

CENTRAL RANGES



“The Central Ranges LLEN working with the Victorian Learning and Employment Skills Commission.”

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1. Background

This report is an update of the Central Ranges LLEN youth analysis undertaken by NIEIR in October 2002. The report considers the current status and future prospects of young people living in the Melbourne Local Government Areas (LGA) of Macedon Ranges, Mitchell and Murrindindi. Additional data for years 2002 and 2003 have been included in this report so that the LLEN now has the most updated data possible to base its future decisions.

The methodology developed within this report has its foundations in research undertaken for the Dusseldorp Skills Forum. As part of their National Youth Commitment project with the Enterprise and Career Education Foundation, National Economics developed a report and data framework that could support their endeavours. Similar in aims to the broader work of the Local Learning and Employment Networks (LLENs) in Victoria, the National Youth Commitment project aims to encourage young people who would otherwise leave school early to stay on, and to support them in the world outside if this encouragement fails and they choose to leave.

It is important to understand young people's circumstances and youth-related services in the region, especially as related to employment, education and training. This report and data contained within is designed to add key information that is otherwise difficult to determine without a significant background and capacity in regional economics and inference modelling.

1.1 Data sources

The data sources for the status of youth are derived from the 2001 ABS Census, 2003 Centrelink recipient data, 2003 ABS Labour Force Survey and 1998-99 Household Expenditure Survey, updated to 2003, on a most probable basis. Additional work was undertaken to provide estimates for one-year age groups and to update the data from the 2001 Census to 2003, taking into account Labour Force trends for the state in which the LGA is located.

In terms of indicators of regional performance, National Economics' YourPlace database includes indicators of labour demand that relate to the workforce as a whole.

1.2 Methodology

As documented in National Economics' Your Place database, employment opportunities differ substantially across Australia, as do economic development opportunities and appropriate economic development strategies.

National Economics has developed a methodology that delivers the answers to the primary question of interest to those involved in developing policies, programs and services for young people, 'what are young people in the area doing', who is working, who is learning and how are they supported'. Therefore, at the heart of this new methodology is an analysis of the labour force status of youth within the region. In addition, National Economics provides a number of YourPlace indicators that are of direct relevance to the problems of youth employment and training outcomes.

1.3 Labour force status by age

The primary addition to the YourPlace data set provides estimates of the current educational/labour force status of LGA residents aged 15-24, by age (individual years).

The estimates are derived from the 2001 ABS Census, September 2003 Centrelink recipient data, 2003 ABS Labour Force Survey and 1998-99 Household Expenditure Survey, updated to 2003 on a most probable basis. They are provided for the LGAs of Macedon Ranges, Mitchell and Murrindindi.

This can be done on the basis of data in hand, but significant work will be required to provide estimates for one-year age groups and to update the data from the 2001 Census to 2001, taking into account labour force trends for the state in which the LGA is located. One of the overarching difficulties with the estimation of small area estimates is the problem of using a methodology that balances on a nationwide basis. National Economics is confident that the methodology that we have chosen provides a level of accuracy that is required by the practitioner.

The table of results for the three LGAs are presented in Chapter 2.

1.4 Measures of employment opportunity for young people

YourPlace currently includes indicators of labour demand that relate to the workforce as a whole. Indicators that specifically relate to the demand for new labour market entrants at different skill levels are described. Estimates of occupational demand and industry demand are prepared on an industry basis.

1.5 Economic profile

This report provides data with commentary not only in general terms, but pointing out the distinctive features of the indicators as they affect the specified area. Such commentary reflects not only the broad economic features of an area but where possible also drills down into the features of Macedon Ranges, Mitchell and Murrindindi. For a geographical perspective of each LGA and the associated SLA's, a map has been constructed on the next page.



Chapter 2 – Executive Summary

This section outlines the labour force status of the youth in the region. In-depth analysis is undertaken at the SLA region to determine where the youth are currently situated in terms of employment and study. 2003 estimates have been included in this section.

- **Macedon Ranges – Romsey** – Increase in youth population of 64 in 2003 compared to 2001. The number of unemployed youth has decreased from 135 to 105 corresponding to drop in the percentage of unemployed youth of 10.5 to 7.7 per cent. This is as a result of 43 new workers 16 more students. The number of recipients on DSP has more than doubled while the number of single parents has increased by 50%.
- **Macedon Ranges – Bal** – Increase in youth population of 78 in 2003 compared to 2001. The number of unemployed youth has decreased from 221 to 188 corresponding to drop in the percentage of the unemployed to the total youth population of 9.5 to 7.8 per cent. This is as a result of 61 new workers and an additional 120 students. The number of recipients on DSP has more than doubled while the number of single parents has increased marginally.
- **Macedon Ranges – Kyneton** – A drop in the youth population of 39 in 2003 compared to 2001. The number of unemployed youth has decreased from 147 to 109 corresponding to drop in percentage of unemployed youth of 15.9 to 12.3 per cent. Despite the fall there are 35 less workers and 1 less student. The number of recipients on DSP has more than tripled while the number of single parents has more than doubled.
- **Murrindindi - East** – A slight increase in the youth population of 6 in 2003 compared to 2001. An even smaller fall in the number of unemployed youth which decreased by 1 to 56 leading to a small drop in the percentage of unemployed youth of 10.3 to 10.1 per cent. Despite the fall there are 14 less workers although the region has 10 more students. The number of recipients on DSP and single parents has increased by more than 50%.
- **Murrindindi - West** – Increase in the youth population of 110 in 2003 compared to 2001. The number of unemployed youth has fallen by 5 thereby resulting in a decrease in the percentage of unemployed youth of 10.9 to 9.0 per cent. The number of workers has decreased by 18 although the number of students has increased by over 100. The number of DSP recipients has more than doubled and single parents have increased by 50 per cent.
- **Mitchell - North** – Increase in the youth population of 108 in 2003 compared to 2001. The number of unemployed youth has fallen by 29 resulting in a decrease in the percentage of unemployed youth of 20.0 to 16.9 per cent. The number of workers has increased by 71 and the number of students by 73. The number of DSP and single parents has increased by just over 60%.
- **Mitchell - South** – Increase in the youth population of 127 in 2003 compared to 2001. The number of unemployed youth has increased by 11 although there is still a very small decrease in the percentage of unemployed youth of 9.73 to 9.72 per cent. The number of workers has increased by 27 although the number of students has dropped by 58. The number of DSP recipients has more than tripled and the number of single parents has increased by 76%.

2. Labour force status by age group

2.1 Methodology

In an environmental scan of this type it is important to provide a detailed picture of the circumstances of youth within each region. The difficulties of determining the labour force status for a small area are immense, due to problems of consistency and geographical classification.

The results of the modelling procedure are presented in Tables 2.1 through to 2.7. The results are derived from the 2001 Census, 2003 Centrelink recipient data and 2003 ABS labour force survey. In order to determine the likelihood of a particular age group attending school, receiving benefits or attaining work, National Economics uses micro simulation methods. The micro-simulation procedure that is used is based on the 1998-99 ABS Household Expenditure Survey (HES) and in-house modelling that enables the general results of the survey to be applied at the local area. By taking account of the characteristics of the local population of the individual regions, the behavioural characteristics witnessed in the HES can be modified to mimic the behaviour of residents in the area of interest.

The age groups detailed in the table range from 15 to 24 years old. The labour force status is presented in a number of ways. The categories relate to both the education and training undertaken as well as whether or not the person receives income support.

Some of the groups overlap, for instance a young person may be attending TAFE part time and working part time. They will be counted twice, once in each of Part time TAFE and Part Time Work. To determine the overlap the category TAFE and Working is presented.

A brief explanation of each of the categories is presented below.

- **Persons** – total number of people in each age group. Constructed from the 2001 Estimated Resident Population (ERP). The 2003 population was derived from the household growth for 2001/2002 and constrained to 2003 state population growth. The 2003 household total was derived by increasing the 2002 household total by the number of dwelling approvals.
- **Youth Allowance, secondary** – recipients of Youth Allowance as declared students and are most likely to be unemployed. Constructed from 2003 Centrelink data. Individual age groups are estimated based on the relative proportion of persons in each age group compared to the entire population of 15-24 year olds. For instance, if 15 year olds made up 50% of the entire 15-24 year old population, then if there were 100 recipients receiving the Youth Allowance, secondary benefit then we would estimate that 50 of these persons were 15 year olds.
- **Youth Allowance, non-student** – recipients of Youth Allowance who are non-students; these youth are best considered unemployed. Constructed from 2003 Centrelink data. Derived similarly to Youth Allowance, secondary.
- **Full Time Secondary without YA** – those attending secondary education without receiving Youth Allowance. Using rates of school attendance as derived from the micro – simulation based on the HES multiplied by the number of persons for each age group.

- **Disability Support Pension (DSP)** – recipients of the Disability Support Pension, who in most cases will not be undertaking any of the other activities. Constructed from 2003 Centrelink data. Derived similarly to Youth Allowance, secondary.
- **Full Time Work** – an estimate of those engaged in full-time work. This group does not preclude individuals being counted in other groups also. Derived by taking the rates of full time employment for each age group as estimated by the micro simulation and multiplying this by the number of persons in each age group.
- **Part Time Work** – an estimate of those engaged in part-time work. This group does not preclude individuals being counted in other groups also. Derived in the same manner as the full time workers but using rates of part time employment.
- **Single Parent** – persons receiving income support as a single parent. Employment rates amongst this group are low. Constructed from 2003 Centrelink data. Derived similar to Youth Allowance, secondary.
- **Full Time TAFE** – an estimate of those attending TAFE on a full time basis. Derived by taking the rates of full time TAFE for each age group as estimated by the micro simulation method and multiplying this by the number of persons in each age group.
- **Part Time TAFE**– an estimate of those attending TAFE on a full time basis. Derived similarly to full time TAFE but using part time TAFE rates.
- **Full Time University**– an estimate of those attending university on a full time basis. Derived similarly to full time TAFE but using full time university rates.
- **Part Time University**– an estimate of those attending university on a part time basis. Derived similarly to full time TAFE but using part time university rates.
- **TAFE and working** – the number of persons jointly working, part time or full time and attending TAFE part time or full time. Derived by using the microsimulation based on the HES to produce the rate which persons going to TAFE in some capacity and also work. The rate is then multiplied by the total number of people going to TAFE as estimated above.
- **Secondary and part time work** – casual work by secondary students. Derived similarly to TAFE and working but using secondary and part time work rates.
- **University and working** – full or part time workers amongst those attending university full time or part time. Derived similarly to TAFE and working but using university and working rates.
- **Newstart Allowance** – the number of persons receiving the older type unemployment benefit called Newstart. These individuals are unequivocally unemployed and only occur in the older age groups as they move through the system. Constructed from 2003 Centrelink data. Derived similarly to Youth Allowance, secondary but using Newstart Allowance data.
- **Youth Allowance, formal tertiary** – the total number of students in university or TAFE that receive income support. Derived by using the microsimulation to determine the rate at which persons going to TAFE receive Youth Allowance benefits as well as the rate at which persons going to university receive Youth Allowance benefits. These respective rates are then multiplied by the total amount of persons going to TAFE and university to produce the final figure.

- **Youth Allowance, non-tertiary training** – the number of Youth Allowance recipients identified as students but not attending a formal tertiary program. This includes those on government accredited training programs or programs that satisfy their Youth Allowance requirements. The estimated figures are constructed from 2003 Centrelink data. The first part uses Youth Allowance, student data which is divided into three categories including Youth Allowance, non-tertiary, youth allowance tertiary and youth allowance non-tertiary training. Since the first two components are already estimated above then using a process of substitution the third category can be found. In addition to this total it is estimated that approximately half of those receiving Newstart Allowance in each age group are also receiving some form of training and that this figure should be added to the Youth Allowance, non-tertiary training total.
- **Non-Labour Force, No Income** – these are individuals that have slipped through the system in one respect or another. They can include dependent spouses, children that are supported by parents whilst looking for work, and those completely outside the formal structures of income and education support. Importantly this group is not identified as a residual but modelled explicitly, and should not be seen as an unexplained proportion of the youth population. Using micro-simulation methods, rates of non-labour force, no income are estimated and then multiplied by the number of persons in each age group.

Table 2.1 Labour Force status by age, Macedon Ranges – Romsey as of 2003

	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	All Ages
Persons	187	203	179	143	140	121	115	116	70	87	1,360
Youth Allowance, Secondary	16	17	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	51
Youth Allowance, non-student	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	19
FT Secondary without YA	149	165	139	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	476
Disability Support Pension (DSP)	-	-	-	5	6	4	3	3	2	3	27
Full Time Work	7	8	8	36	40	43	51	54	33	45	325
Part Time Work	30	31	30	48	50	34	24	23	13	17	301
Single Parent	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	15
Full Time TAFE	3	3	3	8	9	5	3	2	2	3	41
Part Time TAFE	7	8	7	19	20	17	16	17	8	9	130
Full Time University	-	-	-	15	17	16	16	16	7	7	93
Part Time University	-	-	-	13	14	14	14	12	9	13	89
TAFE & working	7	8	7	15	16	14	13	13	6	8	107
Secondary & part time work	21	25	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
University & working	-	-	-	18	18	17	16	16	10	15	110
Newstart Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	3	4	19
Youth Allowance, formal tertiary	-	1	1	11	12	7	3	3	2	3	43
Youth Allow., non- tertiary training	-	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	0	-	16
Non Labour Force, No Income	1	1	1	6	8	9	6	6	5	7	51

Categories in bold are derived from September 2001 Centrelink data, the remaining data is derived from rates produced via micro-simulation based on the 1998-99 ABS Household Expenditure Survey (HES). The number of persons in each age group as described above is derived using ABS 1996 Census and 1998 Estimated Resident Population. This explanation is also relevant for tables 2.2 to 2.7.

Table 2.2 Labour Force status by age, Macedon Ranges – Bal as of 2003

	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	All Ages
Persons	333	336	317	285	251	219	169	193	147	170	2,418
Youth Allowance, Secondary	16	23	21	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	64
Youth Allowance, non-student	1	1	2	3	3	5	4	5	3	4	32
FT Secondary without YA	270	274	242	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	829
Disability Support Pension (DSP)	1	1	2	6	6	5	4	4	3	4	36
Full Time Work	10	10	11	65	64	79	70	84	63	81	536
Part Time Work	74	71	74	102	93	74	44	48	32	37	649
Single Parent	0	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	4	25
Full Time TAFE	4	4	4	13	13	8	4	4	5	10	70
Part Time TAFE	8	9	8	29	28	35	28	34	21	24	224
Full Time University	-	-	-	43	42	44	33	38	21	19	240
Part Time University	-	-	-	25	25	29	23	22	24	38	185
TAFE & working	9	9	9	20	19	27	23	28	17	21	183
Secondary & part time work	47	51	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
University & working	-	-	-	42	36	44	35	39	30	45	270
Newstart Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	8	6	7	32
Youth Allowance, formal tertiary	-	1	1	19	19	14	5	7	5	7	78
Youth Allow., non- tertiary training	-	2	7	4	4	2	4	3	2	2	31
Non Labour Force, No Income	4	5	4	13	18	16	7	7	7	11	94

Table 2.3 Labour Force status by age, Macedon Ranges – Kyneton as of 2003

	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	All Ages
Persons	115	143	130	122	76	63	59	42	87	49	886
Youth Allowance, Secondary	8	18	22	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	50
Youth Allowance, non-student	2	3	4	7	5	3	2	1	2	1	31
FT Secondary without YA	87	103	82	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	288
Disability Support Pension (DSP)	1	2	3	4	3	4	4	4	6	3	34
Full Time Work	7	9	8	36	24	22	23	16	38	24	207
Part Time Work	23	27	25	33	20	16	13	9	14	6	187
Single Parent	0	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	4	32
Full Time TAFE	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	0	2	1	15
Part Time TAFE	7	8	8	16	10	9	9	6	12	7	92
Full Time University	-	-	-	10	6	6	6	4	6	3	42
Part Time University	-	-	-	8	5	6	6	4	11	8	47
TAFE & working	6	7	6	12	7	7	7	5	10	6	73
Secondary & part time work	17	23	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
University & working	-	-	-	15	8	8	8	5	13	10	66
Newstart Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	6	3	18
Youth Allowance, formal tertiary	-	1	1	10	6	5	4	2	4	1	34
Youth Allow., non- tertiary training	-	2	3	6	5	2	1	0	2	2	22
Non Labour Force, No Income	1	1	1	6	7	6	3	2	6	4	38

Table 2.4 Labour Force status by age, Murrumbidgee – East as of 2003

	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	All Ages
Persons	116	62	76	60	47	33	45	28	51	39	558
Youth Allowance, Secondary	6	8	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	28
Youth Allowance, non-student	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	1	3	2	21
FT Secondary without YA	87	43	47	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	185
Disability Support Pension (DSP)	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	18
Full Time Work	8	4	5	20	18	12	19	11	22	18	138
Part Time Work	36	18	23	21	17	9	10	6	9	6	155
Single Parent	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	4	3	14
Full Time TAFE	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	15
Part Time TAFE	9	5	6	7	6	5	7	4	7	5	61
Full Time University	-	-	-	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	13
Part Time University	-	-	-	5	5	4	6	3	8	7	37
TAFE & working	8	4	5	6	5	4	6	4	6	5	55
Secondary & part time work	26	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
University & working	-	-	-	8	6	4	6	3	7	7	40
Newstart Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	4	3	13
Youth Allowance, formal tertiary	-	0	1	7	6	3	3	1	2	1	24
Youth Allow., non- tertiary training	-	-	-	1	-	0	0	0	1	1	4
Non Labour Force, No Income	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	19

Table 2.5 Labour Force status by age, Murrumbidgee – West as of 2003

	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	All Ages
Persons	113	107	116	78	85	79	104	64	72	61	880
Youth Allowance, Secondary	9	15	23	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	49
Youth Allowance, non-student	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	26
FT Secondary without YA	86	78	76	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	251
Disability Support Pension (DSP)	0	1	2	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	26
Full Time Work	5	5	5	20	25	24	40	25	31	31	211
Part Time Work	19	17	20	26	29	23	29	18	16	12	209
Single Parent	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	16
Full Time TAFE	2	2	2	7	9	5	5	3	4	4	44
Part Time TAFE	6	6	7	14	16	13	17	11	10	8	107
Full Time University	-	-	-	12	14	12	16	10	8	5	78
Part Time University	-	-	-	4	5	6	11	6	8	8	48
TAFE & working	6	6	6	15	17	13	17	10	9	8	108
Secondary & part time work	12	12	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
University & working	-	-	-	11	12	11	15	9	11	12	81
Newstart Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	2	10
Youth Allowance, formal tertiary	-	1	1	10	12	6	3	1	1	1	36
Youth Allow., non- tertiary training	-	1	1	1	0	-	-	-	-	1	4
Non Labour Force, No Income	1	1	1	3	5	6	7	4	6	6	39

Table 2.6 Labour Force status by age, Mitchell – North as of 2003

	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	All Ages
Persons	216	121	171	195	138	138	148	150	154	145	1,575
Youth Allowance, Secondary	14	18	29	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	64
Youth Allowance, non-student	6	4	8	17	12	9	4	3	3	3	68
FT Secondary without YA	157	80	99	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	359
Disability Support Pension (DSP)	1	2	4	7	6	5	5	5	5	4	43
Full Time Work	13	7	10	76	57	59	74	77	84	82	540
Part Time Work	52	27	39	45	30	25	23	23	22	19	305
Single Parent	0	2	4	5	4	6	8	8	8	8	53
Full Time TAFE	3	2	2	12	9	6	5	4	7	8	59
Part Time TAFE	11	6	9	19	14	15	18	19	18	16	145
Full Time University	-	-	-	7	5	4	4	4	4	3	32
Part Time University	-	-	-	9	6	7	8	7	13	17	67
TAFE & working	10	6	8	24	18	17	18	18	20	22	160
Secondary & part time work	35	21	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
University & working	-	-	-	19	12	10	10	9	13	19	92
Newstart Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	14	15	14	62
Youth Allowance, formal tertiary	-	1	1	11	8	4	2	1	3	5	36
Youth Allow., non- tertiary training	-	0	4	9	7	6	5	5	3	1	41
Non Labour Force, No Income	4	2	3	9	12	13	11	11	14	16	95

Table 2.7 Labour Force status by age, Mitchell – South as of 2003

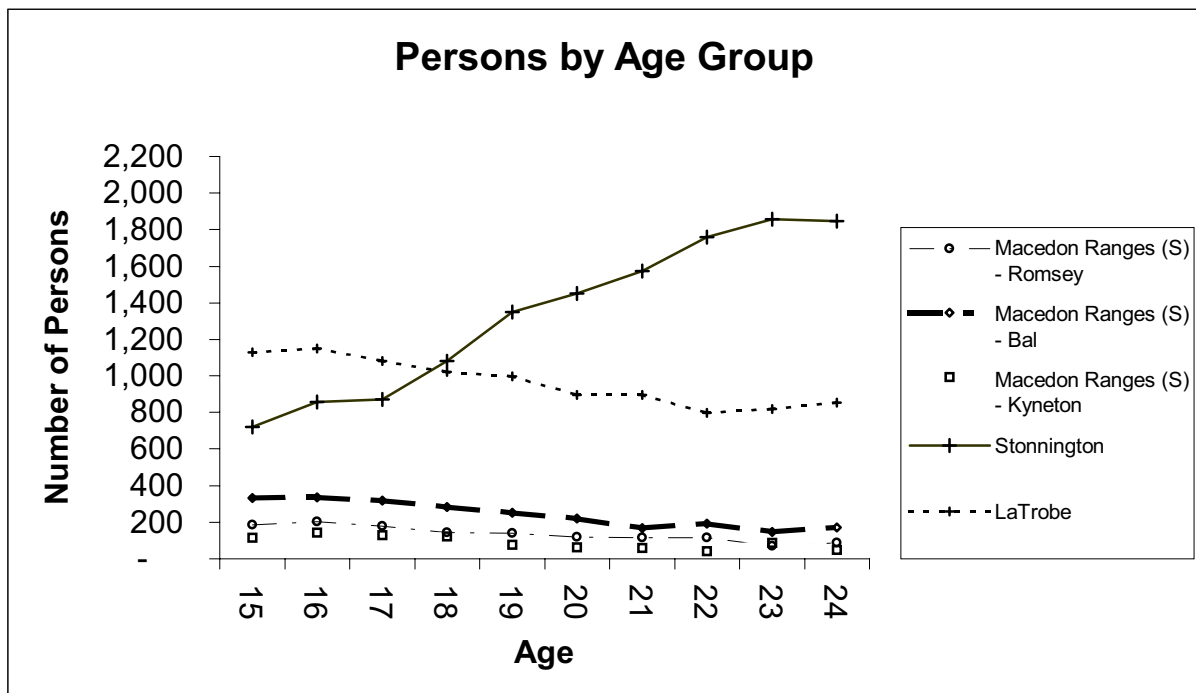
	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	All Ages
Persons	336	351	353	310	222	183	159	154	165	180	2,414
Youth Allowance, Secondary	27	41	49	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	121
Youth Allowance, non-student	2	2	3	5	4	8	7	7	7	8	55
FT Secondary without YA	278	283	273	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	899
Disability Support Pension (DSP)	1	1	2	10	10	8	7	6	6	6	58
Full Time Work	12	13	13	92	76	78	81	80	84	97	625
Part Time Work	51	50	52	70	52	39	29	27	28	32	430
Single Parent	1	2	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	51
Full Time TAFE	4	5	5	12	9	7	5	5	9	14	73
Part Time TAFE	16	17	17	41	32	27	23	22	19	18	232
Full Time University	-	-	-	22	18	16	14	13	11	9	103
Part Time University	-	-	-	11	9	9	9	7	11	17	74
TAFE & working	13	14	14	27	21	21	20	19	19	23	191
Secondary & part time work	46	52	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151
University & working	-	-	-	26	17	17	16	15	15	20	126
Newstart Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	5	6	6	26
Youth Allowance, formal tertiary	-	2	2	27	22	11	4	3	3	5	79
Youth Allow., non- tertiary training	-	4	1	8	7	5	3	3	2	1	33
Non Labour Force, No Income	4	4	4	20	28	19	9	8	10	14	120

2.2 Commentary

2.2.1 Labour Force Table, Macedon Ranges – Romsey

Analysis of the education and work status of young people in the statistical local area (SLA) of Macedon Ranges – Romsey reveals a total population of 1,360 aged 15-24 in 2003. This is an increase on the 2001 figure of 1,296. There are 87 24 year olds, which is less than half the amount of 15 year olds. To get a better picture of the relationship between age and the number of person in each age group the figure below has been constructed for each of the three SLA's of Macedon Ranges. To provide some context the inner suburban LGA of Stonnington has been included as well as the regional LGA of Latrobe. The trend as revealed in the first Central LLEN report has not changed. The graph shows that after initially experiencing a sharp drop beyond secondary college (usually beyond the age of 17) a more gradual but consistent decline in the number of persons is realised in each age group thereafter. The reasons for this fall have not changed with those who have finished secondary college moving into metropolitan areas to pursue further education or employment opportunities. For some, the social aspect of the city and plethora of recreational activities on offer is also an important determinant in youth leaving their rural based homes. The comparisons with the LGA of Stonnington and Latrobe remain. In Stonnington, beyond the secondary school years, the number of persons in each age group follows an upward path. This will often include moving from rural or outer suburban areas to be closer to work, educational institutions and better transport and social infrastructure. The other distinct region included is the rural LGA of Latrobe, which is home to the Gippsland Campus of Monash University. The impact of having a university in a rural environment is that it allows for greater opportunities for young people who already live in the region as well as attracting young people from outside the region to move in. While there is still a post secondary school drop in the number of persons in Latrobe, proportionately the drop is much smaller to that experienced in Macedon Ranges – Romsey.

Figure 2.1 Number of Persons by age group: Macedon Ranges



Some of the more important statistics show that there are 51 young people who are not in the labour force and have no income, which is down on the 2001 figure of 61. For whatever reasons these individuals have slipped through the system. This may be due to a lack of knowledge to the benefits they can receive; a family who subsidises their child or the person may be homeless. The rate at which young people fall in this category increases with age. For instance, at 15 years of age less than 1 per cent of the population can be classified in this category but at 24 years of age this figure rises above 9 per cent.

There are 51 persons receiving Youth Allowance as a secondary student and a further 43 in a tertiary capacity. Another 19 young people receive Youth Allowance as a non-student and can effectively be considered unemployed. Even though they are engaged in some sort of training, such as a government accredited training program, those individuals classified as Youth Allowance, non-tertiary are considered unemployed. In the SLA of Macedon Ranges – Romsey there are 18 in this category. Those who are unambiguously unemployed include the 19 and 20-24 years olds on Newstart Allowance. If one considers all the young people who have slipped through the system, those who could justifiably be considered as unemployed and those who are clearly unemployed one is left with a total of 105 persons or 8.1 per cent of the youth population. This represents an improvement of around 30 persons in a growing population, which is reflective of increased employment opportunities in the region.

In terms of employment there are 325 full time workers and 301 part time workers, which when combined equates to 46.0 per cent of the youth population. This represents net growth on the 2001 estimates although the bulk of the new jobs are part time and there has been a fall in the number of full time workers.

There has been a small increase in the number of residents studying full-time or part-time at university or TAFE. In total there are 353 persons equating to approximately 46 per cent of the youth population in the 18-24 year old age group. The trend of part time study is still apparent in the region and as noted in the last report is reflective of their general lack of educational institutions in close proximity. To support their education and social needs, a large proportion of students also work. One of the notable features of this table has been the increase in number of recipients on DSP which has increased from 12 to 27 in the 2001-2003 period. Likewise there is a small rise in the number of single parents, which has increased from 10 to 15.

2.2.2 Labour Force Table, Macedon Ranges – Bal

The youth population of Macedon Ranges – Bal stands at 2,418 persons, again, with more than double the amount of 15 years olds than 24 year olds. This represents a significant increase of about 80 persons on 2,336 persons in 2001. The outward migration of youth in Macedon Ranges – Bal is still a feature of the region.

There are 94 young people who are not in the labour force and have no income although this is a drop on the 2001 figure of 120. The incidence of this remains higher for the older age groups.

There are 64 secondary students on Youth Allowance, while 78 receive this benefit at the tertiary level. Of those young people who are unemployed and on Youth Allowance, 32 are non-students while 31 are receiving some form of non-tertiary training. There is a further 32 youth on Newstart Allowance adding to an unemployment total of 188 or 7.8 per cent of the youth population. This remains the lowest rate of all the regions in the Central LLEN.

In the labour force there are 536 full time workers and 649 part time workers, representing a moderate increase of workers since 2001 and accounting for 49 per cent of the total youth population. The number of students studying has increased strongly since 2001 with over 100 new students and a total of 719 in 2003 accounting for over 50% of the youth population over the age of 17. As with most of the regions discussed, a high proportion of these students also work. Like in Romsey, there has been a significant increase in the number of recipients on DSP rising from 14 in 2001 to 36 in 2003 although the increase in the number of single parents has been much more marginal (23 to 25).

2.2.3 Labour Force Table, Macedon Ranges – Kyneton

The fortunes of Macedon Ranges – Kyneton compared to the other regions that form the LGA of Macedon Ranges has been less mixed. The number of young people is estimated to have dropped from 925 to 886, which is in contrast to both other regions.

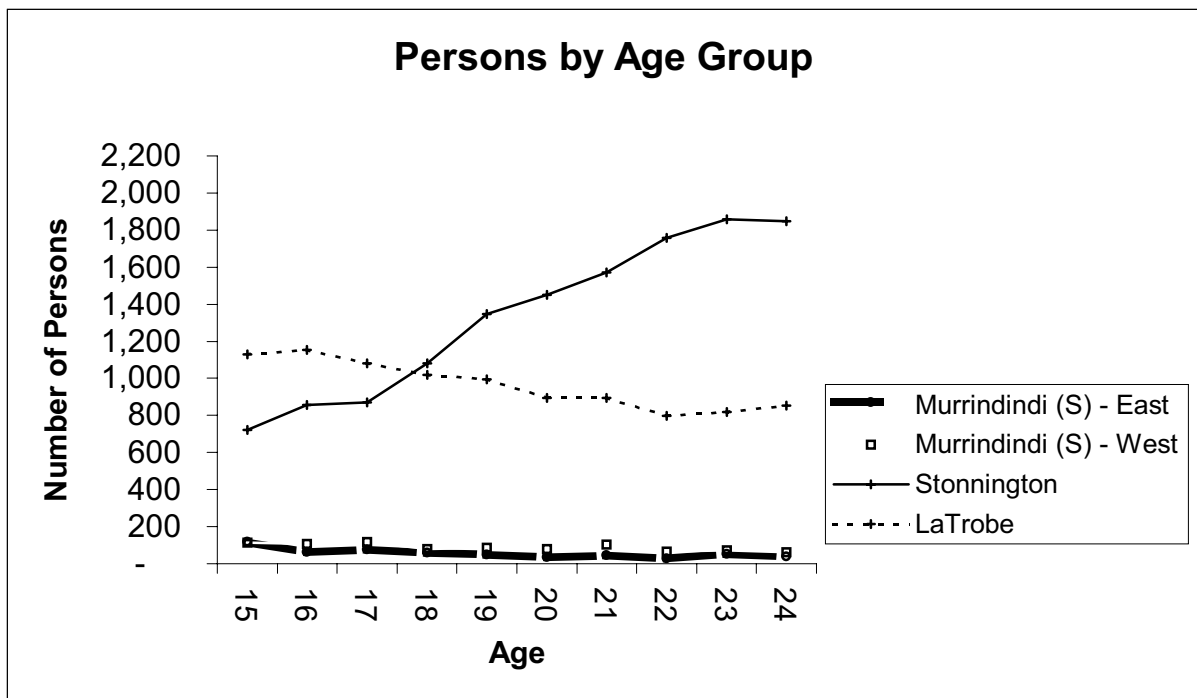
There are a total of 38 young people who are not in the labour force and have no income. In terms of youth allowance there are 50 secondary students, 34 tertiary, 22 non-tertiary recipients and 31 non-students. In addition, there are 18 on Newstart Allowance. This represents a combined total of 109 persons and 12.3%. While this remains higher than the other two regions already mentioned it does represent the biggest improvements in the last two years. However, the drop in the overall youth population is concerning.

The overall drop in the number of young people will be related to an ageing society although will also reflect the lack of economic opportunities in the region which have remained stagnant. Due to its location further north, the region have not been able to access the same amount of jobs that Romsey and much of Balance have been able to capture. In total there are 207 full time and 187 part time workers representing a moderate net drop of those estimated in 2001, particularly in full time positions. In terms of education there are a total of 195 persons studying in come capacity, which is about the same amount attending in 2001. Noticeably there has been a significant rise in the number of young people on DSP and Single Parents, which have both experienced increases of about 20 people. Together they represent nearly 8% of the total youth population.

2.2.4 Labour Force Table, Murrindindi – East

In Murrindindi – East there has been a small increase in the number of young people rising from 552 in 2001 to 558 in 2003. The region remains the smallest among those represented in the Central LLEN in terms of its population. Figure 2.2 below illustrates the amount of persons in each age group for both Murrindindi regions as well as Stonnington and Latrobe. While there are considerably more 15 and 16 year olds the amount in the remaining age groups is fairly uniform.

Figure 2.2 Number of Persons by age group: Murrindindi



The region is home to 19 young people who are not in the labour force and have no income. There are 28 secondary students on Youth Allowance, and another 24 recipients at tertiary level. There is a further 21 non-students and 4 individuals on some form of non-tertiary training. On top of this there are 13 individuals on Newstart Allowance. In total this represents a total of 56 unemployed young people or approximately 10 per cent of the youth population and is similar to its 2001 rate. The number of workers is slightly lower with 138 full time workers and 155 part time workers, 53 per cent of the youth population when combined.

The number of students living in the region has increased from 115 in 2001 to 125 in 2003 accounting for 41 per cent of the youth population. The vast majority of these students are also workers. Similar to the other regions the number of recipients on DSP and single parents have risen but not at quite the same rates as those seen in the Macedon Ranges. However, the region still has one of the highest incidences of both types of recipients.

2.2.5 Labour Force Table, Murrindindi – West

The relative fortunes of western Murrindindi have been promising compared to the stagnation in the East. The number of young people has increased from 770 in 2001 to 880 in 2003.

There are 39 young people who are not in the labour force and have no income. Youth allowance is made up of 49 secondary students, 26 non-students, 36 tertiary and 4 non-tertiary. In addition there are 10 on Newstart allowance. In total this represents 79 unemployed or 9.0 per cent of the youth population, which is down significantly on the figure of 10.9 per cent in 2001. Judging by the increased number of students in the region compared to 2001, this fall is reflective of young people taking on further education. The number of workers include 211 full time and 209 part time workers with a high proportion also studying. A recurring feature of these tables has been the increase in DSP payment recipients which has more than doubled since 2001 and currently sit at 26 persons. There has also been a small increase in the number of single parents.

2.2.6 Labour Force Table, Mitchell – North

The SLA of Mitchell – North makes up one half of the LGA of Mitchell and has an estimated youth population of 1575 which is up moderately on the 2001 estimate of 1467. Figure 2.3 illustrates how this population is allocated in each age group for Mitchell – North, Mitchell – South, Stonnington and Latrobe.

Figure 2.3 Number of Persons by age group: Mitchell



There are a total of 95 young people who are not in the labour force and have no income. Youth Allowance recipients include 64 secondary students, 68 non-students, 36 tertiary and 41 tertiary while there are 62 on Newstart. The total unemployed population is 265 persons or nearly 17 per cent of the youth population. This is down on the 20 per cent estimated in 2001 but is still easily the worst performing region in the Central LLEN. Still, the improvements in unemployment are the result of new employment opportunities. Since 2001 the number of workers have increased to 845 from its level of 775 in 2001. One of the more alarming statistics in the first report was the very low percentage of students in the region. Since 2001 the number of students has increased from 231 to 304 leading to an increase in the percentage of youth (over 17) attending tertiary studies of 23 per cent to 28.5 per cent. DSP recipients have increased moderately and remain the highest proportionately in the central LLEN region and there also has been a moderate rise in the number of single parents.

2.2.7 Labour Force Table, Mitchell – South

The SLA of Mitchell –South makes up the other half of Mitchell and has an estimated youth population of 2,414. Consistent with most other regions analysed and as illustrated in Figure 2.3, there are considerably more youth in their teens than in the older age groups.

There are a total of 120 young people who are not in the labour force and have no income. There is a group of 121 secondary students on Youth Allowance, while 79 receive this benefit at the tertiary level. The unemployed on Youth Allowance include 55 non-students and 33 on some form of non-tertiary training. In addition, there are 26 on Newstart Allowance. Combined, this produces a total unemployed population of 234 persons and account for 9.7 per cent, which is about the same level it was in 2001. Despite some good employment growth in the past 5 years, the region seems to be struggling to keep up with population growth. This has contributed to it not improving its unemployment statistics in the past few years. There are now a total of 1055 workers and 481 students while DSP and single parents have risen significantly.

Chapter 3 – Executive Summary

A few of the YourPlace indicators have changed since the previous report undertaken for the Central LLEN in October 2002. The major indicator changed is the household prosperity potential indicator which is estimated in a completely different manner. Minor changes have occurred in the estimation of other indicators, generally because the ABS released new ERP (Estimated Resident Population) data, which allowed population backcasting to be undertaken, thus changing the indicator scores for 1991, 1996 and 1998

Below are the key findings of Chapter 3. including the differences from the previous report and further trend evaluation made possible with an additional year of data.

- HPP- Change since previous report due to changes in significance of underlying demographic mix. All regions perform poorly for this indicator and have deteriorated since 1991.
- Job Readiness – This indicator has been re-estimated due to the continual changes in social security categories. All 3 regions score above average for this indicator although the proportions of those considered non-job ready have increased dramatically since 1991.
- Resilience to interest rises and income falls – Macedon Ranges rates well while Mitchell and Murrindindi rate poorly. All three regions remained stable since 1991.
- Wealth – all regions rate above average for wealth with Macedon Ranges clearly the highest. Slight decrease in ratings since 1991 due to wealth growth slightly below average for the period.
- Low Skills and Clerical – Macedon Ranges and Murrindindi have average ratings while Mitchell is low. All regions have remained relatively stable (comparative to all Australian regions) despite large improvements in the proportion of the workforce employed in these occupations.
- High Valued Skills – Macedon Ranges and Murrindindi have well above average scores and over 40 percent of the population employed in high-skilled occupations. Mitchell rates in the lower quartile with just over 30 percent.
- Knowledge Driven Growth Potential - This indicator has been re-estimated since the previous report and now includes farmers in the estimation. Macedon Ranges and Mitchell perform below average for this indicator and have remained relatively stable over the 10 year period. Murrindindi on the other hand perform above average and have improved over the period.
- Global Knowledge Flow – This indicator has been re-estimated since the previous report and now includes farmers in the estimation. All three regions score about average and have remained stable over the 10 year period.
- Occupation Categories – All regions have experienced rises in high skilled categories but also in the lower skilled categories. Biggest rises have been in high skilled, low skilled, in person service workers and routine workers.
- Lifelong Learning – All regions about average and have remained relatively stable since 1991. Murrindindi experienced a large rise between 1998 and 2001.

- Labour Utilisation – All regions are below average and show negative trends since 1991. Casualisation of the workforce a concern for all regions.
- Household Dimension - The issues raised in the previous report for the Central LLEN have not changed. The regions have remained relatively stable over the ten-year period and the major concerns include relatively high wealth but high debt and low resilience to interest rises and income falls, low employment and growth rates and a low ability to reverse this trend, average skills and high rates of part-time and casual workers.
- Industry Dimension – All three regions perform average, with Murrindindi falling slightly since 1991 while Macedon Ranges and Mitchell have remained stable.
- Regional Foundations Dimension – All regions have high ratings for lifestyle choice and low commercial and community construction. Mitchell has very low skills while the other two regions are average. The regions are all about average for life-long learning and community welfare.
- Overall Performance – Macedon Ranges and Murrindindi perform just above average while Mitchell performs slightly below average.

3. YourPlace profile of Macedon Ranges, Mitchell and Murrindindi

NIEIR's **YourPlace** database can be used to measure trends and relativities in socio-economic characteristics that affect economic development potentials. The data allows comparisons to be made between Macedon Ranges, Mitchell and Murrindindi as well as understanding their national positioning.

Initially it is necessary to undertake an overview of the **YourPlace** database. Since the previous report undertaken for the Central LLEN in October 2002, NIEIR has updated its YourPlace database and altered the calculation of a number of the indicators. As such, some of the past indicators have changed as a result of the changed methodologies as well as changes due to updated and more accurate data. Where changes have occurred, an explanation is provided.

3.1 The YourPlace database

The **YourPlace** database for each region consists of hundreds of officially available and estimated data series (e.g. consumer expenditure patterns, industry output, gross regional product) and combines these into 28 indicators for each LGA. The indicators have been selected and designed to reflect a wide-ranging list of potential drivers of socio-economic change and regional development.

The design of the indicators is such that the factors driving development are captured. These include, inter alia:

- (i) the age structure of the population;
- (ii) household socio-demographic stability (marriage formation, house ownership status);
- (ii) liveability or quality of life of an area as reflected in lifestyle choice (available cultural, recreational and entertainment choice) and the quality and availability of community (health and education) infrastructure; and
- (iii) whether or not households have the skill set and learning characteristics required to effectively compete.

The 28 indicators are divided into three categories. These are:

- the household dimension;
- the regional foundations dimension; and
- the industry dimension.

There is a further quasi dimension covering the description of industry topology. The full list of indicators is shown in Table 3.1.

In developing the **YourPlace** indicators, every effort has been made to remove backward looking estimates. The indicators have been designed to reflect:

- (i) the current structural characteristics of the LGA or region; and

- (ii) the medium term prospects for the LGA in terms of key drivers such as population growth and macro-economic conditions.

The table below lists the 28 indicators used to analyse a regions economic prosperity. Those highlighted have been discussed in-depth in this chapter.

Table 3.1 The potential list of drivers of local area/regional socio-economic outcomes

The household dimension	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household growth • Household prosperity potential • Socio-economic dynamism • Population growth • Income earning age profile • Aged services • Household wealth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience to interest rises & income losses • Debt affordability • Job Readiness • Labour utilisation • Progression to full employment • Resident jobs from national growth • .
The industry dimension	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local employment provision • Retained retail spending • Industry growth • Industry structure for future growth • Structural employment dynamism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output per resident • Industry jobs from national growth • Knowledge driven growth potential • Global knowledge flows • .
The regional foundations dimension	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community welfare • Lifestyle choice index • Low skill & clerical index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly valued skills index • Lifelong learning • Commercial, educ. & health infrastructure
Industry typology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Mining • Manufacturing – resource based • Manufacturing – broad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing – advanced • Business services • Tourism/smaller business services • Integrated value added production

Thus, as can be seen from the descriptions given in the Appendix tables, some of the indicators have a projection component in their construction. This gives the indicators and resulting benchmark values the status of reflecting the current and immediate future prospects for a region.

The **YourPlace** database has been designed to capture the range of economic indicators that are likely to be important in driving regional development, both currently and in the future. The benchmark values provide an estimate of how regions are positioned for the globalised economy by covering such measures as:

- skills;
- household characteristics;
- liveability;

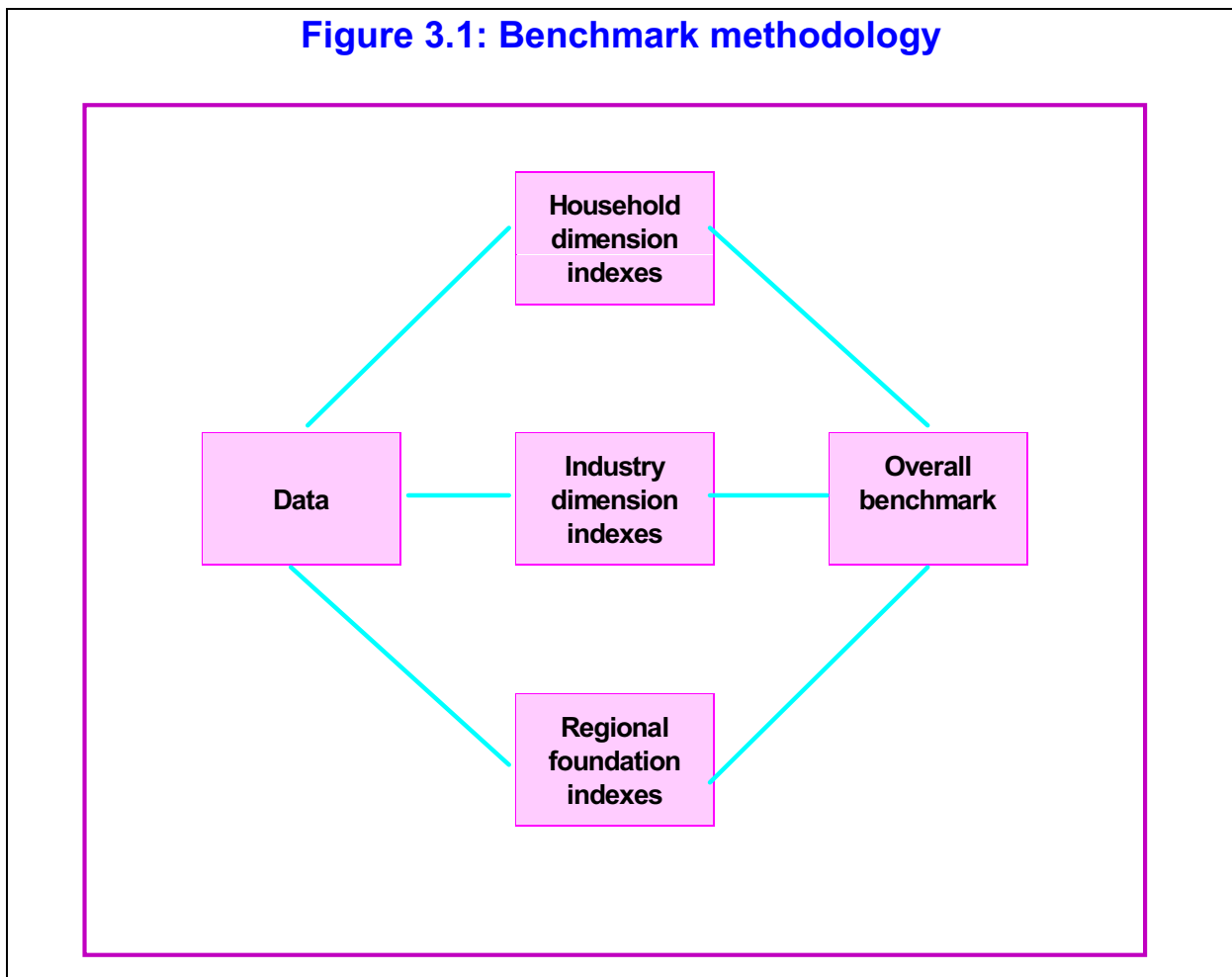
- the industry base;
- commercial and community infrastructure; and
- lifetime learning potential.

3.2 Total regional benchmarks

The objective is to use the available data to produce meaningful benchmarks for comparison of small economies. An overview of the process is presented in Figure 3.1 below.

The economic, demographic and environmental data is used to formulate the indexes, which belong to one of the three categories.

These indexes can be used as building blocks to understand the overall composition of a region. It is also desirable to aggregate the individual benchmarks to form an overall benchmark.



3.3 Converting indexes to overall benchmarks

- All indexes are positive – greatest total is best.
- However, double counting remains an issue, e.g. macro sensitivity and wealth are related.
- Principal component analysis allows only the independent (or orthogonal) components of each to be used.
- Final benchmark ranks are, therefore, based upon the sum of indexes, after removing double counting.
- The total regional benchmarks are for 1991, 1996, 1998 and 2001.

3.4 The YourPlace ratings and rankings

For the purposes of this study, not all the 28 **YourPlace** indicators need to be considered, and only a sub-set of indicators are relevant. Each of the selected indicators is considered in turn. The way in which the weighted average is constructed depends upon the nature of the indicator that is highlighted. Those indexes that have a natural population base are constructed as a population weighted average of local government areas. The indicators that are based on industry structure are weighted by total regional output.

The first selected indicator is Household Prosperity Potential.

3.4.1 Household Prosperity Potential

The Household Prosperity Potential indicator is based on a local socio-economic profile. The LGA with a rating of 100 has the socio-economic profile consistent with the highest growth in income and employment.

Derivation: Data used includes:

- (i) proportion of renters to home owners;
- (ii) English speaking skills;
- (iii) marriage/divorce rates;
- (iv) income disparity;
- (v) household lifestyle and propensity to spend;
- (vi) skills of workforce; and
- (vii) levels of education.

A high index value for the indicator suggests the household sector, in terms of its socio-demographics, faces limited obstacles in maintaining a high level of wealth creation and expenditures.

In the 1998 version of YourPlace, we utilised trends in the production of income and employment growth of local residents that were evident between 1991 and 1996. At this time a number of emerging issues were beginning to appear such as the link between high skilled work, educational attainment and regional diversity. Since 1996 these trends have been magnified. This necessitated the re-estimation of the underlying relationships using the full amount of data for the decade. Based on these trends each of the individual years is re-estimated.

Context: The distribution of prosperity (growth in incomes and employment) has always been regionally and culturally specific. Whilst Australia's egalitarian nature seeks to present opportunities to all in a fair and equitable manner, the benefits of such policies do not need to remain in the same geographical area. In fact, mobility of wealth, of employment and of income sources is an important characteristic of a modern economy. One of the results of this phenomenon is that some regions experience quite static growth in incomes and employment whilst other regions that have successfully attracted the high value human capital have relatively prospered.

The regions that have prospered have seen a concentration of specific socio-demographic characteristics, for instance high skills, good educational attainment etc. In addition, the new trends to lifestyle type outcomes for communities that have these characteristics have promoted planning issues such as urban consolidation. Characteristic of the regions that have undergone such change is large disparities of incomes, and a concentration of spending on discretionary type items. These regions have consistently achieved the best outcomes in terms of incomes and employment throughout the nineties. This analysis looks at the incomes of the people that live within the LGA, as that is the force that shapes the local economy.

An LGA that is identified as having a high prosperity potential has the capacity to endogenously generate similar growth in the future due to the characteristics of the current population. The implication is that the skills that current residents now have are those that have traditionally accessed the highest growth in incomes and employment. This growth in income has fed lifestyle outcomes and asset (housing, retail etc) price growth that can self perpetuate.

The actual changes for any LGA may differ considerably from its potential, as is always the case with potential versus actual outcomes. In fact, because the Household Prosperity measure only deals with national trends applied to local characteristics, local area affects such as changes to government policy or rapid expansion (or contraction) of local employment opportunities can produce significantly different outcomes to those proffered by the indicator.

The flipside of the positive trends has been the relatively poorer outcomes achieved by the more homogenous, moderately skilled outer urban centres in all Australian capital cities. The opportunities that these expanding areas gave to their residents in terms of affordable housing, education and retail infrastructure has to an extent rewarded the residents without necessarily growing the total prosperity of the regions as quickly.

High numbers of retired persons within an area also reduces the Household Prosperity Potential because, almost by definition, those households are completely affected by exogenous factors such as interest rates. Any growth that these households receive in incomes will reflect changes in government policy rather than returns to human capital as they have already left the workforce.

The level of homogeneity of incomes and lifestyles coupled with comparatively low skills within LGAs such as Macedon Ranges force their Household Prosperity Potential rating to low levels. The number of retired people also tends to reduce the average prosperity potential of the region as these households income are linked to fixed sources of capital (savings). In the 1998 version of this indicator the cost of such a mix was high, however this cost actually understated the impact such socio-demographic trends had over the decade. For this reason the 2001 version of the indicator is significantly lower in these regions.

The figures for both series continue to highlight the degree to which internal constraints such as historical uses, underdevelopment of local infrastructure, and lack of geographically local opportunities to develop wealth and employment can retard the natural outcomes a region could experience.

Table 3.3 New Household Prosperity Potential rating (out of 100)

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	17	19	18	12
Mitchell	9	7	6	3
Murrindindi	50	50	47	34

3.4.2 Job Readiness

"Job Readiness" is the proportion of the adult population ready for, or already undertaking, employment. The LGA with a rating 100 has the fewest long-term unemployed, migrant unemployed and recipients of other social security benefits associated with structural unemployment such as a disability payment.

Derivation: There is a direct relationship between the proportion of the population comprising unemployed migrants; long-term unemployed; and recipients of sole parents, sickness and disability benefits and the employability of people not in work. Data is derived from Department of Social Security statistics and is a weighted measure of the number of recipients as a proportion of the workforce.

Context: The official unemployment statistics show a steady improvement since the early 1990s. In fact, there are differential unemployment rates between regions because of structural barriers to employing some of those in the unemployed pool. More importantly, however, it has been the practice of governments to reduce the headline unemployment rate by shifting social welfare recipients to other categories, such as disability support pensions.

The importance of this indicator to regional development cannot be underestimated.

Whilst the short-term unemployment rate can be an indicator of labour availability, it only represents a small part of the total potential labour force. Because the unemployment rate includes only those actively looking for work (those participating in the labour market), it misses a large group of the population. One reason for not participating in the labour force is the perceived inability to find work (either search costs are too high, anticipated pay rates are too low, or lack of available positions). Those who have retired from the workforce or partners who have chosen to manage household affairs, are others who are said not to participate in the workforce. A third group who do not participate are those who face structural barriers to employment. This includes those workers whose job categories or skills have been eliminated from the labour market due to factors such as technological change, changes in the regulatory environment or changes in preferences or tastes for particular goods.

From a prospective employer or policy maker perspective, creating new employment opportunities can reduce the number of short-term unemployed. However, creating such opportunities may result in the second group, who had voluntarily removed themselves from the workforce, re-entering the workforce. Alternatively, shortages of labour may require pay rates to be increased for new positions to be filled. This increase may be of such a magnitude that it is equivalent to someone moving back into the workforce.

A third scenario is that the conditions of employment may be modified to attract the new employee. The perception of more flexible work arrangements could move those who had retired or chosen household management back into the workforce.

These scenarios demonstrate that with an awareness of these factors, the total size of the available employment pool is significantly larger than the short-term unemployment rate.

The scenarios however would not reduce the level of structurally unemployed. Simple market mechanisms such as new employment opportunities cannot change the situation for those unable to readily move into work. The long-term unemployed often need retraining, single mothers need changes to childcare provisions, those receiving disability support pensions require more integrated employment opportunities that reflect their capabilities.

When the LGA is being assessed for sustainability of growth opportunities, the number of non-job ready is crucial for that determination.

When areas face a high level of short-term unemployment coupled with a high degree of non-job ready, the households face a high level of employment stress. Table 3.5 highlights an LGA such as Mitchell as having 9.9 per cent of its population aged 18-65 being non-job ready. This gives both regions an Australia-wide rating of 51 out of 100 for 2001.

When we consider that Mitchell also had a reported unemployment rate of over 5 per cent in 2001, the level of dependency of the LGA on government supported income is suddenly high. In addition, with such a large group of people either looking for work or unable to move into work, the community suffers from an inability to support non-employment alternatives such as education, training and child care for its population. The increased pressure on locally provided support services is also heightened. The key for economic development is that the freedom of the population to undertake activities other than employment often guarantees future prosperity.

When high levels of non-job readiness occur in outer urban or rural communities, the disincentive for local employment generation is heightened. With adequate transport links, both roads and public transport, a metropolitan business can seek to overcome any shortages of available labour by accessing a larger employment catchment area. When the effective size of a catchment area is smaller, the availability of labour becomes scarcer. This has the tendency of pushing up the effective cost of labour.

Macedon Ranges, Mitchell and Murrindindi have scores of 81, 59 and 67 respectively for 2001. All regions perform above average but their scores have deteriorated since 1991. The challenge is that there is a nationwide trend towards greater regional variation rather than less. This is partly due to endogenous factors such as socialisation of support dependency but mainly due to internal migration, forcing those that are non-job ready to areas with lower housing prices or specific lifestyle outcomes.

Table 3.5 shows the proportion of adults who are non-job ready. In Mitchell, the non-job ready amount to 9.9 per cent of the population, with an increase in this proportion since 1991, despite the highest levels of economic growth in Australia's history. Despite lower proportions than Mitchell, both Macedon Ranges and Murrindindi have experienced a large rise in the non-job ready rate since 1991. This lack of improvement in this aspect of social policy perfectly mirrors the outcomes for the metropolitan region as a whole. As a force for planning policy, it is important to differentiate between outcomes that are assigned to provide jobs for such people and those required for the broader population. The non-job ready by definition require additional support, training and structural adjustment compensation to enable the transition back to work, and as such require a far more integrated solution that broad industry policy can provide.

Table 3.4 Job Readiness rating

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	85	77	74	81
Mitchell	83	56	51	59
Murrindindi	76	64	62	67

Table 3.5 Job Readiness percentage of adults non-job ready

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	4.6	6.6	7.4	6.6
Mitchell	4.8	8.9	10.4	9.9
Murrindindi	5.5	8.1	9.0	8.9

3.4.3 Resilience to Interest Rises and Income Falls

This indicator measures the household capacity to weather increases in interest rates and reductions in income. An LGA with a rating of 100 has the best capacity for maintaining investment and spending in case of interest rate rises and reduced income.

Derivation: The core components of the index are:

- (i) estimated average debt service ratio;
- (ii) estimated savings ratio; and
- (iii) financial assets coverage ratio.

The higher the average household savings and financial assets to income ratio and the lower the debt service burden, the less vulnerable the household sector to macro-economic shocks such as a large interest rate rises. The lower the rating, the more likely it is that the households in the LGA will need to cut back consumption and investment to weather the economic shock. The index is derived from NIEIR's Household Debt Model based on national accounts and ABS household expenditure survey.

This indicator is a forward looking indicator meaning that the 1996 value relates to the period between 1996 and 1998, the 1998 figure is forward looking to the end of the year 2000 financial year and the 2001 figure is forward looking to the end of the 2004 financial year.

Context:

Small changes in interest rates throughout the year 2004 can have large effects on the total spending capacity of a region. The rise in asset wealth that has fuelled most of the consumption boom of the past five to seven years has been geographically concentrated. Areas that have experienced the highest growth include inner areas of Sydney and Melbourne. Unfortunately, the growth in household debt has been relatively uniform across Australia. Different areas have also accessed differing types of debt ranging from refinancing mortgages to high priced consumer credit.

The LGA of Macedon Ranges has high resilience to interest rises and income falls whereas Mitchell and Murrindindi are very low. The lowest figures are experienced in the areas with the highest new growth in housing, as these purchases are usually financed by debt. In the case of Macedon Ranges, the rapid rise in the average cost of housing has supported the resilience in the medium term. Also, the increasing skill profile will have tended to increase the support for debt over the medium term since people with higher skills generally have greater wealth and a more secure income stream. All the regions have remained relatively stable across the 10 year span 1991 to 2001. The lack of any increase indicates that relative house price rises have not increased compared to other regions and as such the rating for the 3 regions have not increased. On the other hand, it also indicates that the regions have also not lost ground on other regions for the same reason.

Table 3.6 Resilience to Interest Rises and Income Falls rating

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	68	59	71	69
Mitchell	12	9	13	13
Murrindindi	18	14	18	16

3.4.4 Wealth

The wealth indicator measures household wealth held in financial assets, house values and unincorporated business assets. The LGA with a rating of 100 has the highest estimated asset base for households.

Derivation: The total household wealth is calculated using NIEIR's household debt model. In this model asset values are based on typical rates of income yield or return. House prices are calculated using sources such as Census rental prices, industry data and published house prices. Compulsory superannuation is not included. The total value of assets is tracked through time in order to reflect changes over all asset classes.

Context: The wealth indicator is extremely important because, although the income differentials between regions are well known, in many ways the wealth differentials are more important. This is because wealthier regions have a much greater level of household resources to withstand income shocks and to exploit further wealth creating opportunities.

Unlike many of the indicators, the value of the Wealth indicator, from which the ratings/rankings are derived, can be easily interpreted. The indicator is the net sell-up value that the average household in an LGA could undertake if it sold all its assets (including houses). These values are presented in Table 3.9.

Each of the three regions have seen a decline in their rating since 1991 although all perform above average, in particular Macedon Ranges. However, as table 3.9 shows, nominal wealth has increased markedly since 1991. The reason for the drop in ratings is due to the fact that other regions have gained wealth at a faster rate than the Central Ranges regions.

Table 3.8 Wealth indicator rating

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	90	86	88	83
Mitchell	67	61	65	55
Murrindindi	67	64	68	57

Table 3.9 Wealth dollar value nominal dollars

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	228,402	257,412	302,486	350,736
Mitchell	160,412	180,452	211,537	218,573
Murrindindi	159,989	187,497	218,791	224,158

3.4.5 Low Skills and Clerical Indicator

The low skills and clerical indicator is an important indicator that deals with the type of occupations of the residents of a region. The prosperity of a region is linked both to the regions industry growth as well as the income and employment of its residents. It is important to identify when the income and employment of residents is a risk. The trend in employment and income has always been a continual movement away from low or general skills to higher and more specialised skills.

Derivation: Census data on occupational structure is used to classify the positions held by residents in the area.

Context: Production processes in all industries have continually achieved productivity improvements by replacing the most basic processes with some form of codification or automation. There is no reason to suggest that this trend will not continue.

For each of the areas shown in Table 3.11, a large proportion of the workforce employed in clerical and low skills occupations in 1991 fell by 1996. Since 1996, the proportion has remained stable. The trend between 1991 and 1996 suggests that those previously employed in low skilled positions have either become unemployed or have been retrained, while the stability since 1996 may indicate a decrease in technological improvement in key industries or just an equilibrium point at the moment.

When a region is slow to adapt to production processes that utilise the more high skilled occupations, this fall in low skilled employment can come at great social cost. Natural aging of the workforce is inclined to move the lower skilled, who on average are older, out of the workforce at an earlier than anticipated age. For the younger low skilled, this can mark the beginning of long-term unemployment.

In Table 3.10, the ratings for the low skills and clerical indicator show that Mitchell has significant exposure to low skills and clerically based employment, while Murrindindi and Macedon Ranges have less of this type of employment, both having average ratings. The regions have remained relatively stable since 1991 however after large improvements in 1996, have fallen back slightly.

Macedon Ranges, Mitchell and Murrindindi have improved substantially since 1991, along with all regions throughout Australia. Table 3.11 shows that the average proportion of the workforce employed in low skilled and clerical positions for Mitchell fell from 39 percent in 1991 to 30 percent in 2001. For Macedon Ranges and Murrindindi, falls from 30 percent to 24 percent have been experienced.

The actual prospects for the industries in the area are discussed in Chapter 4. This indicator simply develops the idea that in a rapidly changing economy, significant employment pressures are borne by these low skilled positions.

These regions are subject to strong forces of skill change with 30 per cent of the working age population having low skilled or clerical positions in Mitchell. This presents a particular concern to these LGAs as it is those lower income positions that are most at risk from technological change. The challenge is to manage these risks.

Table 3.10 Low skills and clerical indicator rating

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	47	54	54	51
Mitchell	10	20	17	15
Murrindindi	54	60	53	50

Table 3.11 Low skills and clerical percentage of residents

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	30.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Mitchell	39.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Murrindindi	29.0	23.0	24.0	24.0

3.4.6 Highly Valued Skills Indicator

Highly skilled residents have been the segment of the population that has attracted the highest rates of income and employment growth. Strong rates of growth in residential income stimulate local retail and social infrastructure and increasingly generate the wealth required to employ local people. Those areas that have these high skills have a tendency to be able to generate high skilled industries locally. With footloose industries of the future, there are fewer requirements to access a large unskilled population base for labour. There is also less reliance on geographic and transport links to raw materials.

Derivation: Census data on occupational structure is used to classify the positions held by residents in the area. The highly valued skill indicator includes most of those occupations that are classified as Symbolic Analysts as well as In Person Service workers such as lawyers and doctors.

- Symbolic Analysts are the occupations that require continual evaluation of specific information in a value-adding context. For instance, an economist may have to take raw economic data and report in a written fashion about that data.
- In Person Service Workers are distinguished by their high knowledge content and importance on interpersonal relations. Examples include nurses, teachers, police officers, lawyers and general medical practitioners.

Not all highly skilled occupations are included in the highly valued skills indicator. For instance, farm owners and managers are classified as Symbolic Analysts as they continually process data about conditions, weather, forces of demand and supply for final products etc. They cannot be included in the highly valued indicator classification because the income returns and prospects for farm income are so low. Due to low incomes, they do not have the support to engage in the further wealth creation this indicator is trying to measure.

Context: As discussed previously, there is an increasing demand for skilled positions. Increasing demand allows households to be far more comfortable with long-term investment decisions. For instance, a household that has moderately paid but low skilled positions is far less likely to invest long term in the local community if they cannot be sure of employment in that area in the future. On the other hand, high skilled persons living in households in Macedon Ranges, Mitchell and Murrindindi can more readily access risk by developing small business opportunities, increasing specific skills through further education, or by investing heavily in housing, comfortable with future income prospects.

This ability to manage risk cannot be underestimated when considering the strength of the base for economic development. With the Federal Government wary of specific risk-reducing industry support, and training that is tailored to specific outcomes, the households are left with the burden of risk management. Specific support in Australia is pejoratively called 'picking winners', and is avoided. This leaves the LGAs (households in the region) to generate its own critical mass of risk management to underpin development.

The critical mass can be generated through development of extensive networks of small and medium enterprises that diversify the risk in any production process through cooperation. This model is the one that dominates the Silicon Valley in the United States and is developing around a university or research base in Australia. The other technique simply relies on the total wealth of the community to be large enough for the most risk taking amongst it to forge ahead with new ideas.

From the low skills and clerical indicator on the previous page the important trend is that Macedon Ranges, Mitchell and Murrindindi have reduced exposure to employment in low skills and clerical positions. This has been coupled with a high growth of high skilled positions, although this result is typically due to people with low skills leaving the region, people with high skills entering the region, or a mixture of the two.

Macedon Ranges and Murrindindi have a relatively high skills base while Mitchell does not. Both these regions score well above average. Mitchell has fallen slightly since 1991 to now be in the lowest quartile.

Since 1991, all regions have improved in terms of the proportion of the population working in high-skilled occupations. All regions again experienced a large rise between 1991 and 1996 and fell back slightly until 2001. Macedon Ranges and Murrindindi have over 40 percent of residents employed in high-skilled occupations whereas Mitchell has just over 30 percent.

Table 3.12 High skills indicator rating

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	67	73	69	68
Mitchell	29	31	28	23
Murrindindi	70	76	72	72

Table 3.13 High skills percentage of residents

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	37.5	42.0	41.0	41.0
Mitchell	29.0	33.0	32.0	31.0
Murrindindi	38.0	43.0	42.0	42.0

3.4.7 Knowledge Driven Growth Potential

This indicator measures the potential for growth based on the ratio of skilled knowledge workers to routine workers. An LGA with a rating of 100 has the highest ratio of knowledge workers to routine workers and therefore the highest potential for externally driven job growth.

Derivation: Census data on the occupational structure of the people who work in the area is used to identify the ratio of knowledge workers to routine workers in local industry. This derivation differs substantially from the previous two occupational indicators as it deals with workers rather than residents.

The classification used in the Knowledge Driven Growth Potential and the Global Knowledge Flow workers indicator (in 3.3.8) is based on the Reich classification of workers. The three categories as mentioned previously are Symbolic Analysts, In Person Service Workers and Routine Workers.

- Routine workers include those jobs that are codified and automated and generally repetitive in nature. This is the grouping that is most vulnerable to job loss through industry restructuring and automation. Examples include cleaners, general clerks, secretaries, truck drivers, farm hands, motor mechanics, kitchen hands, carpenters, bookkeepers and storepersons.

A large number of creative knowledge workers is a positive sign for future externally driven job growth. On the other hand, a relatively large proportion of routine workers suggests that many in the local economy are vulnerable to future job losses through automation and codification. Because the indicator is generated as a ratio, it successfully accentuates the extreme of industrial structures. At one end will be a large-scale production process with a very limited number of analytic supervisory positions. This process may have only one symbolic analyst for every thirty processing type workers. As well as traditional manufacturing firms, large-scale retail or distribution centres are examples of this type of process.

At the other end of the scale, a university or research organisation can easily accommodate five symbolic analysts that are supported by one or two routine workers.

The sub region averages are constructed using Gross Regional Product as weights.

Previously, this indicator was calculated with the exclusion of farmers. NIEIR has altered its estimation by now including this group in the estimation and as such, the scores for the regions have changed. The scores have further changed due to updated data provided by the ABS that has altered population figures. Although the scores have changed, the indicator remains an important tool with which to analyse the skills within the region.

Context: The in-person service workers, who are often low skilled, are removed from this indicator. Hence, the context for this indicator, along with the Global Knowledge Flow indicator that follows, is largely constrained to investigate the means of production within a region. The lower the value of the Knowledge Driven Growth Potential indicator, the greater the pressure on the production processes used in the region to reduce employment by increasing the use of technology and capital.

The results for Macedon Ranges and Mitchell are low with scores of 39 and 28 respectively for 2001. Murrindindi on the other hand has performed above average with a score of 68 in 2001, improving from 58 in 1991. The other 2 regions have remained relatively stable over the 10 year period.

Combining the occupational information identified in the three indicators used so far identifies a clear trend in Macedon Ranges, Mitchell and Murrindindi. This trend is that the skill base of residents is reasonably stable relative to the other regions in Australia. If skill development forms an essential component of economic development, then the regions are adequately although Mitchell scores well below average for most of these indicators. It is important to direct this force to provide local employment to young people.

Table 3.14 Knowledge Driven Growth Potential indicator ratings

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	33	39	39	39
Mitchell	27	28	28	28
Murrindindi	58	73	71	68

3.4.8 Global Knowledge Flow

This indicator shows a region's connectedness to Global Flows of Knowledge and its innovative capacity. An LGA with the highest score of 100 is best placed to take advantage of global information flows and participate in innovative value creating enterprise networks.

Derivation: In the knowledge economy, dense flows of knowledge and learning within a region and between global centres are critical for innovation and regional competitiveness. This indicator is derived from the ratio of key occupational skills (associated with information technology, and innovation in finance, marketing, design and production) to other workers. LGAs with high scores are best equipped with the skills needed to emerge as hubs and nodes in creative global networks.

Previously, this indicator was calculated with the exclusion of farmers. NIEIR has altered its estimation by now including this group in the estimation and as such, the scores for the regions have changed. The scores have further changed due to updated data provided by the ABS that has altered population figures. Although the scores have changed, the indicator remains an important tool with which to analyse the skills within the region.

Context: In the early nineties, the building blocks of these hubs and nodes were in place. The differences between regions were small as can be seen.

The trend implication for planning purposes relates to the consequences of not being an effective hub of knowledge flows. It is impossible for all regions to be hubs of global knowledge capable of competing on a worldwide basis. The management issue is ensuring the level of support for local knowledge flows that try to meet the needs of local business. As the income and wealth of global knowledge flow workers increases faster than other workers, it will be harder to attract the required level of support locally for those LGAs who already have a low rating.

All three regions perform similarly for this indicator with scores around average. All three have also remained relatively stable over the ten year period with the percentage of workers employed in global knowledge flow occupations hovering between 5 and 6 percent. This has however increased from 3 percent in 1991.

Table 3.15 Global Knowledge Flow indicator ratings

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	48	55	55	54
Mitchell	42	59	56	46
Murrindindi	42	46	42	43

Table 3.16 Global Knowledge Flow percentage of workers

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	3.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mitchell	3.0	6.0	6.0	5.0
Murrindindi	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

The classification used in the Knowledge Driven Growth Potential and the Global Knowledge Flow workers indicator is based on the Reich classification of workers. The three categories as mentioned previously are Symbolic Analysts, In Person Service Workers and Routine Workers. Full details of the relative size of these groups of workers are presented in Table 3.17 and 3.18. The table relates to workers in the area rather than its residents and is presented for 1996 and 2001.

The three largest categories are In Person Service Workers, Routine Workers and High Skilled. Macedon Ranges and Mitchell have experienced large rises in all categories except Symbolic Analysts and Global Knowledge Workers, although importantly, the latter category has risen since 1996. For Murrindindi, the largest increases have been in High Skilled, Low Skilled and Routine Workers while the number of Symbolic Analysts has dropped markedly. The rise in Global Knowledge Workers and High Skilled is encouraging. What all the regions need is for this to continue to rise while seeing a decrease in the lower skilled categories. This is best achieved with retraining or attracting those with higher skills to the regions.

Table 3.17 Reich Classification of Occupations 1996

	Symbolic Analysts	In Person Service Workers	Routine Workers
Macedon Ranges	1361	3017	2691
Mitchell	1160	2481	2622
Murrindindi	868	1302	1117
	Global Knowledge Workers	Low Skilled and Clerical	High Skilled
Macedon Ranges	420	1744	2759
Mitchell	381	1729	2329
Murrindindi	150	761	1517

Table 3.18 Reich Classification of Occupations 2001

	Symbolic Analysts	In Person Service Workers	Routine Workers
Macedon Ranges	1265	3780	3026
Mitchell	1083	3248	3058
Murrindindi	565	1388	1263
	Global Knowledge Workers	Low Skilled and Clerical	High Skilled
Macedon Ranges	529	2155	3284
Mitchell	411	2203	2948
Murrindindi	194	995	1797

3.4.9 Life-Long Learning

Life-Long Learning is the proportion of residents undertaking further training as a pointer to future prosperity and employability. An LGA with a rating of 100 has the highest proportion of residents undertaking further training.

Derivation: This index compares the rates of adult education with the resident population. It captures the ability of the LGA to supply the skills needed for economic growth.

Context: The importance of adult training has been stressed in previous sections. Training forms one part of lifelong learning. For these regions to increase their skill base, further training and education is vital.

Once again the pattern is self-evident. The highest skilled areas, with the lowest employment stress have the best ability to support lifelong learning. The regions that are the poorest, the ones that have the highest dependence on low skilled employment, have the smallest rates of lifelong learning. The challenge is to determine whether policies that concentrate on business development can ever break this trend.

All regions have remained relatively stable for this indicator with Macedon Ranges and Murrindindi improving since 1991. All regions are about average for this indicator. Of note is the large rise of Murrindindi from 1998 to 2001, to now be not far behind the other two regions.

Table 3.19 Lifelong learning indicator rating

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	53	60	59	59
Mitchell	47	47	46	47
Murrindindi	25	29	32	41

3.4.10 Labour Utilisation

The Labour Utilisation indicator measures hours worked by residential labour force compared to available working hours. An LGA with a rating of 100 is the most successful in employing the available pool of labour measured in hours of employment.

Derivation: This index measures total hours worked, divides them by the labour force and multiplies by 37.5 (average full time weekly hours) to provide the labour utilisation rate. A low rate reflects lower levels of total income and spending within the region, which will constrain local economic growth prospects. This index is derived from NIEIR's modelling, ABS labour force survey statistics, Census data and DEETYA information.

Context: Participation rate variations and the growing number of workers in part time and casual work has undermined the usefulness of the unemployment rate as a measure of a community's success in winning work. This is because a worker is counted as employed even if he/she is able to obtain only 10 hours of work per week. As much job growth is now in casual and part time, and conversely many full time positions are being down scaled to part time, this measure is crucial in capturing these changes.

The three regions perform slightly below average but have experienced a negative trend since 1991. The regions all have similar utilisation rates of about 60 percent, however these have fallen from 65 and 64.4 for Mitchell and Macedon Ranges while Murrindindi fell from 61.4. The casualisation of the workforce is clearly of concern to all these regions.

Table 3.20 Labour utilisation indicator rating

	1991	1996	2001
Macedon Ranges	53	46	41
Mitchell	56	39	36
Murrindindi	41	48	36

Table 3.21 Estimated labour utilisation rates (percentage of available hours utilised)

	1991	1996	2001
Macedon Ranges	64.4	63.0	61.6
Mitchell	65.0	61.5	59.9
Murrindindi	61.4	62.4	60.2

3.4 Overall performance, benchmarked Australia-wide

3.4.1 Converting indexes to overall benchmarks

In order to combine the scores of all of the indicators presented, along with those that have not been included, into a single set of scores to evaluate the entire economy's performance the following issues must be considered.

- All indexes/indicators are positive – greatest total is best.
- However, double counting remains an issue, e.g. macro sensitivity and wealth are related.
- Principal component analysis allows only the independent (or orthogonal) components of each to be used.
- Final benchmark ranks are, therefore, based upon the sum of indexes/indicators, after removing double counting.
- The total regional benchmarks are for 1991, 1996, 1998 and 2001.

Statistical techniques are used to combine the independent information contained in each of the constituent indicators within each dimension to arrive at an overall benchmark. The strength of this benchmarking method is the breadth of the information that is included in each dimension and the fact that the correlated components of the structure have been adequately removed. It is important to remove the obvious effects of correlation, as, for example, it is well understood that there is a relationship between wealth and resilience to interest rate rises and income falls. By only including the new, non-correlated information in each of the indicators used in the combined value we avoid double counting. Tables 3.22 through to Table 3.25 describe the three-dimension performance as well as the combined result.

Household Dimension

The dimension aims to capture the diverse determinants of economic behaviour at the household level. This includes the broad areas of demographics, wealth, income and labour force.

The table below shows the individual indicators used to arrive at an overall figure for the household dimension. The indicators in bold have been discussed in-depth previously. The overall score is constructed by combining each individual indicator with a certain weighting depending on the importance of the indicator. The more important the indicator, the higher the weight.

THE HOUSEHOLD DIMENSION

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Household growth | • Resilience to interest rises & income losses |
| • Household prosperity potential | • Debt affordability |
| • Socio-economic dynamism | • Job Readiness |
| • Population growth | • Labour utilisation |
| • Income earning age profile | • Progression to full employment |
| • Aged services | • Resident jobs from national growth |
| • Household wealth | |

Table 3.22 Household Dimension Performance (score)

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	68	61	63	59
Mitchell	45	37	45	48
Murrindindi	49	59	59	53

Macedon Ranges and Murrindindi are both just above average for the household dimension while Mitchell is just below average. Macedon Ranges' rating has decreased over the ten-year period while Mitchell and Murrindindi have both risen slightly.

The issues raised in the previous report for the Central LLEN have not changed. The regions have remained relatively stable over the ten-year period and the major concerns include high debt and a low ability to reverse this trend, average skills and high rates of part-time and casual workers.

1. Macedon Ranges

For the household dimension, Macedon Ranges performs above average overall although since 1991, has deteriorated slowly.

Workforce – The workforce in the region is relatively well positioned with a low proportion of the population incapable of participating in the workforce. Of concern is the low scores for labour utilisation indicating that part-time and casualisation of the workforce appears to have occurred and could be a large issue in the future.

Finance – The households in the region are relatively wealthy but have quite high debt levels and as such can be sensitive to interest rises and income falls. The household income is moderate as is the employment growth. These issues have not changed since the previous report however a continued rise in debt is of concern.

Demographics – Despite high population growth, the population is aging, and the region has below adequate services for the aged. The region is capable of increasing its income and employment but these rates of growth could be low relative to other regions in Australia.

2. Mitchell

For the household dimension, Mitchell performs just below average. The trend is however encouraging; after a drop from 1991 to 1996, the region has increased and is now higher than the 1991 rating.

Workforce – Similar to Macedon Ranges in that the region is working in jobs in growth industries as well as having a low proportion of the population incapable of participating in the workforce. Also like Macedon Ranges, a major concern is the casualisation of the workforce and an average skills base.

Finance – Reasonable household wealth but exceptionally high debt resulting in low resilience to interest rises and income falls. Household income is mid-stream relative to Australia but high debt may indicate a number of households over-extending. Also of major concern is that the region has a low ability to turn around this current trend.

Demographics – Relatively high population growth although like Macedon Ranges, an aging population is a concern. Also of concern is the low provision of old aged services. Future prosperity is possible despite the likelihood of low growth in terms of employment and income.

3. Murrindindi

For the household dimension, Murrindindi performs only moderately.

Workforce – Similar to the other 2 regions, the proportion of those incapable of participating in the workforce is moderate while the jobs people in the region are working in are growth industries. However, casualisation of the workforce is a major issue with a number of people employed in part-time and casual work.

Finance – High wealth in the region is off-set by high debt burden and a high sensitivity to interest rises and income falls.

Demographics – Average population growth relative to other Australian regions as well as an aging population with low aged care services. Moderate prosperity potential although growth in income and employment is below the national average. Like the other regions, it will be difficult for the region to raise the growth prospects.

Industry Dimension

This dimension focuses on the industry structure of the LGA and how it contributes to local prosperity in terms of employment and income.

Table 3.23 Industry Dimension Performance (score)

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	49.7	50.0	50.0	51.0
Mitchell	47.6	51.2	50.2	51.7
Murrindindi	62.1	53.9	53.3	51.1

The table below shows the individual indicators used to arrive at an overall figure for the industry dimension. The indicators in bold have been discussed in-depth previously. The overall score is constructed by combining each individual indicator with a certain weighting depending on the importance of the indicator. The more important the indicator, the higher the weight.

THE INDUSTRY DIMENSION

- Local employment provision
- Retained retail spending
- Industry growth
- Industry structure for future growth
- Structural employment dynamism
- Output per resident
- Industry jobs from national growth
- **Knowledge driven growth potential**
- **Global knowledge flows**

Referring to Table 3.23 the values for Macedon Ranges, Mitchell and Murrindindi place them in the average Australia wide for the industry dimension. In interpreting the results of this dimension analysis, whilst the impact of the occupational type indicators is clear, the total dimension performance also includes information relating to local employment provision, output per capita as well as industry structure for future growth. These issues are not explicitly covered in this section of the report.

The following is true for all three regions:

For the industry dimension, all 3 regions perform average.

Employment – The ability of local industries to provide jobs to residents is low, however local industries are in a good position to improve as a result of national growth.

Retail Spending – retail spending in the region is low, indicating that residents travel to other regions to do their shopping.

Skills – The skills in the region are adequate. The region has sufficient skilled labour to interact in the growth industries of the future.

Output – Overall output in the region is average. This indicates an average monetary value for the region.

Regional Foundations

The regional foundations dimension includes not only information relating to the skills and lifelong learning of the residents but also information concerning infrastructure development, lifestyle choice outcomes and community welfare provision.

The table below shows the individual indicators used to arrive at an overall figure for the regional foundations. The indicators in bold have been discussed in-depth previously. The overall score is constructed by combining each individual indicator with a certain weighting depending on the importance of the indicator. The more important the indicator, the higher the weight.

THE REGIONAL FOUNDATIONS DIMENSION

- Community welfare
- Lifestyle choice index
- **Low skill & clerical index**
- **Highly valued skills index**
- **Lifelong learning**
- Commercial, educ. & health infrastructure

All three regions score above average for this dimension but most encouraging is the upward trend of all the regions. Below is an in-depth discussion of each of the three regions.

Table 3.24 Regional Foundations Performance (score)

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	68.8	76.1	76.9	82.1
Mitchell	56.1	60.9	64.2	62.9
Murrindindi	64.7	67.9	66.1	73.5

1. Macedon Ranges

Education – Above average number of residents undertaking further study in University or Tafe.

Commercial Infrastructure – High rating for lifestyle choice with above average entertainment, cultural and recreation industries. Low commercial and community construction.

Skills – Average scores for both low and high skilled workers. The region has a reasonable skills base to build though.

Community Welfare – Average standard of health and welfare in the region although an aging population could stretch current amenities.

2. Mitchell

Education – Slightly below average number of residents undertaking further study in University or Tafe.

Commercial Infrastructure – High rating for lifestyle choice with above average entertainment, cultural and recreation industries. Low commercial and community construction.

Skills – One of the major concerns for the region, very low skills in the region indicating a low potential to stimulate local prosperity as well as low potential participation in the information economy.

Community Welfare – Average standard of health and welfare in the region. Again aging is a concern.

3. Murrindindi

Education – Slightly below average number of residents undertaking further study in University or Tafe.

Commercial Infrastructure – High rating for lifestyle choice with above average entertainment, cultural and recreation industries. Low commercial and community construction.

Skills – Average skills in the region that has the potential to stimulate local prosperity as well as potential to participate in the information technology.

Community Welfare – Average standard of health and welfare in the region. Like the other 2 regions, an aging population is of concern.

Overall Performance

The overall performance score is a combination of the previous three dimensions. This score is used to grade a regions performance on all the issues discussed previously. The higher the score, the better the regions performance in terms of the 28 YourPlace indicators.

Table 3.25 Total Performance (score)

	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	55	55	54	54
Mitchell	44	45	44	44
Murrindindi	56	52	52	50

All three regions are fairly even when their total performance is measured with all regions around the national average. The differing strengths and weaknesses of the regions have meant that overall, they rank fairly closely. Since 1991, Macedon Ranges and Mitchell have remained stable while Murrindindi has fallen slightly.

Chapter 4 – Executive Summary

Forecasts

- Most forecasts have not changed since the previous report. Employment by industry for 2001 now included in this section.
- Macedon Ranges – Major industry growth in terms of employment expected in business services and other services.
- Mitchell - Major industry growth in terms of employment expected in electricity, gas and water and wholesale.
- Murrindindi - Major industry growth in terms of employment expected in other services and government and defence.

Employment by Industry

- State total youth jobs increased from 328,292 to 342,882 in between the two census periods of 1996 and 2001, a 0.9 per cent per annum rise.
- The major youth employment industries are retail, manufacturing, property and business services and Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants. All these industries have increased in terms of percentage share of youth employment except for manufacturing which has fallen significantly statewide.
- Macedon Ranges – Romsey - additional 127 youth jobs in 2001 compared to 1996. Largest industries for youth employment in the region include retail trade, manufacturing and construction. All have these have grown since 1996, further defining their importance.
- Macedon Ranges – Balance - additional 237 youth jobs in 2001 compared to 1996. Largest industries for youth employment in the region include retail trade, manufacturing, accommodation, cafes and restaurants and construction. Large rises in retail and accommodation, cafes and restaurants and lower growth in construction has occurred while manufacturing has fallen, in percentage and real terms as an employer of youth.
- Macedon Ranges – Kyneton – a fall of 12 youth jobs in 2001 compared to 1996. The region is dominated by two industries, retail and manufacturing although there was a fall in the number of manufacturing jobs between 1996 and 2001.
- Murrindindi – East – additional 4 youth jobs in 2001 compared to 1996. Major youth employer industries are retail, accommodation, cafes and restaurants and manufacturing. The first two industries have experienced strong growth while the manufacturing industry has fallen.
- Murrindindi – West – additional 80 youth jobs in 2001 compared to 1996. Retail, Construction and Manufacturing are the three major youth employers. Retail and construction have grown since 1996 while Manufacturing fell significantly.
- Mitchell – North – additional 81 youth jobs in 2001 compared to 1996. Government and Defence and Retail are the two dominant employers in the region, both remaining relatively stable since 1996.

- Mitchell – South - additional 235 youth jobs in 2001 compared to 1996. The four major youth employer industries in the region are Retail, Manufacturing, Construction and Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants. Retail and Construction have grown moderately since 1996 while there has been a large rise in Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants employment. Like most regions, manufacturing employment has fallen significantly.

Employment by Occupation

- The seven SLA's in the Central LLEN region all have similar profiles in terms of employment by occupation. The 4 major occupations for youth are Tradespersons, elementary and intermediate clerical and labourers. For the Murrindindi and Mitchell regions, intermediate production occupations are also significant. Not surprisingly, the higher skilled occupations like managers and administrators and professionals are not the types of occupations youth in the region are employed in.

4. Youth employment forecast and industry status

4.1 Forecasts

In order to develop an outlook for youth employment it is important to investigate the types of industries in which young people currently work and what the medium term outlooks are for the LGAs of Macedon Ranges, Mitchell (S) and Murrindindi (S). The following table presents National Economics outlook for each of the three local economies. The tables show the number of people employed for each industry up to 2001. Figures for 1991 are sourced directly from the 1991 ABS Census while 1998 employment estimates are derived from the 1998 ABS Business Register using econometric techniques developed by NIEIR/National Economics. 2001 figures are sourced from the ABS Census. Using these figures as an input into National Economics Institute Multipurpose (IMP) forecasting model, forecasts are predicted for the period 2001-2010. With reference to each industry forecast a more detailed description of the industries that are included in each category are provided in Appendix 1. The categories are based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANSZIC).

Table 4.1 Employed Persons (1991, 1998 and 2010) and Employment Forecasts (2010) for Macedon Ranges (S)

	1991	1998	2001	2010	Growth 2001 – 2010
Agriculture	193	175	167	155	-0.8%
Mining	9	7	11	-	
Manufacturing	1,324	1,361	1,328	1,488	1.3%
Electricity, Gas and Water	91	101	89	114	2.8%
Construction	732	801	917	749	-2.2%
Wholesale	317	358	421	424	0.1%
Retail	1,022	1,287	1,607	1,584	-0.2%
Accommodation	337	443	558	613	1.0%
Transport and Storage	250	290	297	225	-3.0%
Business Services	646	835	904	1,387	4.9%
Government/Defence	424	303	263	270	0.3%
Education	856	798	922	777	-1.9%
Health	587	792	834	973	1.7%
Personal Services	93	176	233	280	2.1%
Recreation	125	145	297	230	-2.8%
Other Services	145	149	142	215	4.7%
Total	7,149	8,020	8,990	9,485	0.6%

Table 4.3 Employed Persons (1991, 1998 and 2001) and Employment Forecasts (2010) for Mitchell (S)

	1991	1998	2001	2010	Growth 2001 – 2010
Agriculture	131	171	189	169	-1.3%
Mining	35	54	50	-	
Manufacturing	1,042	850	836	1,008	2.1%
Electricity, Gas and Water	86	85	44	84	7.4%
Construction	551	477	722	425	-5.7%
Wholesale	234	387	245	380	5.0%
Retail	899	961	1,339	1,314	-0.2%
Accommodation	295	309	459	397	-1.6%
Transport and Storage	436	245	343	266	-2.8%
Business Services	667	596	773	1,064	3.6%
Government/Defence	2,278	896	1,145	915	-2.5%
Education	592	643	847	812	-0.5%
Health	502	536	760	765	0.1%
Personal Services	80	118	180	192	0.7%
Recreation	160	206	241	241	0.0%
Other Services	139	125	134	168	2.5%
Total	8,129	6,659	8,308	7,861	-0.6%

Table 4.2 Employed Persons (1991, 1998 and 2001) and Employment Forecasts (2010) for Murrindindi (S)

	1991	1998	2001	2010	Growth 2001 – 2010
Agriculture	179	191	172	146	-1.8%
Mining	7	2	17	-	
Manufacturing	1,364	470	405	389	-0.4%
Electricity, Gas and Water	140	65	32	42	3.1%
Construction	444	197	368	213	-5.9%
Wholesale	286	124	204	151	-3.3%
Retail	693	415	553	572	0.4%
Accommodation	488	404	486	695	4.1%
Transport and Storage	287	93	136	80	-5.7%
Business Services	632	199	306	428	3.8%
Government/Defence	364	210	121	196	5.5%
Education	448	346	412	339	-2.1%
Health	483	263	331	384	1.7%
Personal Services	65	53	72	82	1.5%
Recreation	143	61	98	78	-2.5%
Other Services	136	34	41	69	6.1%
Total	6,160	3,127	3,752	3,864	0.3%

4.2 Youth employment by industry

The following tables display both 1996 and 2001 profiles of the types of industries that youth aged 15 to 24 were employed in for each of the seven SLA's encompassed in the Central LLEN region. Alongside the SLA profile is the Victorian profile allowing for comparisons between the youth employment in each industry against state average.

The categories used in the industry tables are based on ANZSIC (Australia and New Zealand Standard Industry Classifications) classifications. The categories loosely follow the groupings that are set out in Appendix 1, however any differences that occur are listed in Appendix 2. The tables that relate to occupation data utilise the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) classifications and are listed in Appendix 3.

Table 4.4 Youth Employment 15-24 by industry, 1996 Victoria and Macedon Ranges (S) – Romsey

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Percent, LGA
Accommodation, Cafes Restaurants	14226	10883	7.6%	18	6	5.0%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1628	5618	2.2%	6	15	4.4%
Cultural & Rec. Services	5710	5384	3.4%	15	9	5.0%
Communication	2234	2423	1.4%	3	7	2.1%
Construction	1153	15901	5.2%	0	49	10.3%
Education	6911	3747	3.2%	8	6	2.9%
Electricity, Gas and Water	324	491	0.2%	0	0	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	7151	3676	3.3%	11	4	3.1%
Gov admin & Defence	3037	3784	2.1%	5	3	1.7%
Health & Comm. Services	16687	2861	6.0%	32	0	6.7%
Manufacturing	12604	31660	13.5%	9	42	10.7%
Mining	160	313	0.1%	0	3	0.6%
Non Classified Economic Units	1791	2913	1.4%	6	9	3.1%
Not stated	3155	3883	2.1%	4	0	0.8%
Property & Business Services	14271	12050	8.0%	10	12	4.6%
Personal & Other Services	6945	3627	3.2%	13	3	3.3%
Retail Trade	54331	43202	29.7%	67	52	24.9%
Transport and Storage	3048	4468	2.3%	7	23	6.3%
Wholesale Trade	5831	10284	4.9%	8	13	4.4%
Total	161197	167168	100.0%	222	256	100.0%

Table 4.5 Youth Employment 15-24 by industry, 2001 Victoria and Macedon Ranges (S) – Romsey

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Percent, LGA
Accommodation, Cafes Restaurants	18102	13560	9.2%	25	21	7.6%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1561	5172	2.0%	10	12	3.6%
Cultural & Rec. Services	6745	6593	3.9%	18	5	3.8%
Communication	2062	2626	1.4%	3	0	0.5%
Construction	1346	19367	6.0%	0	67	11.1%
Education	7211	3472	3.1%	13	3	2.6%
Electricity, Gas and Water	348	490	0.2%	0	0	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	6391	3718	2.9%	12	3	2.5%
Gov admin & Defence	2762	3046	1.7%	3	0	0.5%
Health & Comm. Services	16347	3037	5.7%	20	3	3.8%
Manufacturing	8536	25312	9.9%	12	61	12.1%
Mining	80	198	0.1%	0	0	0.0%
Non Classified Economic Units	675	973	0.5%	0	0	0.0%
Not stated	3723	4548	2.4%	10	13	3.8%
Property & Business Services	17213	14775	9.3%	29	20	8.1%
Personal & Other Services	6997	3446	3.0%	7	4	1.8%
Retail Trade	61797	48938	32.3%	101	81	30.1%
Transport and Storage	2880	4056	2.0%	14	12	4.3%
Wholesale Trade	5349	9430	4.3%	12	11	3.8%
Total	170125	172757	100.0%	289	316	100.0%

Table 4.4 presents industry youth employment data for the SLA of Macedon Ranges – Romsey. Across the state total youth jobs have increased from 328,292 to 342,882 in between the two census periods of 1996 and 2001. This represents a per annum growth rate of 0.9%. In Romsey the trend has been much more encouraging with youth employed rising from 478 in 1996 to 605 in 2001 at a per annum growth rate of 4.8%. The details of this growth are discussed below.

In the state of Victoria, the retail sector has increased its share in supplying youth jobs rising from 29.7 per cent in 1996 to 32.3 per cent in 2001. This reflects the boom in retail sales in the last five years which has translated into a significant rise in jobs. Again, a higher proportion of these have been supplied to females. Within the Romsey region retail has provided the highest absolute change in jobs in the 1996-2001 period with an additional 63 people employed in the sector. As a result its share has risen from 24.9 per cent to 29.7 per cent of total youth employment in the region and therefore has become a much more important industry. Whilst retail jobs don't generally involve high levels of skills, high levels of income or full time employment, given the well-documented youth unemployment problem nationally it is important that some type of mass employment exists which have few structural barriers to entry.

Statewide there has been a significant drop in the number of youth employed in the manufacturing sector, falling from 13.5% to 9.9% of all youth jobs. To some extent this is due to an overall decline in manufacturing employment but also has to do with the higher average skill profile now required. It is less likely that youth possess the skills necessary to gain entry into the manufacturing sector, whereas five or ten years ago a number of routine type jobs existed. Along the same lines, you don't see many young doctors as higher levels of qualification are required before these occupations can be undertaken. Opposing the state trend, manufacturing has become a more important supplier of jobs for the youth of Romsey region jumping from 10.7% of total youth employment to 12.1%. NIEIR remains a very strong advocate of employment and growth in this sector and views this as a positive outcome for the region.

Across the state, the hospitality industry grew strongly at 4.7% per annum and added a total of 6,531 youth jobs, rising from 7.6 per cent to 9.2 per cent of all youth jobs. In Romsey, the hospitality industry, as was the case in retail, has become a much more important employer. Total jobs have increased from 24 to 46 and currently make up 7.6% of total jobs in 2001 as opposed to 5.0% in 1996.

The construction industry remains an important employer of youth in the Romsey region. Between 1996 and 2001, youth employed in construction jobs increased from 49 to 67 and as a percentage of total jobs jumped from 10.3% to 11.1%. This compares to the state percentages which have risen from 5.2% to 6.0%. Given the proximity to the outer urban sprawl and boom in housing in the last five years these outcomes are not unexpected. However, given the projected downturn in the housing market in the next couple of years, employment in the short term for this region looks a little uncertain.

Along with boom in the construction industry has been strong growth in property and business services. Statewide youth jobs in this sector have risen by over 5,000 jobs and have increased its proportion of total youth jobs from 8.0 per cent to 9.3 per cent. During this period youth in the Romsey region have been able to take advantage of this growth with 27 additional jobs. This has seen the proportion of these jobs held by the youth in region jump from 4.6 per cent to 8.1 per cent. Most encouraging is that often these jobs are high skilled and often lead to better employment opportunities and incomes in the future. Certainly the projected contraction in the housing market will not impact well on property services. The extent to which this will impact on business services is less certain.

Of the remaining industries there have been moderate losses of youth employed in communications, government administration and defense, health and community services and transport and storage. Interestingly, in the transport and storage industry the gender make-up has changed significantly from one in which jobs were male dominated into one where more females are actually working. Despite the fall in transport and storage sector employment the region still supplies a greater proportion of youth than the state average. Whilst absolute numbers rose marginally, the proportion of total youth employed in agriculture actually dropped from 4.4% to 3.6%. Similarly, small gains in education and wholesale trade have also been met with falls in their respective shares of total youth employment in the region. This is due primarily to the huge gains in retail that have subsequently pushed the proportions down on most of the remaining industries.

Table 4.6 Youth Employment 15-24 by industry, 1996 Victoria and Macedon Ranges (S) – Bal

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Percent, LGA
Accommodation, Cafes Restaurants	14226	10883	7.6%	29	17	5.0%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1628	5618	2.2%	6	19	2.7%
Cultural & Rec. Services	5710	5384	3.4%	19	10	3.2%
Communication	2234	2423	1.4%	3	4	0.8%
Construction	1153	15901	5.2%	0	67	7.3%
Education	6911	3747	3.2%	21	11	3.5%
Electricity, Gas and Water	324	491	0.2%	4	3	0.8%
Finance and Insurance	7151	3676	3.3%	15	4	2.1%
Gov admin & Defence	3037	3784	2.1%	10	8	2.0%
Health & Comm. Services	16687	2861	6.0%	51	7	6.4%
Manufacturing	12604	31660	13.5%	28	103	14.4%
Mining	160	313	0.1%	0	0	0.0%
Non Classified Economic Units	1791	2913	1.4%	8	5	1.4%
Not stated	3155	3883	2.1%	4	12	1.8%
Property & Business Services	14271	12050	8.0%	33	36	7.6%
Personal & Other Services	6945	3627	3.2%	14	21	3.8%
Retail Trade	54331	43202	29.7%	151	116	29.3%
Transport and Storage	3048	4468	2.3%	16	16	3.5%
Wholesale Trade	5831	10284	4.9%	9	32	4.5%
Total	161197	167168	100.0%	421	491	100.0%

Table 4.7 Youth Employment 15-24 by industry, 2001 Victoria and Macedon Ranges (S) – Bal

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Percent, LGA
Accommodation, Cafes Restaurants	18102	13560	9.2%	71	38	9.6%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1561	5172	2.0%	7	17	2.1%
Cultural & Rec. Services	6745	6593	3.9%	31	26	5.0%
Communication	2062	2626	1.4%	3	3	0.5%
Construction	1346	19367	6.0%	8	93	8.9%
Education	7211	3472	3.1%	22	7	2.5%
Electricity, Gas and Water	348	490	0.2%	0	0	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	6391	3718	2.9%	8	9	1.5%
Gov admin & Defence	2762	3046	1.7%	8	6	1.2%
Health & Comm. Services	16347	3037	5.7%	57	4	5.4%
Manufacturing	8536	25312	9.9%	17	96	9.9%
Mining	80	198	0.1%	0	6	0.5%
Non Classified Economic Units	675	973	0.5%	3	7	0.9%
Not stated	3723	4548	2.4%	9	12	1.8%
Property & Business Services	17213	14775	9.3%	45	23	6.0%
Personal & Other Services	6997	3446	3.0%	26	13	3.4%
Retail Trade	61797	48938	32.3%	219	166	33.8%
Transport and Storage	2880	4056	2.0%	24	20	3.9%
Wholesale Trade	5349	9430	4.3%	11	24	3.1%
Total	170125	172757	100.0%	569	570	100.0%

Like Romsey there have been large gains in employment for the resident youth in Macedon Ranges – Bal (hereafter balance). Between the two census years employment has risen from 912 to 1,139 at a rate of 4.5 per cent per annum which clearly outstrips state growth of 0.9%.

Following the lead in Romsey, strong growth in retail employment has emerged with over 100 new jobs created for the regions youth. Due to the regions proximity to the urban fringe this is likely due to the requirements of new retail firms for growing locations such as Gisborne and New Gisborne to service the growing population. As a result of this rise retail trade now accounts for 33.8% (up from 29.3%) of all resident youth employed and is above the state share of 32.3%.

In 1996 the manufacturing sector accounted for 14.4 per cent of all youth employment. Following the state trend this has dropped considerably to 9.9 per cent. Some of the reasons for this fall were discussed in relation to Romsey although the percentage point downturn has been exacerbated at least numerically by the huge gains made in retail. This is not necessarily a bad outcome for the region, it just illustrates that if the resident youth want to pursue careers in the manufacturing sector more qualifications and flexible skills are required.

Again the housing boom has been a major determinant in the increased youth employed in the construction sector with an additional 34 jobs being supplied. The sector now supplies 8.9% of all resident youth jobs which compares to the 1996 level of 7.3% and remains above the state average of 6.0%. As noted earlier this growth is likely to at least stop in the near future while the housing market goes through a cyclical downturn.

Like Romsey, the hospitality industry has enjoyed significant employment growth in Balance with over 60 new jobs being supplied by resident youth. This has led to a share shift of 5.0 to 9.6 per cent and is now consistent with state averages for this industry.

census years, with the exception that it is now more female dominated. As a result it only accounts for 6.0% of all youth jobs who originate from the Balance region. This is not expected to improve with the slowdown in the housing market.

The cultural and recreational industry has emerged as an important employer of youth for the Balance region. Employment has increased from 29 to 57 and now accounts for 5.0% of all youth employment, exceeding the state share of 3.9%.

In the remaining industries there have been small absolute changes in employment in transport and storage, personal and other services, mining and health and community services. All other industries not already mentioned have experienced slight falls in employment. Notably, the energy industry has gone from employing 7 youth in 1996 to employing none. This is disappointing given the energy industry often provide secure and well paid jobs.

Table 4.8 Youth Employment 15-24 by industry, 1996 Victoria and Macedon Ranges (S) – Kyneton

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Per cent, LGA
Accommodation, Cafes Restaurants	14226	10883	7.6%	16	7	5.2%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1628	5618	2.2%	6	13	4.3%
Cultural & Rec. Services	5710	5384	3.4%	3	7	2.3%
Communication	2234	2423	1.4%	0	3	0.7%
Construction	1153	15901	5.2%	3	22	5.7%
Education	6911	3747	3.2%	12	6	4.1%
Electricity, Gas and Water	324	491	0.2%	4	0	0.9%
Finance and Insurance	7151	3676	3.3%	5	3	1.8%
Gov admin & Defence	3037	3784	2.1%	3	7	2.3%
Health & Comm. Services	16687	2861	6.0%	22	3	5.7%
Manufacturing	12604	31660	13.5%	18	64	18.7%
Mining	160	313	0.1%	0	0	0.0%
Non Classified Economic Units	1791	2913	1.4%	0	3	0.7%
Not stated	3155	3883	2.1%	8	6	3.2%
Property & Business Services	14271	12050	8.0%	13	8	4.8%
Personal & Other Services	6945	3627	3.2%	8	10	4.1%
Retail Trade	54331	43202	29.7%	69	58	28.9%
Transport and Storage	3048	4468	2.3%	3	4	1.6%
Wholesale Trade	5831	10284	4.9%	7	15	5.0%
Total	161197	167168	100.0%	200	239	100.0%

Table 4.9 Youth Employment 15-24 by industry, 2001 Victoria and Macedon Ranges (S) – Kyneton

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Per cent, LGA
Accommodation, Cafes Restaurants	18102	13560	9.2%	23	3	6.1%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1561	5172	2.0%	0	14	3.3%
Cultural & Rec. Services	6745	6593	3.9%	9	3	2.8%
Communication	2062	2626	1.4%	3	0	0.7%
Construction	1346	19367	6.0%	0	23	5.4%
Education	7211	3472	3.1%	5	3	1.9%
Electricity, Gas and Water	348	490	0.2%	0	3	0.7%
Finance and Insurance	6391	3718	2.9%	3	3	1.4%
Gov admin & Defence	2762	3046	1.7%	3	3	1.4%
Health & Comm. Services	16347	3037	5.7%	18	0	4.2%
Manufacturing	8536	25312	9.9%	19	54	17.1%
Mining	80	198	0.1%	0	0	0.0%
Non Classified Economic Units	675	973	0.5%	0	0	0.0%
Not stated	3723	4548	2.4%	6	0	1.4%
Property & Business Services	17213	14775	9.3%	13	6	4.4%
Personal & Other Services	6997	3446	3.0%	11	6	4.0%
Retail Trade	61797	48938	32.3%	78	75	35.8%
Transport and Storage	2880	4056	2.0%	6	6	2.8%
Wholesale Trade	5349	9430	4.3%	7	21	6.6%
Total	170125	172757	100.0%	204	223	100.0%

The problems in Macedon Ranges – Kyneton (hereafter Kyneton) are highlighted by the exceptional growth in youth employment in both Romsey and Balance. In Kyneton total youth employment actually dropped by 12 workers. Of course, compared to the other regions mentioned there is less access to the mass of employment that exists in outer north-northwest suburbs although it does not appear that much has been done in terms of transferring the employment benefits from these regions to Kyneton. The only industry to experience any significant growth has been in the retail sector where 26 new jobs have been supplied. With most other industries experiencing declines the retail sector now supplies nearly 36% of all youth jobs.

The other major employer for youth in Kyneton is the manufacturing industry. Whilst it has experienced a decline in employment since 1996 it still supplies 73 youth jobs or 17.1% of all youth jobs, which is well above the state share of 9.9%. This means that just two industries supply over 50% of all youth jobs. There does not appear to be much in the way of employment opportunities in terms of scale but also in variety. The only other industries that have moderate employment numbers include hospitality, wholesale trade, construction and property and business services and out of these only the last two industries had contracted marginally.

Youth jobs that have been hit the hardest include education, health and community service and as already mentioned manufacturing. The most disturbing part is that these industries often provide good remuneration and career opportunities.

Table 4.10 Youth Employment 15-24 by industry, 1996 Victoria and Murrindindi (S) – East

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Per cent, LGA
Accommodation, Cafes Restaurants	14226	19883	7.6%	35	20	15.5%
Construction	4453	19904	5.2%	0	0	0.0%
Education	6911	3747	3.2%	12	0	4.0%
Electricity, Gas and Water	324	491	0.2%	0	0	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	7151	3676	3.3%	6	3	3.0%
Gov admin & Defence	3037	3784	2.1%	3	0	1.0%
Health & Comm. Services	16687	2861	6.0%	19	3	7.3%
Manufacturing	12604	31660	13.5%	7	37	14.5%
Mining	160	313	0.1%	0	0	0.0%
Non Classified Economic Units	1791	2913	1.4%	0	0	0.0%
Not stated	3155	3883	2.1%	0	3	1.0%
Property & Business Services	14271	12050	8.0%	8	3	3.6%
Personal & Other Services	6945	3627	3.2%	3	6	3.0%
Retail Trade	54331	43202	29.7%	42	30	23.8%
Transport and Storage	3048	4468	2.3%	0	0	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	5831	10284	4.9%	3	6	3.0%
Total	161197	167168	100.0%	153	150	100.0%

Table 4.10 Youth Employment 15-24 by industry, 1996 Victoria and Murrindindi (S) – East

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Per cent, LGA
Accommodation, Cafes Restaurants	14226	10883	7.6%	35	12	15.5%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1561	5172	2.0%	4	20	7.8%
Cultural & Rec. Services	6745	6593	3.9%	10	6	5.2%
Communication	2062	2626	1.4%	0	0	0.0%
Construction	1346	19367	6.0%	0	14	4.6%
Education	7211	3472	3.1%	6	5	3.6%
Electricity, Gas and Water	348	490	0.2%	0	0	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	6391	3718	2.9%	0	0	0.0%
Gov admin & Defence	2762	3046	1.7%	3	0	1.0%
Health & Comm. Services	16347	3037	5.7%	7	0	2.3%
Manufacturing	8536	25312	9.9%	6	26	10.4%
Mining	80	198	0.1%	0	0	0.0%
Non Classified Economic Units	675	973	0.5%	0	0	0.0%
Not stated	3723	4548	2.4%	4	0	1.3%
Property & Business Services	17213	14775	9.3%	13	0	4.2%
Personal & Other Services	6997	3446	3.0%	6	7	4.2%
Retail Trade	61797	48938	32.3%	48	41	29.0%
Transport and Storage	2880	4056	2.0%	0	8	2.6%
Wholesale Trade	5349	9430	4.3%	6	5	3.6%
Total	170125	172757	100.0%	150	157	100.0%

Total youth employment in Murrindindi – East (hereafter East) is another region that experienced stagnant growth between census years, only rising by 4 jobs to 307 in 2001. However, unlike the other regions discussed so far, the gains and losses in employment have been evenly spread across all industries. Notwithstanding, retail trade like every other region has experienced the greatest absolute growth with 17 new jobs being supplied and making up 29.0% of all youth jobs. The hospitality industry has also grown significantly in the same period with job growth taking its share of total employment from 15.1% to 20.2% and is clearly the biggest of all the SLA's in the Central LLEN region. It is also twice the state share of 9.9%. Of course, the tourism industry is very important to this region and they take full advantage of surrounding environment of mountains, lakes and national parks.

Manufacturing remains a key industry to the East although like state trends has experienced a decline in youth employment during the period. It now only represents 10.4% of all jobs compared to 14.4% to 1996. In contrast the agriculture industry has strengthened slightly and now represents 7.8% of all youth jobs. This can be attributed to a variety of beef and sheep farming, horticulture, wineries, which are prevalent in the region, as well as aquaculture. Given the landscape and its links to the tourism industry, it is not surprising that cultural and recreational services have become a more important employer of youth in the region.

The remaining industries have created moderate employment opportunities in the transport and storage industry, personal and other services and marginal gains in property and business services and wholesale trade. On the other side of the ledger there have been a number of industries that have experienced significant losses in youth employment. Notably, health and community services have lost 15 jobs falling in its share of total youth employment from 7.3% to 2.3%. Finance and insurance and communications have lost all the jobs that were supplied in 1996 while the construction industry have also suffered significant losses during a time of housing boom. Overall, the figures seem to show the region is only focused on the growth of a few closely related industries and in the process neglected the health of the remaining workforce.

Table 4.12 Youth Employment 15-24 by industry, 1996 Victoria and Murrindindi (S) – West

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Per cent, LGA
Accommodation, Cafes Restaurants	14226	10883	7.6%	14	3	6.1%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1628	5618	2.2%	3	16	6.8%
Cultural & Rec. Services	5710	5384	3.4%	5	0	1.8%
Communication	2234	2423	1.4%	0	0	0.0%
Construction	1153	15901	5.2%	0	24	8.6%
Education	6911	3747	3.2%	6	3	3.2%
Electricity, Gas and Water	324	491	0.2%	0	0	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	7151	3676	3.3%	8	3	4.0%
Gov admin & Defence	3037	3784	2.1%	0	0	0.0%
Health & Comm. Services	16687	2861	6.0%	10	0	3.6%
Manufacturing	12604	31660	13.5%	22	43	23.4%
Mining	160	313	0.1%	0	3	1.1%
Non Classified Economic Units	1791	2913	1.4%	3	3	2.2%
Not stated	3155	3883	2.1%	9	7	5.8%
Property & Business Services	14271	12050	8.0%	6	7	4.7%
Personal & Other Services	6945	3627	3.2%	3	0	1.1%
Retail Trade	54331	43202	29.7%	35	28	22.7%
Transport and Storage	3048	4468	2.3%	3	3	2.2%
Wholesale Trade	5831	10284	4.9%	4	4	2.9%
Total	161197	167168	100.0%	131	147	100.0%

Table 4.13 Youth Employment 15-24 by industry, 2001 Victoria and Murrindindi (S) – West

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Per cent, LGA
Accommodation, Cafes Restaurants	18102	13560	9.2%	17	8	7.0%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1561	5172	2.0%	3	26	8.1%
Cultural & Rec. Services	6745	6593	3.9%	10	5	4.2%
Communication	2062	2626	1.4%	0	0	0.0%
Construction	1346	19367	6.0%	3	36	10.9%
Education	7211	3472	3.1%	10	7	4.7%
Electricity, Gas and Water	348	490	0.2%	0	3	0.8%
Finance and Insurance	6391	3718	2.9%	3	3	1.7%
Gov admin & Defence	2762	3046	1.7%	4	0	1.1%
Health & Comm. Services	16347	3037	5.7%	16	0	4.5%
Manufacturing	8536	25312	9.9%	7	27	9.5%
Mining	80	198	0.1%	0	0	0.0%
Non Classified Economic Units	675	973	0.5%	0	0	0.0%
Not stated	3723	4548	2.4%	3	6	2.5%
Property & Business Services	17213	14775	9.3%	4	12	4.5%
Personal & Other Services	6997	3446	3.0%	8	0	2.2%
Retail Trade	61797	48938	32.3%	64	48	31.3%
Transport and Storage	2880	4056	2.0%	0	7	2.0%
Wholesale Trade	5349	9430	4.3%	6	12	5.0%
Total	170125	172757	100.0%	158	200	100.0%

Unlike its Eastern counterpart Murrindindi – West (hereafter West) has experienced significant growth in youth employment between census years. Total employment has risen from 278 in 1996 to 358 in 2001 at a rate of 5.2 per cent per annum. Also encouraging is that this increase in employment has generally been felt across the board with few industries in decline. One industry that has declined in a big way is manufacturing. In 1996 there were 65 youth employed in the West and with 23.4% of total youth jobs was the largest supplier of employment for the resident youth. By 2001 this figure had dropped to 9.5% and only represents 34 jobs.

Again, the biggest mover for this region has been in retail trade with nearly 50 new jobs supplied to the youth of the region that now accounts for 31.3% of all the youth employed. Construction has also experienced moderate gains in employment rising from 24 to 39 employed persons. The other major youth employers including hospitality and agriculture have also experienced moderate improvements in growth. The relative success of the western region over the eastern region has a lot to do with access to jobs. The western region has more avenues of travelling to work in the north eastern suburbs. In addition, there are locations with new estates such as Kinglake, Kinglake central and Kinglake East that will develop into new retail precincts. While being geographically constrained, the eastern region does not have the same opportunities.

Besides the industries already mentioned, there have also been moderate gains in cultural and recreational services, education and wholesale trade. Smaller gains have been made in energy, government administration and defence, health and community services, property and business services, personal and other services and transport and storage. Apart from manufacturing, the only industries to experience a decline in youth employment are finance and insurance and mining.

Table 4.14 Youth Employment 15-24 by industry, 1996 Victoria and Mitchell (S) – North

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Per cent, LGA
Accommodation, Cafes Restaurants	14226	10883	7.6%	22	7	3.6%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1628	5618	2.2%	8	16	3.0%
Cultural & Rec. Services	5710	5384	3.4%	10	13	2.9%
Communication	2234	2423	1.4%	6	5	1.4%
Construction	1153	15901	5.2%	0	27	3.4%
Education	6911	3747	3.2%	18	13	3.9%
Electricity, Gas and Water	324	491	0.2%	0	3	0.4%
Finance and Insurance	7151	3676	3.3%	10	3	1.6%
Gov admin & Defence	3037	3784	2.1%	47	212	32.2%
Health & Comm. Services	16687	2861	6.0%	21	4	3.1%
Manufacturing	12604	31660	13.5%	12	47	7.3%
Mining	160	313	0.1%	0	3	0.4%
Non Classified Economic Units	1791	2913	1.4%	0	3	0.4%
Not stated	3155	3883	2.1%	3	6	1.1%
Property & Business Services	14271	12050	8.0%	13	8	2.6%
Personal & Other Services	6945	3627	3.2%	15	5	2.5%
Retail Trade	54331	43202	29.7%	116	80	24.4%
Transport and Storage	3048	4468	2.3%	0	8	1.0%
Wholesale Trade	5831	10284	4.9%	18	22	5.0%
Total	161197	167168	100.0%	319	485	100.0%

Table 4.15 Youth Employment 15-24 by industry, 2001 Victoria and Mitchell (S) – North

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Per cent, LGA
Accommodation, Cafes Restaurants	18102	13560	9.2%	26	12	4.3%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1561	5172	2.0%	10	20	3.4%
Cultural & Rec. Services	6745	6593	3.9%	14	7	2.4%
Communication	2062	2626	1.4%	3	0	0.3%
Construction	1346	19367	6.0%	3	43	5.2%
Education	7211	3472	3.1%	14	11	2.8%
Electricity, Gas and Water	348	490	0.2%	0	0	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	6391	3718	2.9%	8	0	0.9%
Gov admin & Defence	2762	3046	1.7%	32	260	33.0%
Health & Comm. Services	16347	3037	5.7%	26	3	3.3%
Manufacturing	8536	25312	9.9%	14	58	8.1%
Mining	80	198	0.1%	0	0	0.0%
Non Classified Economic Units	675	973	0.5%	0	3	0.3%
Not stated	3723	4548	2.4%	6	6	1.4%
Property & Business Services	17213	14775	9.3%	22	13	4.0%
Personal & Other Services	6997	3446	3.0%	11	6	1.9%
Retail Trade	61797	48938	32.3%	128	90	24.6%
Transport and Storage	2880	4056	2.0%	7	4	1.2%
Wholesale Trade	5349	9430	4.3%	8	17	2.8%
Total	170125	172757	100.0%	332	553	100.0%

Total employment in Mitchell – North (hereafter North) has increased moderately in the five year period between 1996 and 2001, rising from 804 to 885. However most of this employment increase has been supplied to males and more specifically in defence. Government administration and defence remains the biggest employer of youth and has increased its proportion of total youth employment from 32.2% in 1996 to 33.0% in 2001. The source of this employment is the army base at Puckapunyal. While any employment increase is a positive, one should note that in the defence industry it is less likely that this employment is going to be sourced locally where it is needed. The majority of the defence workforce will have come from a number of different places and therefore does not necessarily help target the problem of youth employment in the region. Another point is that the army base is likely to purchase meals in bulk and other retail items in a contract arrangement with firms outside of the region. In this sense retail in the region doesn't get to benefit from having the defence force there and any employment opportunities that may have been created from the increased expenditure. Hence it is probably not that surprising that of all the regions in the Central LLEN, retail growth has been the smallest. That is, only 22 new jobs have been supplied to the youth of the region with its share remaining largely unchanged.

Some of the more positive outcomes include a moderate rise in the number of youth employed in manufacturing particularly at a time when employment numbers state-wide in manufacturing have been falling. There have also been 20 more jobs created in the construction industry although the short-term future of the housing market does remain uncertain. This may also impact on property and business services, which has risen from 21 to 35 workers. The hospitality industry has been boosted with 9 additional jobs and now supplies 5.6% of all youth jobs in the region. Further gains can also be observed in agriculture, health and community services and transport and storage.

While there were quite a few industries that experienced a contraction in youth employment, wholesale trade was hit the hardest with over 37% of employment lost in the period. Moderate losses also occurred in communications, education, finance and insurance. Marginal losses were experienced in cultural and recreational services, personal and other services, energy and mining. The latter two industries lost their whole youth workforce.

Table 4.16 Youth Employment 15-24 by industry, 1996 Victoria and Mitchell (S) – South

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Per cent, LGA
Accommodation, Cafes Restaurants	14226	10883	7.6%	18	6	3.1%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1628	5618	2.2%	5	11	2.1%
Cultural & Rec. Services	5710	5384	3.4%	15	12	3.5%
Communication	2234	2423	1.4%	6	4	1.3%
Construction	1153	15901	5.2%	0	66	8.6%
Education	6911	3747	3.2%	12	10	2.9%
Electricity, Gas and Water	324	491	0.2%	3	0	0.4%
Finance and Insurance	7151	3676	3.3%	20	3	3.0%
Gov admin & Defence	3037	3784	2.1%	6	8	1.8%
Health & Comm. Services	16687	2861	6.0%	28	3	4.0%
Manufacturing	12604	31660	13.5%	50	133	23.8%
Mining	160	313	0.1%	0	3	0.4%
Non Classified Economic Units	1791	2913	1.4%	6	15	2.7%
Not stated	3155	3883	2.1%	9	10	2.5%
Property & Business Services	14271	12050	8.0%	17	16	4.3%
Personal & Other Services	6945	3627	3.2%	15	4	2.5%
Retail Trade	54331	43202	29.7%	71	103	22.6%
Transport and Storage	3048	4468	2.3%	9	20	3.8%
Wholesale Trade	5831	10284	4.9%	12	41	6.9%
Total	161197	167168	100.0%	302	468	100.0%

Table 4.17 Youth Employment 15-24 by industry, 2001 Victoria and Mitchell (S) – South

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Per cent, LGA
Accommodation, Cafes Restaurants	18102	13560	9.2%	67	26	9.3%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1561	5172	2.0%	5	14	1.9%
Cultural & Rec. Services	6745	6593	3.9%	25	23	4.8%
Communication	2062	2626	1.4%	0	3	0.3%
Construction	1346	19367	6.0%	8	102	10.9%
Education	7211	3472	3.1%	18	0	1.8%
Electricity, Gas and Water	348	490	0.2%	0	0	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	6391	3718	2.9%	13	4	1.7%
Gov admin & Defence	2762	3046	1.7%	5	4	0.9%
Health & Comm. Services	16347	3037	5.7%	63	3	6.6%
Manufacturing	8536	25312	9.9%	32	123	15.4%
Mining	80	198	0.1%	0	3	0.3%
Non Classified Economic Units	675	973	0.5%	3	4	0.7%
Not stated	3723	4548	2.4%	10	21	3.1%
Property & Business Services	17213	14775	9.3%	38	19	5.7%
Personal & Other Services	6997	3446	3.0%	22	15	3.7%
Retail Trade	61797	48938	32.3%	129	118	24.6%
Transport and Storage	2880	4056	2.0%	10	19	2.9%
Wholesale Trade	5349	9430	4.3%	13	43	5.6%
Total	170125	172757	100.0%	461	544	100.0%

In Mitchell – South (hereafter South) there has been significant employment growth amongst the youth of the region. In total 1,005 youth are employed in the region representing a 235 job increase on 1996. Still, on an industry by industry basis, there is significant variation in employment trends.

Retail trade increased by over 70 jobs in the period and accounts for 24.6% of all youth jobs. The growth in places such as Wallan Wallan and Wallan East will have contributed significantly to this result. This will have directly helped the construction industry that has seen a jump in youth employed from 66 to 110. The growth of the hospitality industry has also been significant and nearly matches the level of growth created in retail. As a share of total youth employed the industry has risen from 3.1% to 9.3% to emerge as an important source of youth work.

Following the state-wide trend, manufacturing has contracted significantly. Youth jobs have fallen from 183 to 155 and dropped its share of total youth employment from 23.8% to 15.4%. Females accounted for most of these job losses, however balancing this loss has been the rise in jobs in health and community services which were all supplied to young women. This sector now accounts for 6.6% per cent of all youth jobs supplied.

Helped along by a strong housing market, property and business services grew by 24 jobs. This is also matched by the 21 new jobs in cultural and recreational services. In contrast to the declining statewide trend, there were strong employment gains made in personal and other services. Only marginal gains were made in the agriculture and wholesale trade industry. The remaining industries communications, education, energy, finance and insurance and government administration and defence all experienced small losses.

4.3 Youth employment by occupation

The following seven tables summarise the occupational structure of jobs that youth are employed in for each SLA in the Central LLEN.

Table 4.18 Youth Employment 15-24 by occupation, 1996 Victoria and Macedon Ranges (S) – Romsey

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Per cent, Region
Managers and administrators	2397	7600	3.0%	7	7	2.9%
Professionals	16809	12008	8.7%	17	7	5.0%
Associated professionals	11347	12011	7.1%	12	11	4.8%
Tradespersons	6890	46687	16.2%	9	119	26.7%
Advanced clerical	8111	1092	2.8%	13	3	3.3%
Intermediate clerical	46240	16843	19.1%	75	21	20.0%
Intermediate production	4498	20709	7.6%	3	29	6.7%
Elementary clerical	50243	21796	21.8%	61	22	17.3%
Labourers	10874	25780	11.1%	22	34	11.7%
Inadequately described	548	951	0.5%	0	0	0.0%
Not stated	3221	4067	2.2%	4	3	1.5%
Total	161178	169544	100.0%	223	256	100.0%

Table 4.19 Youth Employment 15-24 by occupation, 2001 Victoria and Macedon Ranges (S) – Romsey

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, LGA	Male, LGA	Per cent, Region
Managers and administrators	2136	4611	2.0%	4	7	1.8%
Professionals	18454	14438	9.6%	18	8	4.3%
Associated professionals	12729	12741	7.4%	13	13	4.3%
Tradespersons	6545	44093	14.8%	9	143	25.1%
Advanced clerical	5928	1036	2.0%	15	0	2.5%
Intermediate clerical	49924	19199	20.2%	97	28	20.7%
Intermediate production	3029	18442	6.3%	0	33	5.5%
Elementary clerical	58057	27827	25.0%	91	38	21.3%
Labourers	9841	26076	10.5%	33	40	12.1%
Inadequately described	759	1024	0.5%	0	3	0.5%
Not stated	2708	3329	1.8%	3	9	2.0%
Total	170110	172816	100.0%	283	322	100.0%

Between census periods in Romsey there has been few opportunities presented for employment in knowledge-based occupations such as managers and administrators, professionals and associated professionals. In fact the relative gains/losses nearly cancel each other out. As a result all these occupations have experienced declines in their share of total youth employment. For professionals and associated professionals this actually goes against statewide trends. Full time work such as tradespersons job growth has been positive with 24 jobs created however as a proportion of total youth employment this category still declined.

With the growth in the retail, hospitality and property and business services the number of new intermediate clerical and elementary clerical jobs has risen considerably and together represent over 40% of all youth jobs. Construction employment growth on the other hand has helped provide more labouring jobs, which has increased by 17 jobs. There were only minor changes in the number of youth with jobs categorised as advanced clerical or intermediate production.

Table 4.20 Youth Employment 15-24 by occupation, 1996 Victoria and Macedon Ranges (S) – Bal

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, Region	Male, Region	Per cent, Region
Managers and administrators	2397	7600	3.0%	3	19	2.4%
Professionals	16809	12008	8.7%	40	25	7.2%
Associated professionals	11347	12011	7.1%	37	25	6.8%
Tradespersons	6890	46687	16.2%	25	183	22.9%
Advanced clerical	8111	1092	2.8%	22	0	2.4%
Intermediate clerical	46240	16843	19.1%	110	41	16.6%
Intermediate production	4498	20709	7.6%	10	47	6.3%
Elementary clerical	50243	21796	21.8%	135	42	19.5%
Labourers	10874	25780	11.1%	27	91	13.0%
Inadequately described	548	951	0.5%	0	3	0.3%
Not stated	3221	4067	2.2%	9	13	2.4%
Total	161178	169544	100.0%	418	489	100.0%

Table 4.21 Youth Employment 15-24 by occupation, 2001 Victoria and Macedon Ranges (S) – Bal

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, Region	Male, Region	Per cent, Region
Managers and administrators	2136	4611	2.0%	7	9	1.4%
Professionals	18454	14438	9.6%	40	37	6.8%
Associated professionals	12729	12741	7.4%	41	32	6.5%
Tradespersons	6545	44093	14.8%	22	177	17.7%
Advanced clerical	5928	1036	2.0%	12	0	1.1%
Intermediate clerical	49924	19199	20.2%	176	51	20.2%
Intermediate production	3029	18442	6.3%	6	78	7.5%
Elementary clerical	58057	27827	25.0%	216	76	26.0%
Labourers	9841	26076	10.5%	38	92	11.6%
Inadequately described	759	1024	0.5%	0	0	0.0%
Not stated	2708	3329	1.8%	6	9	1.3%
Total	170110	172816	100.0%	564	561	100.0%

For Balance the net change in knowledge based occupations such as managers and administrators, professionals and associated professionals has been positive with an additional 17 new jobs created. However there was a moderate fall in tradesperson type work which fell at a similar rate as the state.

The big rise in employment has originated in elementary clerical and intermediate clerical positions which together account for 190 new jobs. The main source of this is likely to be from the retail and hospitality sectors. Following good construction growth, figures have risen in labouring positions while some jobs can be assigned to intermediate production. Advanced clericals jobs along with tradespersons were the only other occupations to experience a decline in jobs.

Table 4.22 Youth Employment 15-24 by occupation, 1996 Victoria and Macedon Ranges (S) – Kyneton

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, Region	Male, Region	Per cent, Region
Managers and administrators	2397	7600	3.0%	0	3	0.7%
Professionals	16809	12008	8.7%	17	6	5.5%
Associated professionals	11347	12011	7.1%	10	6	3.8%
Tradespersons	6890	46687	16.2%	11	92	24.4%
Advanced clerical	8111	1092	2.8%	13	0	3.1%
Intermediate clerical	46240	16843	19.1%	51	8	14.0%
Intermediate production	4498	20709	7.6%	10	25	8.3%
Elementary clerical	50243	21796	21.8%	54	24	18.5%
Labourers	10874	25780	11.1%	20	54	17.5%
Inadequately described	548	951	0.5%	0	6	1.4%
Not stated	3221	4067	2.2%	7	5	2.8%
Total	161178	169544	100.0%	193	229	100.0%

Table 4.23 Youth Employment 15-24 by occupation, 2001 Victoria and Macedon Ranges (S) – Kyneton

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, Region	Male, Region	Per cent, Region
Managers and administrators	2136	4611	2.0%	3	4	1.6%
Professionals	18454	14438	9.6%	15	3	4.2%
Associated professionals	12729	12741	7.4%	9	7	3.8%
Tradespersons	6545	44093	14.8%	10	81	21.4%
Advanced clerical	5928	1036	2.0%	5	0	1.2%
Intermediate clerical	49924	19199	20.2%	53	16	16.2%
Intermediate production	3029	18442	6.3%	0	14	3.3%
Elementary clerical	58057	27827	25.0%	76	32	25.4%
Labourers	9841	26076	10.5%	26	59	20.0%
Inadequately described	759	1024	0.5%	0	3	0.7%
Not stated	2708	3329	1.8%	6	3	2.1%
Total	170110	172816	100.0%	203	222	100.0%

The occupational profile of Kyneton has seen a small net drop in knowledge based occupations although the number of managers and administrators did increase by 4 jobs. Following state-wide trends there have been moderate falls in occupations such as tradespersons, advanced clerical and intermediate productions workers. Consistent with the rest of the Central LLEN region there have been moderate increases in intermediate clerical, elementary clerical and labourers.

Table 4.24 Youth Employment 15-24 by occupation, 1996 Victoria and Murrindindi (S) – East

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, Region	Male, Region	Per cent, Region
Managers and administrators	2397	7600	3.0%	0	10	3.6%
Professionals	16809	12008	8.7%	16	0	5.7%
Associated professionals	11347	12011	7.1%	8	7	5.4%
Tradespersons	6890	46687	16.2%	4	44	17.1%
Advanced clerical	8111	1092	2.8%	8	0	2.9%
Intermediate clerical	46240	16843	19.1%	47	7	19.3%
Intermediate production	4498	20709	7.6%	6	16	7.9%
Elementary clerical	50243	21796	21.8%	38	14	18.6%
Labourers	10874	25780	11.1%	11	36	16.8%
Inadequately described	548	951	0.5%	0	0	0.0%
Not stated	3221	4067	2.2%	3	5	2.9%
Total	161178	169544	100.0%	141	139	100.0%

Table 4.25 Youth Employment 15-24 by occupation, 2001 Victoria and Murrindindi (S) – East

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, Region	Male, Region	Per cent, Region
Managers and administrators	2136	4611	2.0%	3	11	4.5%
Professionals	18454	14438	9.6%	8	4	3.9%
Associated professionals	12729	12741	7.4%	9	7	5.1%
Tradespersons	6545	44093	14.8%	6	44	16.1%
Advanced clerical	5928	1036	2.0%	6	0	1.9%
Intermediate clerical	49924	19199	20.2%	41	14	17.7%
Intermediate production	3029	18442	6.3%	10	26	11.6%
Elementary clerical	58057	27827	25.0%	43	12	17.7%
Labourers	9841	26076	10.5%	19	45	20.6%
Inadequately described	759	1024	0.5%	0	0	0.0%
Not stated	2708	3329	1.8%	3	0	1.0%
Total	170110	172816	100.0%	148	163	100.0%

In the East the occupational trends have been similar to the other three regions discussed. The net change in knowledge based jobs has been slightly positive with a fall in professional occupations although a small rise in those considered to be associate professionals and managers and administrators. The latter raising its share of total youth employment to 4.5% which is nearly double the state average of 2.0% and is in contrast to the state trend of reduced employment.

Moderate gains in employment were experienced in labourer and intermediate production positions. Smaller gains were made in the elementary and intermediate clerical positions although a small loss was incurred in advanced clerical positions.

Table 4.26 Youth Employment 15-24 by occupation, 1996 Victoria and Murrindindi (S) – West

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, Region	Male, Region	Per cent, Region
Managers and administrators	2397	7600	3.0%	3	10	4.6%
Professionals	16809	12008	8.7%	8	4	4.3%
Associated professionals	11347	12011	7.1%	15	10	8.9%
Tradespersons	6890	46687	16.2%	7	59	23.5%
Advanced clerical	8111	1092	2.8%	5	0	1.8%
Intermediate clerical	46240	16843	19.1%	41	8	17.4%
Intermediate production	4498	20709	7.6%	10	22	11.4%
Elementary clerical	50243	21796	21.8%	22	5	9.6%
Labourers	10874	25780	11.1%	15	25	14.2%
Inadequately described	548	951	0.5%	0	0	0.0%
Not stated	3221	4067	2.2%	8	4	4.3%
Total	161178	169544	100.0%	134	147	100.0%

Table 4.27 Youth Employment 15-24 by occupation, 2001 Victoria and Murrindindi (S) – West

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, Region	Male, Region	Per cent, Region
Managers and administrators	2136	4611	2.0%	6	7	3.6%
Professionals	18454	14438	9.6%	15	11	7.2%
Associated professionals	12729	12741	7.4%	10	12	6.1%
Tradespersons	6545	44093	14.8%	8	78	23.7%
Advanced clerical	5928	1036	2.0%	3	3	1.7%
Intermediate clerical	49924	19199	20.2%	43	9	14.3%
Intermediate production	3029	18442	6.3%	3	23	7.2%
Elementary clerical	58057	27827	25.0%	48	16	17.6%
Labourers	9841	26076	10.5%	19	43	17.1%
Inadequately described	759	1024	0.5%	3	0	0.8%
Not stated	2708	3329	1.8%	3	0	0.8%
Total	170110	172816	100.0%	161	202	100.0%

In the West there has been a strong increase in the professional jobs for the youth of the region. Those employed increased from 12 to 26 jobs and raised the share of total youth employment from 4.3% to 7.2%. However this was not matched in the other knowledge based occupations where a small drop in associated professionals was experienced although the number of managers and administrators remained unchanged.

Of the remaining industries there was moderate to strong employment growth for tradespersons, labourers and elementary clerical positions. Small gains were made in advanced clerical and intermediate clerical positions. The strong drop in manufacturing positions is likely to have contributed to fall in intermediate production workers.

Table 4.28 Youth Employment 15-24 by occupation, 1996 Victoria and Mitchell (S) – North

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, Region	Male, Region	Per cent, Region
Managers and administrators	2397	7600	3.0%	3	24	3.3%
Professionals	16809	12008	8.7%	19	19	4.7%
Associated professionals	11347	12011	7.1%	23	32	6.8%
Tradespersons	6890	46687	16.2%	30	207	29.3%
Advanced clerical	8111	1092	2.8%	12	4	2.0%
Intermediate clerical	46240	16843	19.1%	76	16	11.4%
Intermediate production	4498	20709	7.6%	28	95	15.2%
Elementary clerical	50243	21796	21.8%	101	42	17.7%
Labourers	10874	25780	11.1%	28	38	8.2%
Inadequately described	548	951	0.5%	0	3	0.4%
Not stated	3221	4067	2.2%	3	6	1.1%
Total	161178	169544	100.0%	323	486	100.0%

Table 4.29 Youth Employment 15-24 by occupation, 2001 Victoria and Mitchell (S) – North

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, Region	Male, Region	Per cent, Region
Managers and administrators	2136	4611	2.0%	4	28	3.6%
Professionals	18454	14438	9.6%	23	15	4.3%
Associated professionals	12729	12741	7.4%	29	29	6.6%
Tradespersons	6545	44093	14.8%	14	227	27.4%
Advanced clerical	5928	1036	2.0%	5	3	0.9%
Intermediate clerical	49924	19199	20.2%	67	17	9.5%
Intermediate production	3029	18442	6.3%	24	110	15.2%
Elementary clerical	58057	27827	25.0%	111	36	16.7%
Labourers	9841	26076	10.5%	43	81	14.1%
Inadequately described	759	1024	0.5%	6	0	0.7%
Not stated	2708	3329	1.8%	5	3	0.9%
Total	170110	172816	100.0%	331	549	100.0%

The main feature of the occupational structure in the North has been the strong rise in labourer type positions. Nearly 60 new jobs were supplied and brought the total share of youth employment from 8.2% in 1996 to 14.1% in 2001. Moderate growth was also experienced in the intermediate production where 11 additional jobs were captured. For knowledge based work the North maintained a higher than state average share of managers and administrators with 5 additional jobs. There were also positive gains for associated professionals although the number of professionals stayed unchanged. In the remaining occupations the number of tradespersons and elementary clerical workers fell slightly and there were moderate falls in advanced and intermediate clerical positions.

Table 4.30 Youth Employment 15-24 by occupation, 1996 Victoria and Mitchell (S) – South

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, Region	Male, Region	Per cent, Region
Managers and administrators	2397	7600	3.0%	6	5	1.4%
Professionals	16809	12008	8.7%	23	21	5.7%
Associated professionals	11347	12011	7.1%	16	22	4.9%
Tradespersons	6890	46687	16.2%	18	187	26.6%
Advanced clerical	8111	1092	2.8%	12	0	1.6%
Intermediate clerical	46240	16843	19.1%	100	29	16.7%
Intermediate production	4498	20709	7.6%	19	69	11.4%
Elementary clerical	50243	21796	21.8%	68	37	13.6%
Labourers	10874	25780	11.1%	27	77	13.5%
Inadequately described	548	951	0.5%	0	6	0.8%
Not stated	3221	4067	2.2%	10	19	3.8%
Total	161178	169544	100.0%	299	472	100.0%

Table 4.31 Youth Employment 15-24 by occupation, 2001 Victoria and Mitchell (S) – South

Industry	Female, State	Male, State	Percent, State	Female, Region	Male, Region	Per cent, Region
Managers and administrators	2136	4611	2.0%	6	12	1.8%
Professionals	18454	14438	9.6%	33	24	5.7%
Associated professionals	12729	12741	7.4%	32	22	5.4%
Tradespersons	6545	44093	14.8%	33	237	26.8%
Advanced clerical	5928	1036	2.0%	18	0	1.8%
Intermediate clerical	49924	19199	20.2%	154	31	18.4%
Intermediate production	3029	18442	6.3%	19	68	8.6%
Elementary clerical	58057	27827	25.0%	111	55	16.5%
Labourers	9841	26076	10.5%	43	79	12.1%
Inadequately described	759	1024	0.5%	0	0	0.0%
Not stated	2708	3329	1.8%	10	19	2.9%
Total	170110	172816	100.0%	459	547	100.0%

Of all the regions presented in the Central LLEN region the South seems to be experiencing the most positive outcomes. In all the knowledge based occupations small to moderate gains were achieved. In addition each category either remained unchanged or increased in its share of total youth jobs. However the biggest absolute changes in employment were made in tradespersons, elementary and intermediate clerical positions. In total over 200 new positions were supplied and likely sourced from the retail, hospitality and construction industries. Small to moderate gains were made in advanced clerical and labourer positions while the only drop in positions were felt in the intermediate production category.

Chapter 5 – Executive Summary

- Social Security and unemployment data shown for years 1991, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003. Due to changes in categorisation, comparison between categories throughout the years is difficult.
- Macedon Ranges – Estimated unemployed increased from 749 in 1991 to 1149 in 2003. Youth employment for this same period increased from 225 to 226. NIEIR's estimated unemployment rate has risen from 5.1 percent in 1991 to 5.9 percent in 2003. The structural unemployment rate in 2003 was 5.0 percent.
- Murrindindi – Estimated unemployed increased from 347 in 1991 to 642 in 2003. Youth employment for this same period increased from 87 to 102. NIEIR's estimated unemployment rate has risen from 4.5 percent in 1991 to 9.4 percent in 2003. The structural unemployment rate in 2003 was 7.4 percent.
- Mitchell – Estimated unemployed increased from 637 in 1991 to 1532 in 2003. Youth employment for this same period increased from 218 to 383. NIEIR's estimated unemployment rate has risen from 5.7 percent in 1991 to 10.9 percent in 2003. The structural unemployment rate in 2003 was 6.8 percent.

5. Social security profile

5.1 Introduction

National Economics has an extensive database of social security payments at the small area level in a time series since 1991. In this section we will investigate the trends in benefit recipient numbers for the LGAs of Macedon Ranges, Murrindindi and Mitchell in an attempt to quantify and confirm the further analysis described in other sections of the report.

Comparability problems with benefit reassignment and changes to legislation mean that significant difficulties in identifying unemployment now exist. Specifically;

- Significant numbers of long-term unemployed have moved to the Disability Support Pension. Changes proposed in recent Federal budgets have highlighted the extraordinary rise in the number of people receiving this benefit. The increases have been most severe in regional communities but have also impacted on the core and dispersed metropolitan regions. The relevance of this trend is that persons receiving unemployment benefits are counted as part of the labour force, however, when people move from unemployment benefits to the DSP they are excluded. Therefore, any decrease in unemployment from the creation of a new project may partially be absorbed from people obtaining work who were previously on DSP rather than unemployment benefits.
- Asset tests that underpin the receipt of benefits would often preclude workers with significant redundancy payments or other forms of independent savings and investment. National Economics believes that this would be a significant issue amongst older workers within the regions specified who may have been forced out of the workforce due to the combination of termination payments and age.

In Section 5.2, a selection of recipient data is presented for a range of years from 1991 to 2003. As noted above, the tables in this form are not directly comparable through time. For some years benefits such as Age Pension have not been collected. Other differences relate to benefit name changes. Throughout this section each of these changes are briefly explained.

In making some assumptions on the changes outlined in Section 5.2, adjustments are made to the time series of data allowing for estimation of key benefit types and comparability through time. These results are presented and described in Section 5.3.

5.2 Benefit recipients by region, 1991 to 2003

In 1991, the benefit types available were significantly simpler than the range available at the end of the decade. The key benefits relating to disability were the 'Invalid Pension' and the 'Sickness Benefit' and there was only one unemployment benefit available.

In using the 1991 figures as a benchmark year, it is important to consider the macro-economic climate at the time. This was a period in which Australia experienced high interest rates historically on top of an official unemployment rate in excess of 10 per cent. The country was deep in recession and business optimism was low. Given the significance of the events in 1991, and the relatively smooth ride in growth terms since then, for most regions, the results should look relatively successful in economic terms when using 1991 as a comparison.

Although the national unemployment rate was high as a result of the sharp fall in economic growth, an important trend emerged in 1991 that tended to depress the number of benefit recipients in the economy. Basically, there were significantly more people who were considered unemployed than those receiving benefits. This was due in part to the severity of the activity and assets test applied to obtain the benefit, as well as the large number of people unemployed for a period shorter than the qualifying period, as the economy underwent structural adjustment.

If one considers the shortcomings of using the 1991 figure of unemployment as a benchmark, particularly in regard to there being less recipients than actually unemployed, and appreciate its significance as an economic year, it should not only serve as a good benchmark historically but a reliable one as well.

In Table 5.1 the 1991 benchmarks for each main recipient category is presented for each of the LGAs outlined above.

LGA	Macedon Ranges	Murrindindi	Mitchell
Invalid Pension	352	173	293
Sole Parent Pension	340	164	323
Unemployment Benefit	749	347	637
Sickness Benefit	63	32	48
Total	1504	716	1301

By 1996, the Disability Support Pension had replaced the Invalid Pension. The Wives/Carers Pension and the Sole Parent Pension have been consolidated into the Widow/Sole Parent Pension. Once again only one unemployment benefit was reported. Table 5.2 presents the 1996 numbers for each LGA.

LGA	Macedon Ranges	Murrindindi	Mitchell
Disability Support Pension	571	291	561
Widow/Sole Parent	553	233	564
Unemployment Benefit	1017	437	1070
Sickness Benefit	36	24	64
Total	2177	985	2259

In 1998 the previously known unemployment benefits were disaggregated into two new units. The first, called the Mature Age Newstart Allowance, were benefits received for those workers approaching retirement that across the decade has generally been characterised as having less intensive activity tests for qualification. The second was similarly called Newstart Allowance and was the benefit offered for the rest of the unemployed population. With the aid of some additional information, National Economics has been able to further disaggregate Newstart Allowance into the number of persons under the age of 25 receiving the benefit, and of those 25 and over. These categories have been simply named, Newstart Allowance, youth and Newstart Allowance, non-youth (NY) respectively.

1998 was also the beginning of the crossover period as the new Youth Allowance was introduced for some young people previously receiving the standard Newstart Allowance. As is evident from the previous paragraph and in Table 3.3 below, a great number of youth were still receiving Newstart Allowance and had not yet made the transition to the new benefit.

Other changes seem to be name based in nature with 'Sickness Benefit' becoming 'Sickness Allowance' and 'Widow/Sole Parent Pension' converting to 'Parenting Payment – Single'. Table 5.3 presents the 1998 numbers for each LGA.

LGA	Macedon Ranges	Murrindindi	Mitchell
Disability Support Pension	634	329	684
Parenting Payment – Single	541	226	595
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	52	19	32
Newstart Allowance, NY	741	305	789
Newstart Allowance, youth	318	102	384
Youth Training Allowance	29	7	30
Sickness Allowance	72	32	40
Total	2387	1020	2554

By 1999 Youth Allowance had almost completely replaced Newstart as the income support benefit for the youth unemployed. However, this benefit could be received through a number of different avenues and no distinction was made with respect to what aspect the benefit was received. For instance, recipients could include youth in tertiary education who previously received Austudy, youth who were unemployed but undergoing training through the Department of Social Services or some other government funded program and finally those who were unemployed and undergoing no training. Basically, it is the final two categories that we believe should be considered unemployed and accordingly would like to measure as our unemployed youth. In order to allocate numbers, rates based on 1998 figures are used and applied to subsequent years. Numbers are further reconciled and corrected using microsimulation methods.

The majority of those on Newstart allowance are over the age of 24 although as implied above there is still a small number under the age of 25 receiving this benefit. Despite the last statement, Newstart Allowance youth was no longer a category in 1999 while Newstart Allowance, NY reverts back to Newstart Allowance. 1999 Benefit recipients for each LGA are displayed in Table 5.4.

LGA	Macedon Ranges	Murrindindi	Mitchell
Disability Support Pension	692	724	362
Parenting Payment – Single	546	588	254
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	73	39	25
Newstart Allowance	629	660	334
Youth Training Allowance	270	342	112
Sickness Allowance	86	57	28
Total	2296	2410	1115

In 2000 the Age Pension was not collected and the Sickness Allowance was consolidated into the Disability Support Pension. Likewise, Newstart Mature Age Allowance was merged into the Newstart Allowance. Thus, in Table 5.5 the year 2000 benefit results only exhibit four categories and due to the omissions, the bottom total has been deleted.

LGA	Macedon Ranges	Murrindindi	Mitchell
Disability Support Pension	821	843	435
Parenting Payment – Single	595	652	250
Newstart Allowance	622	693	289
Youth Training Allowance	222	293	98

The 2001 results include Centrelink estimates of the number of Youth Allowance recipients that are non-students (NS). This amount however will tend to underestimate the number that would be able to take a job if offered. This measure excludes those young people who are receiving training but are nonetheless unemployed. In Centrelink records, these youth are considered students although most know this to be a second-best alternative to having a job. Therefore, for consistency, National Economics maintains an estimate comparable to the Youth Training Allowance derived in 1999 and 2000 which is a combination of Youth Allowance, non-student recipients and students on Youth Allowance who we consider are unemployed.

The other major change has seen Newstart Allowance disaggregate to Long Term Newstart Allowance and Short Term Newstart Allowance. To be classified as Long Term Newstart Allowance you must have received the benefit for 1 year otherwise you are considered a short-term recipient. The benefit recipient figures for 2001 are presented in Table 5.6 for each LGA.

LGA	Macedon Ranges	Murrindindi	Mitchell
Disability Support Pension	754	381	769
Parenting Payment – Single	602	250	695
Youth Training Allowance	259	112	363
LT Newstart Allowance	424	210	513
ST Newstart Allowance	210	120	224

The benefit recipients for 2002 and 2003 are presented in Table 5.7 and 5.8 and are sourced and derived in the same way as the information provided in 2001.

Table 5.7 2002 Benefit Recipients

LGA	Macedon Ranges	Murrindindi	Mitchell
Disability Support Pension	821	427	877
Parenting Payment – Single	673	260	722
Youth Training Allowance	196	98	272
LT Newstart Allowance	315	176	402
ST Newstart Allowance	160	69	144

Table 5.8 2003 Benefit Recipients

LGA	Macedon Ranges	Murrindindi	Mitchell
Disability Support Pension	906	454	946
Parenting Payment – Single	653	287	807
Youth Training Allowance	226	107	333
LT Newstart Allowance	349	191	423
ST Newstart Allowance	154	100	192

5.3 Consolidation of key benefits, comparable time series from 1991 to 2003

5.3.1 Population levels

The measurement of recipient trends must be matched against changes in population, for meaningful analysis to be undertaken. Residential population by region is sourced from ABS Estimated resident population series (ERP) for the years 1991 to 2001. The 2002 population was derived from household growth for 2001/2002 and constrained to 2002 state population growth. The 2002 household total was derived by increasing the 2001 household total by the number of dwelling approvals. The process by which 2002 estimates are determined is also used to provide 2003 population estimates.

Population estimates for each year are provided in Table 5.7. Out of the 3 regions Macedon Ranges has experienced the best growth of the last decade at approximately 2 per cent per annum, Murrindindi is growing at 1 per cent and Mitchell at 0.5 per cent. It should be noted that since 1996 Mitchell has been growing closer to 2 per cent after their population figures fell between the two Census year of 1991 and 1996. The greatest source of growth in each region has occurred in the south where new affordable housing developments have been built.

Table 5.9 Population estimates

LGA	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Macedon Ranges (S)	31349	34087	35627	37151	37672	38418	39106
Murrindindi (S)	12495	12896	13210	13523	13640	13803	13942
Mitchell (S)	25176	25655	27352	29028	28406	29186	29776

Source: Estimated Resident Population, Dwelling approvals data, state growth

5.3.2 Macedon Ranges, disability support pensions and unemployment benefits

Table 5.10 Disability estimates 1991 to 2003: Macedon Ranges (\$)

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Invalid Pension	352	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sickness Benefit/Allowance	63	36	72	-	-	-	-
Disability Support Pension, DSP	-	571	634	821	754	821	906
Estimated total recipients	415	607	706	821	754	821	906
Conservative natural increase ¹	-	34	48	63	71	71	71
DSP excess growth since 1991	-	158	243	344	269	335	420
Estimated NESB of total	94	137	94	109	100	109	120
Estimated Female of total	122	178	241	280	257	280	309

Note: 1 National Economics estimate.

Since 1991, accounting for the many variations in the form of the DSP in the early years, levels nationwide has broadly doubled. The primary cause of this increase as mentioned previously has been the government tendency of moving the long-term unemployed to DSP. To cater for this practice, National Economics has allowed for a natural increase in the levels of DSP since 1991 that would tend to overstate the impacts of aging and population growth. Therefore, any excess movement in DSP above this level can be considered excess growth or those people who have migrated to DSP that would otherwise have been considered unemployed. In Table 5.8, excess DSP growth is 420 people in 2003 and National Economics considers that this amount should be added to the unemployment time series in the table presented below.

Likewise, National Economics believes excess DSP should be added to the labour force estimates produced by the *Department of Employment, Education and Training (DEET)* in order to measure the real labour force/workforce. If a person is receiving unemployment benefits, they are counted as part of the labour force, however when people move from unemployment benefits to DSP they are excluded. This impacts on National Economics unemployment rate, which is defined as our effective total of unemployed persons divided by the adjusted labour force estimates. For comparison, both National Economics and DEET's unemployment rates are provided in each unemployment table associated for each LGA.

Based on the nationwide difference between the number of unemployed as per the ABS Labour Force Survey and the number receiving benefits, it is likely that the number of people actually unemployed in 1991 would be approximately 415 people.

Table 5.11 Unemployment, estimates 1991 to 2003: Macedon Ranges (\$)

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Population	31349	34087	35627	37151	37672	38418	39106
Workforce	14813	14885	16953	15309	16745	18613	19585
Participation Rate	47.3	43.7	47.6	41.2	44.4	48.4	50.1
Unemployment Benefit	717	973	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	741	622	595	435	439

Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	318	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	32	44	52	38	39	40	64
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	29	267	259	196	226
Total recipients (unemployed)	749	1017	1140	889	892	672	729
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	158	243	344	269	335	420
Effective total (unemployment)	749	1175	1383	1233	1161	1007	1149
Unemployment Rate (NIEIR)	5.1	7.9	8.2	8.1	6.9	5.4	5.9
DEET U/E Rate	6.3	6.5	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.0
Est. Non English Speaking Background (NESB)	89	140	100	89	84	83	90
Estimated Female	232	364	455	405	382	331	378
Estimated Youth	225	353	348	267	259	196	226
Structural Unemployment				1023	955	1037	1146
Structural Unemployment Rate				4.6	4.2	4.6	5.0

Nominally, there has been an increase in employment benefit recipients in the Shire of Macedon Ranges, rising from 749 in 1991 to 1,149 in 2003. This is down on the peak in 1998 when the estimated effective total hit 1,383 but is an increase on its lowest recent point of 1,007 in 2002. During this time the unemployment rate has risen from 5.1 to 5.9 per cent, peaking in 1998 at 8.2 per cent and falling to 5.4 per cent in 2002. In recent times it has increased by one half of a per cent. The unemployment rates as supplied by DEET have consistently fallen throughout the period and apart from 1991 have been well below NIEIR figures. As mentioned this reflects the fact that they understate the true level of youth unemployment and the government trend of migrating the long-term unemployed into DSP. When one compares these figures to the national rate of 8.89 per cent these rates are comparatively low. These figures look even better against the average rural rate of 11.8 per cent. Certainly strong employment growth in the Balance and Romsey have helped drive these figures.

In addition to the unemployment rate it is also important to consider the number of recipients who may be classified as being structurally unemployed. Structural unemployment is a measure of the long-term unemployment. National Economics defines this as including everyone on disability support pensions, 50 per cent of people from a non-English background on Newstart allowance, 20 per cent of people on single parents benefits and all people on the mature age allowance. This measure excludes everyone else on Newstart allowance and anyone receiving youth allowance. It therefore assumes that none of the youth are structurally unemployed. The structural unemployment rate is defined as the number of structurally unemployed divided by the 15-60 year old population.

While strong employment growth has helped bring the short-term unemployment rate down it has done little for those workers with the greatest structural barriers to entry. In table 5.9 the structurally unemployed has increased since 2000 rising from 1,023 to its current level of 1,146. This represents an increase in the structural unemployment rate of 4.6 to 5.0, after falling to 4.2 per cent in 2001. This is despite some solid employment growth in recent years and illustrates that merely having jobs available does not mean the structurally unemployed will find employment. Still, the structural unemployment figures above are still low from a national wide and state-wide perspective.

A final observation worth considering is the proportion of youth who are among those on recipient benefits. Taking the ratio of youth unemployed to total recipients (unemployed) gives a ratio of 0.31 or 31 per cent of all recipient benefits are young people (under the age of 25).

5.3.2 Murrindindi, disability support pensions and unemployment benefits

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Invalid Pension	173	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sickness Benefit/Allowance	32	24	24	-	-	-	-
Disability Support Pension, DSP	-	291	329	435	381	427	454
Estimated total recipients	205	314	353	435	381	427	454
Conservative natural increase ¹	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
DSP excess growth since 1991	-	110	148	231	177	223	249
Estimated NESB of total	35	54	21	26	23	26	27
Estimated Female of total	55	85	109	135	118	132	141

Once again there has been an allowance for a natural increase in the levels of DSP that would tend to overstate the impacts of aging and population growth. In the Shire of Murrindindi a nominal increase in DSP payments has been observed in the last decade, rising from 205 in 1991 to 454 in 2001. Based on these figures, National Economics believes that at least a minimum of 249 recipients that should have otherwise been considered unemployed have migrated to DSP.

Based on the nationwide difference between the number of unemployed as per the ABS Labour Force Survey and the number receiving benefits it is likely that the number of people actually unemployed in 1991 would be approximately 423 people in the Shire of Murrindindi.

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Population	12495	12896	13210	13523	13640	13803	13942
Workforce	7667	8177	6265	6572	6679	6485	6864
Participation Rate	61.4	63.4	47.4	48.6	49.0	47.0	49.2
Unemployment Benefit	337	424	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	305	289	312	224	260
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	102	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	10	13	19	16	18	21	31
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	7	97	105	78	102
Total recipients (unemployed)	347	437	433	386	435	323	393
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	110	148	231	177	223	249
Effective total (unemployment)	347	547	581	617	611	545	642
Unemployment Rate (NIEIR)	4.5	6.7	9.3	9.4	9.1	8.4	9.4
DEWRSB U/E Rate	10.7	7.8	5.6	5.7	5.5	4.7	4.7
Est. Non English Speaking Background (NESB)	27	42	27	28	28	57	60
Estimated Female	110	173	163	173	172	153	181
Estimated Youth	87	137	109	97	105	78	102
Structural Unemployment				515	463	529	572
Structural Unemployment Rate				6.6	5.8	6.7	7.4

The effective unemployment total increased from 347 persons in 1991 to 642 in 2003. This is at its highest level in the period presented after falling moderately in the last two years. These levels are associated with a rise in the unemployment rate of 4.5 to 9.4 per cent. In the past year alone it has increased by a full percent after falling from its year 2000 peak of 9.4 per cent. As mentioned above the unemployment levels for 1991 and therefore the rate are probably much lower than what is actually the case. Nevertheless, the sharp jump in the unemployment rate between 1996 and 1998 was not caused by any substantial rise in unemployment benefit recipients but a significant drop in the labour force of nearly 2000 people. In the past year there has been a jump of about 400 in the workforce and subsequent jump in the participation rate which may have contributed negatively to the rise in the unemployment rate.

Between 2000 and 2003 structural unemployment has risen from 515 to 572 after initially falling to 463 in 2001. This corresponds to a rise in the structural unemployment rate of 6.6 to 7.4 per cent. With a short-term unemployment rate bordering on the national average and moderate structural unemployment, the levels of dependency of the LGA for government supported income has increased. In addition, with such a large group of people either looking for work or unable to move into work, the community suffers from an inability to support non-employment alternatives such as education, training and child care for its population. The increased pressure on locally provided support services is also heightened.

The youth problem observed in Macedon Ranges does not appear to be as severe at least in proportional terms with about 26 per cent of all recipients under 25. However, this may just reflect the fact the region has more older people who are also unemployed.

5.3.4 Mitchell, disability support pensions and unemployment benefits

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Invalid Pension	293	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sickness Benefit/Allowance	48	64	40	-	-	-	-
Disability Support Pension, DSP	-	561	684	843	769	877	946
Estimated total recipients	341	626	723	843	769	877	946
Conservative natural increase ¹	-	10	14	18	20	20	20
DSP excess growth since 1991	-	275	368	485	408	516	585
Estimated NESB of total	52	96	70	82	75	85	92
Estimated Female of total	97	177	228	266	243	277	298

Like the other two LGA's that make up the Central LLEN, DSP growth has been significant in the last 12 years and has only intensified in recent years. This has led to excess growth in DSP since 1991 of 585, and has been included as part of the unemployment benefit recipients below. While total estimated recipients in Mitchell are comparable in magnitude to Macedon Ranges on a per capita basis they are about 1 per cent higher.

Again, based on inference from the Labour Force Survey it is more likely that the number of people actually unemployed in 1991 is 777 in the Shire of Mitchell.

Table 5.15 Unemployment, estimates 1991 to 2003: Mitchell (S)

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Population	25176	25655	27352	29028	28406	29186	29776
Workforce	11150	12045	12651	13271	13561	13206	14048
Participation Rate	44.3	47.0	46.3	45.7	47.7	45.2	47.2
Unemployment Benefit	621	1044	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	739	693	693	502	557
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	384	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	16	26	32	42	44	44	58
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	30	360	363	272	333
Total recipients (unemployed)	637	1070	1186	1052	1101	817	947
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	275	368	485	408	516	585
Effective total (unemployment)	637	1344	1554	1537	1508	1333	1532
Unemployment Rate (NIEIR)	5.7	11.2	12.3	11.6	11.1	10.1	10.9
DEWRSB U/E Rate	8.0	6.9	7.7	6.5	6.7	6.1	5.3
Est. Non English Speaking Background (NESB)	54	115	84	83	82	74	81
Estimated Female	191	404	497	491	482	426	490
Estimated Youth	218	459	414	360	363	272	333
Structural Unemployment				1057	993	1102	1206
Structural Unemployment Rate				6.0	5.7	6.3	6.8

Out of the three regions analysed the Shire of Mitchell continues to have the worst social profile, particularly in the north part of the region where employment growth has remained stagnant and in many part contracted.

The effective unemployment total has increased from 637 to 1,532 in the period 1991 to 2003, but did peak at 1,554 in 1998. In the last year alone recipients have jumped by nearly 200 after falling to 1,333 in 2002. During the peak of 1998, the region hit an unemployment rate of 12.3 but subsequently fell to 10.1 by 2002 before its rise to 10.9 in the last year. Like Murrindindi, this may have been caused by a sharp rise in the workforce that has increased by 800 in the last year. Structural unemployment rates have also been on the rise in recent years growing to 6.8 per cent in 2003 from a low of 5.7 per cent in 2001, which is comparatively better than the outcome in Murrindindi. Nevertheless, when combining both rates of unemployment, Mitchell still has the highest rate of dependence on government benefits and therefore less scope for lifelong learning purposes and other services. In addition, it has a very significant youth unemployment problem with over 35 per cent of all recipients under the age of 25.

5.4 Social security profiles: selected suburbs

This section details the movements in recipient numbers at the postcode or suburb level. Unlike at the LGA level, no overall estimates of unemployment can be made due to the lack of an estimated participation rate. Participation rates are derived from the ABS / DEWRSB Labour Force Survey, and are only available at the SLA level.

These tables are designed to show how the movements of various suburbs can be different to the performance of the broader local government areas described in the previous section.

Where postcodes cross the boundaries of local government areas, the estimated percentage of the population contained within each LGA is given.

Table 5.16 3430 Clarkefield

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	5	7	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	5	0	6	0	13
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	1	0	5	0	10
Total recipients (Unemployed)	5	7	10	0	10	0	24
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	-6	4	15	-2	16	15
Effective total (Unemployed)	5	1	14	15	9	16	39
Estimated NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Female	1	0	6	7	4	7	17
Estimated Youth	2	0	5	0	5	0	10
Invalid Pension	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	7	7	21	4	22	21
Estimated total (Disability)	6	7	10	21	4	22	21
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	1	4	15	-2	16	15
Estimated NESB of total	0	4	3	6	1	7	6
Estimated Female of total	0	0	2	4	1	4	4
Single Parent	0	4	2	0	3	0	3
Single Parent, NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	0	4	2	0	3	0	3
Population							
84% contained in Macedon Ranges (S), 16% in Hume (C)							

Table 5.14 3431 Riddells Creek

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	49	56	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	38	54	48	33	34
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	29	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	2	2	3	0	0	3	4
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	4	42	34	24	28
Total recipients (Unemployed)	51	58	74	96	82	60	66
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	12	18	32	30	37	42
Effective total (Unemployed)	51	70	92	128	112	97	108

Table 5.14 3431 Riddells Creek

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Estimated NESB	5	7	7	9	8	8	8
Estimated Female	17	23	26	37	32	28	31
Estimated Youth	22	30	33	42	34	24	28
Invalid Pension	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	24	30	46	44	51	56
Estimated total (Disability)	14	26	32	46	44	51	56
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	12	18	32	30	37	42
Estimated NESB of total	5	9	4	6	6	6	7
Estimated Female of total	5	10	13	19	18	21	23
Single Parent	17	27	24	31	29	38	37
Single Parent, NESB	1	2	3	4	4	5	5
Single Parent, Female	17	27	24	31	29	38	37
Population							
100% contained in Macedon Ranges(S)							

Table 5.14 3431 Bolinda

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total recipients (Unemployed)	0	2	3	0	6	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
Effective total (Unemployed)	0	2	3	3	10	0	0
Estimated NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Female	0	1	2	2	7	0	0
Estimated Youth	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Invalid Pension	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	2	1	3	4	0	0
Estimated total (Disability)	0	2	1	3	4	0	0
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	2	1	3	4	0	0
Estimated NESB of total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Female of total	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
Single Parent	0	1	2	0	3	0	0
Single Parent, NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	0	1	2	0	3	0	0
Population		584				622	
100% contained in Macedon Ranges(S)							

Table 5.14 3433 Monegetta

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total recipients (Unemployed)	3	4	2	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	-1	-1	1	3	1	9
Effective total (Unemployed)	3	3	1	1	3	1	9
Estimated NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Female	1	2	1	1	2	1	5
Estimated Youth	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
Invalid Pension	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	2	3	2	4	2	10
Estimated total (Disability)	1	2	3	2	4	2	10
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	1	2	1	3	1	9
Estimated NESB of total	0	1	0	1	1	1	3
Estimated Female of total	0	0	0	1	3	1	7
Single Parent	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Population		366		367			
100% contained in Macedon Ranges (S)							

Table 5.14 3434 Romsey

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	65	104	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	75	80	82	47	51
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	42	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	4	6	4	0	0	4	6
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	2	45	43	26	31
Total recipients (Unemployed)	69	110	123	124	125	76	88
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	20	27	38	44	52	59
Effective total (Unemployed)	69	130	151	162	169	128	146
Estimated NESB	9	17	11	12	13	12	13
Estimated Female	18	34	51	55	57	43	50
Estimated Youth	25	47	44	45	43	26	31
Invalid Pension	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	3	4	4	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	45	52	66	72	80	87
Estimated total (Disability)	29	49	56	66	72	80	87
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	20	27	36	42	50	57
Estimated NESB of total	7	12	10	12	13	15	16
Estimated Female of total	0	0	16	19	20	23	25
Single Parent	22	51	67	67	71	82	77
Single Parent, NESB	2	4	1	1	1	1	1
Single Parent, Female	22	51	63	63	67	77	72
Population		4158		4559			

Table 5.14 3434 Romsey

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
100% contained in Macedon Ranges(S)							

Table 5.14 3435 Lancefield

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	46	84	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	70	57	72	49	39
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	28	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	2	3	4	0	0	4	4
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	4	23	27	19	17
Total recipients (Unemployed)	48	87	106	79	99	72	59
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	47	45	48	44	52	68
Effective total (Unemployed)	48	134	151	127	143	124	128
Estimated NESB	4	11	4	4	4	12	13
Estimated Female	15	42	50	43	48	41	43
Estimated Youth	14	38	32	23	27	19	17
Invalid Pension	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	0	6	3	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	56	57	63	59	67	83
Estimated total (Disability)	15	62	60	63	59	67	83
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	47	45	48	44	52	68
Estimated NESB of total	3	12	8	8	8	9	11
Estimated Female of total	4	16	17	18	17	19	24
Single Parent	27	35	39	44	51	53	50
Single Parent, NESB	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	26	34	37	42	48	50	47
Population		2464		2567			
85% contained in Macedon Ranges(S), 15% in Mitchell(S)							

Table 5.14 3444 Kyneton

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	260	302	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	228	223	217	162	157
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	93	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	9	10	12	0	0	13	23
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	9	91	84	64	72
Total recipients (Unemployed)	269	312	342	313	301	240	252
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	36	100	132	110	120	168
Effective total (Unemployed)	269	348	442	445	412	360	419
Estimated NESB	26	33	27	27	25	17	18
Estimated Female	91	118	159	161	148	130	151
Estimated Youth	78	101	102	91	84	64	72
Invalid Pension	136	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	30	7	33	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	193	231	295	273	283	330

Table 5.14 3444 Kyneton

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Estimated total (Disability)	166	200	264	295	273	283	330
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-4
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	32	96	126	104	114	160
Estimated NESB of total	29	35	26	29	27	28	33
Estimated Female of total	48	58	88	98	91	94	110
Single Parent	112	166	141	166	166	174	182
Single Parent, NESB	8	12	3	4	4	4	4
Single Parent, Female	105	155	135	159	159	167	174
Population		7768		7962			
93% contained in Macedon Ranges (S), 4% in Greater Bendigo (C), 3% in Hepburn (S)							

Table 5.14 3446 Malmsbury

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	43	42	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	41	27	34	21	23
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	1	1	2	0	0	2	3
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	1	5	6	4	5
Total recipients (Unemployed)	44	43	52	33	41	27	31
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	-21	3	9	2	7	10
Effective total (Unemployed)	44	22	55	42	43	35	42
Estimated NESB	4	2	1	1	1	4	4
Estimated Female	12	6	11	8	8	7	8
Estimated Youth	7	4	9	5	6	4	5
Invalid Pension	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	23	22	30	23	28	31
Estimated total (Disability)	21	23	24	30	23	28	31
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	2	3	9	2	7	10
Estimated NESB of total	0	5	4	5	4	4	5
Estimated Female of total	0	0	8	10	8	10	11
Single Parent	16	24	25	13	3	23	4
Single Parent, NESB	2	3	1	1	0	1	0
Single Parent, Female	15	22	24	12	3	22	4
Population		515		535			
100% contained in Macedon Ranges(S)							

Table 5.14 3521 Pyalong

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	11	16	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	19	15	6	7	14
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	0	3	1	1	3

Table 5.14 3521 Pyalong

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total recipients (Unemployed)	11	16	24	18	7	8	19
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	7	6	9	-4	9	3
Effective total (Unemployed)	11	23	30	27	3	17	22
Estimated NESB	3	6	6	5	1	2	2
Estimated Female	3	6	6	5	1	3	4
Estimated Youth	2	4	4	3	1	1	3
Invalid Pension	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	14	13	17	4	17	11
Estimated total (Disability)	8	15	14	17	4	17	11
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	7	6	9	-4	9	3
Estimated NESB of total	1	2	1	1	0	1	1
Estimated Female of total	2	4	3	4	1	4	2
Single Parent	3	7	6	1	3	1	10
Single Parent, NESB	1	2	1	0	1	0	2
Single Parent, Female	2	5	4	1	2	1	7
Population		501		518			
100% contained in Mitchell (S)							

Table 5.14 3522 Tooborac

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	14	11	6	0	0
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
Total recipients (Unemployed)	0	22	19	15	8	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	0	18	18	4	0	0
Effective total (Unemployed)	0	22	37	33	12	0	0
Estimated NESB	0	4	2	2	1	0	0
Estimated Female	0	5	8	7	3	0	0
Estimated Youth	0	6	5	4	2	0	0
Invalid Pension	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	14	17	18	4	0	0
Estimated total (Disability)	0	14	18	18	4	0	0
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	14	18	18	4	0	0
Estimated NESB of total	0	3	3	3	1	0	0
Estimated Female of total	0	0	5	5	1	0	0
Single Parent	0	1	2	2	3	0	0
Single Parent, NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	0	1	2	2	3	0	0
Population							
100% contained in Mitchell (S)							

Table 5.14 3658 Broadford

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	146	219	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	164	164	180	126	131
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	69	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	3	4	6	0	0	10	15
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	10	69	72	52	60
Total recipients (Unemployed)	149	223	249	232	252	187	206
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	55	77	95	93	105	133
Effective total (Unemployed)	149	278	326	328	345	293	339
Estimated NESB	14	26	15	15	16	17	20
Estimated Female	43	80	111	111	117	100	115
Estimated Youth	44	82	79	69	72	52	60
Invalid Pension	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	6	15	7	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	103	133	158	156	168	196
Estimated total (Disability)	64	118	140	158	156	168	196
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	53	75	93	91	103	131
Estimated NESB of total	11	20	17	19	19	20	24
Estimated Female of total	16	30	43	49	48	52	61
Single Parent	75	108	122	134	129	153	160
Single Parent, NESB	6	9	6	7	6	8	8
Single Parent, Female	71	102	116	127	123	145	152
Population		4608		4813			

88% contained in Mitchell (S), 12% in Murrindindi (S)

Table 5.14 3659 Tallarook

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	10	20	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	16	23	6	13	2
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	0	8	2	5	1
Total recipients (Unemployed)	10	21	22	31	8	18	2
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	8	8	9	-7	9	1
Effective total (Unemployed)	10	29	30	40	1	27	3
Estimated NESB	2	6	4	5	0	0	0
Estimated Female	2	6	4	5	0	3	0
Estimated Youth	3	8	6	8	2	5	1
Invalid Pension	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	17	18	20	4	20	12
Estimated total (Disability)	11	19	19	20	4	20	12
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	8	8	9	-7	9	1
Estimated NESB of total	1	2	1	1	0	1	1
Estimated Female of total	0	0	4	4	1	4	3
Single Parent	5	8	8	3	3	3	11
Single Parent, NESB	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	4	7	7	3	3	3	10
Population		680		770			

Table 5.14 3659 Tallarook

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
100% in Mitchell (S)							

Table 5.14 3660 Seymour

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	265	439	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	294	337	339	251	296
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	197	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	5	9	8	0	0	19	17
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	17	226	216	163	203
Total recipients (Unemployed)	270	448	516	562	555	433	516
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	118	166	226	201	240	231
Effective total (Unemployed)	270	566	682	788	756	673	748
Estimated NESB	16	34	25	28	27	17	19
Estimated Female	85	178	216	250	239	213	237
Estimated Youth	108	227	214	226	216	163	203
Invalid Pension	133	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	19	25	16	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	243	300	375	350	389	380
Estimated total (Disability)	152	268	316	375	350	389	380
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	114	162	220	195	234	225
Estimated NESB of total	20	35	22	26	24	27	26
Estimated Female of total	43	76	97	116	108	120	117
Single Parent	159	275	279	301	303	295	315
Single Parent, NESB	10	18	3	3	3	3	3
Single Parent, Female	150	259	261	282	283	276	295
Population		7435		7553			
96% contained in Mitchell (S), 4% in Murrindindi (S)							

Table 5.14 3662 Puckapunyal

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	10	7	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	2	1	6	0	0
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
Total recipients (Unemployed)	10	7	4	2	12	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	-4	0	-4	0	-4	6
Effective total (Unemployed)	10	3	4	-2	12	-4	6
Estimated NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Female	6	2	2	-1	6	-2	3
Estimated Youth	5	2	2	1	6	0	0
Invalid Pension	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	2	3	0	4	0	10
Estimated total (Disability)	4	2	4	0	4	0	10

Table 5.14 3662 Puckapunyal

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	-2	0	-4	0	-4	6
Estimated NESB of total	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Female of total	0	0	4	0	4	0	10
Single Parent	0	6	10	0	3	0	12
Single Parent, NESB	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Single Parent, Female	0	5	10	0	3	0	12
Population		2207		2231			
99% contained in Mitchell (S), 1% in Greater Bendigo (C)							

Table 5.14 3664 Avenal

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	19	27	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	31	19	6	14	9
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	1	2	1	0	0	0	1
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	2	2	1	2	1
Total recipients (Unemployed)	20	29	38	21	6	15	11
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	6	14	11	10	9	11
Effective total (Unemployed)	20	35	52	32	17	25	22
Estimated NESB	1	2	3	2	1	0	0
Estimated Female	5	8	13	8	4	6	6
Estimated Youth	2	4	6	2	1	2	1
Invalid Pension	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	21	30	29	28	27	29
Estimated total (Disability)	18	24	32	29	28	27	29
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	6	14	11	10	9	11
Estimated NESB of total	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Estimated Female of total	0	0	11	10	10	9	10
Single Parent	2	15	13	14	3	16	4
Single Parent, NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	2	14	12	13	3	15	4
Population		824		856			
30% contained in Mitchell (S), 70% in Strathbogie (S)							

Table 5.14 3666 Euroa

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	125	179	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	131	129	142	95	90
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	48	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	6	9	12	0	0	7	10
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	6	47	49	34	35
Total recipients (Unemployed)	131	188	197	176	191	135	135
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	33	50	40	58	73	82

Table 5.14 3666 Euroa

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Effective total (Unemployed)	131	221	247	216	249	209	217
Estimated NESB	11	19	12	10	12	14	14
Estimated Female	38	65	78	68	78	66	68
Estimated Youth	35	59	54	47	49	34	35
Invalid Pension	88	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	11	4	13	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	127	135	137	155	170	179
Estimated total (Disability)	99	131	148	137	155	170	179
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	31	48	36	54	69	78
Estimated NESB of total	8	11	5	5	5	6	6
Estimated Female of total	32	42	46	43	48	53	56
Single Parent	58	89	89	90	93	105	111
Single Parent, NESB	3	5	1	1	1	1	1
Single Parent, Female	53	82	84	85	88	99	105
Population		4499		4465			
2% contained in Murrindindi (S), 98% in Strathbogrie							

Table 5.14 3711 Buxton

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	18	7	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	6	0	6	0	10
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total recipients (Unemployed)	18	7	7	0	6	0	11
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	-8	-8	8	-4	8	2
Effective total (Unemployed)	18	-1	-1	8	2	8	13
Estimated NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Female	5	0	0	4	1	4	6
Estimated Youth	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Invalid Pension	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	12	13	16	4	16	10
Estimated total (Disability)	8	12	13	16	4	16	10
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	4	5	8	-4	8	2
Estimated NESB of total	0	5	0	1	0	1	1
Estimated Female of total	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Single Parent	3	10	10	1	3	1	10
Single Parent, NESB	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	3	9	10	1	3	1	10
Population		300		302			
100% contained in Murrindindi (S)							

Table 5.14 3712 Thornton

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	8	12	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	10	17	6	7	5
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	0	7	2	3	2
Total recipients (Unemployed)	8	13	14	24	8	11	7
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	-8	0	2	-4	2	2
Effective total (Unemployed)	8	5	14	26	4	13	9
Estimated NESB	0	0	3	6	1	1	1
Estimated Female	3	2	4	7	1	4	3
Estimated Youth	2	1	4	7	2	3	2
Invalid Pension	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	9	7	10	4	10	10
Estimated total (Disability)	8	9	8	10	4	10	10
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	1	0	2	-4	2	2
Estimated NESB of total	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Female of total	0	0	2	3	1	3	3
Single Parent	4	7	2	2	3	2	12
Single Parent, NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	4	7	2	2	3	2	12
Population		155		150			
100% contained in Murrindindi (S)							

Table 5.14 3713 Eildon

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	26	39	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	26	32	27	26	41
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	1	1	1	0	0	2	5
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	1	8	7	7	12
Total recipients (Unemployed)	27	40	35	40	33	34	57
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	9	-24	24	22	30	34
Effective total (Unemployed)	27	49	11	64	56	65	91
Estimated NESB	1	2	1	6	5	8	11
Estimated Female	11	21	2	13	12	13	19
Estimated Youth	6	10	8	8	7	7	12
Invalid Pension	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	30	36	48	46	54	57
Estimated total (Disability)	24	33	36	48	46	54	57
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	9	12	24	22	30	32
Estimated NESB of total	4	5	0	1	1	2	2
Estimated Female of total	6	8	0	17	17	20	21
Single Parent	18	26	24	21	23	24	10
Single Parent, NESB	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Single Parent, Female	17	25	22	19	21	22	9
Population		893		844			

Table 5.14 3713 Eildon

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
100% contained in Murrindindi (S)							

Table 5.14 3714 Alexandria

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	83	116	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	65	82	88	76	66
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	26	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	3	4	6	0	0	6	7
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	1	33	33	30	28
Total recipients (Unemployed)	86	120	98	115	121	112	101
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	39	60	67	63	62	64
Effective total (Unemployed)	86	159	158	182	185	174	166
Estimated NESB	5	9	5	6	6	17	16
Estimated Female	24	44	54	62	63	59	56
Estimated Youth	25	45	27	33	33	30	28
Invalid Pension	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	7	7	14	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	94	108	129	125	124	126
Estimated total (Disability)	63	101	122	129	125	124	126
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	37	58	65	61	60	62
Estimated NESB of total	10	16	6	6	6	6	6
Estimated Female of total	21	34	35	37	36	36	36
Single Parent	37	54	55	62	75	75	66
Single Parent, NESB	3	4	5	6	7	7	6
Single Parent, Female	36	52	52	59	71	71	62
Population		3172		3094			
100% contained in Murrindindi (S)							

Table 5.14 3717 Yea

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	53	77	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	63	79	91	64	66
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	1	2	7	0	0	5	7
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	1	17	19	14	16
Total recipients (Unemployed)	54	79	85	96	110	83	88
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	23	39	67	51	50	62
Effective total (Unemployed)	54	102	124	163	161	132	150
Estimated NESB	3	6	3	4	4	14	17
Estimated Female	19	36	24	31	31	25	29
Estimated Youth	10	19	15	17	19	14	16
Invalid Pension	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	7	4	4	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	57	72	104	88	87	99
Estimated total (Disability)	38	61	76	104	88	87	99

Table 5.14 3717 Yea

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	23	37	65	49	48	60
Estimated NESB of total	7	11	4	6	5	5	5
Estimated Female of total	0	0	22	30	26	25	29
Single Parent	38	40	40	61	53	58	47
Single Parent, NESB	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	38	40	38	58	50	55	45
Population		3850		3970			
100% contained in Murrindindi (S)							

Table 5.14 3718 Molesworth

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	3	0	6	0	0
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total recipients (Unemployed)	0	4	4	0	6	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
Effective total (Unemployed)	0	4	4	3	10	0	0
Estimated NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Female	0	2	2	1	5	0	0
Estimated Youth	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Invalid Pension	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	1	2	3	4	0	0
Estimated total (Disability)	0	1	2	3	4	0	0
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	1	2	3	4	0	0
Estimated NESB of total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Female of total	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
Single Parent	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, NESB	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Population		N/a		N/a			
100% contained in Murrindindi (S)							

Table 5.14 3719 Yarck

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	9	15	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	7	0	6	0	2
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Total recipients (Unemployed)	10	16	12	0	8	0	2
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	-6	5	10	-2	10	5

Table 5.14 3719 Yarck

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Effective total (Unemployed)	10	10	17	10	6	10	8
Estimated NESB	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Estimated Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Estimated Youth	2	2	2	0	2	0	1
Invalid Pension	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	6	9	16	4	16	11
Estimated total (Disability)	6	6	11	16	4	16	11
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	0	5	10	-2	10	5
Estimated NESB of total	0	1	2	3	1	3	2
Estimated Female of total	0	0	5	7	2	7	5
Single Parent	2	3	4	0	3	0	11
Single Parent, NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	2	3	4	0	3	0	11
Population		424		419			
100% contained in Murrindindi (S)							

Table 5.14 3753 Beveridge

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	3	7	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	1	11	6	5	2
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	0	55	28	22	9
Total recipients (Unemployed)	3	7	6	66	34	27	11
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	1	-4	-4	0	-4	7
Effective total (Unemployed)	3	8	2	62	34	23	18
Estimated NESB	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Estimated Female	0	1	1	31	17	12	9
Estimated Youth	2	7	5	55	28	22	9
Invalid Pension	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	4	7	0	4	0	11
Estimated total (Disability)	4	5	7	0	4	0	11
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	1	3	-4	0	-4	7
Estimated NESB of total	1	1	0	0	2	0	5
Estimated Female of total	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Single Parent	1	8	5	0	3	0	10
Single Parent, NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	1	8	5	0	3	0	10
Population		1102		1447			
100% contained in Mitchell (S)							

Table 5.14 3756 Wallan Wallan/East

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	86	139	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	103	92	106	75	84
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	51	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	3	4	5	0	0	6	10
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	1	46	50	36	45
Total recipients (Unemployed)	89	143	160	137	156	117	139
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	44	59	73	74	87	111
Effective total (Unemployed)	89	187	220	210	230	204	250
Estimated NESB	7	14	11	11	12	14	16
Estimated Female	24	51	70	67	74	65	80
Estimated Youth	29	62	52	46	50	36	45
Invalid Pension	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	6	10	3	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	62	84	100	101	114	138
Estimated total (Disability)	28	72	87	100	101	114	138
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	44	59	71	72	85	109
Estimated NESB of total	6	15	9	10	10	12	14
Estimated Female of total	9	22	27	31	31	35	43
Single Parent	34	60	80	101	121	119	131
Single Parent, NESB	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	32	56	73	92	110	109	119
Population		3064		3329			
100% contained in Mitchell (S)							

Table 5.14 3757 Whittlesea

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	142	146	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	107	113	109	94	61
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	41	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	5	5	5	0	0	7	7
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	2	43	40	35	25
Total recipients (Unemployed)	147	151	155	156	149	136	93
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	46	52	74	81	100	131
Effective total (Unemployed)	147	197	207	231	230	237	224
Estimated NESB	7	9	21	24	24	16	14
Estimated Female	39	52	53	60	59	61	58
Estimated Youth	41	55	43	43	40	35	25
Invalid Pension	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	21	9	9	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	108	114	145	152	171	201
Estimated total (Disability)	72	117	123	145	152	171	201
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	44	50	72	79	98	127
Estimated NESB of total	12	20	14	17	17	19	23
Estimated Female of total	20	32	39	46	48	54	64
Single Parent	52	91	92	101	110	122	145
Single Parent, NESB	6	11	3	3	4	4	5
Single Parent, Female	50	87	90	99	108	119	142
Population		6277		6679			

Table 5.14 3757 Whittlesea

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
10% contained in Murrindindi (S), 85% Whittlesea, 5% in Nillumbik (S)							

Table 5.14 3758 Wandong

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	30	54	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	32	45	55	30	39
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	1	2	3	0	0	2	4
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	1	21	24	13	19
Total recipients (Unemployed)	31	56	51	66	79	45	62
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	17	15	29	21	24	35
Effective total (Unemployed)	31	73	66	95	100	69	97
Estimated NESB	4	9	8	11	12	6	8
Estimated Female	6	14	17	25	26	18	25
Estimated Youth	10	23	16	21	24	13	19
Invalid Pension	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	2	6	4	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	24	24	42	34	37	48
Estimated total (Disability)	13	30	28	42	34	37	48
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	17	15	29	21	24	35
Estimated NESB of total	3	6	5	7	6	6	8
Estimated Female of total	5	12	12	18	15	16	21
Single Parent	13	22	23	30	36	40	34
Single Parent, NESB	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
Single Parent, Female	12	21	21	27	33	36	31
Population		2201		2368			
100% contained in Mitchell (S)							

Table 5.14 3762 Bylands

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	1	0	6	0	0
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total recipients (Unemployed)	1	4	3	0	6	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	0	0	2	4	2	0
Effective total (Unemployed)	1	4	3	2	10	2	0
Estimated NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Female	0	2	3	2	10	2	0
Estimated Youth	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Invalid Pension	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	2	4	2	4	2	0
Estimated total (Disability)	0	2	4	2	4	2	0
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	2	4	2	4	2	0

Table 5.14 3762 Bylands

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Estimated NESB of total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Female of total	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Single Parent	0	1	3	0	3	0	0
Single Parent, NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Population		660		760			
100% contained in Mitchell (S)							

Table 5.14 3763 Kinglake

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	66	65	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	48	48	57	41	40
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	1	19	21	16	17
Total recipients (Unemployed)	66	65	68	67	78	60	62
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	7	-20	25	29	28	31
Effective total (Unemployed)	66	72	48	92	108	88	94
Estimated NESB	10	11	1	3	3	9	9
Estimated Female	22	24	13	25	30	24	26
Estimated Youth	19	20	20	19	21	16	17
Invalid Pension	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	7	3	0	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	24	20	45	49	48	51
Estimated total (Disability)	20	27	20	45	49	48	51
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	7	0	25	29	28	31
Estimated NESB of total	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Female of total	0	0	0	14	15	14	15
Single Parent	24	42	44	54	45	45	52
Single Parent, NESB	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
Single Parent, Female	23	40	41	50	42	42	48
Population		1404		1462			
100% contained in Murrindindi (S)							

Table 5.14 3764 Kilmore

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	67	139	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	104	109	134	94	94
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	39	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	2	5	9	0	0	7	11
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	2	41	48	34	38
Total recipients (Unemployed)	69	144	154	150	182	135	143
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	35	42	73	65	74	91
Effective total (Unemployed)	69	179	196	223	247	210	235
Estimated NESB	7	19	15	17	19	14	15
Estimated Female	25	66	72	83	91	78	87
Estimated Youth	19	49	41	41	48	34	38

Table 5.14 3764 Kilmore

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Invalid Pension	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	12	5	6	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	83	89	126	118	127	144
Estimated total (Disability)	54	88	95	126	118	127	144
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	33	40	71	63	72	89
Estimated NESB of total	7	12	11	15	14	15	17
Estimated Female of total	0	0	32	42	40	43	49
Single Parent	42	81	71	96	106	125	134
Single Parent, NESB	6	11	3	4	5	5	6
Single Parent, Female	41	79	69	93	103	121	130
Population		3448		3692			
100% contained in Mitchell (S)							

Table 5.14 3778 Narbethong

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	8	7	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	11	0	6	0	6
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total recipients (Unemployed)	8	7	15	0	8	0	9
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	2	-3	1	1	1	7
Effective total (Unemployed)	8	9	12	1	9	1	16
Estimated NESB	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Estimated Female	2	3	3	0	2	0	4
Estimated Youth	2	2	4	0	2	0	2
Invalid Pension	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	4	3	4	4	4	10
Estimated total (Disability)	3	5	3	4	4	4	10
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	2	0	1	1	1	7
Estimated NESB of total	1	1	0	1	1	1	3
Estimated Female of total	1	2	0	1	1	1	3
Single Parent	3	3	1	1	3	1	10
Single Parent, NESB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Population		373		382			
100% contained in Murrindindi (S)							

Table 5.14 3779 Marysville

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unemployment Benefit	22	23	0	0	0	0	0
Newstart Allowance, non-youth	0	0	23	22	24	9	19
Newstart Allowance, youth	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Newstart Mature Age Allow.	2	2	0	0	0	1	2
Youth Allow, unemployed ¹	0	0	1	4	4	2	4

Table 5.14 3779 Marysville

	1991	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total recipients (Unemployed)	24	25	28	26	28	11	25
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	10	-12	-1	-8	-1	-2
Effective total (Unemployed)	24	35	16	25	20	11	23
Estimated NESB	3	4	1	1	1	0	0
Estimated Female	9	13	6	10	8	4	9
Estimated Youth	4	5	5	4	4	2	4
Invalid Pension	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Benefit / Allowance	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Disability Support Pension, DSP	0	20	19	11	4	11	10
Estimated total (Disability)	12	22	19	11	4	11	10
Conservative natural increase ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSP excess growth since 1991	0	10	7	-1	-8	-1	-2
Estimated NESB of total	3	5	0	1	0	1	1
Estimated Female of total	0	0	0	5	2	5	5
Single Parent	12	14	11	10	3	11	12
Single Parent, NESB	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Single Parent, Female	12	14	11	10	3	11	12
Population		739		755			
100% contained in Murrindindi (S)							

Appendix 1: Industry Forecasts ANZIC List

Agriculture includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

0141 Poultry Farming (Meat)
0142 Poultry Farming (Eggs)
0151 Pig Farming
0152 Horse Farming
0153 Deer Farming
0159 Livestock Farming, nec
0161 Sugar Cane Growing
0162 Cotton Growing
0169 Crop & Plant Growing, nec
0211 Cotton Ginning
0212 Shearing Services
0213 Aerial Agricultural Services
0219 Services to Agriculture, nec
0220 Hunting & Trapping
0301 Forestry
0302 Logging
0303 Services to Forestry
0411 Rock Lobster Fishing
0412 Prawn Fishing
0413 Finfish Trawling
0414 Squid Jigging
0415 Line Fishing
0419 Marine Fishing, nec
0420 Aquaculture

Mining includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

1101 Black Coal Mining
1102 Brown Coal Mining
1200 Oil & Gas Extraction
1311 Iron Ore Mining
1312 Bauxite Mining
1313 Copper Ore Mining
1314 Gold Ore Mining
1315 Mineral Sand Mining
1316 Nickel Ore Mining
1317 Silver-Lead-Zinc Ore Mining
1319 Metal Ore Mining, nec
1411 Gravel & Sand Quarrying
1419 Construction Material Mining, nec
1420 Mining, nec
1511 Petroleum Exploration (Own Acc)
1512 Petroleum Exploration Services
1513 Mineral Exploration (Own Acc)
1514 Mineral Exploration Services
1520 Other Mining Services

Manufacturing includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

2111 Meat Processing
2112 Poultry Processing
2113 Bacon, Ham & Smallgood Mfg
2121 Milk & Cream Processing
2122 Ice Cream Manufacturing
2129 Dairy Product Manufacturing,
2130 Fruit & Vegetable Processing
2140 Oil & Fat Manufacturing

2151 Flour Mill Product Manufacturing
2152 Cereal Food & Baking Mix Mfg
2161 Bread Manufacturing
2162 Cake & Pastry Manufacturing
2163 Biscuit Manufacturing
2171 Sugar Manufacturing
2172 Confectionery Manufacturing
2173 Seafood Processing
2174 Prepared Animal & Bird Feed Mfg
2179 Food Manufacturing, nec
2181 Soft Drink, Cordial & Syrup Mfg
2182 Beer & Malt Manufacturing
2183 Wine Manufacturing
2184 Spirit Manufacturing
2190 Tobacco Product Manufacturing
2211 Wool Scouring
2212 Synthetic Fibre Textile Mfg
2213 Cotton Textile Manufacturing
2214 Wool Textile Manufacturing
2215 Textile Finishing
2221 Made-Up Textile Product Mfg
2222 Textile Floor Covering Mfg
2223 Rope, Cordage & Twine Mfg
2229 Textile Product Mfg, nec
2231 Hosiery Manufacturing
2232 Cardigan & Pullover Mfg
2239 Knitting Mill Prod Mfg, nec
2241 Men's & Boys' Wear Mfg
2242 Women's & Girls' Wear Mfg

2243 Sleepwr Undwr & Infant Clthg
2249 Clothing Manufacturing, nec
2250 Footwear Manufacturing
2261 Leather Tanning & Fur Dressing
2262 Leather & Lthr Substit Prod Mfg
2311 Log Sawmilling
2312 Wood Chipping
2313 Timber Resawing & Dressing
2321 Plywood & Veneer Manufacturing
2322 Fabricated Wood Manufacturing
2323 Wooden Structural Component Mfg
2329 Wood Product Manufacturing, nec
2331 Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mfg
2332 Solid Paperboard Container Mfg
2333 Corrugated Paperbrd Container Mfg
2334 Paper Bag & Sack Manufacturing
2339 Paper Product Manufacturing,
2411 Paper Stationery Manufacturing
2412 Printing
2413 Services to Printing
2421 Newspaper Printing or Publishing
2422 Other Periodical Publishing
2423 Book & Other Publishing
2430 Recorded Media Mfg & Publishing
2510 Petroleum Refining
2520 Petroleum, Coal Product Mfg,
2531 Fertiliser Manufacturing
2532 Industrial Gas Manufacturing
2533 Synthetic Resin Manufacturing

2534 Organic Indust Chemical Mfg nec
2535 Inorganic Industl Cheml Mfg nec
2541 Explosive Manufacturing
2542 Paint Manufacturing
2543 Medicinal, Pharmactl Prodt Mfg
2544 Pesticide Manufacturing
2545 Soap & Other Detergent Mfg
2546 Cosmetic, Toiletry Prep Mfg
2547 Ink Manufacturing
2549 Chemical Product Mfg, nec
2551 Rubber Tyre Manufacturing
2559 Rubber Product Mfg, nec
2561 Plastic Blow Moulded Product
2562 Plastic Extruded Prdct Mfg
2563 Plastic Bag & Film Manufacturing
2564 Plastc Prd Rigid Fbr Reinfrcd
2565 Plastic Foam Product Mfg
2566 Plastic Injctn Moulded Prod Mfg
2610 Glass, Glass Product Mfg
2621 Clay Brick Manufacturing
2622 Ceramic Product Manufacturing
2623 Ceramic Tile & Pipe Mfg
2629 Ceramic Product Mfg, nec
2631 Cement & Lime Manufacturing
2632 Plaster Product Manufacturing
2633 Concrete Slurry Manufacturing
2634 Concrete Pipe, Box Culvert Mfg
2635 Concrete Product Mfg, nec
2640 Non-Metalic Minl Prod Mfg, nec

2711 Basic Iron & Steel Mfg
2712 Iron, Steel Casting, Forging
2713 Steel Pipe, Tube Manufacturing
2721 Alumina Production
2722 Aluminium Smelting
2723 Copr Slvr Lead Zinc Smltg Refng
2729 Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Mfg, nec
2731 Aluminium Rllng, Drwng, Extrudng
2732 Non-Frs Mtl Rlng Drw Extrdng
2733 Non-Ferrous Metal Casting
2741 Structural Steel Fabricating
2742 Archtectral Aluminium Prod Mfg
2749 Structural Metal Prod Mfg, nec
2751 Metal Container Mfg
2759 Sheet Metal Product Mfg, nec
2761 Hand Tool, General Hardware Mfg
2762 Spring & Wire Product Mfg
2763 Nut, Bolt, Screw, Rivet Mfg
2764 Metal Coating & Finishing
2765 Non-Ferrous Pipe Fitting Mfg
2769 Fabricated Metal Prods Mfg, nec
2811 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
2812 Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing
2813 Autmotive Elctrcl, Instrmnt Mfg
2819 Automotive Component Mfg, nec
2821 Shipbuilding
2822 Boatbuilding
2823 Railway Equipment Manufacturing
2824 Aircraft Manufacturing

2829 Transport Equipment Mfg, nec
2831 Photographic, Optical Good Mfg
2832 Medical, Surgical Equip Mfg
2839 Profsnl, Scientfc Equip Mfg nec
2841 Computer, Business Machine Mfg
2842 Telecmn Brdcstng Trnscvg Eq
2849 Electronic Equipment Mfg nec
2851 Household Appliance Mfg
2852 Electric Cable & Wire Mfg
2853 Battery Manufacturing
2854 Electric Light & Sign Mfg
2859 Electrical Equipment Mfg nec
2861 Agricultural Machinery Mfg
2862 Mining, Constrtn Machinery Mfg
2863 Food Processing Machinery Mfg
2864 Machine Tool & Part Mfg
2865 Lftng, Matral Hndlng Equip Mfg
2866 Pump & Compressor Mfg
2867 Comcl Spce Htng Colng Equip Mfg
2869 Industl Machnry, Equip Mfg nec
2911 Prefabrtctd Metal Building Mfg
2919 Prefabricated Building Mfg, nec
2921 Wdn Frntre, Upholstrd Seat Mfg
2922 Sheet Metal Furniture Mfg
2923 Mattress Mfg (Except Rubber)
2929 Furniture Manufacturing, nec
2941 Jewellery & Silverware Mfg
2942 Toy & Sporting Good Mfg
2949 Manufacturing, nec

Electricity, Gas and Water includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

3610 Electricity Supply

3620 Gas Supply

3701 Water Supply

3702 Sewerage & Drainage Services

Construction includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

4111 House Construction

4112 Residential Building Constrn

4113 Non-Residential Building Constrn

4121 Road & Bridge Construction

4122 Non-Building Construction, nec

4210 Site Preparation Services

4221 Concreting Services

4222 Bricklaying Services

4223 Roofing Services

4224 Structural Steel Erection Serv

4231 Plumbing Services

4232 Electrical Services

4233 Air Conditioning, Heating Serv

4234 Fire, Security System Services

4241 Plastering & Ceiling Services

4242 Carpentry Services

4243 Tiling & Carpeting Services

4244 Painting & Decorating Services

4245 Glazing Services

4251 Landscaping Services

4259 Construction Services, nec

Wholesaling includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

- 4511 Wool Wholesaling
- 4512 Cereal Grain Wholesaling
- 4519 Farm Prod, Supp Wholesaling,
- 4521 Petroleum Product Wholesaling
- 4522 Metal & Mineral Wholesaling
- 4523 Chemical Wholesaling
- 4531 Timber Wholesaling
- 4539 Building Supplies Whlsing, nec
- 4611 Farm, Constrn Mach Wholesaling
- 4612 Professional Equip Wholesaling
- 4613 Computer Wholesaling
- 4614 Business Mach Wholesaling, nec
- 4615 Elctrl, Elctrc Equip Whlsing
- 4619 Machinery, Equip Wholesaling
- 4621 Car Wholesaling
- 4622 Commercial Vehicle Wholesaling
- 4623 Motor Vehicle New Part Dealing
- 4624 Mtr Vhcl Dismntlng, Usd Prt Deal
- 4711 Meat Wholesaling
- 4712 Poultry, Smallgood Wholesaling
- 4713 Dairy Produce Wholesaling
- 4714 Fish Wholesaling
- 4715 Fruit & Vegetable Wholesaling
- 4716 Confectionery, Soft Drnk Whlsing
- 4717 Liquor Wholesaling
- 4718 Tobacco Product Wholesaling
- 4719 Grocery Wholesaling, nec

4721 Textile Product Wholesaling
4722 Clothing Wholesaling
4723 Footwear Wholesaling
4731 Household Appliance Wholesaling
4732 Furniture Wholesaling
4733 Floor Covering Wholesaling
4739 Household Good Wholesaling, nec
4791 Photographic Equip Wholesaling
4792 Jewellery & Watch Wholesaling
4793 Toy, Sporting Good Wholesaling
4794 Book & Magazine Wholesaling
4795 Paper Product Wholesaling
4796 Pharmaceutical, Toiletry Wholsing
4799 Wholesaling, nec

Retail includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

5110 Supermarket & Grocery Stores
5121 Fresh Meat, Fsh, Pltry Retailing
5122 Fruit & Vegetable Retailing
5123 Liquor Retailing
5124 Bread & Cake Retailing
5125 Takeaway Food Retailing
5126 Milk Vending
5129 Specialised Food Retailing, nec
5210 Department Stores
5221 Clothing Retailing
5222 Footwear Retailing
5223 Fbrc, Other Soft Good Retailing
5231 Furniture Retailing

5232 Floor Covering Retailing
5233 Domestic Hrdwre, Hware Retailing
5234 Domestic Appliance Retailing
5235 Recorded Music Retailing
5241 Sport, Camp Equipment Retailing
5242 Toy & Game Retailing
5243 Newspaper Book Statnry Retailing
5244 Photographic Equipment Retailing
5245 Marine Equipment Retailing
5251 Phrmceutcl, Cosmtc, Tltry Retlng
5252 Antique & Used Good Retailing
5253 Garden Equipment Retailing
5254 Flower Retailing
5255 Watch & Jewellery Retailing
5259 Retailing, nec
5261 Hhold Equip Repr Serv (Elctrcl)
5269 Hhold Equip Repair Serv, nec
5311 Car Retailing
5312 Motor Cycle Dealing
5313 Trailer & Caravan Dealing
5321 Automotive Fuel Retailing
5322 Automotive Electrical Services
5323 Smash Repairing
5324 Tyre Retailing
5329 Automotive Repair Services, nec

Accommodation includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

5710 Accommodation
5720 Pubs, Taverns & Bars

5730 Cafes & Restaurants

5740 Clubs (Hospitality)

Transport and Storage includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

6110 Road Freight Transport

6121 Long Distance Bus Transport

6122 Short Dist Bus Trns (Inc Tramwy)

6123 Taxi, Other Road Passenger Trans

6200 Rail Transport

6301 International Sea Transport

6302 Coastal Water Transport

6303 Inland Water Transport

6401 Scheduled Interntional Air Trans

6402 Scheduled Domestic Air Transport

6403 Non-Scheduled Air, Space Trans

6501 Pipeline Transport

6509 Transport, nec

6611 Parking Services

6619 Services to Road Transport, nec

6621 Stevedoring

6622 Water Transport Terminals

6623 Port Operators

6629 Services to Water Transport,

6630 Services to Air Transport

6641 Travel Agency Services

6642 Road Freight Forwarding

6643 Freight Forwarding (Except Road)

6644 Customs Agency Services

6649 Services to Transport, nec

6701 Grain Storage

6709 Storage, nec

Business Services includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

7111 Postal Services

7112 Courier Services

7120 Telecommunication Services

7310 Central Bank

7321 Banks

7322 Building Societies

7323 Credit Unions

7324 Money Market Dealers

7329 Deposit Taking Financiers, nec

7330 Other Financiers

7340 Financial Asset Investors

7411 Life Insurance

7412 Superannuation Funds

7421 Health Insurance

7422 General Insurance

7511 Financial Asset Broking Services

7519 Services to Finance, Invest,

7520 Services to Insurance

7711 Residential Property Operators

7712 Commrcl Prprty Oprtrs, Develprs

7720 Real Estate Agents

7730 Non-Financial Asset Investors

7741 Motor Vehicle Hiring

7742 Othr Transport Equipment Leasing

7743 Plant Hiring or Leasing

7810 Scientific Research
7821 Architectural Services
7822 Surveying Services
7823 Consulting Engineering Services
7829 Technical Services, nec
7831 Data Processing Services
7832 Info Storage, Retrieval Serv
7833 Computer Maintenance Services
7834 Computer Consultancy Services
7841 Legal Services
7842 Accounting Services
7851 Advertising Services
7852 Commercial Art & Display Serv
7853 Market Research Services
7854 Business Administrative Services
7855 Business Management Services
7861 Employment Placement Services
7862 Contract Staff Services
7863 Secretarial Services
7864 Scrt, Invest Serv (Ex Police)
7865 Pest Control Services
7866 Cleaning Services
7867 Contract Packing Services, nec
7869 Business Services, nec

Government / Defence includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

8111 Central Government Admin
8112 State Government Administration
8113 Local Government Administration

8120 Justice

8130 Foreign Government Representation

8200 Defence

Education includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

8410 Preschool Education

8421 Primary Education

8422 Secondary Education

8423 Combined Primary, Secondary Edcat

8424 Special School Education

8431 Higher Education

8432 Technical & Further Education

8440 Other Education

Health includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

8611 Hospitals (Ex Psychtrc Hospital)

8612 Psychiatric Hospitals

8613 Nursing Homes

8621 General Practice Medical Srvcs

8622 Specialist Medical Services

8623 Dental Services

8631 Pathology Services

8632 Optometry & Optical Dispensing

8633 Ambulance Services

8634 Community Health Centres

8635 Physiotherapy Services

8636 Chiropractic Services

8639 Health Services, nec

8640 Veterinary Services
8710 Child Care Services
8721 Accommodation for the Aged
8722 Residential Care Services, nec
8729 Non-Residential Care Serv, nec

Recreation includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

9111 Film & Video Production
9112 Film & Video Distribution
9113 Motion Picture Exhibition
9121 Radio Services
9122 Television Services
9210 Libraries
9220 Museums
9231 Zoological & Botanic Gardens
9239 Recreational Parks & Gardens
9241 Music & Theatre Productions
9242 Creative Arts
9251 Sound Recording Studios
9252 Performing Arts Venues
9259 Services to the Arts, nec
9311 Horse & Dog Racing
9312 Sports Grounds, Facilities, nec
9319 Sports, Services to Sports, nec
9321 Lotteries
9322 Casinos
9329 Gambling Services, nec
9330 Other Recreation Services

Personal Services includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

- 9511 Video Hire Outlets
- 9519 Prsnl, Hhold Goods Hiring, nec
- 9521 Laundries & Dry-Cleaners
- 9522 Photographic Film Processing
- 9523 Photographic Studios
- 9524 Funerl Drts, Cremetria, Cemtries
- 9525 Gardening Services
- 9526 Hairdressing & Beauty Salons
- 9529 Personal Services, nec

Other Services includes 4 digit ANZIC codes:

- 9610 Religious Organisations
- 9621 Business & Professional Assoc
- 9622 Labour Associations
- 9629 Interest Groups, nec
- 9631 Police Services
- 9632 Corrective Centres
- 9633 Fire Brigade Services
- 9634 Waste Disposal Services
- 9700 Private Hholds Employing Staff

Appendix 2: ANZIC List Category Changes

Categories the same as Appendix 1:

- Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants
- Cultural and Recreational services
- Construction
- Education
- Electricity, Gas and Water
- Government Administration and Defence
- Health and Community Services
- Manufacturing
- Mining
- Retail Trade
- Transport and Storage
- Wholesale Trade

Categories different to Appendix 1:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing includes all the ANZSIC codes present in Appendix 1 and includes the following additional codes:

0111 Plant Nurseries

0112 Cut Flower & Flower Seed Growing

0113 Vegetable Growing

0114 Grape Growing

0115 Apple & Pear Growing

0116 Stone Fruit Growing

0117 Kiwi Fruit Growing

0119 Fruit Growing, nec

0121 Grain Growing

0122 Grain-Sheep Grain-Bf Cattle Farm

0123 Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming

0124 Sheep Farming

0125 Beef Cattle Farming

0130 Dairy Cattle Farming

- Communication is made of the following codes which were included as part of Business Services in Appendix 1:

7111 Postal Services

7112 Courier Services

7120 Telecommunication Services

- Finance and Insurance is made of the following codes which were included as part of Business Services in Appendix 1:

7310 Central Bank

7321 Banks

7322 Building Societies

7323 Credit Unions

7324 Money Market Dealers

7329 Deposit Taking Financiers, nec

7330 Other Financiers

7340 Financial Asset Investors

7411 Life Insurance

7412 Superannuation Funds

7421 Health Insurance

7422 General Insurance

7511 Financial Asset Broking Services

7519 Services to Finance, Invest,

7520 Services to Insurance

- Property and Business Services is made of the following codes which were included as part of Business Services in Appendix 1:

7711 Residential Property Operators

7712 Commrc'l Prprty Oprtrs, Develprs

7720 Real Estate Agents

7730 Non-Financial Asset Investors

7741 Motor Vehicle Hiring

7742 Othr Transport Equipment Leasing

7743 Plant Hiring or Leasing

7810 Scientific Research

7821 Architectural Services

7822 Surveying Services

7823 Consulting Engineering Services

7829 Technical Services, nec

7831 Data Processing Services

7832 Info Storage, Retrieval Serv

7833 Computer Maintenance Services

7834 Computer Consultancy Services

7841 Legal Services

7842 Accounting Services

7851 Advertising Services

7852 Commercial Art & Display Serv

7853 Market Research Services

7854 Business Administrative Services

7855 Business Management Services

7861 Employment Placement Services

7862 Contract Staff Services

7863 Secretarial Services

7864 Scrt, Invest Serv (Ex Police)

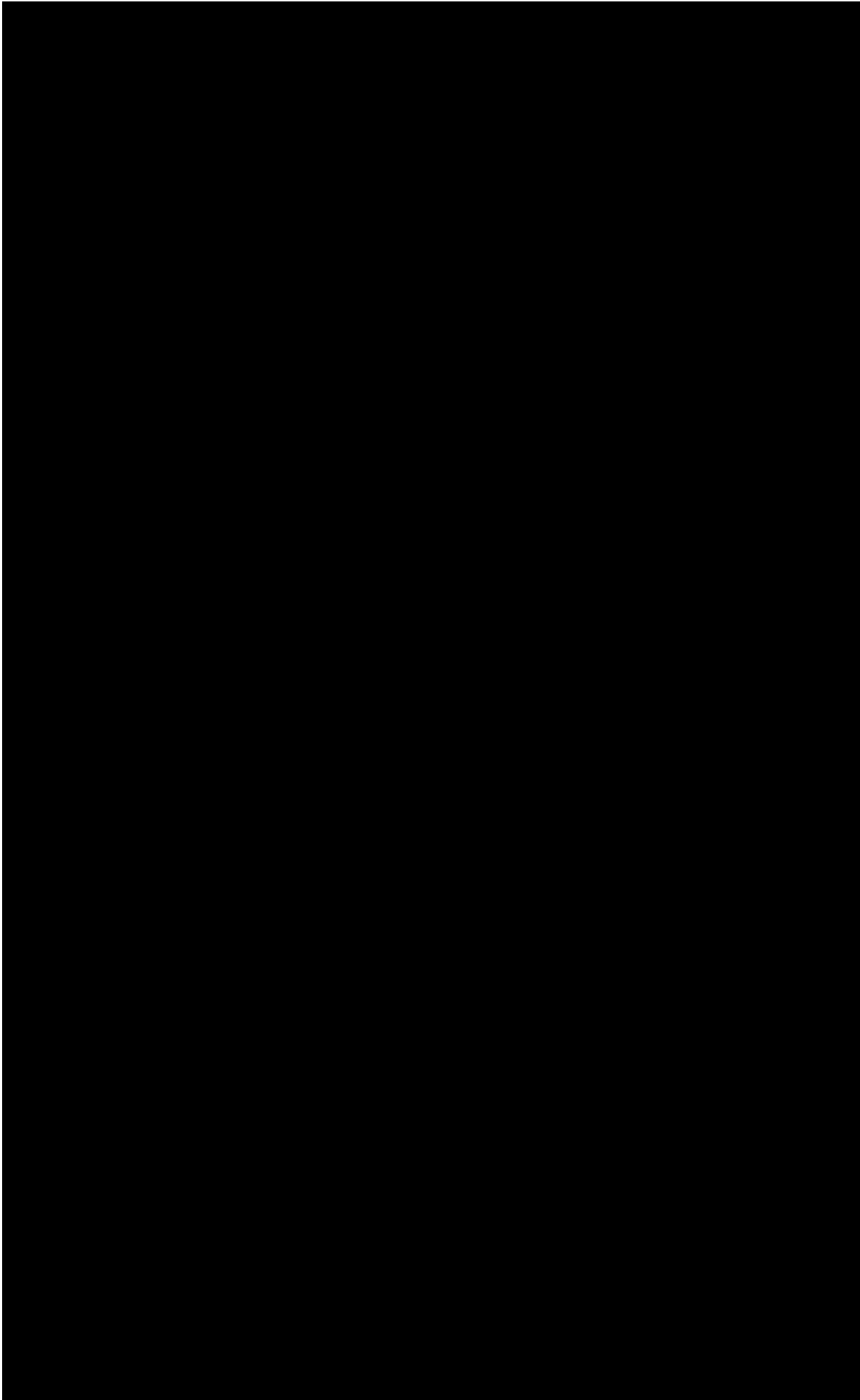
7865 Pest Control Services

7866 Cleaning Services

7867 Contract Packing Services, nec

7869 Business Services, nec

- Personal and Other Services include Personal Services and Other Services from Appendix 1.



Advanced Clerical and Service Workers includes 2 digit ASCO codes:

51 Secretaries and Personal Assistants

59 Other Advanced Clerical and Service Workers

Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers includes 2 digit ASCO codes:

61 Intermediate Clerical Workers

62 Intermediate Sales and Related Workers

63 Intermediate Service Workers

Intermediate Production and Service Workers includes 2 digit ASCO codes:

71 Intermediate Plant Operators

72 Intermediate Machine Operators

73 Road and Rail Transport Drivers

79 Other Intermediate Production and Transport Workers

Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers includes 2 digit ASCO codes:

81 Elementary Clerks

82 Elementary Sales Workers

83 Elementary Service Workers

Labourers and Related Workers includes 2 digit ASCO codes:

91 Cleaners

92 Factory Labourers

99 Other Labourers and Related Workers