%
NIEIR Unemployment	15.8	15.9	15.3	15.3	15.7	15.9	1.0%	-3.9%	0.0%	2.4%	1.4%	-1.0%	1.9%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.4%	8.4%	7.9%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Headline U/E	5.0%	5.0%	4.6%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
NIEIR Structural U/E	11.9%	11.6%	11.3%	11.1%	10.7%	10.8%	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.1

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	6,125	6,418	6,618	6,871	7,147	7,363	17,320	18,021	18,418	18,949	19,523	20,112	3.9%	3.5%
Taxes Paid	1,643	1,752	1,756	1,685	1,862	1,770	4,648	4,921	4,887	4,645	5,085	4,834	0.8%	2.5%
Benefits	1,581	1,611	1,569	1,630	1,663	1,963	4,472	4,524	4,367	4,495	4,543	5,361	1.0%	9.7%
Business Income	1,143	1,147	1,176	1,230	1,296	1,323	3,233	3,219	3,271	3,391	3,539	3,614	2.5%	3.7%
Interest Paid	852	950	1,014	1,207	1,510	1,395	2,408	2,668	2,823	3,327	4,126	3,811	12.3%	7.5%
Property Income	901	1,013	1,062	1,202	1,346	1,211	2,549	2,845	2,957	3,314	3,677	3,308	10.1%	0.4%
Disposable Income	7,843	8,159	8,367	8,784	8,917	9,525	22,180	22,910	23,286	24,222	24,355	26,017	3.8%	4.1%
Business Value Added	7,268	7,564	7,793	8,101	8,443	8,686	20,553	21,240	21,689	22,340	23,062	23,726	3.7%	3.5%
Business Productivity							42,785	44,089	44,669	45,592	46,138	46,155	2.1%	0.6%

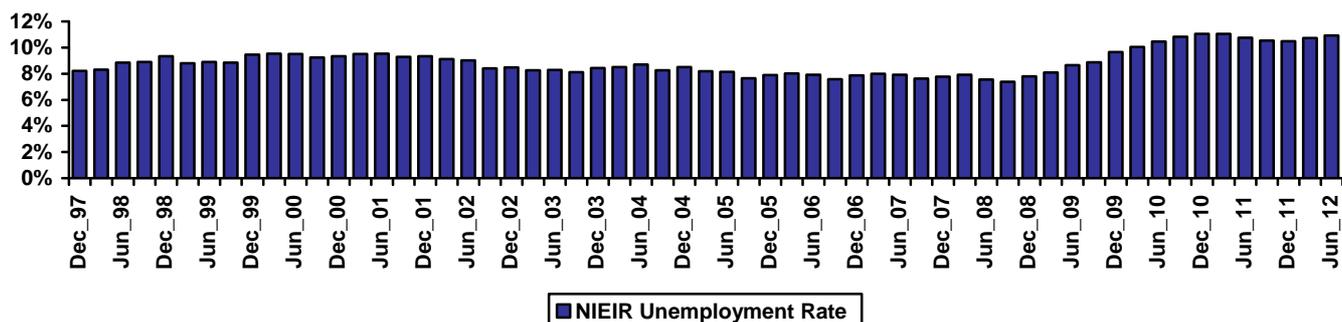
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.8%	2.8%	2.2%	1.8%	0.8%	-0.3%	-0.9%	-2.1%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-1.9%	-1.2%	-0.3%	0.6%	1.1%	1.3%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	7.4%	7.8%	8.1%	8.7%	8.9%	9.7%	10.1%	10.5%	10.8%	11.1%	11.0%	10.8%	10.5%	10.5%	10.7%	10.9%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



SA Mallee South East

For SA Mallee South East the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 9.2%, whilst the minimum is 7%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 8.7%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 11.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 11.4%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 96.8%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	95	96	97	97	98	98	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%
No. Households	36	37	38	39	41	42	3.4%	3.4%	3.2%	3.3%	3.7%	3.3%	3.5%
NIEIR Workforce	46	47	47	48	49	50	0.9%	1.7%	1.1%	2.6%	1.7%	1.2%	2.1%
NIEIR Employment	43	43	44	44	45	46	1.0%	2.2%	0.2%	2.3%	1.9%	1.1%	2.1%
NIEIR Unemployment	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.1	-0.6%	-4.1%	13.7%	5.9%	0.1%	2.7%	2.9%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	7.8%	7.7%	7.3%	8.2%	8.4%	8.3%	-0.1	-0.4	0.9	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Headline U/E	4.0%	4.0%	3.8%	4.4%	4.1%	3.9%	0.0	-0.2	0.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.3
NIEIR Structural U/E	13.5%	13.6%	13.3%	13.4%	13.2%	13.4%	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0

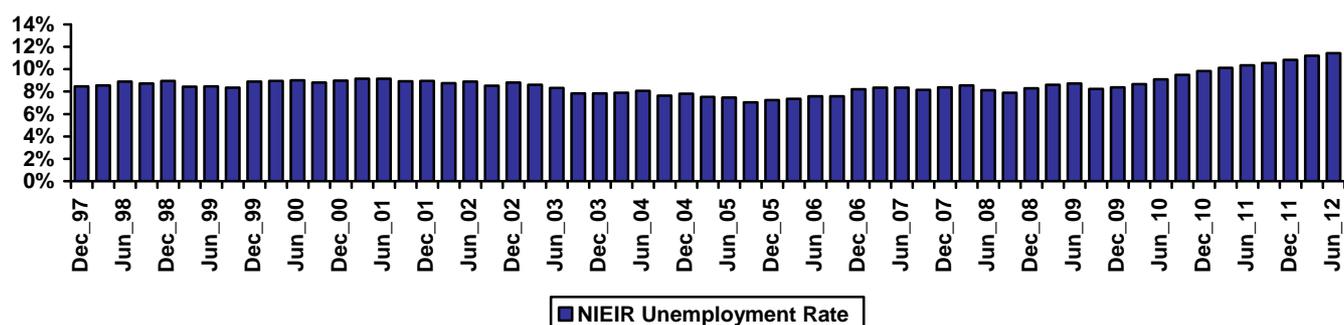
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	1,356	1,406	1,454	1,510	1,566	1,610	14,276	14,627	15,038	15,528	16,041	16,489	3.6%	3.3%
Taxes Paid	529	544	544	472	528	449	5,572	5,659	5,623	4,856	5,410	4,601	-3.7%	-2.5%
Benefits	438	446	458	481	496	592	4,610	4,636	4,734	4,943	5,077	6,063	3.1%	11.0%
Business Income	782	700	655	512	578	392	8,231	7,281	6,773	5,262	5,924	4,015	-13.2%	-12.5%
Interest Paid	189	207	218	256	320	299	1,988	2,158	2,256	2,629	3,282	3,062	10.6%	8.2%
Property Income	397	490	567	565	564	458	4,175	5,094	5,868	5,811	5,774	4,687	12.5%	-10.0%
Disposable Income	2,603	2,654	2,760	2,700	2,756	2,636	27,391	27,610	28,545	27,767	28,225	26,993	1.2%	-1.2%
Business Value Added	2,139	2,106	2,109	2,021	2,145	2,002	22,508	21,908	21,811	20,790	21,966	20,503	-1.9%	-0.5%
Business Productivity							44,760	45,988	45,513	47,465	48,738	48,841	2.0%	1.4%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.8%	2.8%	2.2%	1.9%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.4%	-1.2%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-1.3%	-1.1%	-1.0%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	7.9%	8.3%	8.6%	8.7%	8.3%	8.4%	8.7%	9.1%	9.5%	9.8%	10.1%	10.4%	10.5%	10.8%	11.2%	11.4%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



SA Mid North Riverland

For SA Mid North Riverland the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 10.4%, whilst the minimum is 7.5%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 9.8%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 9.8%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 9.8%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.1%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 99.9%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	135	136	137	139	140	140	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%
No. Households	51	54	56	59	62	65	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%	4.9%	5.1%
NIEIR Workforce	59	59	60	62	63	63	1.1%	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%
NIEIR Employment	53	54	56	57	57	58	1.8%	3.4%	1.1%	0.3%	1.4%	2.1%	0.8%
NIEIR Unemployment	5.4	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.9	6.0	-4.8%	-10.8%	9.5%	18.0%	1.5%	-2.4%	9.4%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	9.2%	8.6%	7.5%	8.1%	9.4%	9.4%	-0.5	-1.1	0.6	1.3	0.0	-0.4	0.7
Headline U/E	4.7%	4.2%	3.5%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%	-0.5	-0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.1
NIEIR Structural U/E	16.4%	16.2%	15.6%	15.3%	15.7%	15.9%	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.4	0.3

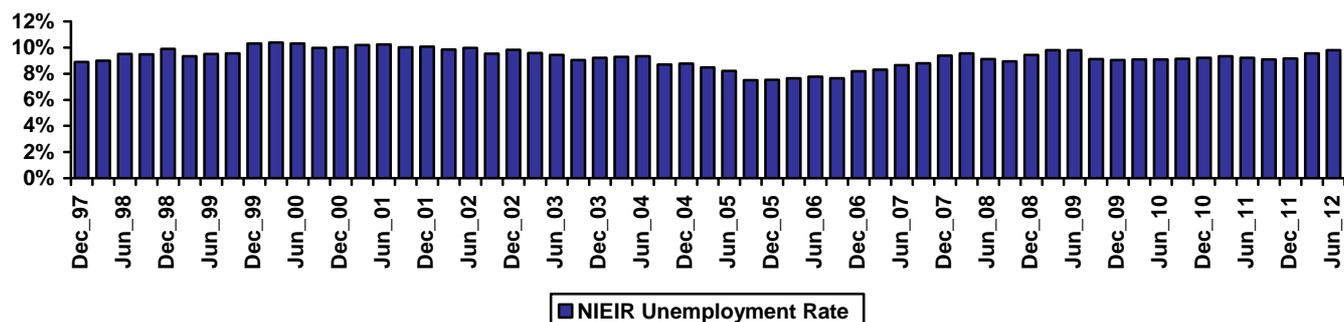
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	1,676	1,762	1,855	1,935	1,955	1,990	12,460	12,944	13,516	13,954	13,999	14,249	4.9%	1.4%
Taxes Paid	712	733	755	675	731	597	5,290	5,384	5,502	4,868	5,231	4,277	-1.8%	-5.9%
Benefits	650	661	639	659	667	779	4,833	4,855	4,656	4,752	4,772	5,581	0.4%	8.8%
Business Income	1,155	1,021	994	827	898	599	8,585	7,499	7,240	5,965	6,427	4,291	-10.5%	-14.9%
Interest Paid	253	284	304	364	459	426	1,883	2,084	2,216	2,622	3,284	3,051	12.8%	8.3%
Property Income	635	795	930	998	1,029	868	4,717	5,840	6,776	7,200	7,365	6,215	16.3%	-6.8%
Disposable Income	3,622	3,723	3,913	3,913	3,935	3,670	26,925	27,355	28,503	28,226	28,173	26,280	2.6%	-3.2%
Business Value Added	2,831	2,782	2,849	2,762	2,853	2,589	21,046	20,443	20,755	19,919	20,426	18,540	-0.8%	-3.2%
Business Productivity							45,935	47,277	47,084	48,913	50,463	50,513	2.1%	1.6%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
NIEIR Employment Growth	1.2%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	8.9%	9.4%	9.8%	9.8%	9.1%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.3%	9.2%	9.1%	9.2%	9.6%	9.8%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



SA Spencer Gulf

For SA Spencer Gulf the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 18.4%, whilst the minimum is 10.7%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 13.4%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 15%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 15%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.8%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 97.4%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	105	106	106	107	107	108	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%
No. Households	39	40	41	42	43	44	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	2.5%	2.9%
NIEIR Workforce	48	48	48	49	51	52	0.0%	1.0%	1.7%	4.7%	0.9%	0.9%	2.8%
NIEIR Employment	41	41	43	44	45	45	1.8%	3.7%	1.4%	3.7%	0.2%	2.3%	2.0%
NIEIR Unemployment	7.0	6.3	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.5	-10.0%	-16.7%	4.2%	12.7%	5.4%	-7.9%	9.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	14.7%	13.2%	10.9%	11.2%	12.0%	12.6%	-1.5	-2.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	-1.2	0.7
Headline U/E	8.9%	7.1%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	6.1%	-1.8	-1.9	-0.1	0.2	0.8	-1.3	0.5
NIEIR Structural U/E	21.9%	21.8%	20.2%	19.5%	18.6%	19.1%	-0.1	-1.5	-0.7	-1.0	0.5	-0.8	-0.2

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	1,502	1,581	1,667	1,764	1,850	1,864	14,241	14,977	15,696	16,519	17,215	17,349	5.5%	2.8%
Taxes Paid	597	622	693	641	679	595	5,659	5,889	6,520	6,002	6,314	5,535	2.4%	-3.7%
Benefits	534	525	535	559	575	685	5,058	4,976	5,034	5,239	5,354	6,377	1.6%	10.7%
Business Income	539	416	443	411	390	340	5,111	3,937	4,170	3,846	3,628	3,160	-8.7%	-9.1%
Interest Paid	181	202	217	261	332	309	1,713	1,916	2,047	2,448	3,087	2,877	13.1%	8.8%
Property Income	718	844	1,108	1,087	1,066	953	6,809	7,997	10,433	10,183	9,921	8,870	14.8%	-6.4%
Disposable Income	2,887	2,935	3,320	3,386	3,357	3,371	27,366	27,802	31,260	31,715	31,235	31,369	5.5%	-0.2%
Business Value Added	2,042	1,997	2,110	2,174	2,240	2,204	19,352	18,914	19,866	20,364	20,843	20,509	2.1%	0.7%
Business Productivity							44,652	46,226	46,749	48,179	49,376	49,414	2.6%	1.3%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.5%	2.7%	1.3%	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.7%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.2%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	11.8%	12.6%	13.1%	13.4%	13.0%	13.4%	13.6%	14.0%	14.2%	14.6%	14.7%	14.6%	14.5%	14.6%	14.8%	15.0%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Perth Central

For Perth Central the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 9.7%, whilst the minimum is 3%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 4.8%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 6.8%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 4.6%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 1.7%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 103.7%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	522	529	536	546	557	568	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.5%	2.0%
No. Households	200	202	205	208	211	213	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%
NIEIR Workforce	289	298	311	314	324	335	3.0%	4.4%	1.2%	3.1%	3.2%	2.8%	3.1%
NIEIR Employment	268	280	295	302	312	322	4.3%	5.5%	2.3%	3.4%	3.0%	4.0%	3.2%
NIEIR Unemployment	20.9	18.0	15.6	12.4	11.7	12.6	-14.0%	-13.4%	-20.1%	-5.6%	7.8%	-15.9%	0.9%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	7.2%	6.0%	5.0%	4.0%	3.6%	3.8%	-1.2	-1.0	-1.1	-0.3	0.2	-1.1	-0.1
Headline U/E	6.3%	5.5%	4.5%	3.6%	3.3%	3.6%	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.0
NIEIR Structural U/E	10.6%	9.9%	8.9%	8.1%	7.6%	7.5%	-0.7	-1.1	-0.8	-0.5	-0.1	-0.8	-0.3

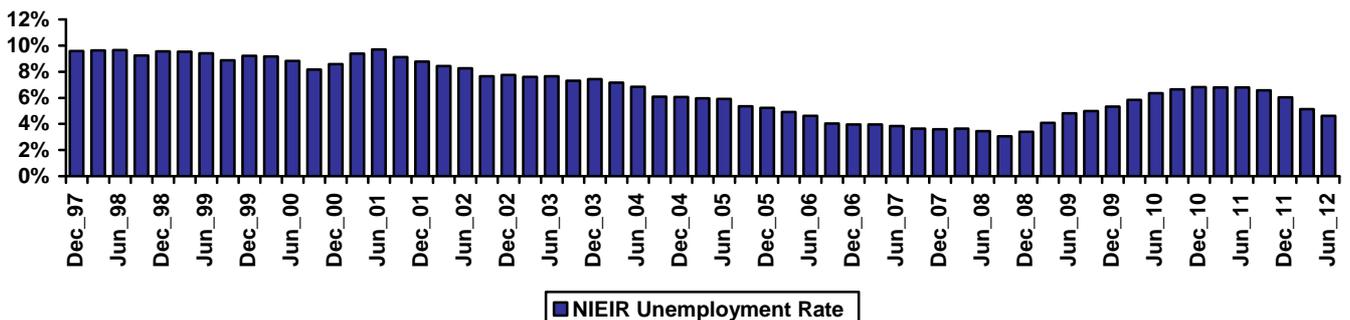
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	11,073	11,778	12,623	13,559	14,750	16,037	21,207	22,283	23,538	24,827	26,496	28,807	7.0%	8.8%
Taxes Paid	3,487	3,769	3,887	3,885	4,362	4,358	6,678	7,131	7,248	7,113	7,836	7,828	3.7%	5.9%
Benefits	1,973	2,011	2,065	2,111	2,122	2,461	3,779	3,804	3,850	3,865	3,812	4,421	2.3%	8.0%
Business Income	3,509	3,585	3,557	4,032	4,028	4,332	6,720	6,782	6,632	7,383	7,236	7,782	4.7%	3.7%
Interest Paid	1,418	1,700	2,009	2,523	3,202	2,964	2,716	3,216	3,746	4,620	5,751	5,324	21.2%	8.4%
Property Income	2,677	2,939	3,249	3,847	4,450	4,029	5,126	5,561	6,058	7,045	7,993	7,236	12.9%	2.3%
Disposable Income	15,417	16,131	17,005	18,804	19,763	21,425	29,525	30,518	31,709	34,431	35,500	38,484	6.8%	6.7%
Business Value Added	14,582	15,363	16,179	17,591	18,779	20,369	27,926	29,065	30,169	32,210	33,732	36,589	6.5%	7.6%
Business Productivity							54,092	54,434	54,886	57,137	59,179	59,104	1.8%	1.7%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.5%	3.7%	3.2%	3.0%	2.2%	0.7%	0.3%	-0.4%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.6%	0.1%	0.9%	1.9%	3.1%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	3.0%	3.4%	4.1%	4.8%	5.0%	5.3%	5.8%	6.3%	6.7%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%	6.0%	5.1%	4.6%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Perth Outer North

For Perth Outer North the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 8.2%, whilst the minimum is 3%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 5.2%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 11.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 10.8%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 95.8%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	458	467	481	494	509	523	2.0%	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%
No. Households	151	154	158	162	165	168	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%	1.8%	2.3%	2.0%
NIEIR Workforce	243	253	266	273	282	292	3.8%	5.3%	2.7%	3.2%	3.4%	3.9%	3.3%
NIEIR Employment	228	238	252	261	271	281	4.5%	6.1%	3.6%	3.9%	3.6%	4.7%	3.8%
NIEIR Unemployment	15.5	14.7	13.6	11.9	10.7	10.4	-5.3%	-7.1%	-12.9%	-10.4%	-2.7%	-8.5%	-6.6%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	6.4%	5.8%	5.1%	4.4%	3.8%	3.6%	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4
Headline U/E	5.3%	4.6%	4.0%	3.4%	2.9%	2.7%	-0.7	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3
NIEIR Structural U/E	9.8%	9.1%	8.1%	7.4%	6.8%	7.0%	-0.6	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	0.2	-0.8	-0.2

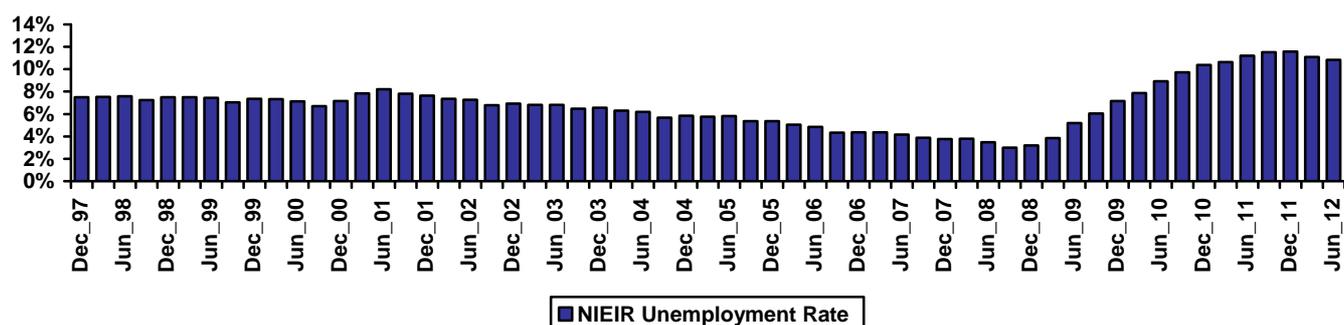
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	8,567	9,125	9,829	10,710	11,730	12,872	18,705	19,532	20,455	21,681	23,060	25,305	7.7%	9.6%
Taxes Paid	2,237	2,437	2,524	2,556	2,897	2,918	4,884	5,217	5,253	5,173	5,696	5,737	4.5%	6.9%
Benefits	1,702	1,768	1,822	1,900	1,953	2,317	3,717	3,784	3,791	3,847	3,840	4,555	3.7%	10.4%
Business Income	2,000	2,081	2,114	2,373	2,400	2,600	4,366	4,454	4,399	4,803	4,719	5,112	5.9%	4.7%
Interest Paid	1,391	1,613	1,843	2,237	2,856	2,624	3,038	3,453	3,835	4,529	5,615	5,158	17.2%	8.3%
Property Income	948	1,134	1,142	1,332	1,522	1,403	2,071	2,427	2,376	2,696	2,992	2,758	12.0%	2.6%
Disposable Income	10,368	10,960	11,476	12,551	13,002	14,836	22,639	23,459	23,881	25,407	25,560	29,165	6.6%	8.7%
Business Value Added	10,566	11,206	11,943	13,083	14,130	15,473	23,071	23,986	24,854	26,484	27,778	30,417	7.4%	8.7%
Business Productivity							46,068	46,691	47,193	48,886	50,079	50,077	2.0%	1.2%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%	2.9%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
NIEIR Employment Growth	4.0%	4.2%	3.7%	3.6%	2.2%	0.0%	-1.1%	-2.7%	-3.3%	-3.2%	-3.1%	-2.6%	-2.0%	-1.3%	-0.4%	0.6%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	3.0%	3.2%	3.8%	5.2%	6.0%	7.2%	7.9%	8.9%	9.7%	10.4%	10.6%	11.2%	11.5%	11.6%	11.1%	10.8%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



Perth Outer South

For Perth Outer South the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 10.1%, whilst the minimum is 3.7%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 6.4%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 13%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 12.4%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -1.2%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 95%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	468	477	489	500	511	524	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%	2.4%
No. Households	157	161	165	168	171	174	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%	2.3%	1.8%
NIEIR Workforce	238	245	255	259	270	279	2.9%	4.1%	1.7%	4.1%	3.5%	2.9%	3.8%
NIEIR Employment	220	229	241	248	258	267	4.3%	5.1%	2.8%	4.2%	3.3%	4.1%	3.7%
NIEIR Unemployment	18.1	15.6	13.9	11.4	11.8	12.7	-13.5%	-11.0%	-17.6%	2.7%	8.0%	-14.1%	5.4%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	7.6%	6.4%	5.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.6%	-1.2	-0.9	-1.0	-0.1	0.2	-1.1	0.1
Headline U/E	6.0%	5.0%	4.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.7%	-1.0	-0.7	-1.0	0.1	0.2	-0.9	0.2
NIEIR Structural U/E	11.0%	10.4%	9.4%	8.7%	8.0%	8.2%	-0.6	-1.0	-0.7	-0.7	0.2	-0.8	-0.2

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	8,539	9,065	9,668	10,417	11,399	12,413	18,258	19,000	19,789	20,840	22,301	24,285	6.9%	9.2%
Taxes Paid	2,240	2,414	2,491	2,487	2,828	2,833	4,789	5,059	5,099	4,975	5,532	5,542	3.6%	6.7%
Benefits	1,832	1,893	1,891	1,931	1,937	2,244	3,917	3,969	3,870	3,862	3,790	4,390	1.8%	7.8%
Business Income	1,758	1,815	1,817	2,002	2,014	2,165	3,759	3,805	3,719	4,005	3,939	4,235	4.4%	4.0%
Interest Paid	1,333	1,541	1,754	2,120	2,685	2,471	2,850	3,229	3,590	4,242	5,253	4,835	16.7%	8.0%
Property Income	1,102	1,225	1,352	1,589	1,827	1,662	2,356	2,567	2,766	3,180	3,575	3,251	13.0%	2.2%
Disposable Income	10,489	10,990	11,491	12,465	12,984	14,533	22,427	23,036	23,519	24,937	25,402	28,433	5.9%	8.0%
Business Value Added	10,298	10,880	11,485	12,419	13,413	14,578	22,018	22,805	23,508	24,845	26,240	28,520	6.4%	8.3%
Business Productivity							46,522	47,099	47,598	49,510	51,123	51,119	2.1%	1.6%

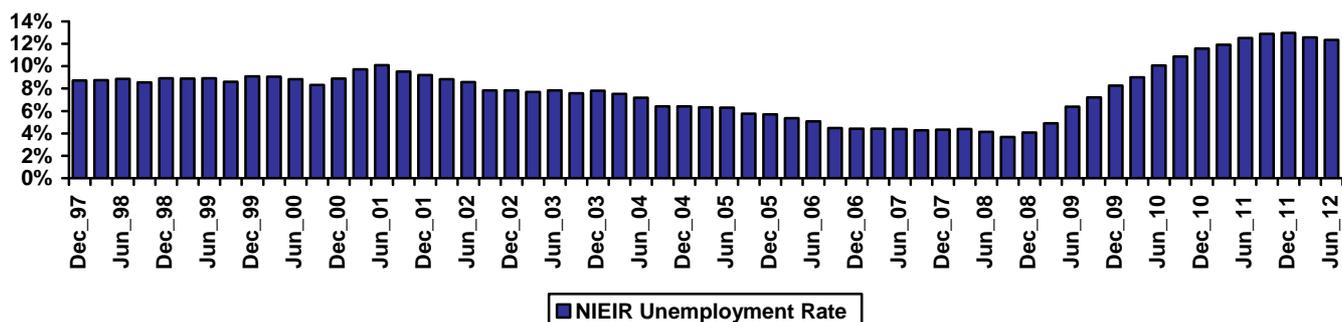
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
NIEIR Employment Growth	4.1%	4.2%	3.5%	3.3%	1.9%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-2.7%	-3.3%	-3.2%	-3.3%	-2.9%	-2.4%	-1.7%	-0.8%	0.2%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	3.7%	4.1%	4.9%	6.4%	7.2%	8.3%	9.0%	10.1%	10.9%	11.6%	11.9%	12.5%	12.9%	13.0%	12.6%	12.4%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



WA Gascoyne Goldfields

For WA Gascoyne Goldfields the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 9.5%, whilst the minimum is 5.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 9%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 11.8%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 10.6%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.2%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 99.1%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	115	116	117	119	121	123	0.5%	0.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	1.0%	1.8%
No. Households	37	37	38	39	40	41	1.7%	2.2%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.1%	2.6%
NIEIR Workforce	54	55	58	58	60	61	2.9%	3.9%	-0.1%	4.0%	1.9%	2.2%	3.0%
NIEIR Employment	50	51	54	54	56	57	2.7%	5.1%	0.4%	3.5%	2.6%	2.7%	3.1%
NIEIR Unemployment	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.7	4.5%	-10.6%	-7.3%	11.1%	-7.0%	-4.7%	1.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	7.7%	7.8%	6.7%	6.2%	6.6%	6.1%	0.1	-1.1	-0.5	0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1
Headline U/E	4.9%	4.7%	4.1%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	0.1	-0.4	0.1
NIEIR Structural U/E	13.6%	13.1%	11.6%	11.2%	10.7%	10.9%	-0.5	-1.6	-0.4	-0.5	0.2	-0.8	-0.1

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	1,994	2,090	2,228	2,338	2,548	2,765	17,304	18,040	19,095	19,719	21,132	22,937	5.4%	8.7%
Taxes Paid	762	795	879	796	874	737	6,612	6,865	7,528	6,711	7,250	6,112	1.5%	-3.8%
Benefits	505	477	493	507	514	603	4,378	4,117	4,226	4,277	4,265	5,003	0.2%	9.0%
Business Income	816	703	775	684	690	370	7,081	6,066	6,637	5,765	5,722	3,072	-5.7%	-26.4%
Interest Paid	318	347	375	430	553	515	2,755	2,999	3,212	3,625	4,589	4,271	10.6%	9.4%
Property Income	804	950	1,213	1,239	1,259	996	6,974	8,198	10,390	10,450	10,444	8,261	15.5%	-10.4%
Disposable Income	3,479	3,558	4,042	4,119	4,199	3,949	30,186	30,716	34,634	34,730	34,834	32,755	5.8%	-2.1%
Business Value Added	2,811	2,792	3,003	3,022	3,238	3,136	24,385	24,106	25,732	25,484	26,855	26,009	2.4%	1.9%
Business Productivity							49,305	49,809	50,193	52,576	54,596	54,678	2.2%	2.0%

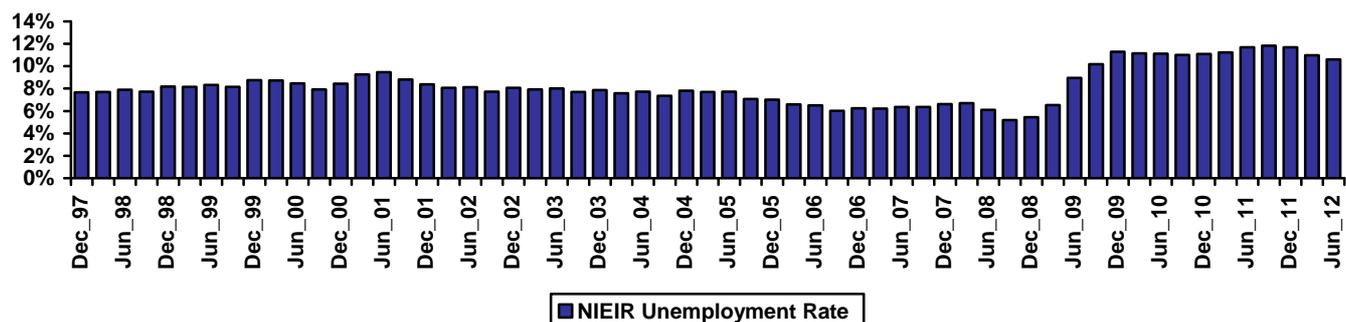
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.4%	3.5%	2.8%	2.6%	0.7%	-1.9%	-3.1%	-4.4%	-3.1%	-1.1%	0.2%	1.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	5.2%	5.4%	6.5%	9.0%	10.2%	11.3%	11.2%	11.1%	11.0%	11.1%	11.2%	11.7%	11.8%	11.7%	11.0%	10.6%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



WA Peel South West

For WA Peel South West the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 10.8%, whilst the minimum is 4%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 6.3%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 10.6%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 10.3%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.7%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 96.7%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	219	226	233	241	248	255	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%	2.5%	3.2%	2.9%
No. Households	77	82	87	92	98	103	6.1%	6.0%	6.2%	6.0%	5.1%	6.1%	5.6%
NIEIR Workforce	104	106	111	115	119	123	2.6%	4.6%	3.1%	4.0%	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%
NIEIR Employment	95	99	105	109	113	117	3.9%	6.3%	4.1%	4.0%	3.6%	4.8%	3.8%
NIEIR Unemployment	8.8	7.7	6.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	-12.1%	-16.1%	-13.5%	4.3%	-0.5%	-13.9%	1.9%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	8.5%	7.3%	5.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	-1.2	-1.4	-0.9	0.0	-0.2	-1.2	-0.1
Headline U/E	6.4%	5.7%	4.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	-0.7	-1.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1
NIEIR Structural U/E	13.3%	12.6%	11.2%	10.6%	10.2%	10.5%	-0.7	-1.4	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	-0.9	-0.1

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,447	3,674	3,969	4,308	4,720	5,169	15,738	16,224	17,008	17,905	18,998	20,805	7.7%	9.5%
Taxes Paid	1,001	1,088	1,166	1,141	1,289	1,273	4,571	4,803	4,999	4,744	5,188	5,126	4.5%	5.6%
Benefits	941	996	1,019	1,064	1,093	1,294	4,296	4,398	4,366	4,423	4,401	5,208	4.2%	10.3%
Business Income	1,066	1,061	1,135	1,139	1,149	1,196	4,867	4,685	4,863	4,736	4,626	4,814	2.2%	2.5%
Interest Paid	516	611	715	889	1,160	1,079	2,354	2,700	3,064	3,693	4,669	4,342	19.9%	10.2%
Property Income	655	776	962	1,055	1,116	963	2,991	3,427	4,120	4,387	4,494	3,876	17.2%	-4.5%
Disposable Income	5,057	5,324	5,796	6,160	6,317	6,923	23,086	23,510	24,836	25,602	25,426	27,868	6.8%	6.0%
Business Value Added	4,513	4,735	5,104	5,447	5,869	6,364	20,605	20,909	21,870	22,641	23,623	25,618	6.5%	8.1%
Business Productivity							47,533	48,269	48,950	50,818	52,953	52,961	2.3%	2.1%

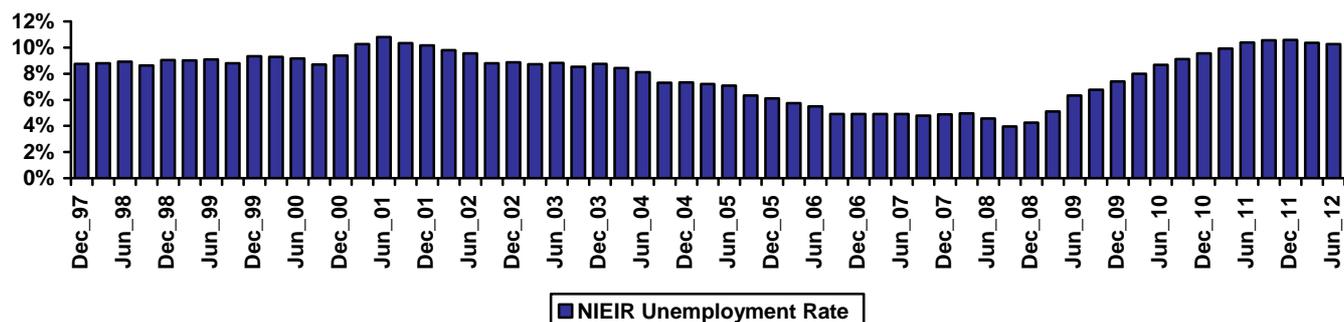
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%
NIEIR Employment Growth	4.0%	4.2%	3.7%	3.6%	2.2%	0.3%	-0.5%	-1.7%	-2.0%	-1.9%	-2.0%	-1.8%	-1.5%	-1.2%	-0.6%	0.1%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	4.0%	4.3%	5.1%	6.3%	6.8%	7.4%	8.0%	8.7%	9.1%	9.6%	9.9%	10.4%	10.6%	10.6%	10.4%	10.3%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



WA Pilbara Kimberley

For WA Pilbara Kimberley the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 10.3%, whilst the minimum is 5.9%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 10.3%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 15.9%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 13.4%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 2.7%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 106.9%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	74	75	76	78	81	84	0.9%	1.9%	2.9%	3.4%	4.2%	1.9%	3.8%
No. Households	18	18	19	19	20	20	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	2.6%	3.1%	1.7%	2.9%
NIEIR Workforce	36	38	39	40	41	42	4.2%	4.1%	2.1%	3.6%	2.4%	3.5%	3.0%
NIEIR Employment	33	35	37	37	38	39	4.2%	5.4%	1.9%	2.9%	2.5%	3.8%	2.7%
NIEIR Unemployment	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	4.1%	-11.8%	6.0%	12.7%	1.5%	-0.9%	7.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	7.6%	7.5%	6.4%	6.6%	7.2%	7.2%	0.0	-1.2	0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.3
Headline U/E	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.3
NIEIR Structural U/E	16.1%	15.3%	11.1%	10.8%	10.7%	11.3%	-0.8	-4.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.5	-1.8	0.2

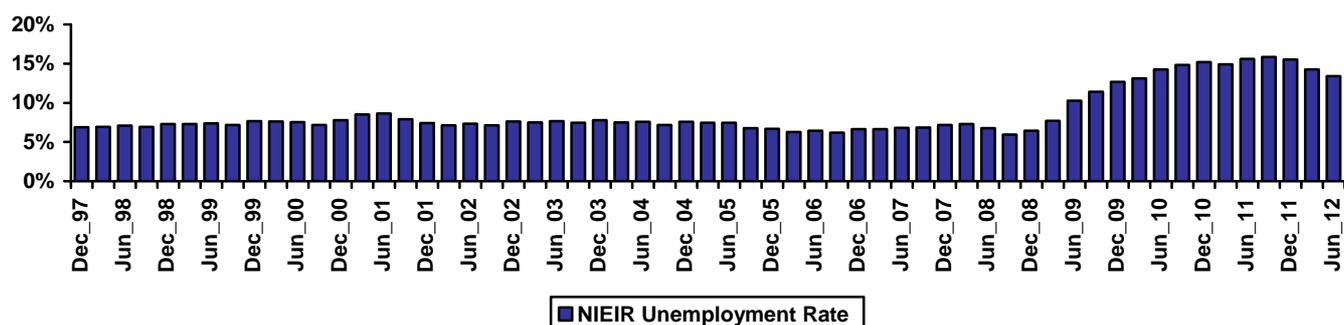
INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	1,709	1,792	1,938	2,069	2,233	2,405	23,106	24,019	25,499	26,463	27,622	29,751	6.6%	7.8%
Taxes Paid	510	547	591	573	637	627	6,894	7,327	7,779	7,333	7,881	7,752	4.0%	4.5%
Benefits	396	342	354	366	373	440	5,356	4,586	4,653	4,681	4,616	5,443	-2.6%	9.6%
Business Income	259	266	276	297	283	313	3,504	3,558	3,634	3,793	3,500	3,878	4.6%	2.8%
Interest Paid	202	229	256	304	394	369	2,730	3,065	3,365	3,893	4,877	4,564	14.7%	10.1%
Property Income	263	292	364	413	467	468	3,557	3,915	4,789	5,279	5,780	5,793	16.2%	6.5%
Disposable Income	2,117	2,152	2,357	2,561	2,650	2,955	28,627	28,835	31,004	32,760	32,779	36,560	6.6%	7.4%
Business Value Added	1,968	2,058	2,215	2,365	2,516	2,718	26,609	27,576	29,132	30,255	31,122	33,629	6.3%	7.2%
Business Productivity							57,937	57,937	59,600	62,775	66,633	66,673	2.7%	3.1%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.9%	3.1%	2.6%	2.5%	1.5%	0.0%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-0.7%	-0.1%	1.3%	2.0%	2.6%	3.7%	4.8%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	5.9%	6.4%	7.7%	10.3%	11.4%	12.7%	13.1%	14.3%	14.8%	15.2%	14.9%	15.6%	15.9%	15.5%	14.2%	13.4%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



WA Wheatbelt Great Southern

For WA Wheatbelt Great Southern the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 10.5%, whilst the minimum is 6.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 8.6%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 7.7%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 6.1%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 1.9%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 104.4%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	127	127	128	129	130	131	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%
No. Households	46	48	50	52	55	57	4.1%	4.4%	4.7%	4.7%	4.6%	4.4%	4.6%
NIEIR Workforce	55	57	58	59	61	63	2.5%	3.1%	0.5%	4.6%	2.2%	2.1%	3.4%
NIEIR Employment	50	51	54	55	56	58	2.9%	4.8%	1.4%	2.4%	3.8%	3.0%	3.1%
NIEIR Unemployment	5.1	5.1	4.4	3.9	5.3	4.5	-1.4%	-13.4%	-10.5%	35.0%	-15.0%	-8.6%	7.1%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	9.3%	8.9%	7.5%	6.7%	8.6%	7.2%	-0.4	-1.4	-0.8	1.9	-1.5	-0.9	0.2
Headline U/E	5.0%	4.6%	3.8%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	-0.4	-0.8	-0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.0
NIEIR Structural U/E	14.7%	14.2%	13.2%	13.0%	12.7%	12.5%	-0.5	-1.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	1,516	1,603	1,697	1,813	1,960	2,153	11,980	12,587	13,265	14,081	15,088	16,573	6.1%	9.0%
Taxes Paid	939	937	935	769	849	784	7,424	7,359	7,306	5,972	6,536	6,037	-6.5%	1.0%
Benefits	555	549	449	468	485	588	4,382	4,313	3,509	3,635	3,736	4,525	-5.5%	12.1%
Business Income	1,940	1,586	1,512	1,163	1,247	1,131	15,334	12,456	11,819	9,028	9,595	8,706	-15.7%	-1.4%
Interest Paid	293	320	347	400	510	472	2,315	2,516	2,711	3,106	3,922	3,635	10.9%	8.7%
Property Income	1,372	1,575	1,723	1,633	1,602	1,426	10,840	12,371	13,468	12,684	12,327	10,978	6.0%	-6.6%
Disposable Income	4,880	4,791	4,882	4,612	4,692	4,699	38,566	37,624	38,166	35,816	36,110	36,169	-1.9%	0.9%
Business Value Added	3,457	3,189	3,208	2,976	3,207	3,284	27,314	25,043	25,083	23,109	24,684	25,278	-4.9%	5.1%
Business Productivity							47,207	46,531	45,043	47,864	50,145	50,256	0.5%	2.5%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
NIEIR Employment Growth	2.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%	2.8%	2.0%	2.6%	3.1%	3.9%	3.9%	2.6%	1.4%	0.2%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.3%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	6.4%	6.4%	7.7%	8.6%	7.7%	6.7%	6.2%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%	6.2%	6.4%	6.5%	6.4%	6.2%	6.1%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



TAS Hobart-South

For TAS Hobart-South the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 15.7%, whilst the minimum is 8.2%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 10.3%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 11.7%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 10.8%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.6%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 99.6%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	238	239	242	244	246	249	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%
No. Households	89	92	94	97	100	103	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%	3.2%	3.5%	2.7%	3.3%
NIEIR Workforce	117	119	123	124	127	130	1.8%	3.2%	0.6%	2.8%	2.5%	1.9%	2.7%
NIEIR Employment	103	106	109	111	115	118	2.6%	3.7%	1.5%	3.5%	2.7%	2.6%	3.1%
NIEIR Unemployment	14.0	13.4	13.4	12.5	12.1	12.2	-4.2%	-0.4%	-6.7%	-3.1%	0.6%	-3.8%	-1.2%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	12.0%	11.3%	10.9%	10.1%	9.5%	9.3%	-0.7	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4
Headline U/E	6.8%	6.3%	6.2%	5.2%	4.5%	4.3%	-0.5	-0.1	-1.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5
NIEIR Structural U/E	18.5%	17.7%	16.5%	16.2%	15.6%	15.4%	-0.9	-1.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.8	-0.4

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	3,436	3,705	3,950	4,092	4,453	4,763	14,468	15,480	16,349	16,783	18,069	19,325	6.0%	7.9%
Taxes Paid	1,049	1,153	1,192	1,190	1,359	1,314	4,415	4,818	4,932	4,880	5,512	5,332	4.3%	5.1%
Benefits	1,179	1,192	1,214	1,278	1,330	1,596	4,962	4,982	5,025	5,240	5,395	6,476	2.7%	11.8%
Business Income	775	805	829	1,079	1,176	1,173	3,265	3,362	3,433	4,426	4,771	4,760	11.6%	4.3%
Interest Paid	429	502	559	693	876	814	1,808	2,096	2,315	2,841	3,552	3,303	17.3%	8.4%
Property Income	875	1,009	1,080	1,210	1,338	1,199	3,683	4,214	4,470	4,963	5,428	4,865	11.4%	-0.5%
Disposable Income	5,119	5,460	5,748	6,286	6,674	7,187	21,551	22,813	23,790	25,780	27,078	29,158	7.1%	6.9%
Business Value Added	4,212	4,509	4,779	5,171	5,629	5,936	17,732	18,841	19,782	21,209	22,839	24,084	7.1%	7.1%
Business Productivity							41,672	43,576	44,725	45,535	45,630	45,644	3.0%	0.1%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
NIEIR Employment Growth	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	2.7%	0.7%	-0.9%	-2.5%	-2.4%	-1.7%	-1.0%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	8.2%	9.0%	9.7%	10.3%	10.8%	11.2%	11.2%	11.5%	11.5%	11.7%	11.5%	11.3%	11.0%	10.9%	10.8%	10.8%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



TAS North

For TAS North the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 14.7%, whilst the minimum is 8.8%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 10.7%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 11.4%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 10.8%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.3%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 98.7%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	137	138	139	139	140	141	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
No. Households	52	53	54	56	57	59	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%	2.8%
NIEIR Workforce	66	66	68	68	69	71	0.3%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	2.6%	0.7%	2.2%
NIEIR Employment	57	59	61	61	62	64	2.7%	3.2%	-0.3%	2.1%	2.6%	1.8%	2.4%
NIEIR Unemployment	8.7	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.1	-15.1%	-8.7%	2.4%	-1.1%	3.0%	-7.4%	0.9%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	13.2%	11.2%	10.0%	10.3%	10.0%	10.0%	-2.0	-1.2	0.2	-0.3	0.0	-1.0	-0.1
Headline U/E	8.2%	6.4%	5.4%	5.6%	5.3%	5.3%	-1.9	-0.9	0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.9	-0.1
NIEIR Structural U/E	18.4%	17.6%	17.0%	16.5%	15.9%	15.8%	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	1,818	1,965	2,077	2,126	2,260	2,391	13,289	14,235	14,975	15,241	16,121	17,052	5.4%	6.1%
Taxes Paid	572	624	640	591	661	619	4,179	4,519	4,612	4,239	4,718	4,414	1.1%	2.3%
Benefits	697	704	699	727	746	884	5,099	5,101	5,041	5,211	5,322	6,303	1.4%	10.3%
Business Income	514	502	523	510	562	504	3,759	3,635	3,769	3,657	4,010	3,595	-0.3%	-0.6%
Interest Paid	239	273	298	361	456	425	1,746	1,979	2,150	2,588	3,251	3,031	14.8%	8.5%
Property Income	449	498	571	607	660	574	3,279	3,605	4,119	4,352	4,708	4,098	10.6%	-2.7%
Disposable Income	2,892	3,033	3,232	3,316	3,453	3,615	21,145	21,969	23,304	23,778	24,627	25,789	4.7%	4.4%
Business Value Added	2,332	2,467	2,600	2,636	2,822	2,895	17,048	17,870	18,744	18,897	20,131	20,647	4.2%	4.8%
Business Productivity							39,692	41,249	42,217	42,983	43,551	43,563	2.7%	0.7%

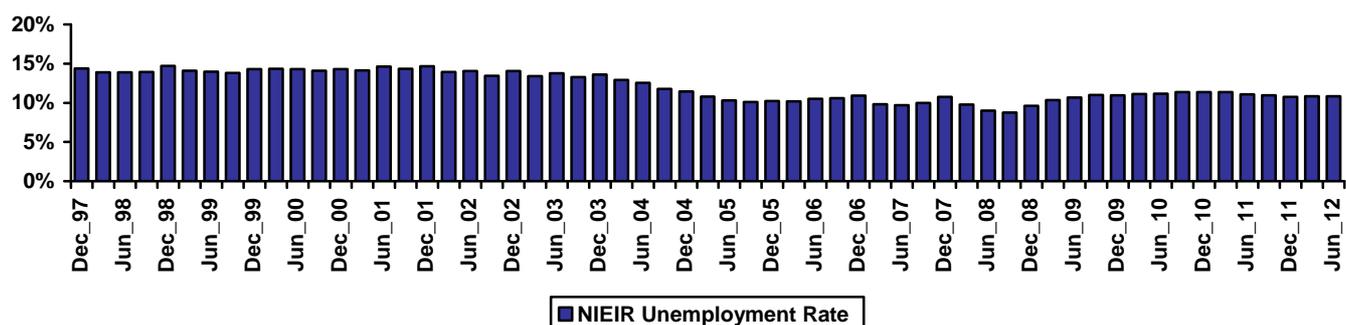
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.1%	3.5%	3.9%	2.6%	0.8%	-0.7%	-2.0%	-1.7%	-1.2%	-0.7%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	8.8%	9.6%	10.4%	10.7%	11.0%	11.0%	11.1%	11.2%	11.4%	11.4%	11.4%	11.1%	10.9%	10.7%	10.8%	10.8%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



TAS North West

For TAS North West the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 17.3%, whilst the minimum is 11%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 13.1%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 13.5%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 13%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.5%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 99.5%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	108	109	110	110	111	112	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%
No. Households	41	42	43	44	45	46	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%
NIEIR Workforce	52	53	54	55	56	57	0.8%	3.1%	1.7%	1.1%	2.3%	1.9%	1.7%
NIEIR Employment	45	46	47	48	49	50	2.5%	2.7%	0.8%	2.7%	3.0%	2.0%	2.9%
NIEIR Unemployment	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.8	7.2	7.0	-9.4%	5.9%	7.6%	-8.4%	-2.2%	1.1%	-5.4%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	14.5%	13.0%	13.4%	14.2%	12.8%	12.2%	-1.5	0.4	0.8	-1.3	-0.6	-0.1	-1.0
Headline U/E	8.4%	6.9%	7.3%	8.2%	7.1%	6.3%	-1.4	0.4	1.0	-1.2	-0.7	0.0	-1.0
NIEIR Structural U/E	20.9%	20.0%	19.0%	18.1%	17.5%	17.3%	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.9	-0.4

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	1,441	1,551	1,649	1,708	1,828	1,941	13,289	14,233	15,041	15,520	16,495	17,510	5.8%	6.6%
Taxes Paid	466	507	544	494	549	511	4,295	4,653	4,959	4,488	4,951	4,615	2.0%	1.7%
Benefits	581	583	568	586	599	705	5,353	5,346	5,177	5,326	5,404	6,365	0.3%	9.7%
Business Income	420	433	447	411	441	380	3,874	3,974	4,081	3,730	3,976	3,424	-0.8%	-3.9%
Interest Paid	182	205	222	266	341	318	1,674	1,885	2,023	2,414	3,076	2,865	13.5%	9.3%
Property Income	291	316	383	415	440	385	2,684	2,898	3,496	3,765	3,967	3,477	12.5%	-3.6%
Disposable Income	2,305	2,423	2,564	2,638	2,714	2,843	21,251	22,238	23,390	23,967	24,491	25,654	4.6%	3.8%
Business Value Added	1,862	1,984	2,096	2,119	2,269	2,320	17,164	18,207	19,122	19,250	20,471	20,935	4.4%	4.6%
Business Productivity							39,948	41,861	43,016	44,118	45,276	45,286	3.4%	1.3%

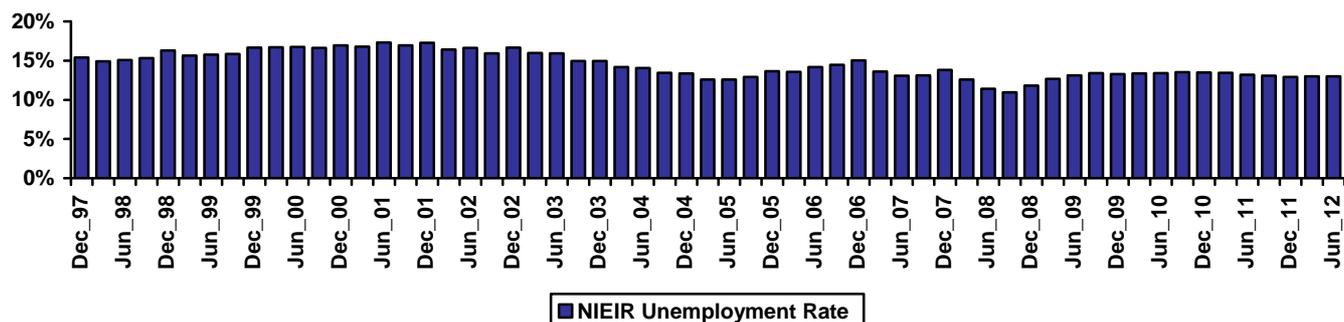
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
NIEIR Employment Growth	3.7%	4.0%	4.4%	3.0%	1.1%	-0.4%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-0.8%	-0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	11.0%	11.8%	12.7%	13.1%	13.4%	13.3%	13.3%	13.4%	13.5%	13.5%	13.5%	13.2%	13.1%	12.9%	13.0%	13.0%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



NT Darwin

For NT Darwin the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 7%, whilst the minimum is 2.9%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 5.3%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 7.1%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 6.6%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 1.5%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 104.6%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	109	112	115	118	122	125	2.4%	2.8%	2.6%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.9%
No. Households	34	34	35	35	36	36	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	0.9%	1.6%	1.2%
NIEIR Workforce	72	72	74	77	82	86	-0.4%	3.4%	4.3%	6.2%	4.8%	2.4%	5.5%
NIEIR Employment	69	68	71	75	79	83	-0.3%	3.7%	5.1%	6.4%	4.2%	2.8%	5.3%
NIEIR Unemployment	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.2	-1.3%	-4.2%	-15.1%	1.5%	22.1%	-7.1%	11.3%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	4.5%	4.4%	4.1%	3.4%	3.2%	3.7%	0.0	-0.3	-0.8	-0.2	0.5	-0.4	0.2
Headline U/E	3.6%	3.6%	3.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.7%	0.0	-0.4	-0.8	0.0	0.3	-0.4	0.2
NIEIR Structural U/E	10.8%	10.8%	10.3%	8.8%	8.1%	8.2%	-0.1	-0.4	-1.5	-0.7	0.1	-0.7	-0.3

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	2,737	2,925	3,137	3,335	3,645	3,806	25,043	26,119	27,247	28,235	29,972	31,302	6.8%	6.8%
Taxes Paid	694	750	780	763	867	837	6,351	6,699	6,780	6,458	7,128	6,887	3.2%	4.8%
Benefits	213	245	254	262	273	322	1,949	2,184	2,204	2,221	2,248	2,651	7.2%	10.9%
Business Income	482	474	477	546	570	589	4,407	4,229	4,144	4,621	4,684	4,844	4.2%	3.9%
Interest Paid	232	273	311	383	507	470	2,123	2,441	2,698	3,247	4,171	3,869	18.2%	10.8%
Property Income	471	526	588	641	712	646	4,311	4,701	5,108	5,424	5,855	5,309	10.8%	0.4%
Disposable Income	3,282	3,496	3,751	4,039	4,287	4,493	30,021	31,223	32,582	34,200	35,257	36,946	7.2%	5.5%
Business Value Added	3,219	3,399	3,614	3,880	4,214	4,395	29,450	30,348	31,392	32,856	34,656	36,146	6.4%	6.4%
Business Productivity							46,093	49,462	50,607	51,882	53,328	53,326	4.0%	1.4%

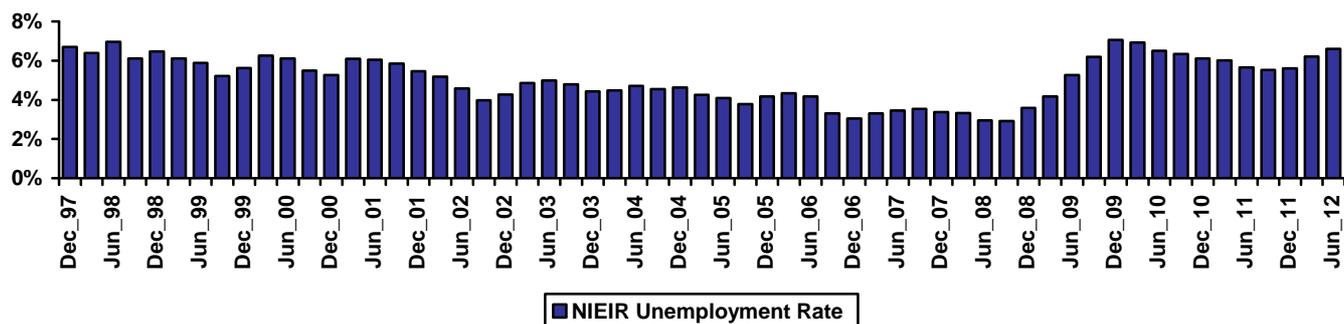
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
NIEIR Employment Growth	5.4%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.4%	4.4%	3.9%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%	2.7%	3.7%	4.0%	3.9%	3.5%	2.9%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	2.9%	3.6%	4.2%	5.3%	6.2%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6.3%	6.1%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%	5.6%	6.2%	6.6%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



NT Lingiari

For NT Lingiari the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 19.5%, whilst the minimum is 8.9%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 19.5%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 21.1%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 21.1%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is -0.6%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 96.2%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	93	94	96	97	98	100	1.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%
No. Households	20	20	21	21	21	22	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
NIEIR Workforce	32	32	34	34	37	39	0.1%	4.3%	2.4%	6.8%	5.7%	2.3%	6.2%
NIEIR Employment	28	28	28	30	31	32	-0.6%	2.1%	5.1%	4.8%	3.5%	2.2%	4.1%
NIEIR Unemployment	4.2	4.4	5.2	4.5	5.4	6.4	4.8%	18.0%	-12.4%	20.4%	18.1%	2.7%	19.2%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	13.0%	13.6%	15.4%	13.1%	14.8%	16.5%	0.6	1.8	-2.2	1.7	1.7	0.1	1.7
Headline U/E	8.8%	9.4%	8.9%	6.8%	7.5%	8.5%	0.6	-0.5	-2.1	0.7	1.0	-0.7	0.9
NIEIR Structural U/E	36.3%	36.8%	25.2%	26.2%	25.0%	24.2%	0.5	-11.6	1.0	-1.2	-0.8	-3.4	-1.0

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	1,092	1,153	1,221	1,307	1,392	1,430	11,770	12,211	12,787	13,497	14,146	14,534	6.2%	4.6%
Taxes Paid	295	315	324	312	345	311	3,178	3,340	3,395	3,224	3,501	3,158	1.9%	-0.2%
Benefits	398	374	364	366	372	429	4,291	3,960	3,806	3,781	3,778	4,356	-2.7%	8.2%
Business Income	249	248	238	235	240	172	2,686	2,628	2,495	2,422	2,442	1,743	-2.0%	-14.5%
Interest Paid	107	119	128	150	193	178	1,150	1,262	1,344	1,550	1,965	1,810	12.1%	8.9%
Property Income	173	203	226	243	256	237	1,861	2,152	2,366	2,510	2,597	2,410	12.1%	-1.2%
Disposable Income	1,695	1,749	1,815	1,915	1,969	2,003	18,269	18,526	19,004	19,775	20,003	20,347	4.2%	2.3%
Business Value Added	1,341	1,401	1,460	1,541	1,633	1,602	14,456	14,840	15,281	15,919	16,588	16,277	4.8%	1.9%
Business Productivity							44,044	46,747	48,447	49,133	50,397	50,393	3.7%	1.3%

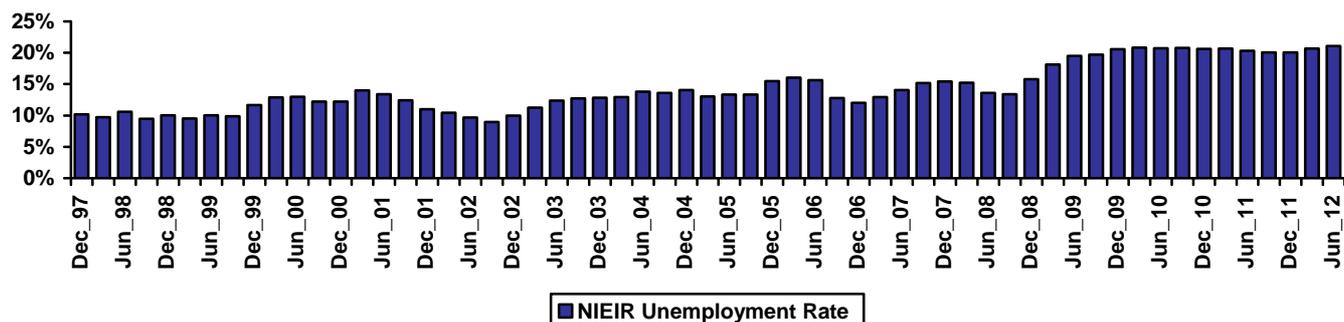
LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
NIEIR Employment Growth	4.0%	3.2%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	3.3%	2.5%	0.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	13.4%	15.8%	18.1%	19.5%	19.7%	20.6%	20.8%	20.7%	20.8%	20.6%	20.7%	20.3%	20.1%	20.1%	20.7%	21.1%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

(2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.

(3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.



ACT

For ACT the maximum NIEIR unemployment 1997.3 to 2009.2 is 10.3%, whilst the minimum is 3.9%. NIEIR unemployment 2009.2 is 5%. Maximum NIEIR unemployment 2009.3 to 2012.2 is 6.3%. NIEIR unemployment 2012.2 is 6.1%.

The average annual employment growth 2009.2 to 2012.2 is 0.6%. Employment in 2012.2 as a per cent of peak employment 2000.2 to 2009.2 is 99.5%.

LABOUR FORCE

	Number ('000s)						Percentage Change					% p.a. growth	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Population	327	330	334	340	344	350	0.8%	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%	1.2%	1.4%
No. Households	114	115	116	117	118	119	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%
NIEIR Workforce	185	188	191	198	199	200	1.7%	1.8%	3.6%	0.3%	0.8%	2.4%	0.5%
NIEIR Employment	174	178	182	190	190	192	2.6%	2.3%	4.0%	0.4%	0.6%	3.0%	0.5%
NIEIR Unemployment	10.9	9.5	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.6	-12.9%	-7.5%	-4.4%	-2.3%	4.5%	-8.3%	1.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percentage						Percentage Point Change					Average % Point Change pa	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
NIEIR Unemployment	5.9%	5.1%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	4.3%	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.6	0.0
Headline U/E	4.1%	3.7%	3.3%	3.0%	2.9%	3.0%	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.0
NIEIR Structural U/E	7.0%	6.8%	6.4%	5.9%	5.8%	5.9%	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.0

INCOME FLOWS & PRODUCTIVITY

	Level 2006/07 \$m						Per Capita 2006/07 \$						% p.a. Growth of Level	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004 -2007	2007 -2009
Wages/Salaries	10,170	11,003	11,450	11,526	12,302	12,794	31,054	33,326	34,268	33,924	35,715	37,142	4.3%	5.4%
Taxes Paid	2,745	3,025	3,104	2,927	3,253	3,061	8,382	9,162	9,290	8,615	9,444	8,887	2.2%	2.3%
Benefits	1,144	1,154	1,151	1,196	1,218	1,419	3,493	3,494	3,445	3,520	3,535	4,120	1.5%	8.9%
Business Income	1,063	1,084	1,076	1,270	1,241	1,285	3,247	3,282	3,220	3,738	3,604	3,730	6.1%	0.6%
Interest Paid	888	992	1,069	1,305	1,625	1,481	2,711	3,004	3,199	3,842	4,717	4,299	13.7%	6.5%
Property Income	2,778	3,101	3,491	3,873	4,219	3,664	8,484	9,392	10,449	11,399	12,250	10,637	11.7%	-2.7%
Disposable Income	12,717	13,663	14,421	15,079	15,690	16,151	38,832	41,382	43,160	44,381	45,551	46,889	5.8%	3.5%
Business Value Added	11,233	12,087	12,525	12,796	13,544	14,079	34,301	36,608	37,488	37,662	39,319	40,873	4.4%	4.9%
Business Productivity							64,828	68,004	68,918	67,679	71,332	73,693	1.4%	4.3%

LABOUR MARKET PROJECTIONS

	Sep 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009	Jun 2009	Sep 2009	Dec 2009	Mar 2010	Jun 2010	Sep 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Mar 2012	Jun 2012
Population Growth	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
NIEIR Employment Growth	0.7%	1.4%	1.5%	0.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.6%	-1.1%	-0.6%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%
NIEIR Unemployment Rate	3.9%	3.9%	4.3%	5.0%	5.3%	5.4%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%	6.1%	5.9%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%

Note: (1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.
 (2) Population and NIEIR Employment growth are four quarter span.
 (3) See the main report for other definitions and sources.

