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1996 YEAR BOOK

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**VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1996**

**Number 108**



**VICTORIAN  
YEAR BOOK  
1996**

**NUMBER 108**

**STUART JACKSON  
DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN**

**AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
VICTORIAN OFFICE**

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## PREFACE

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The 1996 *Victorian Year Book* continues the tradition of providing a comprehensive statistical profile of the social, demographic and economic structure of the State in one volume. Despite a few occasions when the Year Book was not published, the *Victorian Year Book* is the oldest continuing Year Book in Australia and among the oldest in the world.

This, the 108th edition, continues the on-going task of recording current changes in Victoria and of providing an objective picture of life in the State today. One of the many changes that have occurred in Victoria during the past three years is the review of Local Government. The feature article in this Year Book has been provided by the Local Government Board and outlines the background and results of this review. To also assist readers, a comprehensive appendix titled ABS Statistical Geography provides details on the effects of this review to Victorian geographic boundaries.

The Year Book is often a first point of reference for people throughout the community who are endeavouring to satisfy their statistical needs. At the conclusion of each chapter there is a bibliography of publications which may be useful to those people seeking more detailed sources. The range of ABS publications can be accessed through a large library network across Australia, purchased on an ad-hoc basis or obtained regularly through our subscription services. In addition the ABS provides an extensive range of products and services, including a comprehensive consultancy service to assist people in meeting their specific statistical needs.

As of 1 April 1996 we will have a new location. I welcome all our clients to visit us at:

CU Tower  
485 La Trobe St (opposite Flagstaff Gardens)  
Melbourne 3000

or phone us on: (03) 9615 7000

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank all those involved in the production of this Year Book, in particular the author and publishing team as well as the continuing support of all internal and external contributors.

I have therefore much pleasure in introducing the 1996 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Stuart Jackson  
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician  
May 1996

# GENERAL INFORMATION

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## Symbols

The following symbols mean:

n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.p.	not available for publication, but included in totals where applicable
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary - figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
..	not applicable
-	nil or rounded down to zero
—	break in continuity of series (where a line is drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

M, males; F, females; T, total

## Other forms of usage

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia: NSW (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld (Queensland), SA (South Australia), WA (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), NT (Northern Territory), ACT (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1995 refer to the year ended 31 December 1995. Those shown as, e.g. 1994-95 refer to the year ended 30 June 1995. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

All data are presented in metric terms.

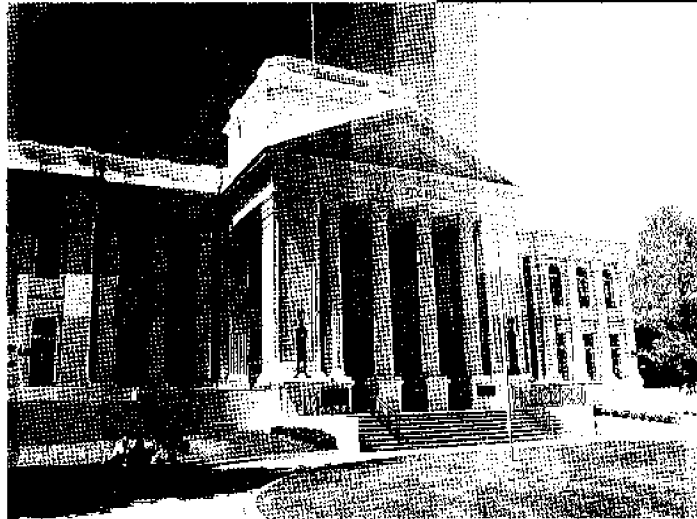
Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## Availability of ABS products and services

The Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) maintains an Information Consultancy Service, which provides advice on what products and services are available to best meet users needs, as well as a library in which all publications of the ABS are available for reference. Business people, government officers, students, and members of the public are invited to make use of these services.

Information regarding the availability of ABS publications can be obtained from the Information Services Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Box 2796Y, G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001, phone (03) 9615 7000. All publications issued by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0) which is available from any ABS Office.

For those people who would like to receive regular publications delivered straight to them on the day of release, ABS Subscription Services can help: Freecall 1800 020608.



**A REVIEW OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
IN VICTORIA**

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# A Review of Local Government in Victoria

*This article has been supplied by the Local Government Board,  
Victoria*

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## **Snapshot of local government - August 1993**

In October 1992 there were 210 local councils in Victoria. Many councils were formed in the mid-nineteenth century when transport and communications were limited and community expectations of councils were not much greater than the provision of roads, collection of rubbish and the catching of rats.

Victorian councils were diverse and varied in size from the Shire of Pyalong with approximately 800 residents, to the City of Waverley with over 120,000 residents.

Successive Victorian Governments had sponsored, over the past thirty years, investigations which recognised the need for more regional and systematic local government structures. Without exception these enquiries drew attention to the economies of scale that could be achieved by creating fewer and bigger local government units.

The Government's Micro Economic reform program included local government. The reforms to local government were intended to make it more relevant, accountable, efficient and effective, to meet the demands of the twenty-first century.

## **Local Government Board**

The Local Government Board was established in August 1993, following amendments to the *Local Government Act 1989*. The Board is an advisory body to the Minister for Local Government, with the aim of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of local government. This included reviewing municipal boundaries.

The Board's foundation full-time Chairman, Mrs Leonie Burke, and six part-time members were appointed in August 1993. Between August 1993 and December 1994, the Board completed eleven reviews of municipal boundaries, recommending 75 new municipalities from the 202 reviewed.

The *City of Greater Geelong Act 1993* created a new council from the 6 municipalities that previously governed the area. The boundaries of the Borough of Queenscliffe remained unchanged.

The *City of Melbourne Act 1993* changed the boundaries of the City to include major capital assets, and to sharpen and strengthen its role as the capital city.

## **Municipal boundary reviews**

The municipal boundary review process undertaken by the Board was the most extensive and far reaching reform of the structure of local government to occur in the past 140 years. The Board consulted extensively with local government, business, community and agricultural organisations, and individuals, and received over 60,000 submissions.

The Board's initial reviews focused on councils that were affected by the creation of the City of Greater Geelong. The Board recommended the formation of the Surf Coast Council which emphasised economic development based on tourism, surfing industries, agriculture and the need for greater co-ordination of planning and coastal protection.

The Board reviewed the major regional centres of Ballarat and Bendigo. Each area had inherited from the gold rush era a congested local government structure, with many councils impacting on a contiguous urban area and its rural hinterland, resulting in duplication and inefficiency in the handling of issues that affected the whole region. The Board considered that it was essential to strengthen these regional centres for the next century.

In Bendigo the Board recommended that 1 council be constituted from the 5 councils in the area.

Three new municipalities were recommended for the Ballarat area; an urban municipality with some rural hinterland to the north-west, a rural municipality based on the Moorabool catchment to the east, and a rural municipality to the south combining small towns and broadacre farming areas in the crescent between Ballarat and Geelong.

Over 800,000 people live in the 20 councils within a 10 to 15 kilometre radius of the GPO. This was the Board's Inner Melbourne review area. Population, industrial/commercial and residential mix, and socio-economic characteristics varied greatly across the area. Because of the demands placed on councils due to ageing infrastructure, declining population levels, and changes to the industrial/commercial mix of Inner Melbourne, many considered that it was essential to reform local government and to increase its efficiency and capacity. The Board recommended 8 new councils for Inner Melbourne, with the future of 3 existing councils deferred for the consideration of the municipal framework of Middle and Outer Melbourne.

South-West Victoria was the first review undertaken by the Board that covered a large geographic area. The 23 councils were bounded by Geelong, Ballarat and the South Australian border. This region has a number of significant rural service towns (Ararat, Hamilton, Colac and Portland) all of which have a close relationship with their rural hinterlands. Warrnambool plays the role of a *de facto* regional capital, through the provision of tertiary order services, in addition to those provided by service towns. The Board recognised this when recommending the eight new municipalities in the region. The new municipalities, with the exception of a slightly enlarged Warrnambool, linked rural service centres and their hinterlands.

The Board's review in North-East Victoria included 37 councils north of the Great Dividing Range and metropolitan Melbourne, south of the Murray River and east of the Campaspe River. Major provincial centres such as Shepparton, Wangaratta and Wodonga, resort areas along the Murray River and the alpine resort areas of Bright and Mansfield were included. Eleven new municipalities were recommended by the Board. Submissions stressed the significance of environmental issues such as salinity and drainage and their link with future economic development, and the importance of ensuring that the new councils had a financial and geographic capacity to tackle these issues.

Most Victorians live in the 40 councils that made up Middle and Outer Melbourne. Environmental management, infrastructure, airports, urban growth and the metropolitan economy emerged as key issues during the review. The Board recommended 24 new councils, with additions to 3 other councils. The Board considered that fewer, larger councils would be better able to serve the diverse needs of the communities and reinforce the role of local government as an equal partner with State and Commonwealth Government in the regions public administration. Stronger councils would have a greater capacity to facilitate economic development through enhanced linkages with industry and the tertiary education sector.

Gippsland has a distinctive identity and includes councils on the edge of the south-eastern Melbourne growth corridor, through to the most easterly point of the State; to the Great Dividing Range in the north and Bass Strait to the south. Within Gippsland there are several sub-regions with their own geography, settlement patterns, and mix of agriculture and other economic activity. Unification of these areas into cohesive local government units was identified by Gippslanders as a priority, particularly the Latrobe Valley. The Board recommended six new municipalities for Gippsland. In recognition of the size and sparse population of some of the new municipalities, the Board recommended consultative mechanisms be established by councils to ensure the diverse voices of the community are heard.

Many councils in North-Central Victoria were established in the gold rush era of the 1850s and remained unchanged from that time. The 17 councils in the review were strategically located in the triangle between Ballarat, Bendigo and metropolitan Melbourne. The existing local government framework had led to duplication and difficulties in strategic economic and land use planning. The Board recommended the formation of 5 new municipalities with amendments to 2 others constituted in previous reviews.

North-West Victoria was one of the largest geographic areas reviewed by the Board, covering 27 councils bounded by the Murray River, the South Australian border, the northern slopes of the Grampians National Park and the north central review area. People in the past thirty years have moved from small towns and rural areas to major centres such as Stawell, Horsham, Swan Hill and Mildura. Municipal restructuring options were limited, due to the sparse population and the size of the area. The Board recommended 9 new councils, balancing the need to strengthen the local government system, without creating councils that were so large as to prevent the delivery of effective and efficient services to their community.

The Board undertook several reviews that focused on increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the local government system.

The Board considered the best approach to the introduction of Compulsory Competitive Tendering (CCT) to local government. The introduction of market testing of services would improve the efficiency, quality, accountability and flexibility of these services. The Board recommended that CCT be implemented using a percentage of budget approach - where councils are required to submit an increasing percentage of their annual budget to competitive tendering. CCT was an important operational reform for local government because it required councils to define the nature of, and to understand the real cost of the services provided.

**Increasing the  
efficiency and  
effectiveness of  
local government**

Councils in Victoria now have more residents, generally cover a larger geographic area and deal with issues of increasing complexity, such as economic development and environmental and strategic planning. In this context the Board considered the future roles and functions of councillors. The Board recommended that the primary role of councillors should be determining policy, setting objectives and establishing the strategic direction of council, while acknowledging the important continuing representative role of councillors.

Recommendations included changing the number of councillors (to within a range of 5 to 12), establishing levels of remuneration that recognise the cost of being a councillor, and support for the development of voluntary professional development programs for councillors. A charter of best practice and code of conduct for councillors was also recommended, to provide guidance to councillors on the expected standards of conduct when carrying out their duties.

### **Local government elections**

In January 1995, there were 78 councils in Victoria.

The Government appointed Commissioners to oversee the formation of the new councils. Commissioners were responsible for the appointment of a new Chief Executive Officer, the development of a corporate structure and the preparation of foundation budgets.

Councillors were elected to the Greater Geelong City Council and the Surf Coast Shire Council in March 1995. Councillors will be returned to the City of Melbourne, Inner Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo and South-West Victoria councils in March 1996. The remainder of the councils will have elections in March 1997.

#### **Source:**

This article was kindly supplied by the Local Government Board, Victoria. Information on Victorian boundaries for ABS statistical purposes can be found in Appendix A. This provides details of the LGA boundary changes to ABS statistical geography. Estimated population on both the old and new boundaries can be found in Chapter 5, *Demography*.





**1**

**A STATISTICAL SUMMARY:  
VICTORIA COMPARED WITH AUSTRALIA**

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## Introduction

This chapter provides a statistical summary of Victoria and Australia. Information is provided on Gross State Product (GSP) and household income, together with a summary table of the major social and economic indicators.

### Gross State Product (GSP)

The ABS commenced publishing annual State Accounts on a regular basis in 1987.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the total market of goods and services produced in a State or Territory after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production (intermediate consumption), but before deducting consumption of fixed capital.

### Growth in experimental estimates of GSP at average 1989-90 prices

The table below compares annual rates of growth in experimental estimates of GSP at average 1989-90 prices and GSP at average 1989-90 prices per head of mean population over the ten years 1984-85 to 1993-94.

Victoria's annual growth in constant price terms has been lower than the rest of the Australia in eight out of the last nine years. The State economy declined more, in real terms, in the recession of 1990-91 than any other State or Territory.

### AVERAGE ANNUAL COMPOUND GROWTH RATES, 1984-85 TO 1993-94, AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES

	GSP (a)	%	GSP per head of mean population (a)
New South Wales	2.3		1.5
Victoria	2.1		1.1
Queensland	4.5		2.1
South Australia	2.5		1.7
Western Australia	5.1		3.0
Tasmania	1.3		0.5
Northern Territory	5.1		3.3
Australian Capital Territory	5.0		2.8
Australia	2.9		1.5

(a) Experimental series. Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (5220.0)

### Industry composition of GSP

Individual industry contributions to Gross State Product at Factor Cost [GSP (fc)] for 1993-94 are shown below. Apart from Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory, a relative shift from goods producing industries to service providing industries occurred in all States and the Northern Territory from 1982-83 to 1993-94.

For all States and the Australian Capital Territory, the manufacturing industry has been the most significant contribution to the decline in the contribution of goods producing industries to GSP(fc).

### INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GSP(fc), 1993-94 (a)

	%								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	3	5	4	4	6	3	*	3
Mining	2	4	5	2	14	2	20	*	4
Manufacturing	15	19	12	19	11	15	5	2	15
Electricity, gas and water	4	4	4	3	3	5	2	2	4
Construction	7	6	8	6	9	7	9	7	7
Wholesale trade	7	7	6	5	6	5	3	3	6
Retail trade	8	7	9	8	8	11	9	7	8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2
Transport and storage	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	3	5
Communication	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
Finance and insurance	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	4
Property and business services	10	9	7	8	8	5	6	11	9
Government administration and defence	3	3	4	3	3	5	8	26	4
Education	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	8	5
Health and community services	6	6	6	8	6	7	5	4	6
Culture and recreational services	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Personal and other services	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
Ownership of dwellings	11	9	10	9	7	10	5	9	10
General government (b)	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	6	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Industries may not add to total due to rounding differences.

(b) State details for general government gross operating surplus by industry are not available.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (5220.0)

In Victoria, Manufacturing's share of GSP(fc) fell from 23% in 1982-83 to stabilise at 18% between 1990-91 to 1992-93, but increased to 19% in 1993-94. Manufacturing is still the largest contributing industry to Victoria's GSP(fc). Property and business services' share of GSP(fc) is 9%, placing it equal with ownership of dwellings to be the next largest contributors to GSP(fc) after manufacturing. Finance and insurance recorded the largest growth, increasing from 1% in 1982-83 to 4% in 1993-94. The share of mining has declined from a peak of around 6% in 1983-84 and 1984-85 to 3% between the years 1986-87 to 1989-90 and has stabilised at 4% since 1990-91. Agriculture, forestry and fishing has varied between 3% and 4% of GSP(fc) over the period from 1982-83 to 1993-94.

**Household income**

The analysis above concentrates on the level of economic production (GSP) and its growth in current price terms. It does not provide a measure of incomes received by residents, because a proportion of income generated in the production process may be transferred to other States or Territories or overseas (and conversely income may be received from other States or overseas).

**HOUSEHOLD INCOME PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION**

	1983-84	1992-93	1993-94
		\$	
New South Wales	10 591	19 029	19 918
Victoria	10 624	18 767	19 226
Queensland	9 194	16 842	17 232
South Australia	9 953	17 127	17 768
Western Australia	9 468	17 802	19 022
Tasmania	8 959	15 809	16 186
Northern Territory	11 019	16 736	17 672
Australian Capital Territory	12 796	23 804	25 519
Australia	10 210	18 278	18 977

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (5220.0)

Household income measures income received by residents (before the deduction of income taxes) from all sources, including wages, salaries and supplements, unincorporated enterprises income, interest, dividends, and personal benefit payments such as pensions, medical benefits and unemployment benefits.

Household income per head of mean population in Victoria increased by 81% in the 10 years to 1993-94, compared with an increase of 86% for all Australia. The increase between 1992-93 and 1993-94 was 2.4% for Victoria and 3.8% for all Australia.

Household income per head of mean population was highest in the Australian Capital Territory and lowest in Tasmania. Differences between the States and Territories reflect differences in a range of factors including the average level of wages, salaries and supplements received per employee, the proportion of the population in employment, the age distribution of the population, and differences in the level of dwelling rent (including that imputed to owner occupiers). The relative impact of these factors differs from State to State and Territory. For example, a significant reason for the high level of household income per head of mean population in the Australian Capital Territory is that the labour force participation rate is much higher there than in the rest of Australia.

**Victoria in relation to Australia**

The following table provides a statistical summary of Victoria and a comparison with Australia for the major economic and social indicators.

## VICTORIA IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

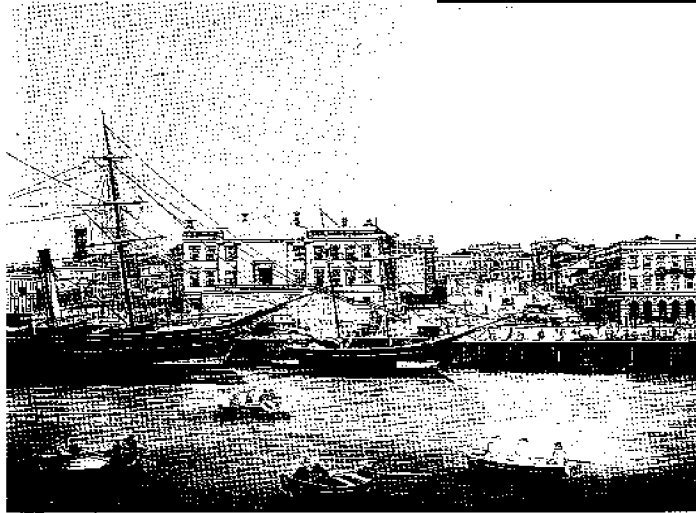
Indicator	Unit	Reference period	Victoria		Australia		Victoria as a % of Australia
			Latest figure	Change % over previous year (a)	Latest figure	Change % over previous year (a)	
Estimated resident population	'000	June qr 95	p4 502	p0.6	p18 054	p1.2	p24.9
Labour force, original series	'000	Dec 95	p2 294	p2.0	p9 179	p2.4	p25.0
Unemployment rate, original series	%	Dec 95	p8.3	1.6	p8.2	0.8	25.5
Employed persons, all industries	'000	Dec 95	p2 104	p2.6	p8 431	p2.6	p25.0
Job vacancies, original series	'000	Nov qr 95	12.0	-6.2	56.1	-15.0	21.4
Average weekly employee earnings, full-time adult, ordinary	\$	Aug qr 95	642.60	4.5	651.90	5.1	..
Overseas trade -							
Imports	\$m	Nov 95	2 050	-2.4	6 738	5.2	30.4
Exports (b)	\$m	Nov 95	1 221	6.6	5 668	2.9	21.5
Consumer price index, all groups (1989-90=100) (c)	..	Dec qr 95	118.5	4.8	118.5	5.1	..
Retail trade, turnover, original series	\$m	Nov 95	2 353	7.6	10 423	9.1	22.6
New motor vehicle registrations, original series	no.	Nov 95	13 017	3.7	51 951	-6.3	25.1
Finance -							
Personal finance commitments, total	\$m	Oct 95	622	26.2	2 802	32.7	22.2
Building approvals -							
New dwelling units, original series	no.	Nov 95	2 083	-31.3	10 957	-30.1	19.0
Building commencements -							
New dwelling units, quarterly	no.	Sept qr 95	6 481	-17.0	33 296	-32.5	19.5
Building activity -							
Value of total building activity - commenced	\$m	Sept qr 95	1 287	1.7	6 316	-11.3	20.4
done	\$m	Sept qr 95	1 551	7.1	7 148	-1.2	21.7
yet to be done	\$m	Sept qr 95	1 771	-2.7	9 062	3.4	19.5
Electricity production	GWh	Dec 95	2 772	-6.9	13 420	-1.3	20.7
Gas available for issue through mains	GJ	Dec 95	14 889	19.4	43 940	0.1	33.9
Actual private new capital expenditure -							
building and structures, original series	\$m	Jun qr 95	471	44.0	2 367	11.9	19.9
equipment, plant & machinery, original series	\$m	Jun qr 95	1 635	14.5	6 994	16.5	23.4
Total new capital expenditure - original series	\$m	Jun qr 95	2 106	20.0	9 361	15.3	22.5
Tourism -							
Caravan parks, takings	\$'000	Sept 95	5 775	-0.2	39 065	4.8	14.8
Licensed hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities - takings	\$'000	Sept 95	46 078	13.7	291 511	10.2	15.8
room occupancy rate	%	Sept 95	52.4	4.2	59.9	1.5	..

(a) Change over same period previous year.

(b) Excludes re-exports.

(c) Relates to Melbourne and the weighted average of eight capital cities.

Source: *Monthly Summary of Statistics, Victoria* (1303.2)



## 2

## CHRONOLOGY

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## **Introduction**

*This chapter contains a brief record of significant events that have impacted on Victoria since European settlement (1770 - 1995).*

---

- 1770** First recorded sighting by Europeans of the south coast of Australia, at Point Hicks, by the expedition of Captain James Cook, R.N.
- 1788** Colony of New South Wales founded by Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., at Sydney Cove.
- 1797** First recorded landing on the south coast of Australia, near Point Hicks; this was by a shipwrecked crew.
- 1798** Western Port first entered by George Bass, Surgeon, R.N., who landed on Phillip Island, named Cape Woolamai, and discovered the western passage. Existence of Bass Strait established by Bass and Lieutenant Matthew Flinders, R.N., later in the year.
- 1800** Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., the first to sail through Bass Strait from the west, discovered and named several capes and islands, including Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, Otway, Patton, and Liptrap, Lawrence Rocks, and Lady Julia Percy Island.
- 1801** Grant entered Western Port through the western passage; his party sowed wheat and other seeds on Churchill Island.
- 1802** Port Phillip Bay discovered and entered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N. On 9 March, Murray took formal possession of the port in the King's name. Victorian coast explored by French expedition under Nicholas Baudin, making an eight day survey of Western Port and naming various bays and capes. Port Phillip Bay entered, examined, and charted by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N.
- 1803** A party under Charles Grimes, Acting Surveyor-General of New South Wales, made a land survey of the shores of Port Phillip Bay and rowed up the Yarra River to the approximate site of the future settlement of Melbourne. Grimes' map showed, for the first time, the whole coast of Port Phillip Bay. Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, with a party of convicts and a few free settlers, attempted a settlement at Sullivan Bay, about 1.6 kilometres from the present site of Sorrento.
- 1804** On 30 January, the Sullivan Bay settlement was abandoned.
- 1824** Hamilton Hume and William Hilton Hovell, having travelled overland from Lake George in southern New South Wales, reached a river which they named the Hume, and later arrived at Corio Bay.
- 1826** Captain Samuel Wright with a party of convicts reached Western Port to form a settlement. He took possession of the site (Corinella) on 13 December.
- 1828** The Western Port settlement was abandoned in April.
- 1830** Captain Charles Sturt, on an expedition to trace the course of the Murrumbidgee River, entered and named the Murray River, a part of which had previously been known as the Hume River.
- 1834** Edward Henty established the first permanent settlement in Victoria, at Portland Bay on 19 November.

- 1835** John Batman, as agent for the Port Phillip Association, arrived at Port Phillip from Van Diemen's Land. He made a treaty in June with the Aborigines for 243,000 hectares of land and chose the site of the future Melbourne. The British Government later refused to validate the treaty. Governor Sir Richard Bourke issued a proclamation, claiming the Port Phillip District as part of the Colony of New South Wales. In August, John Pascoe Fawkner's associates settled on the site of Melbourne, followed by Fawkner and his family in October. New South Wales overlanders began the southern movement into the Port Phillip District.
- 1836** First Population Census of the Port Phillip District taken in May: 142 males, 35 females. Major Thomas Mitchell journeyed through the western portion (Australia Felix) of the Port Phillip District. Proclamation of the Port Phillip District as open for settlement. Captain William Lonsdale appointed magistrate to superintend the settlement.
- 1837** Death of King William IV; accession of Queen Victoria. First post office established at Melbourne. Inspection of site and naming of future township 'Melbourne' (after the British Prime Minister, Viscount Melbourne) by Sir Richard Bourke. Robert Hoddle surveyed and planned the township (now the inner city area of Melbourne), based on an earlier design of Robert Russell and also surveyed the immediate area of the Port Phillip District into land parishes. Bourke approved the plan of the township and named the main streets. First land sales were in June. By December, estimated population of Port Phillip District was 1,264.
- 1838** The *Melbourne Advertiser*, written by hand, first issued by Fawkner. First overland mail from Melbourne to Sydney. Publication of first number of Port Phillip Gazette, Melbourne's first licensed newspaper. First banks opened in Melbourne for general banking business.
- 1839** Charles Joseph La Trobe appointed Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, arriving on 30 September. First general insurance company opened in Melbourne. Angus McMillan explored Gippsland, continuing until 1841. First mail despatched direct from Port Phillip District to England.
- 1840** The *Port Phillip Herald* newspaper (later *The Herald*) first published. Count Paul Strzelecki reached Melbourne after exploration in Gippsland. A public meeting sought separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales.
- 1841** Independent Chapel, Russell Street, opened (replaced by present Independent Church in 1866). First resident judge appointed for Port Phillip District. First mail direct from England. First issue of a Government Gazette for the District. Foundation stone of St Francis' Church, Lonsdale Street, laid. Wesleyan Chapel, Collins Street, opened. First Melbourne market opened. Boundaries of town of Geelong defined. First official post office for the Port Phillip District opened on site of Elizabeth Street G.P.O.
- 1842** Royal Assent given to an Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land by which the Port Phillip District was entitled to be represented by six of the 24 elected members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. Melbourne incorporated as a town. First Town Council elected, with Henry Condel as Mayor.
- 1843** Port Phillip District divided into four squatting districts: Gipps' Land, Murray, Western Port, and Portland Bay.
- 1844** Petition for separation from New South Wales sent from Port Phillip to England.
- 1845** First government offices built. Site chosen for Botanic Gardens.

- 1846** Foundation stone of first Melbourne Hospital laid. The *Argus* newspaper founded. Melbourne Botanic Gardens founded. Fifth squatting district, Wimmera, gazetted.
- 1847** Mail service between Melbourne and Adelaide inaugurated.
- 1848** Two bishops installed in Melbourne - Dr Perry in St James' Anglican Cathedral, and Dr Goold in St Francis' Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral. National and Denominational Schools Boards established. Melbourne Hospital opened.
- 1849** Royal Letters Patent signed in 1847, designating Melbourne a city, proclaimed. Successful culmination of campaign against attempts by British Government to use the District as a convict settlement when La Trobe prevented a landing of convicts from the transport ship *Randolph*. Experimental use of gas for illumination of Melbourne. Geelong incorporated as a town.
- 1850** An Act for the better government of the Australian Colonies given Royal Assent; this Act separated the Port Phillip District from the Colony of New South Wales, created the Colony of Victoria, and granted it representative government. The first trade union in Victoria, the Operative Stonemasons Society, established. Victoria's own postage introduced. La Trobe officially opened the first masonry Prince's Bridge, which replaced the previous wooden structure.
- 1851** Separation Act proclaimed and La Trobe became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria. First meeting of Legislative Council held. 'Black Thursday', 47.2°C temperature and destructive bushfires. Gold discovered at Andersons Creek (Warrandyte), Clunes, Ballarat, Castlemaine, Bendigo, and Daylesford as well as on the Mitta Mitta and several other Gippsland Rivers.
- 1852** Gold discovered at Wedderburn, Heathcote, and Beechworth. Beginning of the overseas gold rush immigration to Victoria. Supreme Court and other courts of law established. The first enterprise to supply gas (the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Co.) formed, and the first gasworks erected.
- 1853** Gold discovered at Maldon, Stawell, Avoca, Dunolly, Steiglitz, Rushworth, and Buckland River. Bank of Victoria opened. Dr F.J.H. (later Baron Sir Ferdinand) von Mueller appointed Government Botanist. Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established. A permanent quarantine station established at Point Nepean. Work commenced on Yan Yean Reservoir. Legal registration of births, marriages, and deaths provided for by the Registration Act. Coaching firm Cobb & Co. founded. First Murray River paddle steamer *Lady Augusta* sailed upstream as far as Swan Hill.
- 1854** Gold discovered at Ararat, Maryborough, and Beaufort. Telegraphic communication established between Melbourne and Williamstown. Sir Charles Hotham appointed Lieutenant-Governor. Opening of the first Australian railway by Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company - Melbourne to Sandridge (Port Melbourne). *The Age* newspaper founded. Riots on Ballarat goldfields, culminating in the action at the Eureka Stockade. Municipal institutions established. First Health Act proclaimed. National Museum opened in La Trobe Street.
- 1855** University of Melbourne opened with Redmond (later Sir Redmond) Barry as first Chancellor. Victorian Constitution Act proclaimed. Eastern Market established. Death of Sir Charles Hotham. Gold discovered at Blackwood and St Arnaud.

- 1856** Lying-in Hospital (now Royal Women's Hospital) established. Melbourne Public Library opened. Eight hours of work per day agreed upon by employers and unions in the building trades - later extended to most other trades. First Parliament in Victoria under responsible government opened in new building at Spencer Street, Melbourne. Beginning of public ownership of railways by acquisition of the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway Company by the Victorian Government. H.M.V.S. *Victoria*, first ship of the Victorian Navy, arrived.
- 1857** Melbourne's streets lit by gas. Universal adult male suffrage adopted for Legislative Assembly. Zoological Society of Victoria founded. Victoria's first rural railway commenced operating between Melbourne and Geelong. National Herbarium established. Brown coal discovered at Lal Lal.
- 1858** Telegraphic communication established between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. First Land Selection (Nicholson) Act passed.
- 1860** Burke and Wills expedition left Melbourne for the Gulf of Carpentaria; the leaders later perished at Coopers Creek on the return journey. Building of St Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral begun.
- 1861** The first Melbourne Cup run (won by *Archer*). The first Conference of Australian Statisticians held in Melbourne.
- 1862** Bendigo and Ballarat railways opened. Common schools brought under control of Board of Education. Torrens transfer of land system adopted in Victoria. The first medical school in Australia established at the University of Melbourne. Duffy Land Act in operation.
- 1865** The Melbourne Stock Exchange established. Victoria's first woollen mill established at Geelong. Grant Land Act proclaimed.
- 1866** First stages of the tariff protection policy adopted by Victoria.
- 1867** Electric light illuminations in Melbourne for H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh's visit. Melbourne GPO building opened.
- 1869** First life assurance company established in Victoria. The Homeopathic (later Prince Henry's) Hospital and the Melbourne Institution for Diseases of the Eye and Ear (later the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital) opened.
- 1870** Ballarat School of Mines and Industries opened. Children's Hospital opened on a site in Russell Street, Melbourne.
- 1871** Alfred Hospital opened.
- 1872** Branch of Royal Mint opened in Melbourne. The Education Act created the Department of Public Instruction to administer the system of free, secular, and compulsory education. Department of Agriculture established.
- 1873** Education Act came into operation. Bendigo School of Mines and Industries established. Horse trams commenced operation in Melbourne.
- 1874** First Victorian Factories Act and Local Government Act passed. Government Statistics Office established. First Victorian Year Book published.

- 1877** Melbourne Harbour Trust established. First Test Cricket match (England vs Australia) held in Melbourne. State aid to denominational schools abolished.
- 1878** Metropolitan Gas Company established. Government ownership of railways extended by purchase of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company. Payment of members of Legislative Assembly approved by Legislative Council.
- 1879** First inter-colonial trade union congress held in Melbourne. Main Gippsland railway completed. The Exhibition Building was constructed in readiness for the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880 (the building was designated 'Royal' by Queen Elizabeth II in 1980).
- 1880** A mail service between Victoria and England, running at fortnightly intervals, commenced. Women admitted to University of Melbourne under an 1879 Act. Foundation stone of St Paul's Anglican Cathedral, Melbourne, laid. First electric lighting company in Victoria formed. Ned Kelly, bushranger, captured and later tried and hanged. First Australian telephone exchange opened in Melbourne; it was privately owned and operated by the Melbourne Telephone Exchange Co. Ltd. First International Exhibition to be held in Melbourne opened.
- 1882** Austin Hospital opened. New Law Courts in William Street, Melbourne opened.
- 1883** Victorian Railways Commissioners constituted. Victorian and New South Wales railway system (Melbourne to Sydney) linked at Albury, but with change of gauge. Water Conservation Act passed.
- 1884** First Public Service Board for Victoria established.
- 1885** First cable tramway in Victoria began operating from Melbourne to Richmond. Victoria accepted the Federal Council of Australasia Act of 1885.
- 1886** Irrigation Act passed; building of Goulburn Weir authorised.
- 1887** The Working Men's College, later renamed the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, opened with an enrolment of 300. Government acquired the private telephone company. Melbourne and Adelaide linked by rail. Chaffey brothers began the Mildura irrigation settlement and the Victorian Government began the first waterworks scheme, a weir on the Goulburn River. Coode Canal, constructed to facilitate shipping on the Yarra River, was completed.
- 1888** Weekly mail contract between Australia and England commenced. Centennial International Exhibition in Melbourne.
- 1889** Queen's Bridge, Melbourne, opened.
- 1890** Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works created by statute. Great maritime strike commenced in Melbourne. The Fire Brigades Act established the metropolitan and nine country fire brigades.
- 1892** Rich gold finds at Coolgardie in Western Australia attracted large numbers of persons from Victoria.
- 1893** Widespread unemployment. Bank failures and moratorium. Victoria Dock opened. St Vincent's Hospital opened.

- 1895** Income tax first imposed in Victoria. Serious drought commenced; it continued until 1902.
- 1896** Wages boards established under Factories and Shops Act. Metropolitan sewerage system inaugurated. Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital opened.
- 1897** Formation of the Victorian Football League (VFL).
- 1898** The final sitting of the Federal Convention to determine the various requirements for Federation held in Melbourne. A draft Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia was framed and adopted for submission to a popular referendum of the various Colonies represented.
- 1899** Referendum on amended Federal Constitution Bill accepted by Victoria. Plural voting abolished for Victorian Parliament. First Victorian troops left for the South African War.
- 1900** Royal Assent to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900. Old age pension scheme adopted under Victorian Government statute; replaced by Commonwealth scheme in 1909.
- 1901** Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. First Commonwealth Parliament opened in Exhibition Building, Melbourne. The Commonwealth Parliament was to meet in Melbourne using the Victorian parliamentary chambers until Commonwealth chambers could be provided at a site to be chosen. First Federal Ministry formed. Interstate free trade established. Recommendations of a commission of inquiry led to reorganisation of the Victorian education system.
- 1902** End of the South African War. Completion of Pacific cable.
- 1903** The High Court of Australia and the Victorian Industrial Appeals Court established.
- 1904** Royal Assent to Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904.
- 1905** The Pure Food Act passed. The Geelong Harbour Trust and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission established. The first State secondary school, Melbourne High School, founded.
- 1906** Wireless telegraphy in operation between Queenscliff and Devonport, Tasmania. The first electric tramway, running from Flemington Bridge to Essendon, opened.
- 1907** The first interstate telephone service, from Sydney to Melbourne, commenced. The 'Harvester' award, which became the basis of the basic wage, handed down. Revival of assisted immigration.
- 1908** The Yass-Canberra district selected as the site of the Federal capital. The State Coal Mine established at Wonthaggi.
- 1909** Commonwealth age pensions scheme established. Victorian quarantine powers transferred to the Commonwealth. First Commonwealth-States Financial Agreement.
- 1910** Houdini made the first aeroplane flight in Victoria. Death of King Edward VII; accession of King George V. Printing of Australian bank notes commenced in Melbourne. Geelong proclaimed a city. Victorian Electoral Act granted full adult suffrage for the Legislative Assembly. Education Act providing for State wide network of high schools passed.

- 1911** Commonwealth introduced compulsory military training for males aged between 14 and 18 years.
- 1912** The Royal Australian Navy established a naval base at Crib Point. The first automatic telephone exchange in Australia opened at Geelong. First shore-to-ship radio communication station for Victorian waters opened in Melbourne. Royal Assent to Commonwealth Maternity Allowance Act 1912.
- 1913** Establishment of Country Roads Board. First Commonwealth Savings Bank and General Banking Department established in Victoria. First Commonwealth postage stamps issued.
- 1914** Commencement of First World War; first detachment of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) left for overseas service.
- 1915** Landing of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZACs) at Gallipoli. Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board appointed. River Murray Waters Agreement signed.
- 1916** The ANZACs evacuated from Gallipoli. Commonwealth Serum Laboratories established. First referendum on conscription rejected. Six p.m. closing of hotels introduced. Open cut operations on Morwell brown coal deposits commenced.
- 1917** Closer settlement scheme for ex-servicemen initiated in Victoria. First aeroplane flight from Sydney to Melbourne. Dr Daniel Mannix installed as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne. Second referendum on conscription rejected.
- 1918** End of First World War. Establishment of Forests Commission.
- 1919** The State Electricity Commission and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board established. Completion of first section of electrification of Victorian metropolitan railways.
- 1920** Walter and Eliza Hall Institute inaugurated.
- 1921** First direct wireless press message from England to Australia.
- 1923** Police strike in Melbourne.
- 1924** First transmission to Melbourne of power generated from Yallourn brown coal; production of brown coal briquettes began. Victoria's first broadcasting station, 3AR Melbourne, licensed; it was privately operated until 1929. Australian Loan Council formed. Plans to electrify Melbourne's tram system announced.
- 1926** Baker Medical Research Institute established. Establishment of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (later Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization [CSIRO]).
- 1927** Seat of Commonwealth Government transferred from Melbourne to Canberra; first meeting of Commonwealth Parliament at Canberra.
- 1928** Revised Commonwealth-States Financial Agreement 1927, accepted by referendum.
- 1929** Loan Council took over States' debts.

- 1930** Effects of world wide economic depression included growing unemployment. Sir Isaac Isaacs of Melbourne appointed as first Australian born Governor-General. Melbourne's Spencer Street Bridge opened.
- 1931** Death of world famous soprano, Dame Nellie Melba, who was born at Richmond in 1861. Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act 1931 ('Premiers' Plan') proclaimed. Death of General Sir John Monash, Australian military leader in the First World War and first chairman of the State Electricity Commission.
- 1933** The Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Transport Regulation Board established.
- 1934** The Victorian Centenary celebrations opened, and the Shrine of Remembrance was dedicated. Scott and Black won the London to Melbourne Centenary Air Race.
- 1936** Death of King George V; King Edward VIII proclaimed; abdication of King Edward VIII and accession of King George VI. Telephone service between Tasmania and Victoria opened. Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation established. Hume Reservoir officially opened.
- 1937** Mining disaster at Wonthaggi Coal Mine: 13 persons killed. Outbreak of poliomyelitis caused 113 deaths.
- 1938** Severe Australia wide coal strike. Housing Commission of Victoria established.
- 1939** Disastrous bushfires ('Black Friday') followed a long period of drought and very high temperatures in Victoria. The fires killed 71 persons. The first locally-built service aircraft, *Wirraway No. 1*, made its first test flight. Outbreak of Second World War.
- 1940** Australia wide coal strike severely affected transport services. Petrol rationing introduced due to the need to conserve supplies of fuel. Cable trams ceased operating, having been superseded by electric services and buses.
- 1941** Child endowment payments commenced. Curtin Federal (Australian Labor Party) Ministry succeeded the Menzies and Fadden (United Australia Party - Country Party coalition) Ministries. Outbreak of War with Japan. Inauguration of new beam radio service between Australia and the United States of America.
- 1942** Fall of Singapore to Japanese forces, and capture of greater part of the 8th Division, Second AIF. Restrictions on non-essential manufactured goods, rationing of commodities, and price control introduced. Uniform taxation introduced for Australia. Japanese attacks on east coast shipping. Premiers' Conference in Melbourne for discussions on wartime policy with Prime Minister. Limited hotel trading hours (10 a.m. to 6 p.m.) introduced in Melbourne metropolitan area.
- 1943** Ministry of Health Act brought all matters of public health under jurisdiction of Minister of Health. Price stabilisation scheme for Australia introduced.
- 1944** 'Pay as you earn' income taxation plan adopted. The Town and Country Planning Board and the Country Fire Authority established.
- 1945** Cessation of Second World War. First group of returned prisoners of war of the Japanese reached Victoria.



- 1946** Commonwealth-States Housing Agreement.
- 1947** Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition (ANARE) established a scientific research station on Heard Island. Arrival of first 'displaced persons' from Europe under the post-war planned migration scheme.
- 1948** Introduction of the 40 hour week. The Hospitals and Charities Commission and the Cancer Institute established.
- 1949** A State of Emergency proclaimed throughout Victoria during the seven week general coal strike which severely affected transport, fuel, light, and power. Chifley Federal (ALP) Ministry succeeded by Menzies (Liberal-Country Party) Ministry. Introduction of metropolitan planning scheme under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) established to take over functions of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.
- 1950** Mental Hygiene Authority established within the Health Department. Two month Melbourne tramway strike. Adult suffrage adopted for Legislative Council. The Portland Harbour Trust and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria established.
- 1951** Commonwealth National Service Act passed. Inauguration of first regular air service between Melbourne and New Zealand. Field-Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey, the only Australian to have achieved such military rank, died.
- 1952** Death of King George VI and accession of Queen Elizabeth II. St Vincent's School of Medical Research established.
- 1954** Establishment of Mawson research station; first Australian permanent base on Antarctic continent. First visit to Australia by a reigning monarch, H.M. Queen Elizabeth II accompanied by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh. 'Tattersall' sweep consultations transferred to Victoria from Hobart.
- 1955** Power generated by first completed section of Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- 1956** Olympic Games opened in Melbourne by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh. First Australian television station HSV7 commenced transmission. H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh made the first Freeman of the City of Melbourne. Traffic Commission established. Opening of Lurgi brown coal gasification plant at Morwell.
- 1958** Victorian Government signed Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme Agreement. Regular global air service inaugurated from Melbourne Airport, Essendon. Integration of Commonwealth and State statistical services.
- 1959** Opening of Sidney Myer Music Bowl, Melbourne. Inauguration of the Melbourne to Devonport (Tasmania) ferry service by the Princess of Tasmania. Petroliferous gas flow discovered near Port Campbell. Electricity from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme became available to Victoria.
- 1960** Opening of the all-weather deep-sea harbour at Portland. Subscriber trunk dialling (STD) telephone system introduced in Victoria.
- 1961** Monash University opened. National Heart Foundation established.

- 1962** Opening of the standard gauge railway system between Melbourne and Sydney. Coaxial cable system between Canberra, Sydney, and Melbourne opened. First stage of South Eastern Freeway opened. Royal Commission investigated failure of section of new King Street bridge. British Commonwealth trans-Pacific cable opened.
- 1963** Death of Dr Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne since 1917. Commencement of inquires of Royal Commission on Victorian liquor laws.
- 1965** Victoria Institute of Colleges established. The La Trobe Library (part of the State Library of Victoria) opened. Tests showed good natural gas flow off the Gippsland coast.
- 1966** Women became eligible for jury service in Victoria. Liquor law reforms, including extension of hotel trading hours to 10 p.m., came into operation in Victoria. Introduction of decimal currency. Australia's first offshore oil discovered in Bass Strait. Broadband microwave trunkline telephone service inaugurated between Melbourne and other cities. Automatic telex system introduced.
- 1967** Increasingly severe drought. La Trobe University opened. Postcode system introduced for mail. Disappearance of Prime Minister, Rt Hon. H. E. Holt at Portsea.
- 1968** Senator J. G. Gorton became Prime Minister. Severe drought ended. New National Gallery of Victoria, the first stage of the Victorian Arts Centre, opened. State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi closed. Uniform Commonwealth-State censorship laws became operative.
- 1969** Connection of natural gas to consumers commenced; the Lurgi brown coal gasification plant at Morwell closed. Equal pay for men and women began to be implemented. First section of Tullamarine Freeway opened.
- 1970** Dartmouth Dam Agreement signed by the Commonwealth, Victorian, New South Wales, and South Australian Governments. The Royal family visited Melbourne and parts of Victoria. Whole of Tullamarine Freeway, second stage of the South Eastern Freeway, and the new Melbourne Airport, Tuillamarine, opened. The \$33m natural gas fractionation plant opened at Long Island, Western Port. Collapse of section of West Gate Bridge resulted in 35 deaths; it was followed by a Royal Commission to inquire into the disaster. Legislation concerning the wearing of seat belts in certain motor vehicles introduced in Victoria. Melbourne's conversion to natural gas was completed at a cost of \$30m.
- 1971** The Victorian Premier opened the new Mercy Maternity Hospital, East Melbourne. The Victorian Premier opened a \$26 million extension to a refinery at Altona. Domestic airline operations were transferred from Essendon Airport to the new Melbourne Airport at Tullamarine.
- 1972** Melbourne suffered the heaviest city downpour ever recorded (78 mm fell within one hour) in February. The Victorian Government bought Corpus Christi College at Glen Waverley for a police training academy. First of Melbourne's stainless steel suburban electric trains came into service.
- 1973** The Victorian Government provided almost \$1m to drought stricken areas. Legislation was approved to give 18 year olds the vote. The Victorian Education Department introduced a special entrance test for universities, advanced colleges, and teachers colleges. Cardinia Reservoir, Melbourne's largest water storage, was opened. The State College of Victoria took over administration of Teachers Colleges. Victoria's first Ombudsman was appointed.

- 1974** The 106 year old Rippon Lea Estate in Elsternwick was acquired by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria). Legislation giving Victoria full control over its Constitution was introduced. Metric road signs were introduced.
- 1975** Transfer of overall responsibility for Aboriginal affairs to the Commonwealth became effective. Colour transmission commenced on Melbourne's four television channels. Capital punishment was abolished in Victoria. First awards of the Order of Australia honours were announced.
- 1976** A Film Corporation, later known as Film Victoria, was commissioned.
- 1977** Five persons were killed and the town of Streatham destroyed when major bushfires burned through large areas of the Western District. H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh were greeted in Melbourne on the Silver Jubilee Tour of Victoria. Australia won the Centenary Test Match at the Melbourne Cricket Ground, defeating England by 45 runs. A majority of the State Premiers at a special Premiers' conference held in Canberra opposed a plan to give each State the power to raise its own income tax. Nauru House, Melbourne's tallest office building to date, 52 storeys, was opened. The Victorian Football League Grand Final was televised live for the first time. Power restrictions followed an industrial stoppage in the La Trobe Valley.
- 1978** Sir Robert Menzies, founder of the Liberal Party and former Prime Minister, died at his home in Malvern. The first major tram extension since 1956 was opened to East Burwood. The Premier officially opened the West Gate Bridge.
- 1979** The Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board ceased operating and its functions were transferred to the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education. Victoria's four Universities agreed to a new assessment procedure for the Higher School Certificate. Dartmouth Dam on the Mitta Mitta River in north-east Victoria was opened by the Governor-General.
- 1980** The City Square was officially opened by H.M. The Queen. Australia's first 'test tube' baby was born at the Royal Women's Hospital, Melbourne. Prospectors, using a metal detector, discovered a 27.2 kilogram gold nugget at Kingower, near Bendigo.
- 1981** The first stage of the Melbourne underground rail loop was opened to traffic, ten years after construction work commenced. Legislation to restructure the Melbourne City Council was introduced into the Victorian Parliament. H. M. The Queen arrived in Melbourne for a 7 day visit. Heads of State from 41 countries visited Melbourne for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, lasting 7 days and held in the Royal Exhibition Building.
- 1982** Most parts of Victoria were affected by a severe drought. The Omega Navigation Station in south Gippsland was officially opened. The Melbourne Concert Hall was officially opened.
- 1983** On 2 February fires destroyed 24 homes and over 6,000 hectares of land at Mt Macedon. On 8 February Melbourne experienced its worst ever dust storm and recorded its highest-ever February temperature (43.2°C). On 16 February a State of Emergency was called when huge fires, fed by high temperatures and strong winds, spread through many parts of the State. The fires, referred to as the 'Ash Wednesday' bushfires, resulted in 48 deaths, destroyed over 1,700 homes, and burned over an area of approximately 210,000 hectares. The first Australian death of the disease Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was reported in Melbourne. Western District potato farmer Cliff Young (aged 61 years) became a national hero after winning the first Sydney to Melbourne ultra-distance marathon.

- 1984** The Medicare Health Scheme, financed by a one per cent levy on income tax, was introduced by the Federal Government. The Victorian Arts Centre was officially opened. The Neighbourhood Watch Program was introduced in an effort to help reduce home burglaries. Sunday games of Victorian Football League football were introduced. Deregulation of the Banks by the Federal Government.
- 1985** The Cain Labor government re-elected with a reduced majority, the first time that a Labor Government in Victoria had been elected for a successive term. The major retailer G J Coles Ltd took over the Myer Emporium to form Coles Myer Ltd.
- 1986** A car bomb explosion outside the Russell Street Police Headquarters in Melbourne resulted in the death of Constable Angela Taylor, and the injury of 21 other people. The *Southern Aurora* and *Spirit of Progress* trains were combined to form the Melbourne Sydney Express.
- 1987** Five people were killed and eleven others were injured when gunman Julian Knight opened fire in Hoddle Street Clifton Hill. A world-wide stock market crash occurred in October. Gunman Frank Vitkovic shot dead nine people and wounded five others in a Melbourne office block before jumping 11 storeys to his death. Victorian Pat Cash won the Wimbledon men's singles tennis championship.
- 1988** The National Tennis Centre (Flinders Park) was opened. A two dollar coin went into circulation to replace the note, while a plastic/polymer \$10 banknote was launched to commemorate Australia's bicentenary.
- 1989** The Victorian Division of the National Safety Council was found to have debts amounting to \$180m. Three Sunday newspapers began publication in Melbourne. The Victorian Football League (VFL) became the Australian Football League (AFL).
- 1990** The State Bank of Victoria announced a loss of over \$1.3b, the largest loss in Australia's corporate history. Victoria's largest building society (Pyramid) collapsed. One and two cent coins went out of circulation. The Melbourne *Herald* and the *Sun-News Pictorial* newspapers merged to become the *Herald-Sun*.
- 1991** The State Bank of Victoria was purchased by (and merged with) the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The Australian Securities Commission commenced operations, replacing the State bodies which had previously been responsible for the regulation of companies and securities. The Australian Republican Movement was launched. Prince Henry's Hospital in St. Kilda Road was officially closed. The Victorian Government passed the Gaming Machine Control Act, which allowed the introduction of poker machines into clubs and hotels. Compass Airlines, which commenced operations in late 1990, went into receivership.
- 1992** Poker and other gambling machines began operating in Victoria for the first time. Swanston Street Melbourne was closed to traffic to create Swanston Walk. Monash Medical Centre at Clayton was officially opened. The Kirner Labor Government in Victoria was defeated by the Liberal-National Party Coalition, which obtained the largest majority in the Legislative Assembly since the Second World War. Optus Communications began operations, in competition with Telecom (now Telstra) for international and long distance telephone calls. The first Anglican women priests in Victoria were ordained at St. Paul's Cathedral.



# 3

## **CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**

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- 1993** The Victorian Government announced cuts to transport services, with the closure of some city and country rail services. Sir Ernest Edward (Weary) Dunlop, soldier, physician and surgeon died in Melbourne. The Victorian Government announced a seven member board to examine local government boundaries. Sydney was awarded the Olympic Games for the year 2000. Australia Post discontinued the use of telegrams. Torrential rain caused record flooding in the north-east of Victoria, particularly in Benalla and Euroa. Australian Airlines was officially merged with QANTAS. Victoria won a five year contract to host the Australian Formula One Grand Prix motor racing championship from 1996. The Native Title (Mabo) Bill was passed by Federal Parliament.
- 1994** The 127 bed Werribee Mercy Hospital was opened, as was the new \$65m. Peter McCallum Cancer Institute, on the site of the former St. Andrew's Hospital in East Melbourne. The Crown Casino was opened in temporary quarters at Melbourne's World Trade Centre. The Hume Highway Wangaratta By-Pass was opened, thus completing the freeway from Melbourne to Albury. The first major privatisation initiative of the Victorian Government was launched when the former Totalisator Agency Board was floated to the public as Tabcorp Holdings Limited. The State Electricity Commission of Victoria was restructured, with the creation of eight state owned bodies to operate the generation, transmission, and distribution components of the system.
- 1995** The Sixth World Police and Fire Games was opened at the Melbourne Cricket Ground, the largest sporting event held in Melbourne since the 1956 Olympic Games. Victoria won the right to hold the 500cc motorcycle Grand Prix on Phillip Island from 1997. As part of the Australia Remembers commemorations, various ceremonies around the country marked the 50th anniversary of VE Day, the end of the war in Europe in May 1945. In a move to expand the system, Melbourne's telephone numbers increased to 8 digits. The Victorian Government signed a \$1.76 billion agreement with Transurban for the construction of the City Link Tollways. A number of privatised electricity supply companies, formerly part of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, were sold. A State Funeral was held for the late Edward James (Ted) Whitten, footballer, who died aged 62. Optus Vision began the first Australian transmission of pay television by cable. A new polymer (plastic) \$50 banknote was launched. The 115-year-old department store Georges of Collins Street closed its doors for the last time.

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## Introduction

*This chapter contains an outline of Victoria's physiography and climate with contributions from the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and the Bureau of Meteorology.*

### Physical features

Although Victoria is the second most populous State or Territory in the country, it is ranked sixth in terms of geographic size (about the same area as Great Britain) and accounts for only 3% of Australia's total area. Victoria has the highest population density of all States in Australia (20 persons per square kilometre) compared to the national average of about 2 persons per square kilometre. Its relatively small size is emphasised by the fact that no point of the State is more than 380 kilometres from the sea.

**TABLE 3.1 AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES**

State or Territory			
Western Australia	2 525 500	12 500	32.88
Queensland	1 727 200	7 400	22.48
Northern Territory	1 346 200	6 200	17.52
South Australia	984 000	3 700	12.81
New South Wales	801 600	1 900	10.44
Victoria	227 600	1 800	2.96
Tasmania	67 800	3 200	0.88
Australian Capital Territory	2 400	(a) 35	0.03
Australia	7 682 300	36 735	100.00

(a) Jervis Bay Territory.

### Location

Victoria is located in the South-East of Australia, the southernmost mainland State. The most southerly point of Wilsons Promontory is the southern most point of the mainland of Victoria and similarly of the mainland of Australia; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray River; the point furthest east is Cape Howe. The western boundary extends a distance of 451 kilometres.

### Coastline

The Victorian coastline comprises many types of environments. Broad sandy beaches and impressive cliffed headlands along the ocean coast contrast with mangrove-fringed mudflats and marshland of the sheltered embayments and estuaries. There are approximately 1,300 kilometres of ocean coast between Cape Howe and the South Australian border; in addition, three large embayments - Port Phillip Bay (270 kilometres), Western Port Bay (150 kilometres), and Corner Inlet (80 kilometres) - partially enclose protected waters where most of the ports and harbours are situated.

### Divisions

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown below. Each of these divisions has certain physical features which distinguish it from the others.

#### 1. Murray Basin Plains

- (a) The Mallee: Predominantly East-West running sand dunes.
- (b) The Riverine Plains: Thick alluvium plain with few hills.
- (c) The Wimmera: Aelian and alluvial sandplain; minor sandstone ridges.

2. **Central Highlands**
  - (a) The Eastern Highlands: Plateau area with peaks of up to 2,000 metres composed of granite, volcanic, sandstone and limestone rocks.
  - (b) The Western Highlands:
    - (i) The Midlands: Local variations with higher areas caused by erosion or faulting.
    - (ii) The Grampians: Sandstone ridges heavily forested with annual rainfall over 75cms.
    - (iii) The Dundas Tablelands: Western limit of the Western highlands. Predominant flat surface cut by deep narrow valleys.
3. **Western District Plains**
  - (a) The Volcanic Plains: Built by outpourings of lava. Features include volcanic cones, stony rises and lakes.
  - (b) The Coastal Plains: Limestones and clays. Heavily eroded along the coasts forming vertical cliffs and rock stacks.
4. **Gippsland Plains**
  - (a) The East Gippsland Plains: Overlain by gravel and sand deposited by streams.
  - (b) The West Gippsland Plains: Sandy and contained large areas of swamp which have mostly been reclaimed.
5. **Southern Uplands**
  - (a) The Otway Ranges: Between 500 and 700 metres above sea level. Sandstone rocks with deep valleys cut by waterways.
  - (b) The Barrabool Hills: North east of Otway Ranges made up of sandstone.
  - (c) The Mornington Peninsula: Complex geological structure caused by faults.
  - (d) The South Gippsland Highlands: Composed of sandstone and somewhat similar in appearance to the Otway Ranges.
  - (e) Wilsons Promontory: Granite residual, once an island, now tied to the mainland by a sand bar.

**Other features**

Victoria's highest mountain is Mt Bogong, located in the highlands of north-eastern Victoria. The longest river is the Goulburn which runs from Lake Eildon to the Murray east of Echuca. Other major physical features are shown in Table 3.2.

**TABLE 3.2 SELECTED PHYSICAL FEATURES, VICTORIA**

Mountain	Height (metres)	River	Length (km)
Bogong	1 986	Goulburn	566
Feathertop	1 922	Glenelg	457
Nelse North	1 883	Loddon	381
Fainter South	1 877	Mitta Mitta	286
Loch	1 874	Hopkins	281



**Public land area****TABLE 3.3 ESTIMATED PUBLIC LAND AREA, 1995**

Dedicated nature conservation reserves	34 140	15
Other public land	43 244	19
Public land occupied by the Commonwealth Government	2 276	1
Freehold land	147 940	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>227 600</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Department of Conservation & Natural Resources

**Climate**

The major topographical determinant of the climate is the Great Dividing Range, running east-west across the State, and rising to nearly 2,000 metres in the eastern half. This acts as a barrier to the moist south-east and south-west winds and together with its proximity to the coast, causes the south of the State to receive more rain than the north.

To the south of Victoria, except for Tasmania and its islands, there is no land for 3,000 kilometres. This vast area of ocean has a moderating influence on Victoria's climate in winter. Snow, which is a common winter occurrence at similar latitudes on the eastern seaboard of the great land masses of the northern hemisphere, is rare in Victoria below elevations of 600 metres. To the north of Victoria, the land mass of Australia becomes very hot in the summer, and on several days at this time of year the temperature over the State may rise to between 35°C and 40°C, often with a strong northerly wind.

**In Melbourne**

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the climate of the metropolitan area. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February, when the average maximum temperature is 26°C. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 27°C, while along the Bay, Aspendale and Black Rock, which are subject to any sea breeze, have an average of 25°C. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1°C of one another, at approximately 13°C. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C. This is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian capital city. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maxima over 35°C is about nine, but there were twenty-five in the summer of 1897-98 and there has been only one year with no occurrence, namely 1984. The average annual number of days over 30°C is approximately twenty-nine.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea, and away from the city where heat retention by buildings, roads, and pavements may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the city was -2.8°C on 21 July 1869, and the highest minimum ever recorded was 30.6°C on 1 February 1902.

In Melbourne the overnight temperature remains above 20°C on about four nights per year. During the early years of record, temperatures below 0°C were recorded during most winters. However, over more recent years, the urban 'heat island' effect has resulted in such low temperatures occurring only once in two years on average. Minima below -1°C have been experienced during the months of May to August, while even as late as October extremes have been down to 0°C. During the summer, minima have never been below 4°C.

Wide variations in the frequency of occurrences of low air temperatures happen across the Melbourne metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 2°C or less around the Bay, but the frequency increases to over twenty in the outer suburbs and probably to over thirty a year in the more frost susceptible areas. The average frost-free period is about 200 days in the outer northern and eastern suburbs, gradually increasing to over 250 days towards the city, and approaching 300 days along parts of the bayside. The means of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne, computed for the most recent thirty year period, are shown below in Table 3.4.

**TABLE 3.4 MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS, MELBOURNE**

Atmospheric pressure (hectopascals)	1 018.2	1 013.6	1 018.7	1 018.9
Maximum temperature of air in shade (°C)	19.6	25.1	20.6	14.4
Minimum temperature of air in shade (°C)	10.3	13.7	11.8	7.0
Relative humidity at 9 a.m. (% saturation = 100)	64	61	72	78
Rainfall (mm)	175	154	164	149
Number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	346	563	269	135
Daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.9	4.2	4.8	5.2
Daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.5	8.4	5.6	4.5
Number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	5.7	10.1

(a) Measured by Class A Pan (records commenced 1967).

(b) Scale: 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Measured at Laverton (records commenced 1968).

Source: Bureau of Meteorology



**4**

**GOVERNMENT**

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**Rainfall**

The average annual number of days of rain (0.2 millimetres or more in 24 hours) is over 150 on the West Coast and in West Gippsland, and exceeds 200 over the Otway Ranges. The average number of wet days a year is reduced to 100 at a distance of approximately 160 kilometres inland from the coast. The distribution of rainfall in Victoria by districts is given in Table 3.5.

Average rainfall ranges from 250 millimetres for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600 millimetres at Falls Creek in the Alps.

**TABLE 3.5 RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS, VICTORIA**

	Year						Average (a)
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
	mm						
North Mallee	358	273	300	475	364	178	309
South Mallee	429	294	319	564	412	184	355
North Wimmera	431	313	408	567	440	222	412
South Wimmera	568	460	562	763	558	355	507
Lower North	519	376	401	625	531	268	434
Upper North	613	437	500	704	648	306	517
Lower Northeast	927	925	794	1 129	1 092	610	785
Upper Northeast	1 334	1 237	1 334	1 117	1 514	940	1 111
East Gippsland	910	862	782	1 049	681	724	780
West Gippsland	999	975	1 033	972	1 055	864	917
East Central	1 094	923	1 061	1 171	1 111	764	895
West Central	741	675	634	811	718	454	615
North Central	932	782	803	1 030	910	496	731
Western Plains	641	622	642	866	707	493	632
West Coast	858	854	955	1 043	797	742	780
Melbourne Suburban	848	727	833	909	900	537	n.a.

(a) Average for 82 years 1913 to 1994.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

**REFERENCES****ABS publications**

*Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (1216.0)

*Information Paper: Victorian Local Government Amalgamations 1994-95: Changes to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (1257.0)

**Non-ABS Sources**

*Department of Conservation and Natural Resources*

*Bureau of Meteorology*

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## **Introduction**

*Information in this chapter relates to the system of government in Victoria, which provides for a responsible Cabinet government based on a legislature of two Houses, the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) and the Legislative Council (Upper House), both elected by Australian citizens over the age of 18. Voting is compulsory.*

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### **The Constitution**

From 1855 until 1975, the Constitution of Victoria was contained in the Schedule to an Act of the United Kingdom in 1855, but Victoria finally adopted a Constitution of its own with the Constitution Act 1975.

Under the Victorian Constitution, the ultimate executive power is vested in the Crown, and is exercised by the Governor as the Monarch's representative. The Governor is the titular head of the government, while the Premier is the effective head of government. Further information on the powers and function of the Governor may be found on page 60 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1986.

The Constitution is affected by the Commonwealth Constitution enacted by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900, an act of the Imperial Parliament, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Commonwealth Parliament and the Commonwealth Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Commonwealth law should prevail.

### **Victorian Government responsibilities**

The Victorian Government is responsible for such things as health, education, law enforcement, administration of justice, the control of resources, public transport, and other services. Under Victorian law a complete system of courts, a police force, a teaching service, and many statutory bodies have been established.

### **Victorian government departments and statutory authorities**

Victorian government departments and statutory authorities administer legislation, implement government policy, provide policy advice to government, and supply goods and services to the people of Victoria.

Information concerning Victorian government departments and statutory authorities may be found in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*. More recent information may be found in the *Victorian Government Directory*, which is compiled by Information Victoria - Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism.

### **Victorian representation in the Commonwealth Parliament**

The federation of the Australian colonies formally commenced on 1 January 1901. The House of Representatives was seen as representing the people and directly chosen by the people for a maximum three year term on single Member constituencies. The Senate was seen as representing the rights of the States, and Senators are appointed for a six year term with half of them retiring every three years. Victoria currently has 37 members of the House of Representatives and 11 members of the Senate.

## The Senate

The Senate originally consisted of thirty-six members, six Senators being returned from each State. The growth of the population since Federation having been such as to warrant a considerable enlargement of the Parliament, a Representation Act was passed in 1948 to provide for increased membership by raising from six to ten the number of Senators from each State. A further Representation Act was passed in 1983 increasing the number of Senators for each State from ten to twelve. The counting of votes in elections for the Senate is done using the system of proportional representation.

Members are elected on the basis of adult suffrage by the people of the State which they represent. Voting is compulsory for all enrolled persons. The term of office of a Senator is normally six years and commences on the first day of July following his or her election. One-half of the members retire at the end of every third year and are eligible for re-election.

Elections for the Senate were last held on 2 March 1996. The Victorian membership of the Senate as at October 1995 was as follows:

### VICTORIAN MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Alston, Richard K.R.	Lib.	2002
Carr, Kim	ALP	1999
Collins, Jacinta M.A.	ALP	1999
Cooney, Barney	ALP	2002
Kemp, Rod	Lib.	2002
McGauran, Julian J.J.	NP	1999
Patterson, Kay C.L.	Lib.	2002
Ray, Robert F.	ALP	2002
Short, James R.	Lib.	1999
Spindler, Sid	AD	Retires 30 June 1996
Troeth, Judith M	Lib.	1999

ALP= Australian Labor Party. Lib.= Liberal Party. NP= National Party. AD= Australian Democrats

Source: Information Victoria - Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism.

## The House of Representatives

State membership of the House of Representatives is on a population basis with the proviso that each State shall have at least five members. The constitution provides further that the number of members of the House of Representatives shall be, as nearly as practicable, double the number of Senators. With the enlargement of the Senate from thirty-six to sixty members, the membership of the House of Representatives was increased, from the date of the 1949 elections, from 74 to 121, not including a member for the Australian Capital Territory, which achieved representation for the first time at this election, and a member for the Northern Territory, which had been represented since 1922.

Subsequent redistributions have increased the number of members of the House of Representatives in line with population growth. At the last election in March 1996, the following numbers of members of the House were elected: New South Wales 50; Victoria 37; Queensland 26; Western Australia 14; South Australia 12; Tasmania 5; plus the Australian Capital Territory 3, and the Northern Territory 1, making a total of 148 seats.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament - which is limited to three years - by the people of the electorate whom they represent. As provided by the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918, enrolment for electors is the same as for the Senate. Voting is on the preferential system. See Table 4.1 for number of electors enrolled in Victoria from 1990-1995.

Elections for the House of Representatives were last held on 2 March 1996. Victorian membership of the House of Representatives as at March 1996 was as follows:

### VICTORIAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Andrews, Kevin J.	Lib.	Menzies
Bailey, Frances E.	Lib	McEwen
Barresi, Phillip A.	Lib	Deakin
Billson, Bruce F.	Lib	Dunkley
Broadbent, Russell E.	Lib	McMillan
Charles, Robert F.	Lib.	LaTrobe
Costello, Peter H.	Lib.	Higgins
Crean, Hon. Simon F.	ALP	Hotham
Evans, Gareth J. QC	ALP	Holt
Ferguson, Martin J.	ALP	Batman
Forrest, John A.	NP	Mallee
Georgiou, Petro	Lib.	Kooyong
Griffin Alan P.	ALP	Bruce
Halverson, Robert G., OBE	Lib.	Casey
Hawker, David P.M.	Lib.	Wannon
Holding, Hon. Allan C.	ALP	Melbourne Ports
Jenkins, Harry A.	ALP	Scullin
Jones, Hon. Barry O., AO	ALP	Lalor
Kemp, David A.	Lib.	Goldstein
Lieberman, Hon. Louis S.	Lib.	Indi
Macklin, Jennifer L.	ALP	Jagajaga
McArthur, Fergus S.	Lib.	Corangamite
McGauran, Peter J.	NP	Gippsland
Nugent, Peter E.	Lib.	Aston
O'Connor, Gavan M.	ALP	Corio
O'Keefe, Hon. Neil P.	ALP	Burke
Reid, Hon. Nicholas B.	Lib.	Bendigo
Reith, Peter K.	Lib.	Flinders
Ronaldson, Michael J.C.	Lib.	Ballarat
Sercombe, Robert C.	ALP	Maribyrnong
Stone, Sharman N.	LP	Murray
Tanner, Lindsay J.	ALP	Melbourne
Theophanous, Hon. Andrew C.	ALP	Calwell
Thomson, Kelvin J.	ALP	Wills
Willis, Hon. Ralph	ALP	Gellibrand
Wilton, Gregory S.	ALP	Isaacs
Wooldridge, Michael R.L.	Lib.	Chisholm

ALP = Australian Labor Party. Lib. = Liberal Party of Australia. NP = National Party of Australia.  
Ind. = Independent

Source: Information Victoria - Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism

**TABLE 4.1 ELECTORS ON JOINT ROLLS, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE**

1990	2 805 773	1993	2 943 112
1991	2 835 591	1994	2 892 013
1992	2 904 865	1995	2 977 197

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

## THE GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA

### The Legislative Assembly

There are currently 88 members of the Legislative Assembly. Each of these members represents a single Electoral District. Members are elected for a minimum of three years and a maximum of four years. (Governments are able to call elections at any time during the fourth year after their last election, provided all is in accordance with the Constitution).

The Legislative Assembly is known as the seat of Government. The political party (or group of parliamentarians) who control the majority of support in the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) can form the Government. The Premier of the State is the leader of the majority of the Lower House. The official opposition is the largest grouping or political party which opposes the government.

The Presiding Officer of the Legislative Assembly is known as the Speaker and is a Lower House member selected by the Government. The Speaker is responsible for the conduct of the Lower House and along with the President, who is the Presiding Officer of the Upper House, represents the Parliament on official and ceremonial occasions.

### The Legislative Council

There are 44 members of the Legislative Council representing 22 Electoral Provinces (two members for each province).

Members of the Legislative Council are elected for two terms of the Legislative Assembly. At any general election half of the Council members are required to face the electorate for re-election.

The Legislative Council (Upper House) is often referred to as the 'House of Review' and its primary role is to provide a 'second opinion' or review to bills and measures proposed by the Lower House.

The Presiding Officer of the Legislative Council is known as the President of the Council.

### Victorian Government Ministry

A simultaneous election for the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament was held on 23 March 1996. The Liberal Party/National Party Coalition, under the leadership of the Hon. Jeff Kennett, was re-elected. See Table 4.2 for a list of Victorian Premiers, 1943 to 1995.



Following the 1996 election the state of the parties was as follows:  
 Legislative Council (Upper House) - Liberal Party 28 seats, Australian Labor Party 10 seats, National Party 6 seats. Legislative Assembly (Lower House) - Liberal Party 49 seats, Australian Labor Party 29 seats, National Party 9 seats, Independent 1 seat.

The Ministry consisted of the following members as at April 1996:

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#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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The Hon. Jeff Kennett	Premier, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for the Arts
The Hon. Alan Brown	Minister for Transport
The Hon. Phil Gude	Minister for Education
Mrs Ann Henderson	Minister for Housing, Minister responsible for Aboriginal Affairs
Mr Phil Honeywood	Minister for Tertiary Education, Minister assisting the Premier on Multicultural Affairs
The Hon. Bill McGrath	Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Minister for Corrections
The Hon. Pat McNamara	Deputy Premier, Minister for Agriculture and Resources
The Hon. Rob Maclellan	Minister for Planning and for Local Government
Dr Denis Napthine	Minister for the Youth, Minister for Community Services
The Hon. Tom Reynolds	Minister for Sport, Minister for Rural Development
The Hon. Alan Stockdale	Treasurer, Minister for Multi-media
The Hon. Marie Tehan	Minister for Conservation and Land Management
The Hon. Jan Wade	Attorney General, Minister for Fair Trading, Minister for Women's Affairs

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#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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The Hon. Louise Asher	Minister for Small Business, Minister for Tourism
The Hon. Mark Birrell	Minister for Industry, Science and Technology
The Hon. Geoff Craige	Minister for Roads and Ports
The Hon. Roger Hallam	Minister for Finance, Minister for Gaming
The Hon. Rob Knowles	Minister for Health and the Aged

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Source: Information Victoria - Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism.

TABLE 4.2. PREMIERS, VICTORIA, 1943 to 1996 (a)

Premier	Date of assumption of office	Date of retirement from office	Duration of office (days)
Albert Arthur Dunstan	18 September 1943	2 October 1945	746
Ian Macfarlan, K.C.	2 October 1945	21 November 1945	51
John Cain	21 November 1945	20 November 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway	20 November 1947	3 December 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway	3 December 1948	27 June 1950	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27 June 1950	28 October 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway	28 October 1952	31 October 1952	3
John Gladstone Black McDonald	31 October 1952	17 December 1952	48
John Cain	17 December 1952	31 March 1955	835
John Cain	31 March 1955	7 June 1955	69
Henry Edward Bolte, G.C.M.G.	7 June 1955	23 August 1972	6 288
Rupert James Hamer, F.D.	23 August 1972	5 June 1981	3 209
Lindsay Hamilton Thompson, C.M.G.	5 June 1981	8 April 1982	299
John Cain (b)	8 April 1982	10 August 1990	3 046
Joan Elizabeth Kirner	10 August 1990	6 October 1992	786
Jeffrey Gibb Kennett	6 October 1992	23 March 1996	1,264
Jeffrey Gibb Kennett	23 March 1996	-	-

(a) A complete list since responsible government in 1855 can be found on pages 741-2 of the *Victorian Year Book 1984*.

(b) The Hon. John Cain is the son of the Hon. John Cain who held the office of Premier on three occasions between 1945 and 1955.

Source: Information Victoria - Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism.

### Local government administration

At 30 June 1995, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 78 municipal districts. The 78 municipalities comprise 31 Cities (including 4 Greater Cities), 6 Rural Cities, 40 Shires and 1 Borough.

The reduction in the number of municipal districts from 210 in 1992 to 78 is part of a wide ranging program of reforms undertaken by the Victorian government. The number of municipal districts had not changed since 1985 (when the Borough of Kororoit merged with the Shire of Warrambool) and, prior to that, in 1968, when the number of municipalities increased from 206 to 211.

The only unincorporated areas of Victoria are the Yallourn Works Area, French Island (154 square kilometres) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.3 square kilometres) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait Islands (3.8 square kilometres) and the Gippsland Lakes (part) (309 square kilometres).

Councils may make by-laws on a number of specified subjects. They exercise functions relating to roads and bridges, for which they have a construction and maintenance responsibility; drainage; building control; community welfare, including infant and pre-school centres; home help, elderly citizens, and meals-on-wheels; garbage; and parking and traffic engineering.

Changes in the administration of councils accompanied their restructure. Commissioners have been appointed to each restructured council for a transitional period leading up to elections. As at June 1995, elections had already been held in Greater Geelong, Surf Coast and Queenscliffe (Queenscliffe was not restructured and retained an elected council).



**5**

**DEMOGRAPHY**

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Another change in the management of councils has been the introduction of Compulsory Competitive Tendering (CCT). Each Council was responsible for tendering out 20% of its total operating expenditure in 1994-95. This will increase to 30% in 1995-96 and 50% in 1996-97. For more information on the review of local government restructuring see the special feature article in this Year Book (*see* Page 3).

### Victoria Grants Commission

The Victoria Grants Commission collects financial and general data annually from Victorian Councils, including data on the number of rateable properties in Victoria as at the start of the financial year. The figures in Table 4.3 represent the total number of all the residential, commercial, industrial, rural, and other (including cultural and recreational land) types of assessments in Victoria from 1989 to 1994, as at 1 October. However, from 1995-96 onwards, the start of the year has been changed to 1 July to bring the local government financial year into line with the business financial year.

**TABLE 4.3 RATEABLE PROPERTIES, VICTORIA**

1989	1 862 832	1992	1 938 669
1990	1 915 037	1993	1 959 226
1991	1 927 409	1994	1 944 689

Source: Victoria Grants Commission.

## REFERENCES

### Non-ABS sources

*Information Victoria - Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism*

*Victoria Grants Commission*

*Australian Electoral commission*

## Introduction

This chapter contains data related to the demography of Victoria; including population statistics and vital statistics.

### OVERVIEW

Victoria's image as a multicultural State is supported by the fact that nearly 20% of its population comes from countries where English is not the main language spoken - a proportion higher than any other State or Territory.

As with Australia in general, Victoria has an ageing population, with an ever increasing proportion of people aged over 65 years and a decreasing proportion of people under 15 years of age. Victorians can now look forward to longer lives, with life expectancy for children born in 1993 being about 75 years for males and 81 years for females.

Victoria's population growth in 1993-94 was the second lowest of the States and Territories (after Tasmania), mainly due to a record net migration loss of 31,900 to other States.

### Population

As at June 1994, Australia's Estimated Resident Population (ERP) was 17,838,400, an increase of 182,000 or 1.0% over the previous year. During the same period the population of Victoria increased by 0.3% to 4,475,500.

Victoria is the most densely populated State, averaging 20 persons per square kilometre at 30 June 1994, compared with the Australian average of just over 2 persons per square kilometre. At 30 June 1994, an estimated 3,198,300 persons lived in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD), representing 71% of Victoria's population.

**TABLE 5.1 POPULATION: AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a), AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES**

State or Territory	Area sq km	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Percentage increase in population from 1993 to 1994 %	Persons per square kilometre (at 1994)	Percentage of population in each State or Territory (at 1994) %
		1991 '000	1993 '000	1994 '000			
New South Wales	801 600	5 898.7	5 997.4	6 049.2	0.9	7.5	33.9
Victoria	227 600	4 420.4	4 464.2	4 475.5	0.3	19.7	25.1
Queensland	1 727 200	2 961.0	3 116.0	3 196.1	2.6	1.9	17.9
South Australia	984 000	1 446.3	1 462.9	1 469.4	0.5	1.5	8.2
Western Australia	2 525 500	1 636.1	1 676.3	1 701.1	1.5	0.7	9.5
Tasmania	67 800	466.8	471.4	472.5	0.2	7.0	2.6
Northern Territory	1 346 200	165.5	169.3	171.1	1.1	0.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	2 400	289.3	298.9	300.9	0.7	125.4	1.7
<b>Australia</b>	<b>7 682 300</b>	<b>17 284.0</b>	<b>17 656.4</b>	<b>17 838.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) should not be confused with the census count, the latter being the count of the population on census night. ERP takes into account under-enumeration and reflects usual place of residence.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0)

**Regional  
population**

Within the MSD there were 7 Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with more than 100,000 persons as at 30 June 1994. These SLAs were Knox, Waverley, Keilor, Doncaster and Templestowe, Broadmeadows, Whittlesea and Moorabbin.

The maps on pages 46 and 47 show the areas where the greatest and least growth has occurred. The SLAs with the largest population increases in the twelve months to June 1994 were Cranbourne (5,400), Berwick (4,500) and Bulla (3,100).

The top 5 growth municipalities in the MSD over the period 1991 to 1994 were Cranbourne, Bulla, Berwick, Werribee and Pakenham. The five municipalities with the greatest rate of population decline were St Kilda, Oakleigh, Richmond, South Melbourne and Prahran.

In country Victoria, the top 5 growth municipalities between 1991 and 1994 were Wodonga, Bacchus Marsh, Romsey, Pyalong and Ormeo. The municipalities with the greatest rate of population decline were Mt Rouse, Birchip, Wannon, Dundas and Karkaroc.

**New LGAs**

The Estimated Resident Population in Victorian Local Government Areas (LGAs) based on February 1995 boundaries can be found on the following page.

Within the MSD there were 19 LGAs with more than 100,000 persons as at 30 June 1994. Boroondara had the highest population (149,950), while Melbourne had the lowest (33,700). In the rest of Victoria, Greater Geelong had the highest population at 182,550 followed by Ballarat with a population of 75,870.

For more information of the review of Local Government Areas see the Feature Article (page 3) and Appendix A (page 263) for details on the amalgamation of these geographic areas.

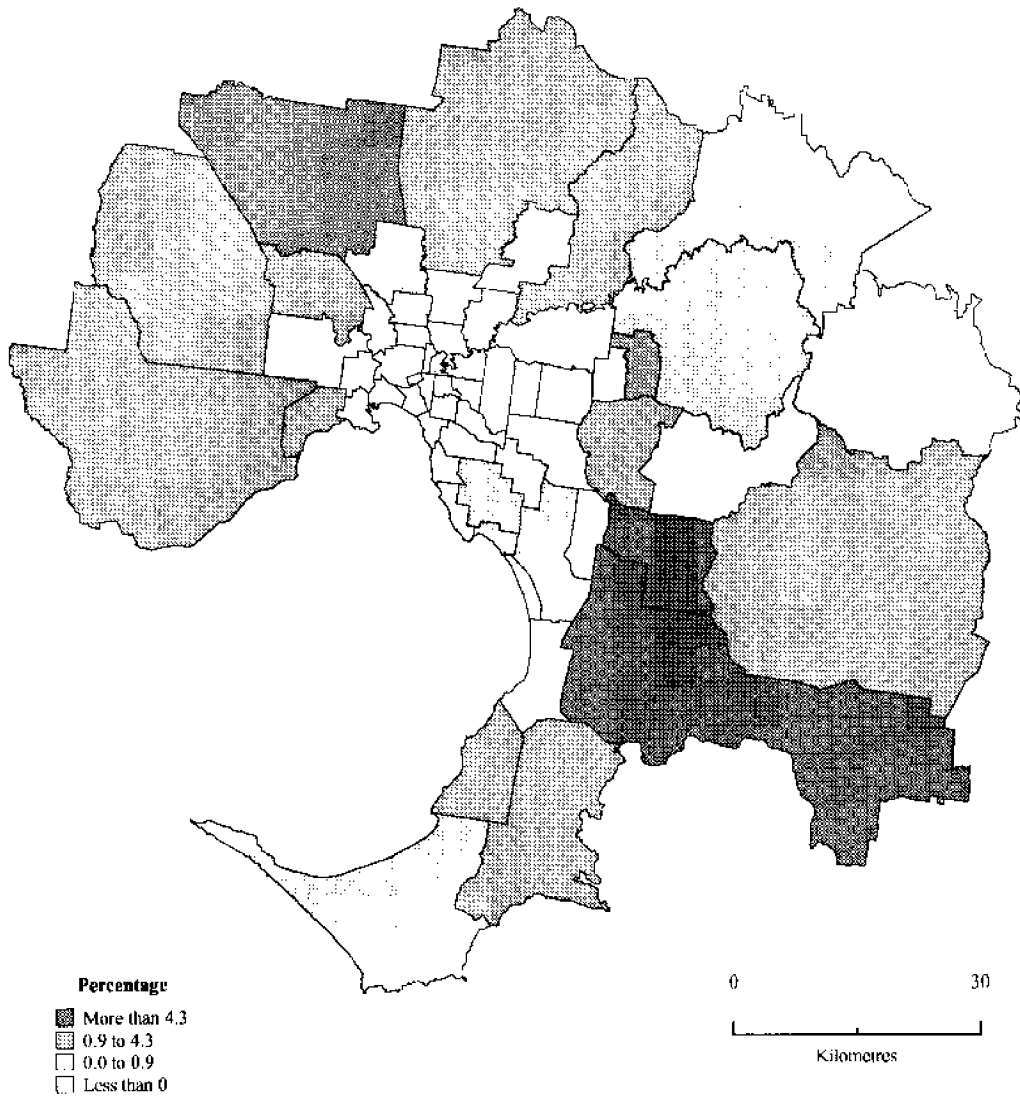
**TABLE 5.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS ON FEBRUARY 1995 BOUNDARIES, VICTORIA**

MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION (a)			
Banyule (C)	118 550	Maroondah (C)	93 200
Bayside (C)	85 250	Melbourne (C)	33 700
Boroondara (C)	149 950	Melton (S)	39 000
Brimbank (C)	146 950	Monash (C)	162 100
Cardinia (C)	39 050	Moonee Valley (C)	110 100
Casey (C)	139 250	Moreland (C)	136 550
Darebin (C)	125 800	Mornington Peninsula (S)	113 200
Frankston (C)	107 750	Nilfumbik (S)	54 050
Glen Eira (C)	116 650	Port Phillip (C)	67 950
Greater Dandenong (C)	131 300	Stonnington (C)	83 900
Hobsons Bay (C)	75 750	Whitehorse (C)	142 400
Hume (C)	115 300	Whittlesea (C)	102 150
Kingston (C)	126 600	Wyndham (C)	71 800
Knox (C)	135 100	Yarra (C)	62 500
Manningham (C)	111 450	Yarra Ranges (S)	139 300
Maribymong (C)	61 100		
REST OF VICTORIA (a)			
Alpine (S)	12 240	Loddon (S)	9 710
Ararat (RC)	11 830	Macedon Ranges (S)	32 540
Ballarat (C)	75 870	Milawa (S)	25 210
Bass Coast (S)	20 720	Mildura (RC)	45 830
Baw Baw (S)	34 880	Mitchell (S)	26 390
Buloke (S)	8 790	Moira (S)	25 920
Campaspe (S)	34 490	Moorabool (S)	24 630
Central Goldfields (S)	13 320	Mount Alexander (S)	16 600
Colac-Otway (S)	21 400	Moyne (S)	16 590
Corangamite (S)	18 130	Murrindindi (S)	12 640
Delatite (S)	20 280	Northern Grampians (S)	13 770
East Gippsland (S)	38 870	Pyrenees (S)	7 060
French Island (unincorp)	70	Queenscliffe (B)	3 290
Gannawarra (S)	12 860	South Gippsland (S)	26 290
Gleneig (S)	21 470	Southern Grampians (S)	17 890
Golden Plains (S)	14 150	Strathbogie (S)	9 380
Greater Bendigo (C)	82 950	Surf Coast (S)	16 340
Greater Geelong (C)	182 550	Swan Hill (RC)	21 330
Greater Shepparton (C)	53 940	Towong (S)	6 670
Hepburn (S)	13 980	Warmambool (C)	27 290
Hindmarsh (S)	7 170	Wellington (S)	42 790
Horsham (RC)	17 770	West Wimmera (S)	5 470
Indigo (S)	14 500	Wodonga (RC)	29 580
La Trobe (S)	73 680	Yarriambiack (S)	9 310

(a) As LGAs cross the boundary of Melbourne Statistical Division as specified in ASGC 2.4, the sum of the populations of LGAs included in Melbourne Statistical Division, and therefore the Rest of Victoria, will differ from the actual total given in Table 5.3.

Source: *Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, Preliminary (3203.2)*

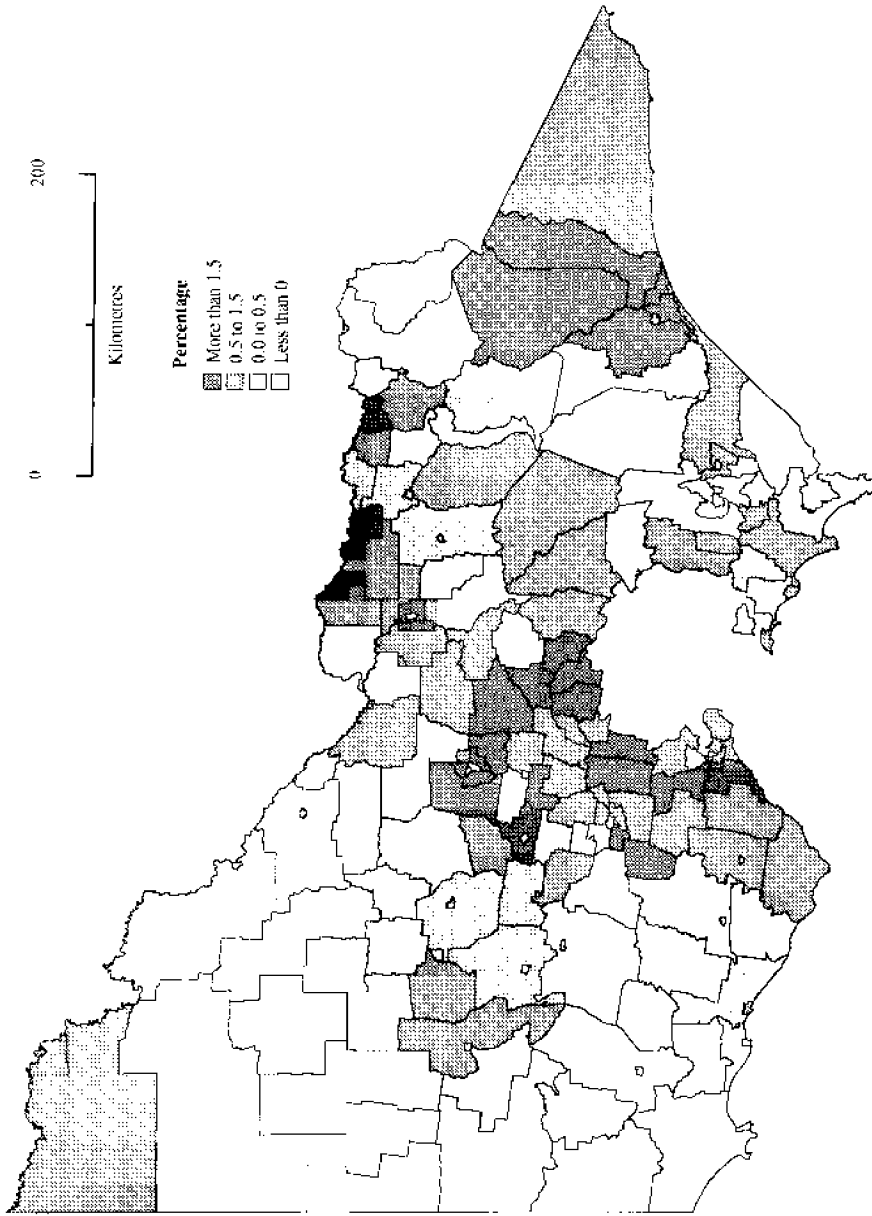
**PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE BY STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA (SLA),  
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1993-94**



Source: *Estimated Resident Population, Victoria (3203.2)*  
Based on ASGC Edition 2.3, 1 July 1993



**PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE BY STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA (SLA),  
REST OF VICTORIA, 1993-94**



Source: *Estimated Resident Population, Victoria (3203 2)*  
Based on ASGC Edition 2.3, 1 July 1993

**TABLE 5.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,  
VICTORIA**

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1994 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate (c) 1993-1994 (%)
		1993	1994	
<b>MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Altona (C)	n.a.	49 450	50 050	1.2
Berwick (C)	125.3	79 800	85 200	6.8
Box Hill (C)	21.3	47 950	46 900	-2.2
Brighton (C)	13.2	34 200	34 450	0.7
Broadmeadows (C)	65.1	108 400	108 700	0.3
Brunswick (C)	10.3	40 600	39 700	-2.2
Bulfa (S)	422.5	45 350	48 450	6.8
Camberwell (C)	n.a.	90 500	90 050	-0.5
Caulfield (C)	21.5	71 050	70 700	-0.5
Chelsea (C)	12.4	27 250	27 100	-0.6
Coburg (C)	n.a.	50 450	50 050	-0.8
Collingwood (C)	n.a.	16 250	16 050	-0.9
Cranbourne (C)	756.3	82 950	87 450	5.5
Croydon (C)	34.2	49 550	49 950	0.8
Dandenong (C)	38.9	58 250	57 200	-1.8
Diamond Valley (S)	74.7	64 250	64 250	0.0
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	88.7	108 650	109 100	0.4
Etham (S)	274.8	45 200	45 600	0.9
Essendon (C)	24.8	69 900	68 950	-1.4
Fitzroy (C)	4.9	24 750	24 250	-1.8
Flinders (S)	331.2	40 100	40 050	0.0
Footscray (C)	n.a.	45 100	44 350	-1.7
Frankston (C)	70.9	88 900	88 250	-0.7
Hastings (S)	286.0	31 100	31 350	0.8
Hawthorn (C)	9.5	31 400	31 050	-1.1
Healesville (S)	456.2	12 300	12 250	-0.4
Heidelberg (C)	33.8	62 100	62 850	-0.4
Keilor (C)	96.5	111 900	114 600	2.5
Kew (C)	14.1	29 850	28 850	-0.9
Knox (C)	112.1	130 500	132 650	1.7
Lilydale (S)	402.8	83 450	83 750	0.4
Malvern (C)	15.5	43 300	42 800	-1.2
Melbourne (C)	34.9	34 750	33 700	-3.0
Melton (S)	460.9	37 700	38 650	2.7
Moorabbin (C)	52.4	100 050	100 400	0.3
Mordialloc (C)	11.8	27 850	28 050	0.7
Mornington (S)	93.6	32 850	33 350	1.5
Northcote (C)	n.a.	45 950	45 250	-1.5
Nunawading (C)	41.4	95 400	95 500	0.1
Oakleigh (C)	30.4	55 500	54 350	-2.1
Pakenham (S)	890.3	30 400	31 500	3.6
Port Melbourne (C)	4.8	7 800	7 600	-2.6
Prahran (C)	n.a.	41 850	41 100	-1.8
Preston (C)	n.a.	80 750	79 550	-1.5
Richmond (C)	6.0	22 450	22 150	-1.3
Ringwood (C)	23.5	41 950	41 500	-1.0
St Kilda (C)	n.a.	44 650	43 350	-2.9
Sandringham (C)	14.7	32 300	32 250	-0.2

**TABLE 5.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,  
VICTORIA - continued**

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1994 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate (c) 1993-1994 (%)
		1993	1994	
<b>MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION - continued</b>				
Sherbrooke (S)	193.7	37 600	37 300	-0.8
South Melbourne (C)	7.0	17 550	16 950	-3.4
Springvale (C)	98.1	94 000	93 550	-0.5
Sunshine (C)	76.4	95 950	94 950	-1.0
Upper Yarra (S) (Pt A)	437.9	15 300	15 200	-0.7
Waverley (C)	59.0	124 100	123 600	-0.4
Werribee (C)	658.1	69 700	72 300	3.7
Whittlesea (C)	599.6	102 900	104 200	1.3
Williamstown (C)	n.a.	25 800	25 700	-0.4
<b>Total Division</b>	<b>7 815.1</b>	<b>3 189 050</b>	<b>3 197 800</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Bellarine - Inner	68.1	19 500	19 600	0.5
Colac (C)	11.3	9 710	9 570	-1.4
Colac (S)	n.a.	8 180	8 190	0.2
Corio - Inner	163.2	55 500	55 190	-0.6
Geelong	13.6	13 280	13 090	-1.4
Geelong West	5.1	13 520	13 390	-1.0
Greater Geelong (C) (Pt B)	n.a.	27 590	27 820	0.8
Greater Geelong (C) (Pt C)	557.3	2 490	2 520	1.2
Newtown	6.3	10 080	9 840	-2.4
Otway (S)	1 882.3	4 020	4 050	0.7
Queenscliffe (B)	8.6	3 330	3 290	-1.2
South Barwon - Inner	n.a.	40 790	41 080	0.7
Southern Rural (S) - Central	991.9	2 380	2 380	0.0
Southern Rural (S) - East	n.a.	4 400	4 460	1.4
Surf Coast (S) (Pt A)	n.a.	12 010	12 180	1.4
Surf Coast (S) (Pt B)	n.a.	4 130	4 160	0.7
<b>Total Division</b>	<b>8 148.1</b>	<b>230 910</b>	<b>230 800</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Belfast (S)	514.3	1 460	1 460	0.0
Camperdown (T)	15.3	3 440	3 360	-2.3
Dundas (S)	3 470.1	3 390	3 330	-1.8
Glenelg (S)	3 577.5	4 190	4 130	-1.4
Hamilton (C)	21.8	9 950	9 870	-0.8
Hampden (S)	2 652.7	6 890	6 760	-1.9
Heytesbury (S)	1 502.3	7 580	7 560	-0.3
Heywood (S)	3 761.3	7 460	7 370	-1.2
Minhamite (S)	1 373.3	1 820	1 810	-0.5
Mortlake (S)	2 150.1	3 040	2 980	-2.0
Mount Rouse (S)	1 406.0	2 290	2 220	-3.1
Port Fairy (B)	23.5	2 610	2 630	0.8
Portland (C)	36.5	10 600	10 510	-0.8
Wannon (S)	1 967.4	2 700	2 660	-1.5
Warrnambool (C)	35.7	25 380	25 710	1.3
Warrnambool (S)	1 582.4	8 390	8 970	0.4
<b>Total Division</b>	<b>24 096.3</b>	<b>101 730</b>	<b>101 310</b>	<b>-0.3</b>

**TABLE 5.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,  
VICTORIA - continued**

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1994 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate (c) 1993-1994 (%)
		1993	1994	
<b>CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Ararat (C)	18.6	7 910	7 790	-1.5
Ararat (S)	3 668.9	4 420	4 340	-1.6
Avoca (S)	1 119.8	2 300	2 310	0.4
Bacchus Marsh (S)	560.7	12 950	13 340	3.0
Ballarat (C) - Central	36.6	35 170	35 090	-0.2
Ballarat (C) - Inner North	n.a.	21 840	21 840	0.0
Ballarat (C) - North	263.3	1 160	1 180	1.7
Ballarat (C) - South	n.a.	17 580	17 760	1.0
Creswick (S)	548.2	5 040	5 060	0.6
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	600.6	6 040	6 170	2.2
Lexton (S)	820.1	1 390	1 390	0.0
Moorabool (S) - East	917.2	5 020	5 030	0.2
Moorabool (S) - West	n.a.	6 060	6 100	0.7
Ripon (S)	n.a.	3 480	3 400	-2.3
Southern Rural (S) - West	n.a.	7 260	7 310	0.8
Talbot and Clunes (S)	526.4	2 610	2 600	-0.4
<b>Total Division</b>	<b>12 654.5</b>	<b>140 210</b>	<b>140 700</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Arapiles (S)	1 977.9	1 890	1 900	0.5
Dimboola (S)	4 897.2	4 290	4 240	-1.2
Donald (S)	1 431.1	2 470	2 430	-1.6
Dunmunkle (S)	1 555.6	2 860	2 900	1.4
Horsham (C)	23.4	13 010	13 050	0.3
Kaniva (S)	3 063.0	1 710	1 710	0.0
Kara Kara (S)	2 290.7	1 160	1 170	0.9
Kowree (S)	5 456.3	3 670	3 620	-1.4
Lowan (S)	2 693.1	2 940	2 930	-0.3
St Arnaud (T)	25.9	2 900	2 880	-0.7
Stawell (C)	24.2	6 620	6 620	0.0
Stawell (S)	2 608.4	2 640	2 650	0.4
Warracknabeal (S)	1 832.3	3 780	3 700	-2.1
Wimmera (S)	2 743.3	2 970	3 050	2.7
<b>Total Division</b>	<b>30 622.4</b>	<b>52 920</b>	<b>52 840</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Birchip (S)	1 486.2	1 240	1 220	-1.6
Karkaroc (S)	3 803.1	2 710	2 650	-2.2
Kerang (B)	23.6	4 280	4 250	-0.7
Kerang (S)	3 251.6	4 350	4 300	-1.1
Mildura (C)	30.0	20 570	20 960	1.9
Mildura (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	10 624.1	21 300	21 450	0.8
Swan Hill (C)	23.5	9 780	9 780	0.0
Swan Hill (S)	6 678.6	11 750	11 540	-1.8
Walpeup (S)	10 969.4	3 430	3 410	-0.6
Wycheproof (S)	3 975.1	3 110	3 050	-1.9
<b>Total Division</b>	<b>40 875.2</b>	<b>82 510</b>	<b>82 610</b>	<b>0.1</b>

**TABLE 5.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,  
VICTORIA - continued**

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1994 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate (c) 1993-1994 (%)
		1993	1994	
<b>LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Bel Bel (S)	931.2	2 130	2 140	0.5
Castlemaine (C)	22.7	7 340	7 250	-1.2
Charlton (S)	1 163.1	1 830	1 800	-1.6
Cohuna (S)	495.2	4 510	4 460	-1.1
Eaglehawk	15.3	8 890	8 900	0.1
East Loddon (S)	1 182.7	1 340	1 300	-3.0
Echuca (C)	25.9	9 970	10 150	1.8
Gisborne (S)	383.8	10 360	10 530	1.4
Gordon (S)	2 071.8	2 690	2 630	-2.2
Greater Bendigo (C) - Central	32.1	30 710	30 460	-0.8
Greater Bendigo (C) - Huntly Bal	805.6	1 950	1 940	-0.5
Greater Bendigo (C) - Marong Bal	1 218.8	3 400	3 540	4.1
Greater Bendigo (C) - S'saye Bal	504.5	4 470	4 430	-0.9
Huntly - Inner	72.0	2 900	2 960	2.1
Korong (S)	2 380.5	3 490	3 430	-1.7
Kyneton (S)	720.4	8 920	9 010	1.0
Mclvor (S)	1 419.7	3 480	3 510	0.9
Maldon (S)	555.7	3 110	3 110	0.0
Marong (RC) - Inner	240.5	13 040	13 480	3.4
Maryborough (C)	25.2	7 920	7 770	-1.9
Metcalfe (S)	590.1	3 410	3 420	0.3
Newham and Woodend (S)	247.0	5 640	5 660	0.4
Newstead (S)	406.7	3 130	3 170	1.3
Pyalong (S)	596.6	810	830	2.5
Rochester (S)	1 924.7	7 960	7 950	-0.1
Romsey (S)	625.4	8 590	8 760	2.0
Strathfieldsaye (S) - Inner	103.7	15 740	15 900	1.0
Tullaroop (S)	633.1	2 830	2 850	0.7
<b>Total Division</b>	<b>19 393.9</b>	<b>180 560</b>	<b>181 320</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Alexandra (S)	2 238.9	6 230	6 230	0.0
Benalla (C)	16.6	8 840	8 880	0.6
Benalla (S)	2 311.2	5 730	5 710	-0.3
Broadford (S)	562.7	4 330	4 370	0.9
Cobram (S)	332.8	6 810	6 920	1.6
Deakin (S)	932.4	5 740	5 780	0.7
Euroa (S)	1 406.7	4 610	4 560	-1.1
Goulburn (S)	1 034.3	2 700	2 700	0.0
Kilmore (S)	506.1	9 570	9 680	1.1
Kyabram (T)	21.2	6 030	6 100	1.2
Mansfield (S)	3 906.5	6 180	6 240	1.0
Nathalia (S)	1 258.2	3 490	3 490	0.0
Numurkah (S)	830.6	7 210	7 200	-0.1
Rodney (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	998.2	16 390	16 730	2.1
Seymour (RC)	966.7	12 160	12 050	-0.9
Shepparton (C)	26.3	26 110	26 180	0.3
Shepparton (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	921.0	9 360	9 580	2.5
Tungamah (S)	1 132.8	3 050	3 050	0.0
Violet Town (S)	932.8	1 510	1 510	0.0
Waranga (S)	1 607.6	4 700	4 760	1.5
Yea (S)	1 422.8	5 210	5 240	0.6
<b>Total Division</b>	<b>23 366.4</b>	<b>155 980</b>	<b>156 950</b>	<b>0.6</b>

**TABLE 5.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,  
VICTORIA - continued**

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1994 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate (c) 1993-1994 (%)
		1993	1994	
<b>OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Beechworth (S)	760.7	5 130	5 100	-0.6
Bright (S)	3 112.9	6 620	6 620	0.0
Chiltern (S)	489.1	2 790	2 800	0.4
Myrtleford (S)	825.0	4 350	4 320	-0.7
Oxley (S)	2 826.2	5 350	5 440	1.7
Rutherglen (S)	528.9	3 560	3 540	-0.6
Tallangatta (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	4 179.2	4 290	4 260	-0.9
Upper Murray (S)	2 473.7	2 430	2 400	-1.2
Wangaratta (C)	27.4	15 920	15 560	-2.3
Wangaratta (S)	1 003.2	3 200	3 180	-0.6
Wodonga (Rural City)	344.3	28 700	29 340	2.2
Yackandandah (S)	1 091.8	4 640	4 670	0.6
Yarrawonga (S)	621.5	5 850	5 930	1.4
<b>Total Division</b>	<b>18 283.9</b>	<b>92 820</b>	<b>93 150</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Avon (S)	2 588.1	4 340	4 300	-0.9
Bairnsdale (C)	29.8	11 410	11 440	0.3
Bairnsdale (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	2 448.9	7 840	7 980	1.8
Maffra (S)	4 190.7	10 600	10 650	0.5
Omeco (S)	5 683.5	1 720	1 750	1.7
Orbost (S)	9 374.0	6 780	6 840	0.9
Sale (C)	30.8	13 970	13 880	-0.6
Tambo (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	3 514.8	10 980	11 200	2.0
<b>Total Division</b>	<b>27 860.6</b>	<b>67 640</b>	<b>68 040</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Alberton (S)	2 052.0	6 370	6 310	-0.9
Bass (S)	20.2	5 180	5 140	-0.8
Buin Buin (S)	1 255.9	12 050	12 090	0.3
Korumburra (S)	608.7	8 050	8 000	-0.6
Mirboo (S)	251.2	2 680	2 770	3.4
Moe (C)	26.4	18 230	18 080	-0.8
Morwell (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	660.3	26 970	26 610	-1.3
Narracan (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	2 334.9	10 840	10 750	-0.8
Phillip Island (S)	100.5	5 420	5 470	0.9
Rosedale (S)	2 262.1	9 320	9 460	1.5
South Gippsland (S)	1 374.1	6 150	6 190	0.7
Traralgon (C)	22.2	20 520	20 630	0.5
Traralgon (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	460.0	4 830	4 850	0.4
Upper Yarra (S) (Pt B)	1 293.7	550	560	1.8
Warragul (S)	346.2	13 640	13 710	0.6
Wonthaggi (B)	57.5	6 990	7 020	0.4
Woorayl (S)	1 225.7	12 040	12 230	1.6
French Island	171.2	70	70	0.0
Bass Strait Islands	4.7	-	-	-
Yallourn Works Area	27.6	-	-	-
<b>Total Division</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>169 900</b>	<b>169 930</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**TABLE 5.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,  
VICTORIA - continued**

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1994 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate (c) 1993-1994 (%)
		1993	1994	
<b>STATISTICAL DIVISIONS - SUMMARY</b>				
Melbourne	7 815.1	3 189 050	3 197 815	0.3
Rest of Victoria -				
Barwon	8 148.1	230 910	230 800	0.0
Western District	24 090.2	101 730	101 310	-0.3
Central Highlands	12 654.5	140 210	140 700	0.4
Wimmera	30 622.4	52 920	52 840	-0.1
Mallee	40 875.2	82 510	82 610	0.1
Loddon-Campaspe	19 393.9	180 560	181 320	0.4
Goulburn	23 366.4	155 980	156 950	0.6
Ovens-Murray	18 283.9	92 820	93 150	0.4
East Gippsland	27 860.6	67 640	68 040	0.6
Gippsland	15 002.8	169 900	169 930	0.0
Total Rest of Victoria	220 356.4	1 275 140	1 277 650	0.2
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>228 171.5</b>	<b>4 464 190</b>	<b>4 475 450</b>	<b>0.3</b>

(a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each Statistical Local Area indicates its status at 30 June 1994.

(b) Based on boundaries existing at 30 June 1994.

(c) Growth rates have been derived using unrounded figures.

Source: *Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, Preliminary* (3203.2)

TABLE 5.4 URBAN CENTRES (a), VICTORIA, 1991 CENSUS

Melbourne	2 761 995	Kerang	4 024	Robinvale	1 795
Geelong	126 306	Leongatha	3 968	Pearcedale	1 781
Bairarat	64 980	Kyneton	3 940	Merbein	1 776
Bendigo	57 427	Maffra	3 879	Millgrove	1 715
Shepparton-Mooroopna	30 511	Cobram	3 797	Buninyong	1 627
Melton	29 039	Queenscliff	3 681	Diggers Rest	1 620
Warrnambool	23 946	Yarrawonga	3 603	Heyfield	1 614
Albury-Wodonga		Daylesford	3 347	Dimboola	1 581
(Wodonga Part)	23 639	Camperdown	3 315	Whittlesea	1 553
Mildura	23 176	Beechworth	3 136	Launching Place	1 518
Traralgon	19 699	Numurkah	3 128	Heathcote	1 507
Cranbourne	18 886	Hurstbridge	2 990	Donald	1 505
Sunbury	18 533	Korumburra	2 906	Seville	1 481
Moe-Yallourn	17 990	Myrtleford	2 862	Cobden	1 477
Wangaratta	15 984	Cockatoo	2 854	Nathalia	1 470
Morwell	15 423	Gisborne	2 819	Drysdale	1 406
Sale	13 858	Tatura	2 778	Heywood	1 394
Horsham	12 552	Euroa	2 772	Ouyen	1 337
Bairnsdale	10 770	Woodend	2 743	Stratford	1 298
Colac	10 241	St Arnaud	2 741	Carrum Downs	1 281
Portland	10 115	Warrackabeal	2 687	Riddells Creek	1 281
Craigieburn	10 098	Cowes	2 658	Macedon	1 239
Ocean Grove-		Kilmore	2 618	Mirboo North	1 231
Barwon Heads	10 069	Red Cliffs	2 581	Corryong	1 226
Hamilton	9 753	Portarlington	2 553	Nagambie	1 215
Bacchus Marsh	9 695	Rochester	2 527	St Leonard	1 206
Echuca-Moama		Orbost	2 515	Tyabb	1 199
(Echuca Part)	9 438	Warburton	2 504	Yarra Glen	1 183
Swan Hill	9 357	Port Fairy	2 467	Charlton	1 182
Warragul	8 910	Paynesville	2 444	Maldon	1 174
Benalla	8 334	Woori Yallock	2 388	Beaufort	1 171
Ararat	7 633	Creswick	2 387	Chiltern	1 157
Maryborough	7 623	Broadford	2 215	Rosedale	1 153
Castlemaine	6 812	Inverloch	2 195	Lorne	1 143
Seymour	6 558	Mansfield	2 178	Koo-Wee-Rup	1 106
Stawell	6 339	Wallan	2 166	Coleraine	1 089
Lara	6 318	Coldstream	2 156	Wandong-Heathcote	
Healesville	6 264	Trafalgar	2 146	Junction	1 088
Clifton Springs	5 847	Cohuna	2 071	Foster	1 078
Pakenham	5 847	Romsey	2 033	Tongala	1 065
Wonthaggi	5 751	Yarram	2 006	Lancefield	1 063
Hastings	5 711	Anglesea	1 977	Mount Helen	1 054
Crib Point	5 624	Terang	1 973	Ballan	1 053
Somerville	5 587	Yarra Junction	1 952	Mortlake	1 043
Churchill	5 580	Nhill	1 891	Tallangatta	1 021
Kyabram	5 540	Bright	1 881	Narre Warren	1 014
Torquay	4 887	Alexandra	1 876	Rushworth	1 012
Emerald	4 693	Rutherglen	1 876	Avoca	1 004
Lakes Entrance	4 622	Mount Beauty	1 837	Wonga Park	1 000
Drouin	4 455	Bainaring	1 834		
Leopold	4 432	Casterton	1 808		

(a) An Urban centre is defined as a population cluster of 1,000 or more people.

Source: *Census Counts for Small Areas: Victoria* (2730.2)



**Population  
Increase**

The components of population growth are natural increase (the number by which live births exceeds deaths in the State of usual residence) and net migration, both from interstate and overseas. The annual natural increase has remained relatively steady since 1990. In the same period, annual net migration has decreased considerably, so that there is now a net migration loss. This was due to more Victorians moving interstate than arrived from other States as well as a net decrease in the number of overseas migrants.

**TABLE 5.5 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA**

Year (a)	Natural increase	Net migration			Total population increase
		Overseas	Interstate	Total	
1989	31 613	39 414	-12 504	26 910	58 523
1990	33 692	34 013	-7 829	26 184	59 876
1991	34 950	23 513	-14 853	8 660	43 610
1992	33 441	18 362	-21 131	-2 769	30 672
1993	33 621	7 964	-28 442	-20 478	13 143
1994	32 474	10 698	-31 895	-21 197	11 277

(a) Year ended 30 June.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0)

Of the departures from Victoria in the 12 months ended June 1994, 40% were to Queensland and 30% were to New South Wales. Of arrivals to Victoria, 37% were from New South Wales and 25% were from Queensland. Victoria had a net migration loss to all other States and Territories.

**TABLE 5.6 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, VICTORIA**

State of origin/destination	12 Months ended			
	June 1993		June 1994	
	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria
New South Wales	20 512	26 442	16 906	23 455
Queensland	13 504	33 203	11 625	31 192
South Australia	8 005	7 675	6 068	7 470
Western Australia	5 758	7 406	4 862	7 103
Tasmania	3 279	3 424	2 794	2 985
Northern Territory	1 956	2 599	1 870	3 038
Australian Capital Territory	2 442	3 149	1 662	2 439
<b>Total</b>	<b>55 456</b>	<b>83 898</b>	<b>45 787</b>	<b>77 682</b>

Source: *Migration Australia* (3412.0)

**Population projections**

The following projections are based on a model that assumes medium fertility, high overseas migration and high interstate migration.

Using these assumptions, the Victorian population is expected to reach 5 million by the year 2009 and to grow to 5.7 million by the year 2041. By way of comparison, Australia's population is expected to be 21 million in 2009 and to reach 26.7 million in 2041.

Comparison between the proportionate distribution of population between now and 2041 shows losses in the share of the national population living in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania in favour of Queensland, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. It is expected that Queensland will replace Victoria as the second most populous State between the years 2026 and 2036.

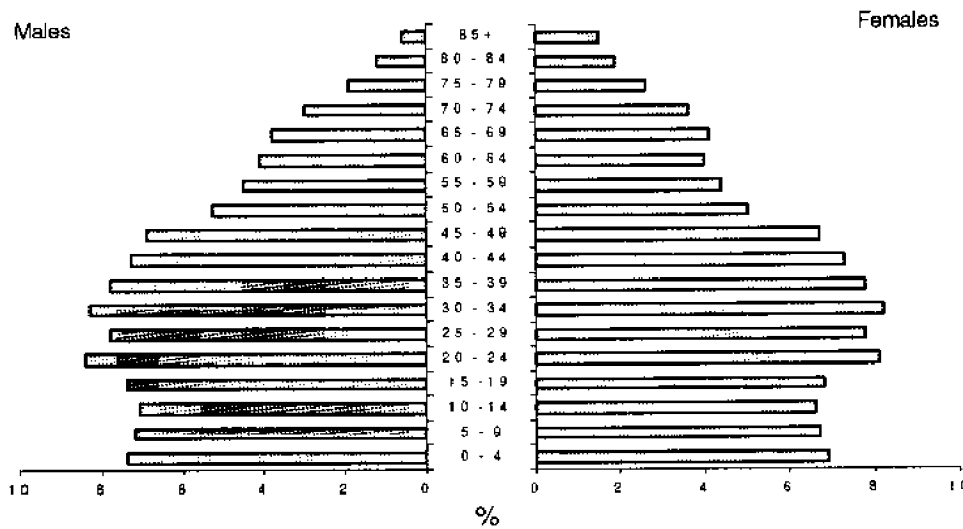
Interstate departures from Victoria exceeded arrivals in every year between 1972 and 1995. However, the level of interstate departures from Victoria must be seen in the context of overseas migration patterns because of Melbourne's importance as a point of entry. Outward movement from Victoria is most often to New South Wales and Queensland.

**Age distribution**

In 1994, 21% of persons in Victoria were under 15 years of age, and 12% were 65 years of age or over. The proportion of people over 65 is projected to increase to 22% by the year 2041, while those under 15 years will decrease to 17% of the total population. The Australian population aged 80 years and over is expected to increase from 0.4 million in 1993 to 1.7 million in the year 2041.

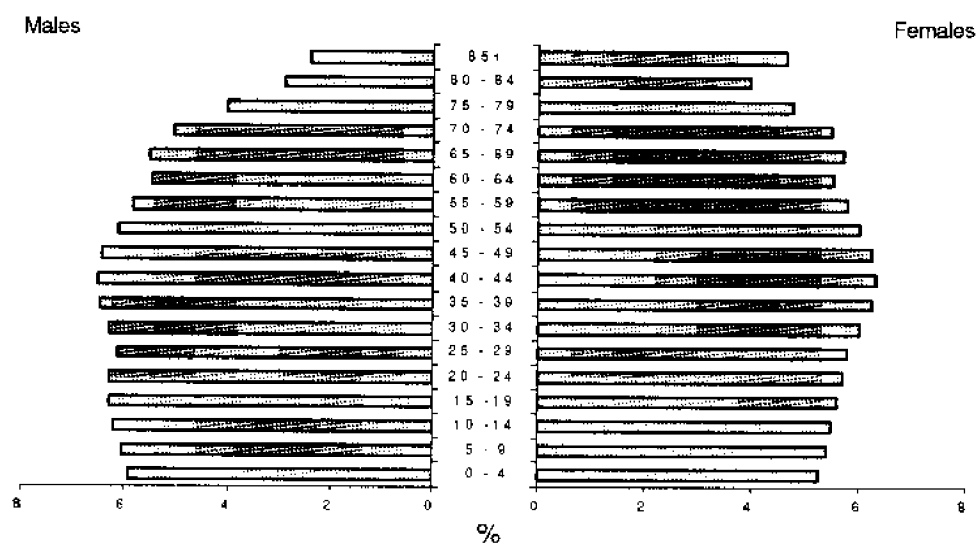
**POPULATION AGE PYRAMIDS, VICTORIA**

**1994 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION**



Source: *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1993 to 2041* (3222.0)

**SERIES D POPULATION PROJECTION  
Year 2041**



Source: *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1993 to 2041 (3222.0)*

**TABLE 5.7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1994, PRELIMINARY**

Age group (years)	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	163 975	7.4	155 347	6.9	319 322	7.1
5-9	159 862	7.2	152 313	6.7	312 175	7.0
10-14	158 120	7.1	150 128	6.6	308 248	6.9
15-19	163 436	7.4	159 375	7.1	317 811	7.1
20-24	186 879	8.4	182 500	8.1	369 379	8.3
25-29	172 779	7.8	175 421	7.8	348 200	7.8
30-34	183 212	8.3	184 683	8.2	367 895	8.2
35-39	172 909	7.8	175 173	7.8	348 082	7.8
40-44	161 464	7.3	163 826	7.3	325 290	7.3
45-49	152 260	6.9	150 324	6.7	302 584	6.8
50-54	118 032	5.3	114 088	5.0	232 120	5.2
55-59	100 348	4.5	99 132	4.4	199 480	4.5
60-64	90 567	4.1	91 350	4.0	181 917	4.1
65-69	85 390	3.8	92 558	4.1	177 948	4.0
70-74	66 334	3.0	81 541	3.6	147 875	3.3
75-79	41 247	1.9	58 949	2.6	100 196	2.2
80-84	25 531	1.2	43 034	1.9	68 565	1.5
85 and over	14 048	0.6	34 330	1.5	48 378	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 216 393</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 259 072</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 475 465</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)*

**Country of birth**

At the time of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, almost three quarters of the Victorian population had been born in Australia. A further 7% of the population originated in countries where English is the predominant language spoken (over 5% from the United Kingdom).

Victoria had a slightly higher proportion of people who had been born overseas than the Australian average and had the greatest proportion of people from non main English speaking countries of any State or Territory. Italy (2.5%), Greece (1.6%), the former Yugoslavia (1.5%) and Vietnam (1.0%) were the countries with the most migrants to Victoria. In all cases the proportion of migrants was higher than the Australian average.

**TABLE 5.8 POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH BY SEX, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, CENSUS COUNTS, 6 AUGUST 1991**

	Victoria				Australia	
	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion	Persons	Proportion
	number	number	number	%	number	%
<b>Main English speaking countries -</b>						
Australia	1 534 967	1 595 153	3 130 120	73.7	12 725 164	75.5
Canada	2 198	2 335	4 533	0.1	24 143	0.1
Ireland	6 769	6 231	13 000	0.3	52 373	0.3
New Zealand	21 408	21 590	42 998	1.0	275 845	1.6
South Africa	5 507	5 723	11 230	0.3	49 606	0.3
United Kingdom (a)	115 930	117 473	233 403	5.5	1 118 613	6.6
USA	5 147	4 990	10 137	0.2	50 614	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 691 926</b>	<b>1 753 495</b>	<b>3 445 421</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>14 296 358</b>	<b>84.8</b>
<b>Other countries -</b>						
China	10 924	9 298	20 222	0.5	78 890	0.5
Germany	15 470	16 303	31 773	0.7	115 223	0.7
Greece	33 916	33 122	67 038	1.6	136 135	0.8
Hong Kong	6 892	7 046	13 938	0.3	58 933	0.3
India	9 820	9 720	19 540	0.5	61 230	0.4
Italy	55 490	50 263	105 753	2.5	254 924	1.5
Lebanon	7 111	6 626	13 737	0.3	68 948	0.4
Malaysia	10 966	11 095	22 871	0.5	72 549	0.4
Malta	13 485	12 012	25 497	0.6	53 536	0.3
Netherlands	14 886	13 562	28 448	0.7	95 709	0.6
Philippines	6 072	10 529	16 601	0.4	73 443	0.4
Poland	11 838	12 218	24 056	0.6	68 935	0.4
Former USSR (b)	7 399	8 121	15 520	0.4	43 997	0.3
Vietnam	23 240	21 226	44 466	1.0	122 304	0.7
Yugoslavia	33 582	30 680	64 262	1.5	161 138	1.0
Other (c)	98 102	96 029	194 131	4.6	718 556	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>359 193</b>	<b>348 660</b>	<b>707 853</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>2 184 360</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Not stated	45 333	45 697	91 030	2.1	368 659	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 096 452</b>	<b>2 147 852</b>	<b>4 244 304</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16 849 377</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

(b) Includes the Baltic States.

(c) Includes 'inadequately described', 'at sea', and 'not elsewhere classified'.

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile

**Vital statistics**

In 1993 Victoria had the second lowest birth rate of all the States and Territories, (14.3 compared to the Australian rate of 14.7), and an average death rate (7.0 compared to the Australian rate of 6.9). Both the marriage and divorce rates were slightly below the Australian average, 6.1 and 2.4 respectively for Victoria, compared to 6.4 and 2.7 for Australia.

**TABLE 5.9 SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS: STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA, 1993**

Live births -									
Males	45 906	32 793	24 055	10 232	12 925	3 523	1 884	2 234	133 572
Females	43 448	31 256	22 723	9 846	12 156	3 312	1 719	2 180	126 657
Persons -									
number	89 354	64 049	46 778	20 078	25 081	6 835	3 603	4 414	260 229
crude birth rate	14.9	14.3	15.0	13.7	15.0	14.5	21.2	14.8	14.7
Deaths -									
Males	22 925	16 389	11 058	6 015	5 632	1 965	469	632	65 089
Females	20 144	14 808	8 914	5 513	4 684	1 672	296	478	56 510
Persons -									
number	43 069	31 197	19 972	11 528	10 316	3 637	765	1 110	121 599
crude death rate	7.2	7.0	6.4	7.9	6.2	7.7	4.5	3.7	6.9
Infant deaths	552	347	327	104	147	40	55	19	1 591
Perinatal deaths (a) -									
Number	766	482	378	154	184	65	70	32	2 131
Rate (b)	8.5	7.5	8.1	7.6	7.3	9.5	19.3	7.2	8.2
Marriages -									
number	39 993	27 418	20 704	9 114	10 382	3 055	806	1 783	113 255
crude marriage rate	6.7	6.1	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.5	4.8	6.0	6.4
Divorces -									
number	16 358	10 935	(c) 8 501	3 939	4 620	1 425	390	887	48 324
crude divorce rate	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.7

(a) Perinatal deaths comprise neonatal and fetal deaths.

(b) The number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live and still births.

(c) Includes divorces heard in Lismore and Coffs Harbour (NSW) but registered in Queensland.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)

**Births**

The number of live births registered to women resident in Victoria in 1993 (64,049) dropped marginally (2.6%) on the number registered in 1992.

Between 1991 and 1993, birth rates declined for women aged 15 to 29 years, but increased for women aged 30 to 44 years. This change is reflected in the median age of mothers for all categories of confinement (29.3 years), which continued the long established upward trend.

The trend toward ex-nuptial births continued in 1993, with one in five births classified as ex-nuptial. The number of such births where the father was acknowledged was over 80% in 1993.

**TABLE 5.10 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS, VICTORIA**

Live births -						
Males	31 688	32 841	34 357	33 636	33 691	32 793
Females	30 446	31 161	32 613	31 802	32 075	31 256
Persons	62 134	64 002	66 970	65 438	65 766	64 049
Sex ratio (a)	104.1	105.4	105.3	105.8	105.0	104.9
Crude birth rate (b)(c)	14.6	14.8	15.3	14.8	14.8	14.3
Nuptial births	52 921	53 868	55 220	53 217	53 175	54 120
Ex-nuptial births -						
Number	9 213	10 134	11 750	12 221	12 591	12 629
Percentage of total live births	14.8	15.8	17.5	18.7	19.1	19.7
Age-specific birth rates (c)(d)-						
Age group (years)-						
15-19 (e)	14.2	14.9	15.9	16.1	14.7	13.8
20-24	69.2	67.3	67.7	63.7	61.8	57.7
25-29	136.3	136.3	137.8	131.7	130.3	127.4
30-34	99.8	102.9	109.0	106.1	109.6	110.0
35-39	32.7	34.9	37.1	39.2	41.2	41.0
40-44	4.8	5.4	5.8	5.8	6.5	6.7
45-49 (f)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Total fertility (g)	1 786	1 810	1 868	1 814	1 822	1 784
Confinements (number)	61 398	63 209	66 136	64 566	64 898	63 172
Median age of mother (years) -						
Nuptial first confinements	27.4	27.6	27.8	28.0	28.3	28.5
All nuptial confinements	28.8	29.0	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.9
Ex-nuptial	24.2	24.5	24.5	24.6	25.0	25.3
All confinements	28.4	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.2	29.3
Median duration of marriage (years) -						
Nuptial first confinements	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7

(a) Number of male live births per 100 female live births.

(b) Number of live births registered during calendar year per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population.

(c) Rates for 1988 to 1991 have been revised due to the finalisation of population estimates based on 1991 Census results.

(d) Number of live births registered during calendar year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age.

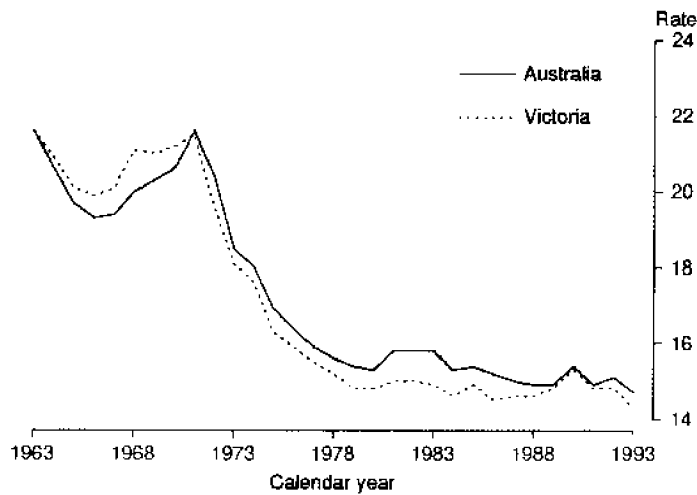
(e) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15.

(f) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(g) The sum of 5 year age-specific birth rates multiplied by 5. It represents the number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetimes if they experienced the rates of the year shown.

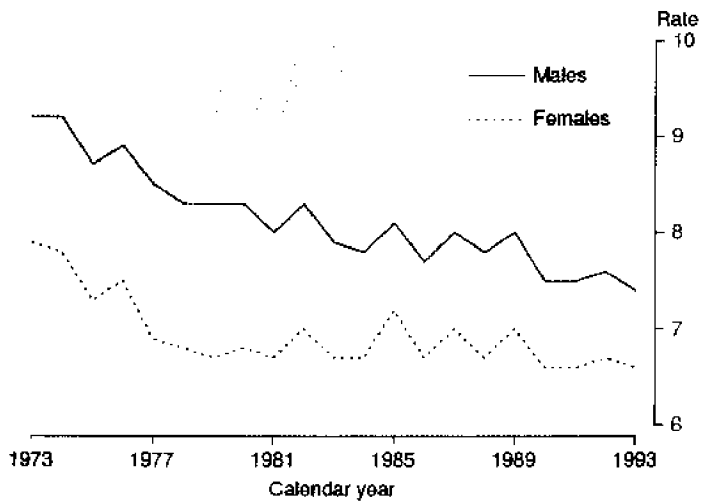
Source: *Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)

**CRUDE BIRTH RATES (a), VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1963-1993**



(a) Number of live births registered during calendar year per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. Rates for 1988 to 1991 have been revised due to the finalisation of population estimates based on 1991 Census results.  
Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0)

**CRUDE DEATH RATES (a), VICTORIA, 1973-1993**



(a) Number of male deaths per 100 female deaths. Number of deaths registered per 1,000 of the mean estimated resident population. Rates for 1988 to 1991 have been revised due to the finalisation of population estimates based on 1991 Census results.  
Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0)

**Deaths**

There were 31,197 deaths of Victorian residents registered in 1993. Of those 16,389 were males and 14,808 were females. This represented a decrease of 2.4% from the 31,951 deaths registered in 1992. The crude death rate (per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) decreased marginally from 7.2 in 1992 to 7.0 in 1993.

The main cause of death for Victorian residents in 1993 was diseases of the circulatory system (including ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease), followed by malignant neoplasms (cancer). Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 39% of male and 45% of female deaths, and malignant neoplasms accounted for 29% of male and 26% of female deaths. In 1993, AIDS was the cause of death of 115 males and 3 females, compared with 118 and 2 respectively in 1992. As in 1992, the total number of suicides exceeded motor vehicle traffic accidents as the major external cause of death. (Refer to Chapter 8 - *Health* - for further information on causes of death.)

**TABLE 5.11 SUMMARY OF DEATHS, VICTORIA**

Deaths -						
Males	16 426	17 079	16 321	16 508	16 816	16 389
Females	14 300	15 300	14 665	14 708	15 135	14 808
Persons	30 726	32 379	30 986	31 216	31 951	31 197
Sex ratio (a)	114.9	111.6	111.3	112.2	111.1	110.7
Crude death rate (b) -						
Males	7.8	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.4
Females	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6
Persons	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0
Infant deaths -						
Males	291	248	305	249	220	200
Females	195	166	218	179	146	147
Persons	486	414	523	428	366	347
Infant mortality rate (c)	7.8	6.6	7.8	6.5	5.6	5.4
Median age at death (years) -						
Males	72.3	72.4	72.3	72.6	73.2	73.5
Females	78.7	79.2	79.1	79.1	80.1	80.1

(a) Number of male deaths per 100 female deaths.

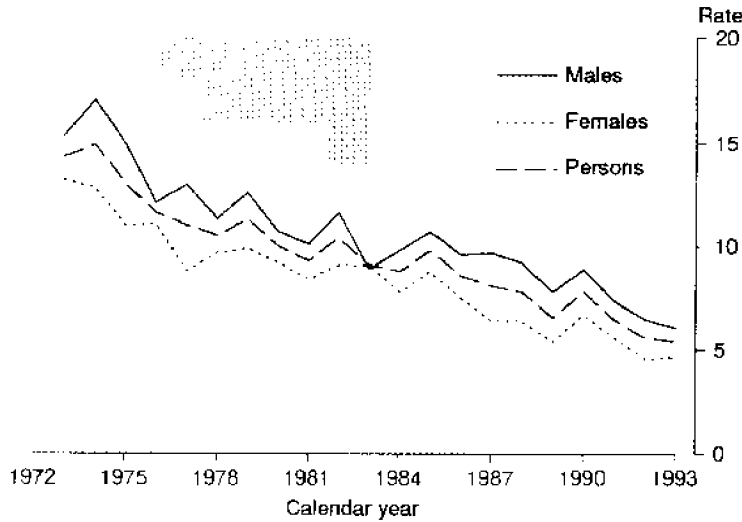
(b) Number of deaths registered per 1,000 of the mean estimated resident population. Rates for 1988 to 1991 have been revised due to the finalisation of population estimates based on 1991 Census results.

(c) Deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)



**INFANT MORTALITY RATES (a), VICTORIA, 1972-1993**



(a) Deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births.  
Source: *Demography Victoria* (3311.2)

The infant mortality rate continued its long-term downward trend, with 5.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1993, compared with 8.9 in 1983 and 14.3 in 1972.

**Life expectancy**

Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age specific death rates of the given year continued throughout his or her lifetime.

**TABLE 5.12 LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS) BY SEX  
VICTORIA, 1993, PRELIMINARY**

0	75.4	81.1
5	71.0	76.6
10	66.0	71.6
15	61.1	66.7
20	56.3	61.8
25	51.6	56.9
30	46.9	52.0
35	42.1	47.1
40	37.4	42.3
45	32.7	37.5
50	28.1	32.7
55	23.7	28.1
60	19.6	23.7
65	15.8	19.5
70	12.4	15.5
75	9.5	12.0
80	7.1	8.9
85	5.1	6.3
90	3.8	4.4
95	3.1	3.3

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)

The life expectancy of a female child born in 1993 to a mother resident in Victoria is 81.1 years, while for a male child the life expectancy is 75.4 years. For a person aged 40 in 1993, a woman has a life expectancy of a further 42.3 years, and a man 37.4 years. These life expectancies reflect the different mortality rates for the sexes.

### Marriages

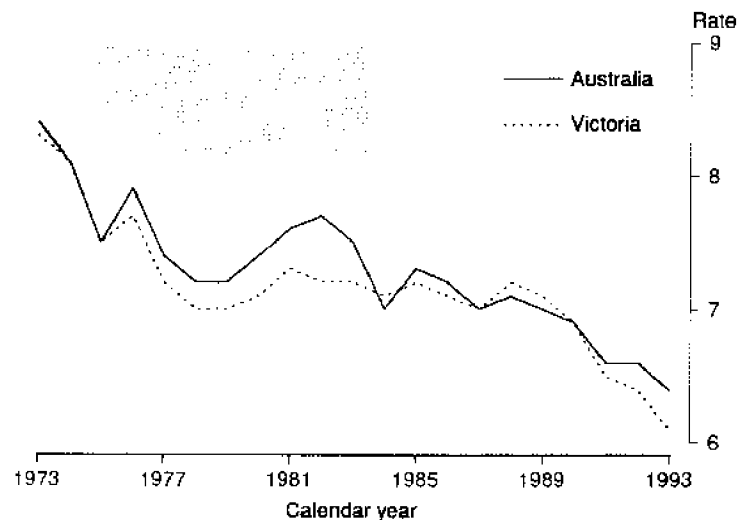
In 1993 the number of marriages registered in Victoria (27,418) decreased markedly (3.6%) from the number registered in the previous year and was more than 10% less than the number registered in 1988.

Compared with the previous year, the median age at marriage, in 1993, for all marriages, remained steady at 28.6 years for bridegrooms, and showed a slight increase, from 26.3 years to 26.4 years for brides. The median age for first marriage was 27.0 years for bridegrooms and 25.2 years for brides.

In 1993, 65% of all marriages were between Australian-born partners, and 21% had either the bride or the bridegroom born overseas. In 9% of marriages, both partners were born in the same overseas country.

Previously widowed bridegrooms and brides showed differing patterns in the time taken before remarriage; 62% of previously widowed bridegrooms and 41% of previously widowed brides who remarried in 1993 did so within 5 years of the death of their previous spouse.

**CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES (a), VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1973 TO 1993**



(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 mean estimated resident population. Rates for 1988 to 1991 have been revised due to the finalisation of population estimates based on 1991 Census results.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0)

TABLE 5.13 SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES, VICTORIA

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
<b>Total marriages -</b>	<b>30 687</b>	<b>30 624</b>	<b>30 120</b>	<b>28 535</b>	<b>28 429</b>	<b>27 418</b>
First marriage both partners	21 531	21 412	20 968	19 867	19 882	19 195
First marriage one partner	5 244	5 281	5 182	4 953	4 926	4 737
Remarriage both partners	3 912	3 931	3 970	3 715	3 621	3 486
Crude marriage rate (a)	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.1
Marriages performed by Ministers of religion -						
Number	18 782	18 485	18 063	17 429	17 361	16 613
%	61.2	60.4	60.0	61.1	61.1	60.6
<b>BRIDEGROOM</b>						
Marital status of bridegroom -						
Never married	23 977	23 832	23 456	22 167	22 140	21 435
Widowed	712	740	705	644	598	621
Divorced	5 998	6 052	5 959	5 724	5 691	5 362
Median age of bridegroom (years) -						
Never married	26.2	26.3	26.6	26.8	27.0	27.0
Widowed	61.0	60.9	61.5	61.0	62.0	61.4
Divorced	38.9	38.9	39.3	39.6	39.5	40.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>28.6</b>
Age of bridegroom (years) -						
Under 20	394	346	303	236	198	170
20-24	8 679	8 424	7 641	6 992	6 662	6 191
25-29	10 485	10 395	10 497	9 871	9 779	9 523
30-34	4 798	4 992	5 117	5 048	5 370	5 157
35-39	2 423	2 420	2 491	2 399	2 490	2 363
40-44	1 432	1 488	1 462	1 504	1 456	1 408
45-49	828	868	923	908	908	1 001
50 and over	1 646	1 691	1 686	1 577	1 566	1 605
<b>BRIDE</b>						
Marital status of bride -						
Never married	24 329	24 273	23 662	22 520	22 550	21 692
Widowed	864	844	798	751	653	684
Divorced	5 494	5 507	5 660	5 264	5 226	5 042
Median age of bride (years) -						
Never married	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.0	25.2
Widowed	52.1	53.1	52.7	53.5	53.7	54.2
Divorced	35.5	35.7	36.0	36.1	36.5	36.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>
Age of bride (years) -						
Under 20	2 028	1 855	1 495	1 152	990	861
20-24	12 407	12 046	11 426	10 742	10 381	9 819
25-29	8 291	8 397	8 752	8 398	8 581	8 373
30-34	3 444	3 688	3 711	3 691	3 886	3 776
35-39	1 758	1 841	1 843	1 834	1 874	1 801
40-44	1 133	1 150	1 153	1 049	1 081	1 071
45-49	657	635	723	669	710	727
50 and over	966	1 010	1 017	1 000	926	990

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 mean estimated resident population. Rates for 1988 to 1991 have been revised due to the finalisation of population estimates based on 1991 Census results.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)

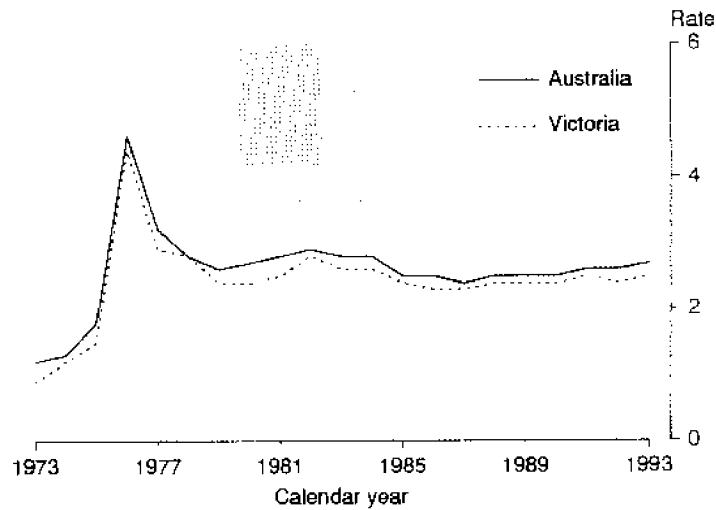
## Divorces

The number of divorces granted in Victoria in 1993 (11,050) increased by 4.9% on the number granted in 1992 (10,533), and was 7.8% more than the number granted in 1988 (10,250).

The highest age specific divorce rate was in the 30 to 34 year age group for both husbands and wives. In 1993 the median age at divorce for husbands was 38.9 years and for wives 36.3 years, compared with 38.6 and 35.9 respectively in 1992.

Nearly 40% of the couples who divorced in 1993 had separated within 5 years of marriage (the most common interval was between one and two years), and 60% had separated within 10 years. The median interval between marriage and separation was 7.7 years.

### CRUDE DIVORCE RATES (a), VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1973 TO 1993



(a) Number of divorces per 1,000 of the mean estimated resident population.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0)

TABLE 5.14 SUMMARY OF DIVORCES, VICTORIA

	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
Divorces granted -	10 250	10 253	10 406	11 134	10 533	11 050
Crude divorce rate (a)(b)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.6
Median interval between marriage and separation (years)	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.7
Divorces involving children -	5 867	5 596	5 712	5 894	5 616	5 905
Percentage of total	57.2	54.6	54.9	52.9	53.3	53.4
Average number of children	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
<b>HUSBAND</b>						
Age-specific divorce rate (b)(c) -						
Age group (years) -						
Under 25	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9
25-29	9.2	8.7	8.7	9.3	7.9	7.9
30-34	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.7	11.7	12.5
35-39	12.4	11.5	11.5	11.8	11.6	12.1
40-44	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.8	10.6	11.7
45-49	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.6	9.0	9.5
50-54	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.4	7.3	7.3
55 and over	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Marital status at marriage -						
Never married	8 666	8 670	8 749	9 380	8 899	9 249
Widowed	115	105	98	108	98	115
Divorced	1 469	1 478	1 559	1 646	1 536	1 686
Median age (years) -						
At marriage	24.4	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.1	25.1
At separation	34.8	35.1	35.1	35.3	35.8	35.9
At divorce	37.4	37.8	37.9	38.1	38.6	38.9
<b>WIFE</b>						
Age-specific divorce rate (b)(c) -						
Age group (years) -						
Under 25	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1
25-29	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.3	11.5	11.5
30-34	12.7	12.2	11.9	12.6	11.7	12.3
35-39	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.3	12.0
40-44	9.3	9.6	9.6	10.6	9.5	10.6
45-49	7.9	7.5	7.2	8.3	8.2	8.3
50-54	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.1
55 and over	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Marital status at marriage -						
Never married	8 748	8 747	8 831	9 450	8 923	9 423
Widowed	146	118	114	148	135	124
Divorced	1 356	1 388	1 461	1 536	1 475	1 503
Median age (years) -						
At marriage	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.4	22.5	22.6
At separation	32.2	32.4	32.5	32.6	33.1	33.3
At divorce	34.8	35.1	35.3	35.4	35.9	36.3

(a) Number of divorces per 1,000 of the mean estimated resident population.

(b) Rates for 1988 to 1991 have been revised due to the finalisation of population estimates based on 1991 Census results.

(c) Number of divorces by age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population in specific age groups.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)

## REFERENCES

### Data sources

The statistics in this chapter are derived from various sources including the Census of Population and Housing, the latest of which was conducted on 6 August 1991. The ABS is preparing to undertake the thirteenth Census of Population and Housing on Tuesday 6 August 1996. Following the recent passing of the Territories Law Reform Act of 1992, this census will for the first time include the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island in official counts.

The estimated resident population was compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis of this estimate is given in the ABS Information Paper *Population Estimates: An Outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0).

Data on overseas arrivals and departures are compiled from information supplied by the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs.

Interstate migration data are currently estimated on the basis of changes to Medicare registration information. Further details are given in the publication, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0).

Births, deaths, and marriages statistics are compiled from data supplied by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages while divorce statistics are compiled from Statistical Reports completed by the Family Court of Australia.

### ABS publications

*1991 Census - Census Counts for Small Areas, Victoria* (2730.0)

*Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0)

*Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, Preliminary* (3203.2)

*Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories* (3222.0)

*Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)

*1991 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile.*

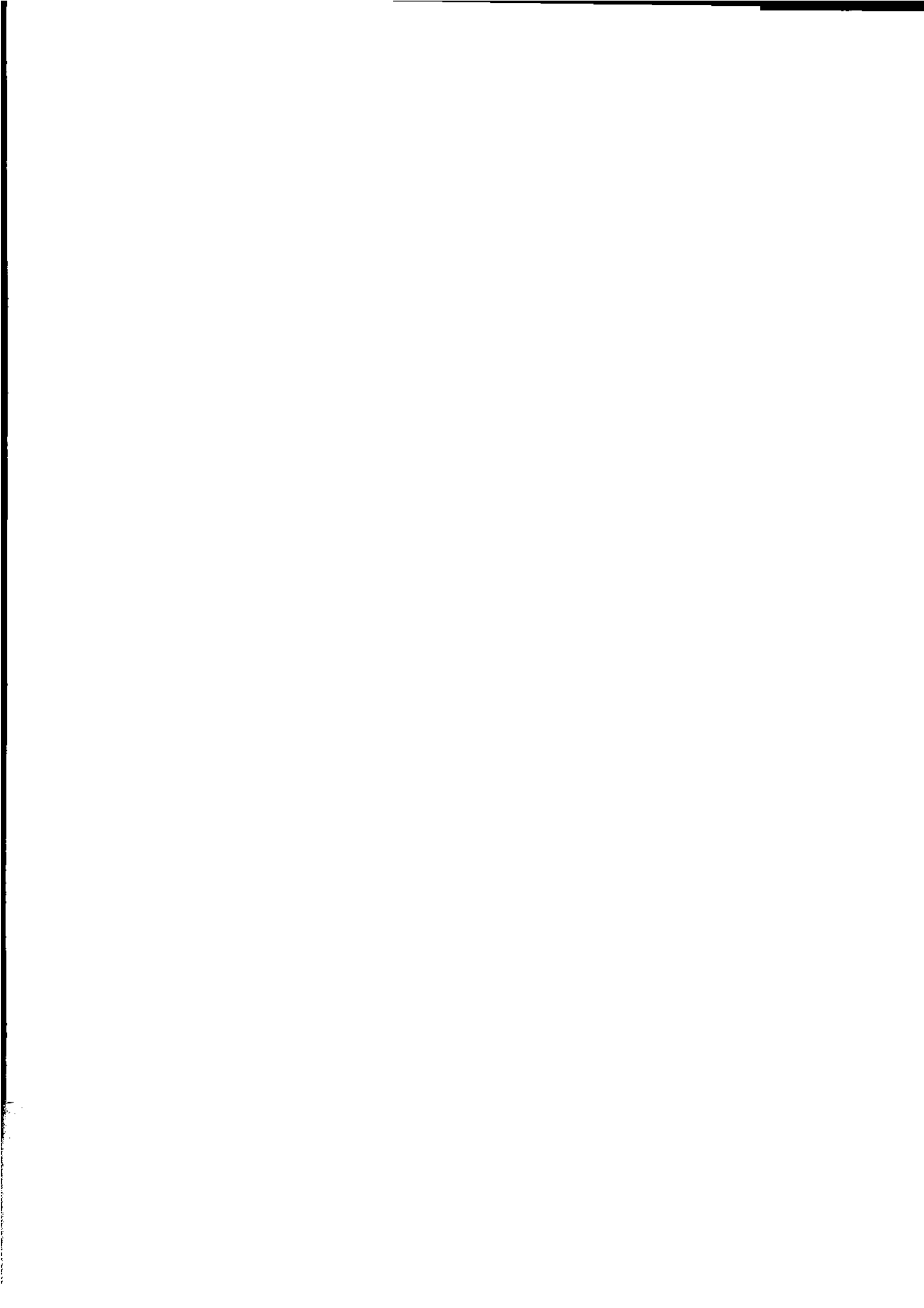
*Migration, Australia* (3412.0)



6

EDUCATION

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## **Introduction**

*This chapter provides an overview of education in Victoria, including details of the number of schools, teachers and students, higher education and TAFE.*

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### **OVERVIEW**

#### **Schools and teachers**

In economic terms, in 1993-94 the education industry sector contributed 5.3% of the total Victorian Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost. Victoria's percentage share of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost for the education sector was 26.6%.

There were 2,410 schools in Victoria in 1994. This was 207 schools fewer than in 1993, with government schools showing the sharpest decrease (203 schools) and non-government schools showing only a slight decrease (4 schools). The total enrolment of students in all Victorian schools in 1994 was 773,194, a decrease of 1%. Of the total students enrolled, 58% were in primary schools and 42% were in secondary schools.

Government schools, which constituted 72% of total schools, had a student enrolment of 520,328, which represented a decrease of 1% over 1993.

Enrolments in non-government schools showed a small increase in 1994 (0.7%) following slight decreases in the three previous years. 73% of non-government schools were Catholic schools. Of students attending non-government schools, there were 174,157 (69%) enrolled in Catholic schools, 24,137 (10%) in Anglican schools and 54,572 (21%) in other non-government schools. The proportion of students enrolled in non-government schools was larger at secondary level, especially at Year 12.

Apparent retention rates are measures of the tendencies of students to remain in secondary education from Year 7 to the senior years of secondary schooling. The apparent retention rate to Year 12 increased from 47% in 1986 to 81% in 1992, before declining to 79% in 1993.

The numbers of teaching staff (expressed in full-time equivalent units) decreased by 5%, from 53,778 in 1993 to 51,295 in 1994. The average number of students per full-time teaching staff number was 15.5 for non-government schools and 14.9 for government schools. The average ratios for all schools were 17.7 for primary and 11.8 for secondary schools.

TABLE 6.1 SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, AND TEACHING STAFF (a), VICTORIA

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff
1989 (b)	2 059	527 700	40 737	719	257 407	16 400	2 778	785 107	57 137
1990	2 038	526 576	39 950	715	257 786	16 508	2 753	784 362	56 459
1991	2 029	533 386	39 447	696	256 127	16 421	2 725	789 513	55 868
1992	2 013	533 909	40 550	687	253 713	16 192	2 700	787 622	56 741
1993	1 934	526 636	37 551	683	250 961	16 227	2 617	777 597	53 778
1994	1 731	520 328	34 635	679	252 866	16 661	2 410	773 194	51 295

(a) Number of full-time teaching staff plus full-time equivalents (FTE) of part-time teaching staff.

(b) With changes to staff tables in 1989, some staff previously classified as teaching staff are now classified as specialist support.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (4221.0)

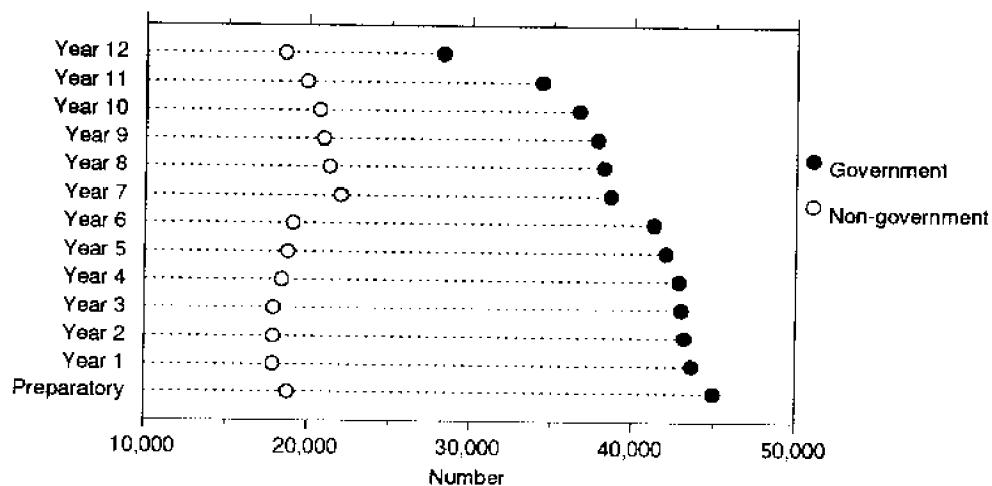
TABLE 6.2 NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS: CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND YEAR OF EDUCATION, VICTORIA, 1994

Year of education	Government schools	Non-government (a)				All schools		
		Anglican	Catholic	Other	Total	Males	Females	Persons
Primary -								
Preparatory	45 019	802	14 974	3 011	18 787	32 687	31 119	63 806
Year 1	43 653	759	14 345	2 802	17 906	31 474	30 085	61 559
Year 2	43 192	765	14 233	2 899	17 897	31 314	29 775	61 089
Year 3	42 995	847	14 159	2 878	17 884	31 165	29 714	60 879
Year 4	42 851	945	14 402	3 063	18 410	31 202	30 059	61 261
Year 5	42 049	1 193	14 246	3 292	18 731	31 102	29 678	60 780
Year 6	41 273	1 384	14 176	3 490	19 050	31 021	29 302	60 323
Ungraded	1 865	-	72	492	564	1 540	889	2 429
<b>Total primary</b>	<b>302 897</b>	<b>6 695</b>	<b>100 607</b>	<b>21 927</b>	<b>129 229</b>	<b>221 505</b>	<b>210 621</b>	<b>432 126</b>
Secondary -								
Year 7	38 600	2 696	13 698	5 597	21 991	30 825	29 766	60 591
Year 8	38 182	2 743	13 085	5 470	21 298	30 388	29 092	59 480
Year 9	37 813	2 919	12 731	5 244	20 894	29 970	28 737	58 707
Year 10	36 640	3 040	12 272	5 323	20 635	28 960	28 315	57 275
Year 11	34 336	3 063	11 404	5 404	19 871	26 865	27 342	54 207
Year 12	28 263	2 981	10 275	5 235	18 491	21 815	24 939	46 754
Ungraded	3 597	-	85	372	457	2 421	1 633	4 054
<b>Total secondary</b>	<b>217 431</b>	<b>17 442</b>	<b>73 550</b>	<b>32 645</b>	<b>123 637</b>	<b>171 244</b>	<b>169 824</b>	<b>341 068</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>520 328</b>	<b>24 137</b>	<b>174 157</b>	<b>54 572</b>	<b>252 866</b>	<b>392 749</b>	<b>380 445</b>	<b>773 194</b>

(a) Includes full-time students attending one special school administered by government authorities other than the Ministry of Education.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (4221.0)

**ALL SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND YEAR OF EDUCATION, VICTORIA 1994**



Source: *Schools, Australia* (4221.0)

**Higher education**

Table 6.3 shows the number of students attending a higher education institution (excluding TAFE) was 163,854 in 1994, an increase of 1.1% over the previous year. There was a 3% increase in the number of students in Bachelor degree courses, while the number studying for Post-graduate and Higher degree courses remained static.

Table 6.4 shows that in 1994, 22% of students studied Arts, Humanities and the Social Sciences, 22% studied Business, Administration or Economics, and a further 16% were studying Science.

**TABLE 6.3 HIGHER EDUCATION : NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY LEVEL OF COURSE AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT, VICTORIA, 1994**

Institute of Higher Education (a)	Level of course					Total
	Higher degree	Post-grad	Bachelor	Other	Enabling (b)	
University of Ballarat	126	295	3 370	118	2	3 911
Deakin University	1 866	3 321	18 643	445	263	24 538
La Trobe University	1 893	1 982	16 925	362	18	21 180
Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	-	-	-	112	-	112
Monash University	5 004	3 314	27 577	1 400	21	37 316
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	2 778	1 874	19 619	72	-	24 343
Swinburne University of Technology	615	1 121	7 056	39	-	8 831
University of Melbourne	4 208	3 633	20 579	1 509	1	29 930
Victoria University of Technology	1 029	1 332	10 604	728	-	13 693
<b>Total higher education</b>	<b>17 519</b>	<b>16 872</b>	<b>124 373</b>	<b>3 473</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>163 854</b>

(a) Deakin University and Victoria College amalgamated on 1 January 1992 and the amalgamated institution is now known as Deakin University. The University of Melbourne and the Victorian College of the Arts amalgamated on 1 July 1991 and the amalgamated institution is now known as The University of Melbourne.

(b) An enabling course is a program of study which provides bridging or supplementary education for the purpose of enabling a person to undertake an award course at that institution or at another institution.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

TABLE 6.4 HIGHER EDUCATION: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY INSTITUTION AND FIELD OF STUDY, VICTORIA, 1994

Institute of Higher Education (a)	Arts										Total	
	Agriculture Animal Husbandry	Architecture Building	Humanities Social Sciences	Business Admin. Economics	Education	Engineering Surveying	Health	Law Legal Studies	Science	Veterinary Science		Non-award courses
University of Ballarat	-	-	765	755	639	440	553	-	759	-	-	3 911
Deakin University	-	751	5 197	5 338	5 292	332	3 382	565	3 265	-	416	24 538
La Trobe University	224	-	7 226	2 646	1 775	775	4 973	330	3 099	-	132	21 180
Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monash University	-	-	7 506	9 906	2 467	4 081	3 588	2 369	6 827	-	572	37 316
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	-	1 713	3 561	7 661	1 486	3 979	2 573	-	3 116	-	-	24 343
Swinburne University of Technology	-	5	1 992	2 929	-	2 265	-	-	1 636	-	-	8 831
University of Melbourne	1 872	899	8 345	3 073	6 143	2 478	2 625	637	3 586	272	-	29 930
Victoria University of Technology	-	77	2 173	4 346	409	1 639	1 529	-	3 332	-	188	13 693
<b>Total higher education</b>	<b>2 208</b>	<b>3 445</b>	<b>36 765</b>	<b>36 654</b>	<b>18 211</b>	<b>15 989</b>	<b>19 223</b>	<b>4 155</b>	<b>25 620</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>1 312</b>	<b>163 854</b>

(a) Deakin University and Victoria College amalgamated on 1 January 1992 and the amalgamated institution is now known as Deakin University. The University of Melbourne and the Victorian College of the Arts amalgamated on 1 July 1991 and the amalgamated institution is now known as The University of Melbourne.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

**TAFE**

The number of students enrolled in TAFE (Technical and Further Education) courses in 1993 increased by 6% over the previous year, or a significant 36% over the number enrolled in 1990.

Enrolments in vocational courses increased by 17%, while enrolments in recreational courses decreased by almost 9%. Details are provided in Tables 6.5 and 6.6 below.

**TABLE 6.5 TAFE: NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY MAJOR STREAM GROUP AND BY SEX, VICTORIA**

Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Vocational (a)	Recreational (b)	Total	Vocational (a)	Recreational (b)	Total	Vocational (a)	Recreational (b)	Total
1988	130 956	35 919	166 875	100 904	145 966	246 870	231 860	181 885	413 745
1989	135 169	46 163	181 332	115 613	170 908	286 521	250 782	217 071	467 853
1990	143 844	36 392	180 236	105 614	118 222	223 836	249 458	154 614	404 072
1991	148 090	35 880	183 970	115 706	136 364	252 070	263 796	172 244	436 040
1992	160 531	41 202	201 733	136 659	180 792	317 451	297 190	221 994	519 184
1993	181 495	35 536	217 031	167 061	166 888	333 949	348 556	202 424	550 980

(a) TAFE streams 2100 to 4500.

(b) Stream 1000, Recreation, leisure and personal enrichment.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

**TABLE 6.6 TAFE: NUMBER OF ENROLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL COURSES BY FIELD OF STUDY, VICTORIA, 1993**

Land & Marine Resources, Animal Husbandry	20 249	5.3
Architecture, Building	24 552	6.4
Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences	37 258	9.7
Business Administration, Economics	90 826	23.6
Education	5 321	1.4
Engineering, Surveying	57 336	14.9
Health, Community Services	20 609	5.3
Law, Legal Studies	1 128	0.3
Science	23 106	6.0
Veterinary Science, Animal Care	388	0.1
Services, Hospitality, Transportation	33 673	8.7
TAFE Multi-field Education	70 667	18.3
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>385 143</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Students may enrol in more than one field of study, thus causing the number of students enrolled by field of study to exceed the actual total number of students enrolled.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

## REFERENCES

### ABS publications

*Schools, Australia* (4221.0)

### Non-ABS sources

Department of Employment, Education and Training



7

LABOUR

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## Introduction

The data contained in this chapter relates to the labour force and details characteristics of the labour force, average weekly earnings, labour costs, job vacancies and overtime, trade union membership, and industrial disputes.

### The Labour Force

The concept of the labour force is the basis for the measurement of employment and unemployment. The labour force is a measure of the total official supply of labour which is available to the labour market in a given reference week. It is broadly defined as persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed in a given reference week. The employed can also be looked at in terms of full-time and part-time status.

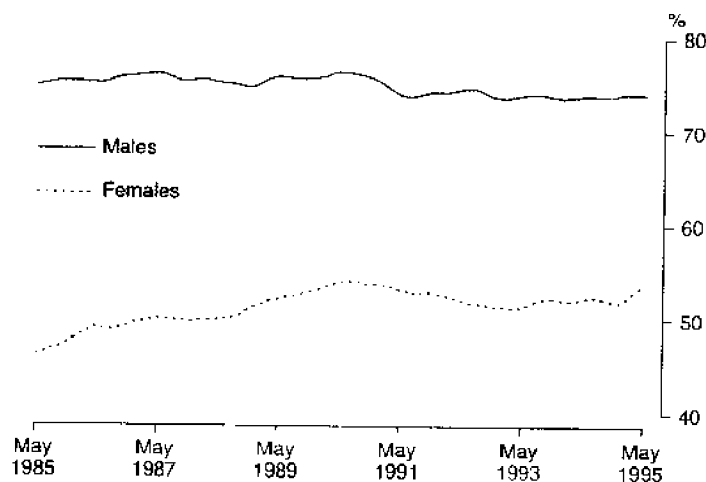
In May 1995 there were 2,255,200 persons in the Victorian labour force.

### Participation rates

The labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the civilian population of working age.

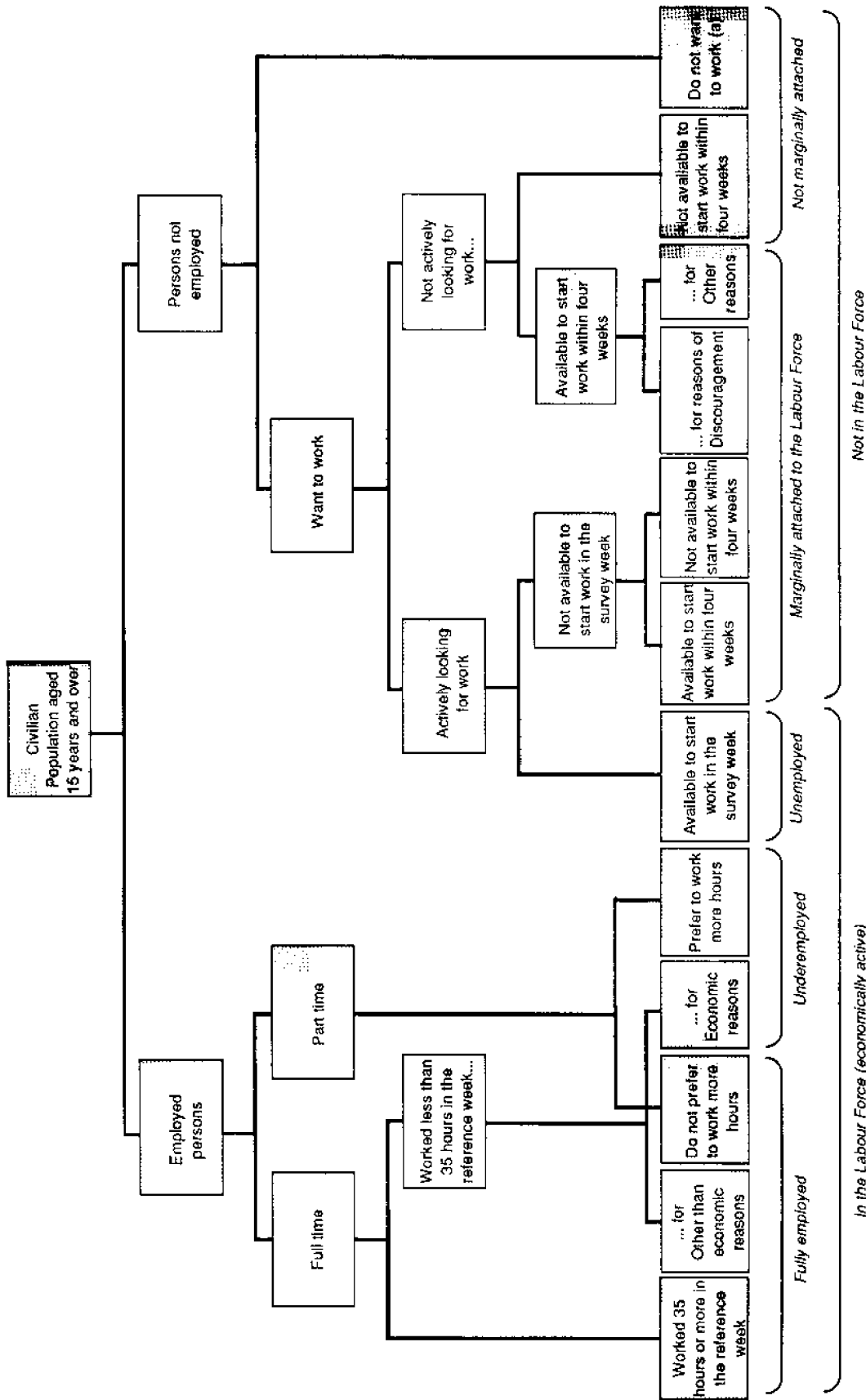
In May 1995 the Victorian participation rate was 63.5%. Although the female participation rate has risen over the last ten years and the participation rate for males has dropped slightly, there remains a significant difference between the participation rates of males and females (73.9% and 53.7% respectively).

#### PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA



Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK



(a) includes institutionalised persons, boarding school pupils and persons permanently unable to work.

**TABLE 7.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER, VICTORIA**

Period	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force '000	Not in Labour force '000	Civilian population '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %	
	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000	Total '000						
<b>MALES</b>										
May 1980	1 014.3	51.3	1 065.5	45.5	52.1	1 117.6	306.6	1 424.2	4.7	78.5
May 1981	1 028.7	54.3	1 083.0	46.6	52.3	1 135.3	308.8	1 444.1	4.6	78.6
May 1982	1 009.7	67.6	1 077.4	51.4	57.7	1 135.1	334.2	1 469.3	5.1	77.3
May 1983	967.4	63.3	1 030.6	95.9	102.6	1 133.2	359.4	1 492.6	9.1	75.9
May 1984	1 009.7	68.9	1 078.6	72.8	80.2	1 158.8	358.8	1 517.6	6.9	76.4
May 1985	1 008.7	70.5	1 079.2	62.3	71.6	1 150.9	393.1	1 544.0	6.2	74.5
May 1986	1 040.3	72.9	1 113.2	54.6	61.0	1 174.2	397.1	1 571.2	5.2	74.7
May 1987	1 063.4	81.3	1 144.7	63.6	71.6	1 216.3	383.8	1 600.1	5.9	76.0
May 1988	1 077.2	81.8	1 159.0	57.6	67.1	1 226.0	402.3	1 628.4	5.5	75.3
May 1989	1 118.7	87.7	1 206.4	43.7	50.9	1 257.3	396.4	1 653.7	4.0	76.0
May 1990	1 108.8	109.3	1 218.1	52.9	63.2	1 281.3	397.5	1 678.8	4.9	76.3
May 1991	1 028.3	99.5	1 127.8	109.9	125.8	1 253.6	443.1	1 696.8	10.0	73.9
May 1992	990.7	122.7	1 113.4	144.3	154.9	1 268.3	440.6	1 708.9	12.2	74.2
May 1993	990.2	111.1	1 101.3	148.1	166.3	1 267.6	449.4	1 717.0	13.1	73.8
May 1994	1 006.4	119.2	1 125.7	131.4	144.3	1 269.9	454.4	1 724.3	11.4	73.6
May 1995	1 035.7	130.7	1 166.4	103.6	116.5	1 282.9	454.3	1 737.1	9.1	73.9
<b>FEMALES</b>										
May 1980	427.9	198.1	626.0	35.0	52.0	678.0	805.3	1 483.3	7.7	45.7
May 1981	427.9	216.3	644.2	35.8	52.5	696.8	809.9	1 506.7	7.5	46.2
May 1982	419.6	218.1	637.7	43.8	59.9	697.5	834.8	1 532.3	8.6	45.5
May 1983	405.1	222.9	628.0	55.2	74.9	703.0	853.6	1 556.6	10.7	45.2
May 1984	416.8	232.8	649.6	46.5	64.4	714.0	867.3	1 581.4	9.0	45.2
May 1985	433.3	253.3	686.6	35.9	59.0	745.6	861.7	1 607.2	7.9	46.4
May 1986	460.7	278.0	738.7	36.9	62.2	800.8	833.2	1 634.0	7.8	49.0
May 1987	478.4	298.8	777.3	39.5	56.4	833.6	828.6	1 662.2	6.8	50.2
May 1988	469.2	307.2	776.4	41.1	66.1	842.5	845.7	1 688.2	7.8	49.9
May 1989	511.3	336.9	848.2	33.3	57.5	905.8	812.4	1 718.1	6.4	52.7
May 1990	538.9	347.9	886.8	31.8	54.8	941.5	803.2	1 744.7	5.8	54.0
May 1991	495.5	349.5	845.0	69.2	93.9	938.9	826.7	1 765.5	10.0	53.2
May 1992	469.8	345.9	815.6	81.4	104.4	920.1	860.2	1 780.3	11.4	51.7
May 1993	478.2	337.8	816.0	77.6	105.4	921.3	868.4	1 789.7	11.4	51.5
May 1994	468.2	369.7	838.0	69.9	96.7	934.6	864.1	1 798.7	10.3	52.0
May 1995	498.8	393.2	892.0	58.9	80.4	972.4	839.8	1 812.1	8.3	53.7
<b>PERSONS</b>										
May 1980	1 442.1	249.4	1 691.5	80.4	104.1	1 795.6	1 111.9	2 907.5	5.8	61.8
May 1981	1 456.6	270.6	1 727.3	82.4	104.8	1 832.1	1 118.8	2 950.9	5.7	62.1
May 1982	1 429.3	285.7	1 715.0	95.2	117.6	1 832.6	1 169.0	3 001.6	6.4	61.1
May 1983	1 372.5	286.2	1 658.7	151.2	177.5	1 836.2	1 213.0	3 049.2	9.7	60.2
May 1984	1 426.5	301.8	1 728.2	119.3	144.6	1 872.8	1 226.2	3 099.0	7.7	60.4
May 1985	1 442.1	323.8	1 765.8	98.3	130.6	1 896.4	1 254.8	3 151.2	6.9	60.2
May 1986	1 501.0	350.9	1 851.9	91.5	123.1	1 975.0	1 230.3	3 205.3	6.2	61.6
May 1987	1 541.8	380.1	1 922.0	103.1	128.0	2 049.9	1 212.4	3 262.3	6.2	62.8
May 1988	1 546.4	389.0	1 935.4	98.7	133.1	2 068.5	1 248.1	3 316.6	6.4	62.4
May 1989	1 630.0	424.6	2 054.6	77.0	108.4	2 163.0	1 208.8	3 371.8	5.0	64.1
May 1990	1 647.6	457.2	2 104.8	84.7	118.0	2 222.8	1 200.7	3 423.5	5.3	64.9
May 1991	1 523.9	449.0	1 972.8	179.2	219.6	2 192.5	1 269.8	3 462.3	10.0	63.3
May 1992	1 460.5	468.6	1 929.1	225.8	259.4	2 188.4	1 300.7	3 489.2	11.9	62.7
May 1993	1 468.4	448.9	1 917.2	225.7	271.7	2 188.9	1 317.8	3 506.8	12.4	62.4
May 1994	1 474.7	489.0	1 963.6	201.3	240.9	2 204.6	1 318.5	3 523.0	10.9	62.6
May 1995	1 534.4	523.9	2 058.3	162.5	196.9	2 255.2	1 294.0	3 549.3	8.7	63.5

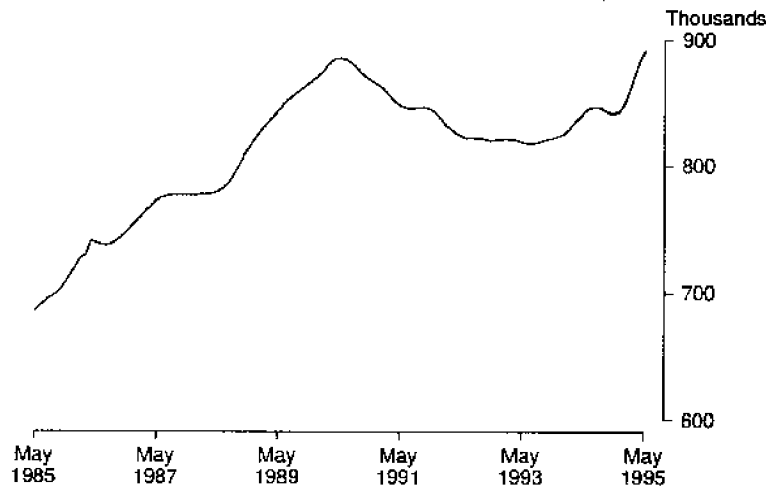
Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

## Employment

In May 1995, the number of employed Victorians was estimated to be 2,058,300, an increase of almost 5% over May 1994 and 17% since May 1985, but still below the May 1990 figure of 2,104,800.

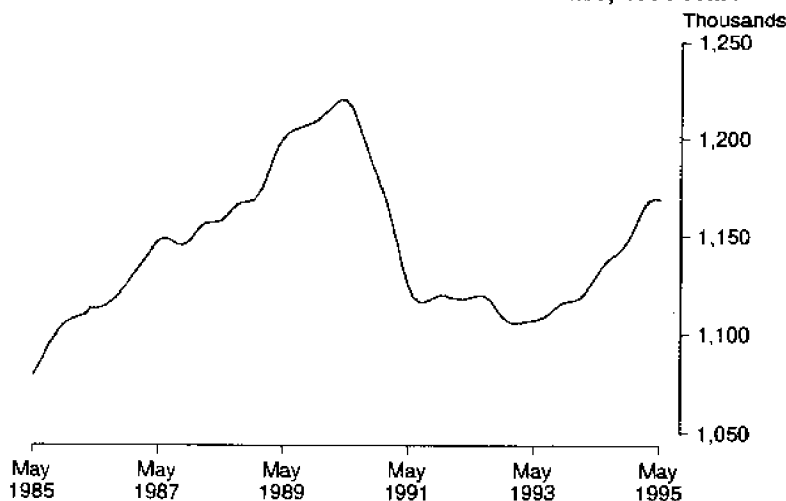
The last decade has seen changes to both the male/female composition of the labour force as well as the proportion of jobs which are full or part-time. While 61% of the employed workforce was male in May 1985, this had decreased to 57% by May 1995. Conversely, female representation increased from 39% to 43% over the same period. A major change has been in the growth of part-time employment, which has risen from 18% to 25% over the 10 years to May 1995. Whereas 57% of employed persons in May 1985 were males in full-time work, by May 1995 this figure stood at 50%. During this period the proportion of the employed workforce who were females working full-time remained relatively stable at 24%, with females in part-time work increasing from 14% to 19% of the paid workforce.

### EMPLOYED FEMALES: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA



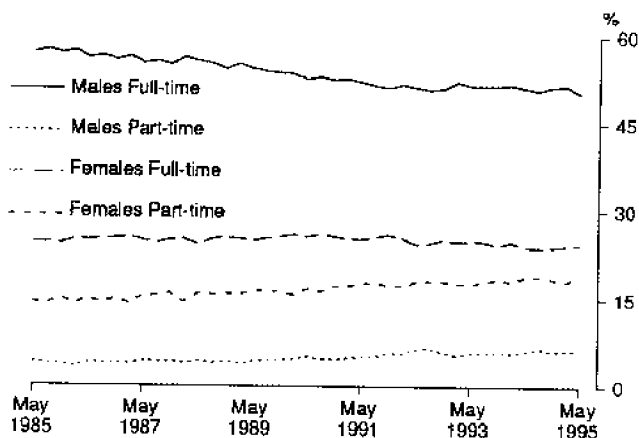
Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

### EMPLOYED MALES: TREND SFRIES, VICTORIA



Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

**COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS BY SEX, VICTORIA**



Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

**Underemployment**

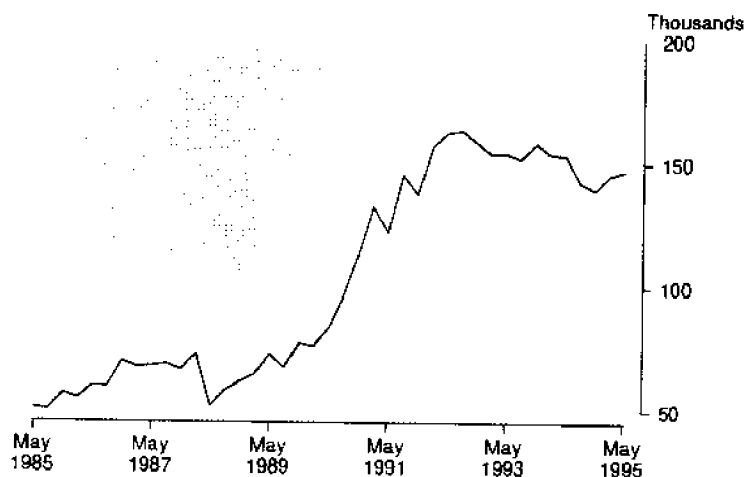
The concept of underemployment embraces two forms:

- visible underemployment, involving an insufficient volume of work; and
- invisible underemployment characterised by low income, underutilisation of skills, low productivity and other factors.

The ABS collects information on visible underemployment, with underemployment being defined as full-time workers not working full-time hours for economic reasons (stood down, short time, and insufficient work) and part-time workers wanting to work more hours.

The onset of the recession in 1990 saw a substantial increase in the number of persons who were underemployed, and though this number has decreased since its peak in late 1992, the May 1995 figure of 147,200 was nearly three times the level of 10 years earlier.

**UNDEREMPLOYED PERSONS, VICTORIA**

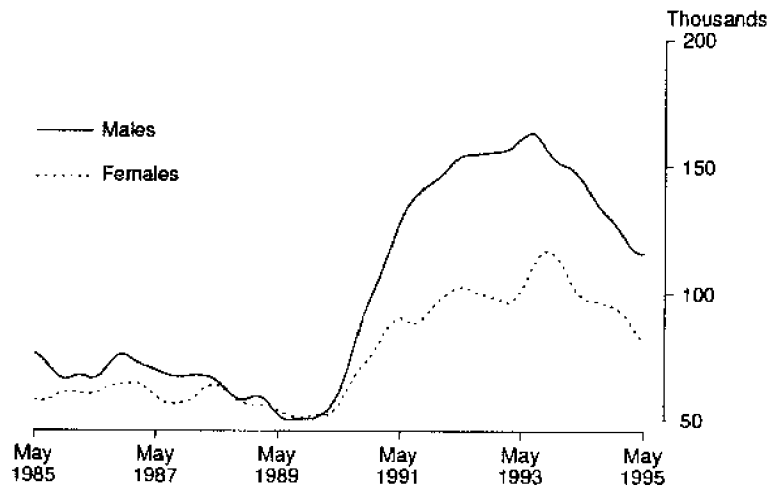


Source: ABS unpublished data

## Unemployment

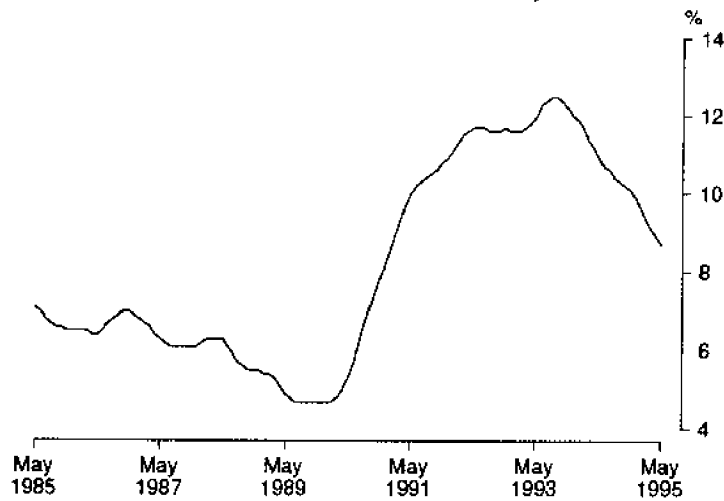
While the previous section on underemployment looked at one part of what is termed 'labour force underutilisation', the other major component of this underutilisation is unemployment. There were an estimated 196,900 unemployed persons in Victoria in May 1995, a decrease of 74,800 since May 1993. Of those unemployed in May 1995, 59% were male.

### UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA



Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA



Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

The unemployment rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of all those in the labour force. The unemployment rate in Victoria has shown a steady decline since 1993 and in the past year has decreased from 10.9% in May 1994 to 8.7% in May 1995. The unemployment rate for males (9.1%) was higher than that for females (8.3%) at May 1995.

In May 1995, 75,300 persons were unemployed for 52 weeks or longer, of whom 22% were aged 15-24 years and 33% were aged 45 years and over.

**TABLE 7.2 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE, VICTORIA, MAY 1995**

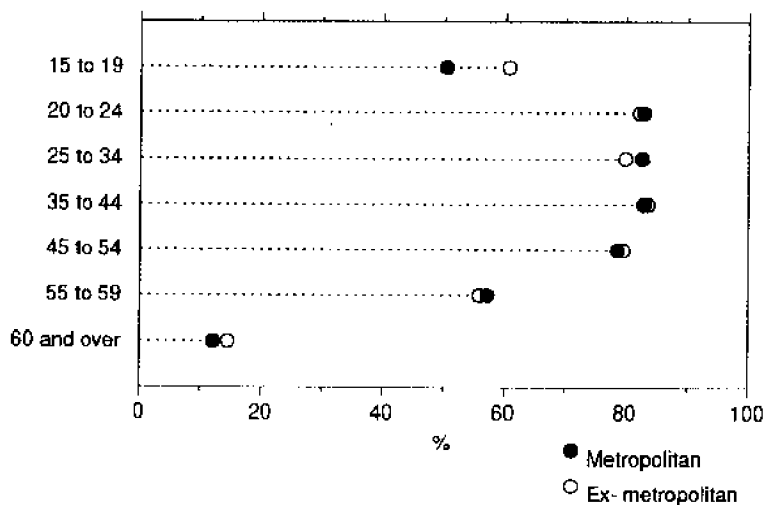
Duration of unemployment (weeks)	Age (years)						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
Under 13	16 400	11 900	14 100	10 700	5 700	1 600	60 500
13 and under 52	15 100	13 600	14 100	8 200	9 000	1 100	61 100
52 and over	6 000	10 300	15 200	19 200	16 500	8 100	75 300
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 600</b>	<b>35 800</b>	<b>43 400</b>	<b>38 100</b>	<b>31 200</b>	<b>10 800</b>	<b>196 900</b>

Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

**Age**

Participation rates in May 1995 were greatest for males aged 25-34 years (94.5%) and for females aged 20-24 years (78.6%). The unemployment rate of 22.5% for persons aged 15-19 years was more than twice the average rate of 8.7%.

**PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE BY METROPOLITAN/EX-METROPOLITAN AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE, VICTORIA, MAY 1995**



Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

**TABLE 7.3 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, MAY 1995**

Age (years)	Employed			Unemployed		Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000	Full-time '000	Total '000				
<b>MALES</b>									
15 - 19	32.2	31.5	63.6	10.9	19.0	82.6	78.1	23.0	51.4
20 - 24	117.9	22.9	140.9	15.5	17.5	158.4	24.1	11.1	86.8
25 - 34	267.7	17.1	304.8	26.9	28.0	332.8	19.2	8.4	94.5
35 - 44	272.3	16.3	288.5	22.7	23.0	311.5	24.0	7.4	92.8
45 - 54	220.0	11.8	231.8	18.8	19.1	250.9	26.5	7.6	90.4
55 - 59	59.8	11.9	71.7	6.3	6.6	78.3	24.2	8.4	76.4
60 - 64	32.9	7.1	39.9	*1.8	*2.6	42.5	46.7	*6.1	47.7
65 and over	12.9	12.2	25.1	*0.6	*0.8	25.9	211.5	*3.2	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 035.7</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>1 166.4</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>1 282.9</b>	<b>454.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>73.9</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
15 - 19	12.0	54.1	66.1	10.9	18.7	84.7	67.4	22.0	55.7
20 - 24	88.4	33.8	122.2	15.4	18.3	140.5	38.3	13.0	78.6
25 - 34	153.2	81.0	234.3	11.5	15.4	249.7	109.3	6.2	69.5
35 - 44	122.5	114.3	236.8	11.7	15.1	251.9	90.7	6.0	73.5
45 - 54	94.9	75.8	170.8	9.1	12.1	182.8	90.4	6.6	66.9
55 - 59	16.7	19.7	36.5	*0.3	*0.8	37.3	63.6	*2.2	37.0
60 - 64	6.8	8.5	15.3	*0.0	*0.0	15.3	75.3	*0.0	16.9
65 and over	*4.2	5.9	10.1	*0.0	*0.0	10.1	304.9	*0.0	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>498.8</b>	<b>393.2</b>	<b>892.0</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>972.4</b>	<b>839.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>53.7</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>									
15 - 19	44.1	85.6	129.7	21.8	37.6	167.3	145.5	22.5	53.5
20 - 24	206.4	56.7	263.1	30.9	35.8	298.9	62.3	12.0	82.7
25 - 34	440.9	98.2	539.1	38.5	43.4	582.5	128.5	7.5	81.9
35 - 44	394.7	130.5	525.3	34.4	38.1	563.4	114.7	6.8	83.1
45 - 54	314.9	87.7	402.6	28.0	31.2	433.7	116.9	7.2	78.8
55 - 59	76.6	31.6	108.2	6.6	7.4	115.6	87.8	6.4	58.8
60 - 64	39.7	15.5	55.2	*1.8	*2.6	57.8	121.9	*4.5	32.2
65 and over	17.1	18.1	35.2	*0.6	*0.8	36.0	516.4	*2.3	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 534.4</b>	<b>523.9</b>	<b>2 058.3</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>196.9</b>	<b>2 255.2</b>	<b>1 294.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>63.5</b>

Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)**Birthplace**

In May 1995, of the 990,300 persons aged 15 and over and born overseas, the countries of birth which recorded the lowest unemployment rates were India (1.7%) the Netherlands (1.8%) and Malaysia (2.7%). The unemployment rate for all persons born overseas was 11.9% and the participation rate was 58.1%. The Victorian unemployment rate was 8.7% and the participation rate was 63.5%. People born overseas and who came from Main English Speaking Countries had a lower unemployment rate (8.5%) and higher participation rate (66.4%) than those people born overseas who came from other than Main English Speaking Countries (13.6% and 54.7% respectively).



**TABLE 7.4 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA<sup>(a)</sup> BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, VICTORIA, MAY 1995**

Country of Birth	Employed		Unem- ployed '000	Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Civilian population '000	Unem- ployment rate %	Partici- pation rate %
	Full-time '000	Total '000						
Oceania	27.2	34.2	5.6	39.8	11.6	51.4	14.0	77.4
New Zealand	23.3	29.0	*2.9	31.9	7.6	39.6	*9.2	80.7
Other Oceania	*3.9	5.2	*2.7	7.9	*4.0	11.9	*33.8	66.4
Europe and the former USSR	238.4	305.3	33.0	338.3	290.1	628.4	9.8	53.8
Germany	12.2	14.5	*1.3	15.8	15.5	31.3	*8.1	50.5
Greece	16.9	21.7	*1.3	22.9	30.3	53.2	*5.5	43.1
Italy	30.7	38.3	5.7	44.0	58.9	102.9	12.9	42.8
Netherlands	10.2	13.8	*0.2	14.1	10.8	24.9	*1.8	56.5
UK and Ireland	100.2	129.5	11.7	141.1	85.2	226.3	8.3	62.3
Former Yugoslav Republics	28.0	34.9	*3.6	38.5	31.2	69.7	*9.3	55.2
Other Europe	37.0	47.9	7.5	55.4	46.2	101.6	13.6	54.5
Former USSR	*3.1	4.7	*1.8	6.4	12.0	18.4	*27.3	34.9
Middle East and North Africa	20.5	25.1	6.5	31.6	26.9	58.5	20.6	54.0
Lebanon	*2.7	*3.9	*2.7	6.6	7.5	14.1	*40.5	46.8
Turkey	9.0	9.8	*1.3	11.1	6.8	17.9	*11.6	62.0
Other Middle East, North Africa	8.8	11.3	*2.5	13.9	12.6	26.5	*18.3	52.5
Southeast Asia	42.9	52.4	9.9	62.3	35.6	97.9	16.0	63.7
Malaysia	13.5	16.0	*0.5	16.5	*4.2	20.6	*2.7	79.9
Philippines	7.0	10.1	*1.6	11.7	4.7	16.3	*13.4	71.3
Viet Nam	11.3	13.7	6.4	20.0	15.9	36.0	31.9	55.8
Other Southeast Asia	11.1	12.6	*1.5	14.1	10.8	25.0	*10.8	56.6
Northeast Asia	16.5	20.7	*3.0	23.7	20.6	44.3	*12.6	53.6
China	11.5	14.3	*1.9	16.2	9.6	25.8	*11.6	62.8
Other Northeast Asia	5.0	6.4	*1.1	7.5	11.0	18.5	*14.7	40.7
Southern Asia	26.2	30.3	*4.4	34.7	11.0	45.7	*12.6	75.9
India	13.7	15.4	*0.3	15.7	4.8	20.6	*1.7	76.5
Other Southern Asia	26.2	30.3	*4.4	34.7	11.0	45.7	*12.6	75.9
Northern America	6.9	8.7	*1.1	9.8	*1.3	11.2	*11.1	88.0
Southern and Central America and Caribbean	7.5	10.7	*1.5	12.2	5.3	17.5	*12.4	69.8
Africa (excluding North Africa)	14.7	19.8	*3.3	23.0	12.3	35.4	*14.2	65.1
Main English Speaking Countries <sup>(b)</sup>	137.2	176.6	16.4	193.1	97.6	290.6	8.5	66.4
Other than Main English Speaking Countries	263.7	330.6	51.8	382.5	317.2	699.6	13.6	54.7
<b>Total Born Outside Australia</b>	<b>400.8</b>	<b>507.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>575.6</b>	<b>414.7</b>	<b>990.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>58.1</b>

(a) Excludes boarding school pupils and institutionalised persons.

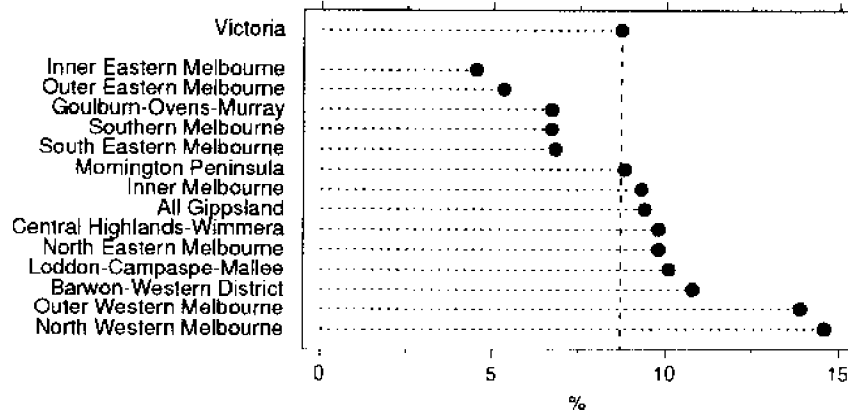
(b) Comprises: Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom and Ireland, United States of America.

Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

### Labour Force Regions

During May 1995, the highest unemployment rates in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) were in the North Western Melbourne (14.6%) and Outer Western Melbourne (13.9%) regions. Barwon-Western District (10.8%) had the highest unemployment rate outside Melbourne MSR. In comparison, Inner Eastern Melbourne (4.5%) and Outer Eastern Melbourne (5.3%) had the lowest unemployment rates.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: LABOUR FORCE REGIONS, VICTORIA,  
MAY 1995**



Source: *The Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

**TABLE 7.5 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND  
OVER BY LABOUR FORCE REGION, VICTORIA, MAY 1995**

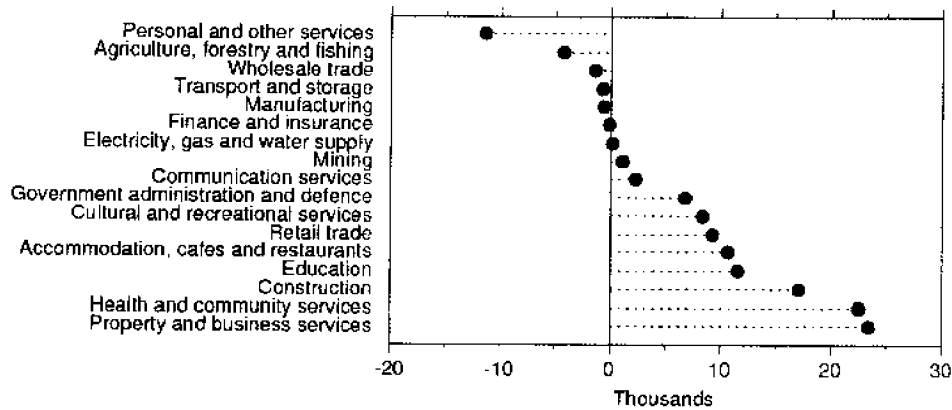
Region	Employed		Unem- ployed '000	Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Civilian population '000	Unem- ployment rate %	Partici- pation rate %
	Full-time '000	Total '000						
Melbourne MSR -	1 137.7	1 497.8	138.4	1 636.3	919.7	2 556.0	8.5	64.0
Outer Western Melbourne	155.5	195.2	31.6	226.7	149.9	376.6	13.9	60.2
North Western Melbourne	79.6	99.4	17.0	116.4	76.4	192.8	14.6	60.4
Inner Melbourne	84.4	108.9	11.1	120.0	67.5	187.5	9.3	64.0
North Eastern Melbourne	142.2	187.8	20.3	208.1	105.0	313.1	9.8	66.5
Inner Eastern Melbourne	158.7	218.9	10.4	229.3	118.6	347.9	4.5	65.9
Southern Melbourne	131.8	167.7	12.1	179.8	117.6	297.4	6.7	60.5
Outer Eastern Melbourne	178.0	240.5	13.5	254.0	124.7	378.7	5.3	67.1
South Eastern Melbourne	144.6	190.7	13.9	204.6	92.4	297.0	6.8	68.9
Mornington Peninsula	63.0	88.8	8.5	97.4	67.7	165.1	8.8	59.0
Balance of Victoria MSR-	396.8	560.5	58.5	619.0	374.3	993.3	9.4	62.3
Barwon-Western District	107.9	158.1	19.1	177.2	106.4	283.6	10.8	62.5
Central Highlands-Wimmera	59.2	84.2	9.2	93.4	59.3	152.7	9.8	61.2
Loddon-Campaspe-Mallee	74.7	106.3	12.0	118.3	77.5	195.8	10.1	60.4
Goulburn-Ovens-Murray	86.6	118.3	8.5	126.7	58.5	185.2	6.7	68.4
All Gippsland	68.4	93.6	9.7	103.3	72.7	176.0	9.4	58.7
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>1 534.4</b>	<b>2 058.3</b>	<b>196.9</b>	<b>2 255.2</b>	<b>1 294.0</b>	<b>3 549.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>63.5</b>

Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

**Industry**

The major employing industries in Melbourne MSR were Manufacturing (17.2%); Retail trade (14.2%); and Property and business services (11.4%). In the Balance of Victoria MSR the major employing industries were Retail Trade (15.7%); Agriculture, forestry and fishing (14.1%); and Manufacturing (13.6%). The industries to show the greatest decline in total employment between May 1994 and May 1995 were Personal and other services; and Agriculture, forestry and fishing. In contrast, the industries to show the greatest increase in employment were Property and business services; Health and community services; and Construction.

**CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA, MAY 1994 TO MAY 1995**



Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

**Occupation**

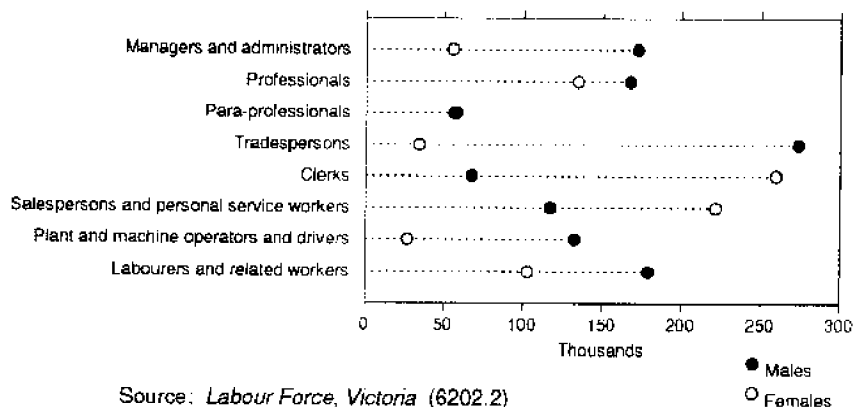
In Melbourne MSR, the largest occupation groups were Clerks (17.6%); Salespersons and personal service workers (16.4%); and Professionals (16.1%). Outside Melbourne MSR, the largest occupation groups were Managers and administrators (17.3%); Salespersons and personal service workers (16.5%); and Tradespersons (16.1%).

**TABLE 7.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BY MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION (MSR) BY SEX, VICTORIA, MAY 1995**

Classification	Melbourne MSR			Balance of Victoria MSR			Total Victoria		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>INDUSTRY</b>									
'000									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.2	*3.2	8.4	52.3	26.9	79.2	57.5	30.1	87.6
Mining	*1.3	*1.3	*2.6	4.6	*0.5	5.1	5.9	*1.8	7.7
Manufacturing	181.7	75.9	257.6	62.1	14.2	76.3	243.8	90.2	334.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	10.3	*1.9	12.2	9.7	*1.1	10.8	20.0	*3.0	23.0
Construction	83.5	13.5	97.0	30.5	5.3	35.8	114.1	18.8	132.9
Wholesale trade	79.3	36.0	115.3	15.7	5.9	21.6	95.0	41.9	136.9
Retail trade	109.9	102.1	212.0	40.0	48.0	88.0	149.9	150.1	300.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	26.5	27.0	53.5	10.8	16.8	27.7	37.3	43.9	81.2
Transport and storage	54.0	16.8	70.7	18.8	*2.5	21.3	72.8	19.2	92.1
Communication services	20.6	11.2	31.7	*4.3	*1.0	5.2	24.9	12.1	37.0
Finance and insurance									
Property and business services	34.3	40.7	75.0	*3.5	8.1	11.6	37.7	48.8	86.6
Government administration and defence	93.9	76.6	170.5	16.0	16.2	32.2	110.0	92.8	202.7
Education	33.9	30.3	64.2	13.5	11.2	24.7	47.4	41.5	88.9
Health and community services	33.3	68.8	102.2	15.4	30.3	45.7	48.7	99.2	147.9
Cultural and recreational services	34.1	103.3	137.5	8.2	36.0	44.2	42.3	139.4	181.7
Personal and other services	18.5	15.4	34.0	5.5	7.9	13.4	24.0	23.4	47.4
	25.8	27.5	53.3	9.1	8.4	17.6	34.9	36.0	70.9
<b>Total all industries</b>	<b>846.3</b>	<b>651.5</b>	<b>1 497.8</b>	<b>320.1</b>	<b>240.5</b>	<b>560.5</b>	<b>1 166.4</b>	<b>892.0</b>	<b>2 058.3</b>
<b>OCCUPATION</b>									
Managers and administrators	104.4	26.0	130.5	67.9	29.0	96.9	172.3	55.1	227.4
Professionals	137.6	103.4	241.0	30.0	31.1	61.1	167.6	134.5	302.1
Para-professionals	42.0	41.5	83.6	14.2	15.9	30.1	56.2	57.4	113.7
Tradespersons	195.7	21.5	217.2	77.7	12.6	90.3	273.5	34.1	307.5
Clerks	58.2	205.5	263.7	9.3	54.0	63.3	67.5	259.6	327.0
Salespersons and personal service workers	92.7	153.5	246.2	24.5	68.2	92.6	117.2	221.6	338.8
Plant and machine operators and drivers	88.7	22.2	110.8	44.1	4.8	48.9	132.8	26.9	159.7
Labourers and related workers	126.9	78.0	204.9	52.3	24.9	77.2	179.3	102.8	282.1
<b>Total all occupations</b>	<b>846.3</b>	<b>651.5</b>	<b>1 497.8</b>	<b>320.1</b>	<b>240.5</b>	<b>560.5</b>	<b>1 166.4</b>	<b>892.0</b>	<b>2 058.3</b>

Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

**EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION BY SEX, VICTORIA, MAY 1995**



**Persons not in the labour force**

In May 1995, 1,294,000 persons aged 15 years and over were classified as not in the labour force. These persons who were neither employed nor unemployed, comprised 36% of the civilian population of Victoria aged 15 years and over. Some 65% of those not in the labour force were female. By comparison, females accounted for 43% of all persons that were in the labour force.

A survey of persons who were not in the labour force was conducted in September 1994 as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. The survey focused on the degree of attachment of these persons to the labour force (see the Labour Force framework shown earlier in this chapter). This may range from persons who have retired from work, and who have no further interest in obtaining work, to others who are actively looking for work, but are not yet available to start work.

The scope of the supplementary survey was persons aged 15 to 69 years who were neither employed nor unemployed. Boarding school pupils and persons living in institutions were excluded - they are assumed to be not in the labour force, and to have no current attachment to the labour force.

For Victoria, in September 1994, persons not in the labour force (excluding institutionalised persons and boarding school pupils) numbered 906,200 persons of whom 610,700 (67%) were female and 295,500 were male.

The most commonly reported main activities whilst not in the labour force for males were 'retired or voluntarily inactive' (37%), 'attending an educational institution' (36%) and 'own illness, injury, disability or handicap' (17%). By comparison, the most commonly reported main activities for females were 'home duties or childcare' (66%), 'attending an educational institution' (14%) and 'retired or voluntarily inactive' (11%).

**TABLE 7.7 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE (a): MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX, VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER 1994**

		'000	
Home duties/child care	13.4	405.4	418.8
Attending an educational institution	110.1	90.6	200.7
Retired/voluntarily inactive	105.8	67.2	173.0
Own illness/injury; own disability/handicap	51.0	23.7	74.7
Looking after ill/disabled person	*3.2	12.4	15.7
Travel/moving house	*4.1	*2.1	*6.2
Working in unpaid voluntary job	*3.8	7.0	10.8
Unpaid leave	*0.6	*0.3	*0.9
Other	*3.5	*1.9	*5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>295.5</b>	<b>610.7</b>	<b>906.2</b>

(a) Excludes students boarding at school, patients in hospitals and sanatoriums and inmates of reformatories, jails etc.

Source: *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia* (6220.0.40.001).

Summary statistics are published in selected issues of *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

**Average weekly earnings**

As at May 1995, average weekly ordinary time earnings were \$680.10 for males and \$576.10 for females (adults working full-time). Average weekly ordinary time earnings for all adult full-time employees was \$643.20. The trend estimate for average weekly ordinary time earnings of full-time adults was \$644.20, which was a continuation of the long term upward trend.

TABLE 7.8 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, VICTORIA

Reference period - pay period ending on or before	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adults		All males	Full-time adults		All females	Full-time adults		All employees
	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings
TREND									
\$									
1994 -									
18 February	642.20	689.60	623.30	542.40	556.90	424.10	606.20	641.70	530.30
20 May	648.50	700.60	631.10	548.20	562.80	426.40	612.70	651.60	536.90
19 August	656.00	712.70	640.60	552.40	566.80	429.40	619.20	661.10	544.60
18 November	663.60	722.10	649.20	557.40	571.50	432.70	625.80	668.70	550.90
1995 -									
17 February	672.30	730.30	657.40	565.10	579.00	435.90	634.00	676.20	556.10
19 May	682.40	739.00	665.90	575.80	589.40	438.80	644.20	685.10	560.60
Quarterly change to -									
1995 -									
February	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.9
May	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.8	0.7	1.6	1.3	0.8
Annual change to -									
1995 -									
February	4.7	5.9	5.5	4.2	4.0	2.8	4.6	5.4	4.9
May	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.7	2.9	5.1	5.1	4.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
\$									
1994 -									
18 February	638.60	683.90	620.70	538.90	553.50	424.90	602.60	636.60	529.50
20 May	654.70	702.00	629.60	555.90	570.80	430.30	619.00	654.40	536.30
19 August	652.00	717.90	646.20	545.60	560.70	421.90	615.40	664.00	546.40
18 November	664.60	718.70	646.00	561.50	573.80	437.80	627.00	666.20	550.20
1995 -									
17 February	671.80	729.80	656.70	560.20	575.70	436.00	632.20	674.90	556.60
19 May	682.70	741.10	668.30	579.00	591.90	436.20	645.80	687.80	560.40
Quarterly change to -									
1995 -									
February	1.1	1.5	1.7	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.8	1.3	1.2
May	1.6	1.5	1.8	3.4	2.8	0.1	2.1	1.9	0.7
Annual change to -									
1995 -									
February	5.2	6.7	5.8	3.9	4.0	2.6	4.9	6.0	5.1
May	4.3	5.6	6.2	4.2	3.7	1.4	4.3	5.1	4.5
ORIGINAL									
\$									
1994 -									
18 February	641.00	685.90	625.10	542.00	555.80	430.90	604.70	638.20	533.90
20 May	652.30	698.50	626.10	553.20	569.00	429.50	616.70	651.90	534.50
19 August	651.70	716.60	641.70	545.20	559.10	417.20	615.20	662.70	542.20
18 November	664.70	721.40	649.40	561.60	574.80	437.30	627.30	668.30	551.70
1995 -									
17 February	674.40	732.00	661.40	563.40	578.20	442.30	634.50	676.60	561.30
19 May	680.10	737.30	664.60	576.10	590.00	435.40	643.20	685.10	558.50

**TABLE 7.8 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, VICTORIA - continued**

Reference period - pay period ending on or before	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adults		All males	Full-time adults		All females	Full-time adults		All employees
	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings
Quarterly change to -	%								
1995 -									
February	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7
May	0.8	0.7	0.5	2.2	2.0	-1.6	1.4	1.2	-0.5
Annual change to -									
1995 -									
February	5.2	6.7	5.8	4.0	4.0	2.6	4.9	6.0	5.1
May	4.3	5.6	6.1	4.1	3.7	1.4	4.3	5.1	4.5

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (6302.0)

**Labour costs**

Apart from actual payment for time worked, the major labour costs come from superannuation and payroll tax.

Labour costs in Victoria are higher overall than for Australia as a whole, and higher for the public sector than for the private sector. Public sector costs are greater for all types of cost, apart from fringe benefits tax.

**TABLE 7.9 LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE**

Sector	Private Sector		Public Sector		Public and Private S	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
<b>1990-91</b>	\$					
Earnings	25 439	24 957	29 458	29 753	26 586	26 373
Other labour costs	3 341	2 923	4 092	3 879	3 556	3 205
Superannuation	1 239	1 101	1 697	1 966	1 370	1 357
Payroll Tax	1 071	987	1 224	1 132	1 115	1 029
Workers' compensation	774	599	1 067	665	857	618
Fringe Benefits Tax	257	236	105	117	214	201
<b>Total labour costs</b>	<b>28 780</b>	<b>27 879</b>	<b>33 551</b>	<b>33 632</b>	<b>30 142</b>	<b>29 578</b>
<b>1991-92</b>						
Earnings	26 544	25 672	32 033	31 630	28 102	27 404
Other labour costs	3 427	3 032	4 755	4 304	3 804	3 401
Superannuation	1 274	1 203	2 286	2 298	1 561	1 521
Payroll Tax	1 159	1 016	1 327	1 233	1 207	1 079
Workers' compensation	740	558	1 029	642	822	582
Fringe Benefits Tax	254	255	113	131	214	219
<b>Total labour costs</b>	<b>29 971</b>	<b>28 703</b>	<b>36 788</b>	<b>35 933</b>	<b>31 905</b>	<b>30 805</b>
<b>1993-94</b>						
Earnings	27 303	26 654	35 716	35 008	29 314	28 958
Other labour costs	3 528	3 368	5 911	4 925	4 098	3 797
Superannuation	1 428	1 480	3 360	2 746	1 889	1 829
Payroll Tax	1 189	1 056	1 469	1 326	1 256	1 131
Workers' compensation	621	566	908	681	690	598
Fringe Benefits Tax	290	266	174	172	263	240
<b>Total labour costs</b>	<b>30 831</b>	<b>30 022</b>	<b>41 627</b>	<b>39 933</b>	<b>33 412</b>	<b>32 755</b>

Source: *Labour Costs, Australia* (6348.0)

**Job vacancies and overtime**

Results from the August 1995 survey indicate a lower growth in job vacancies in Victoria relative to the Australian average. Victorians are working similar hours of overtime on average to Australians as a whole.

**TABLE 7.10 JOB VACANCIES AND OVERTIME, ORIGINAL SERIES**

Original	Reference date			Percentage change	
	18 Aug 1995	19 May 1995	19 Aug 1994	Quarterly	Annual
<b>VICTORIA</b>					
		'000		%	
Job vacancies					
Private Sector	8.8	8.2	10.5	6.8	-16.6
Public Sector	1.8	2.0	2.0	-8.1	-8.2
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-15.2</b>
Job vacancy rates - % (b)	0.64	0.60	0.72	7.5	-10.9
Average weekly overtime hours -					
per employee	1.09	1.32	1.43	-17.2	-23.6
per employee working overtime	6.93	7.49	7.53	-7.6	-8.0
Percentage of employees working overtime	15.72	17.56	18.93	-10.5	-17.0
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>					
		'000		%	
Job vacancies					
Private Sector	52.5	43.9	57.0	19.6	-7.8
Public Sector	9.5	9.8	11.8	-3.7	-19.7
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>-9.8</b>
Job vacancy rates - % (b)	0.98	0.85	1.08	-15.8	-8.9
Average weekly overtime hours -					
per employee	1.09	1.19	1.28	-8.3	-14.6
per employee working overtime	6.83	7.16	7.11	-4.7	-3.9
Percentage of employees working overtime	15.98	16.61	17.96	-3.8	-11.0

(a) Due to rounding total may not equal sum of components.

(b) Job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

Source: *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0)

**Trade union membership**

The number of trade unions, and trade union membership, declined in all States and Territories during the period 1989 to 1994. The decline in the number of trade unions was largely as a result of amalgamations.

In Victoria, at 30 June 1994, there were 71 trade unions with 628,800 financial members, and a total membership of 724,500.

The number of trade unions decreased by 18 (20%) in the twelve months to June 1994.

Trade union membership in Victoria decreased by 46,100 (6%) in the year to 30 June 1994. This decline continued the recent trend, with membership numbers falling in each year since 1989.



The proportion of trade union members per total employees at 30 June 1994 was the lowest for several years, with trends for Victoria being similar to those for Australia as a whole.

**TABLE 7.11 NUMBER OF SEPARATE TRADE UNIONS**

	At 30 June					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Victoria	160	157	146	114	89	71
Australia	299	295	275	227	188	157

Source: *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0.40.001)

**TABLE 7.12 TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYEES**

Period	Victoria						Australia		
	Number ('000)			Percentage of total employees			Percentage of total employees (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
30 June									
1989 -									
Financial	523.3	310.2	833.5	53	41	48	49	41	46
Total	598.9	332.3	931.2	61	44	54	59	44	52
1990 -									
Financial	532.6	307.4	840.0	54	40	48	51	40	46
Total	598.5	316.7	915.2	60	41	52	59	43	52
1991 -									
Financial	502.1	325.7	827.8	55	43	50	51	42	47
Total	573.5	338.5	912.0	62	45	55	59	45	53
1992 -									
Financial	464.1	291.0	755.0	52	41	47	47	41	44
Total	522.0	305.0	827.0	58	42	51	55	43	49
1993 -									
Financial	429.4	285.8	695.2	48	37	43	46	40	43
Total	482.4	288.2	770.6	54	40	48	51	42	47
1994 -									
Financial	375.6	253.2	628.8	41	34	38	40	37	38
Total	455.7	268.9	724.5	50	36	44	48	39	44

(a) Estimates of total employees used to calculate the proportion of trade union members to total employees have been derived from the ABS Labour Force Survey.

Source: *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0.40.001)

### Industrial disputes

There were 107 industrial disputes reported in Victoria during 1994, down from 114 in the previous two years. This continued the downward trend in the number of industrial disputes reported in each year since 1989.

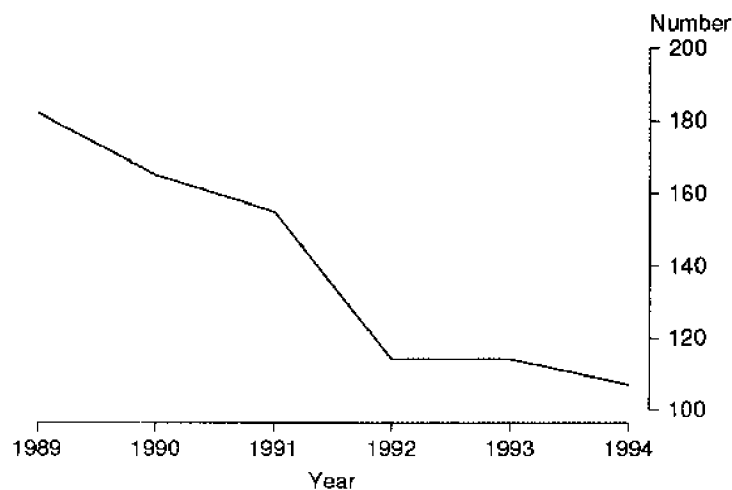
The number of Victorian employees involved in industrial disputes decreased by 74%, from 200,900 in 1993 to 51,700 in 1994. The decrease between 1992 and 1994 was a very significant 91%, compared with a national decrease of 47% for the same period. In 1994 the Transport and storage; Communication services industry group was the largest contributor to the number of Victorian employees involved in industrial disputes (15,900).

TABLE 7.13 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Period	Victoria			Australia		
	Total number of disputes	Total employees involved '000	Working days lost '000	Total number of disputes	Total employees involved '000	Working days lost '000
1989	182	174.3	348.4	1 402	709.8	1 202.4
1990	165	169.1	391.2	1 193	729.9	1 376.4
1991	155	135.5	209.2	1 036	1 181.6	1 610.6
1992	114	598.8	586.4	728	871.5	941.2
1993	114	200.9	257.2	610	489.6	635.8
1994	107	51.7	87.0	558	264.5	501.0

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0.40.001)

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, VICTORIA



Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0.40.001)

**Working days lost**

The number of working days lost in Victoria fell by 66%, from 257,200 in 1993 to 87,000 in 1994. The Manufacturing industry reported 32,200 working days lost, accounting for 37% of total working days lost in 1994. The major contributors to working days lost in the manufacturing industry were Food, beverage and tobacco (5,400), Textile, clothing, footwear and leather (7,000), Printing, publishing and recorded media (5,300) and Metal product; Machinery and equipment (11,100)

The Transport and storage; Communication services industry group was the sole industry group to report an increase in working days lost during 1994. This group reported 20,300 working days lost, compared with 5,900 in 1993. The major contributors were Road transport (9,700), Rail transport (3,700) and Stevedoring (4,600).

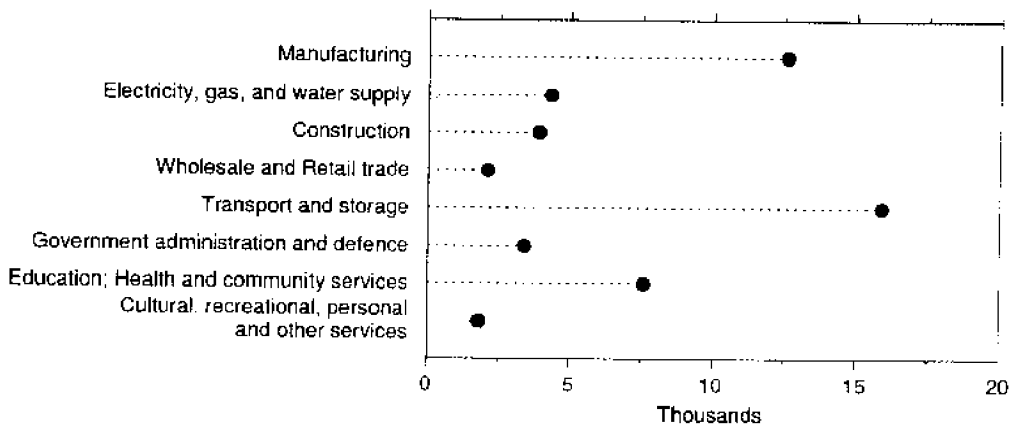
**TABLE 7.14 WORKING DAYS LOST, VICTORIA**

Period	Transport and storage; Communication services	Education; Health and community services	Mining industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industries	All other industries	All industries
				'000			
1989	29.7	53.9	6.2	160.5	17.1	81.0	348.4
1990	86.0	98.3	56.0	83.3	21.4	46.2	391.2
1991	6.9	38.4	0.3	116.2	23.4	24.0	209.2
1992	57.3	183.7	2.0	155.9	24.3	163.2	586.4
1993	5.9	102.2	0.0	90.8	5.1	53.2	257.2
1994 (a)	20.3	5.4	0.0	32.2	2.1	27.0	87.0

(a) Prior to January 1994, industry information was classified according to ASIC. From 1 January 1994, industry data has been classified according to ANZSIC.

Source: *Industrial Disputes* (6322.0.10.001)

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING 1994: NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA**



Source: ABS unpublished data

## REFERENCES

### Data sources

The data provided in this chapter have been derived from the monthly labour force survey and associated supplementary surveys and employer based labour collections. The conceptual framework adopted by the ABS for collecting labour force statistics is compatible with standards recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). All tables, text and charts are based on original series data, unless otherwise stated.

Currently, the ABS' principal sources of labour statistics are household surveys and employer based surveys.

The ABS conducts a monthly household based labour force survey which provides estimates at a national, state and regional level. The major statistical indicators produced from the labour force survey are persons employed and unemployed, classified by age, sex, marital status and country of birth expressed as a proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. However, additional questions to investigate particular aspects of the labour force are frequently included as part of the Supplementary Survey program.

The ABS conducts sample surveys of employers, based on the ABS register of businesses and organisations. Since May 1983 the ABS has introduced new or upgraded quarterly surveys of employment and earnings, average weekly earnings, overtime, job vacancies, and an annual survey of employee earnings and hours. During 1987 the ABS developed a range of labour costs surveys which were designed to identify the composition and rate of growth of labour costs.

### ABS publications

*Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

*Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

*Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia* (6220.0.40.001)

*Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (6302.0)

*Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0.40.001)

*Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0.40.001)

*Labour Costs, Australia* (6348.0)

*Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0)



8

HEALTH

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## Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of health statistics for Victoria. Data is provided on private hospitals, children's immunisation, causes of death, the 1989-90 National Health Survey and the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

### Private hospitals

In Victoria in 1993-94 there were 106 private acute hospitals, 7 private psychiatric hospitals and 24 day hospital facilities. Day hospital facilities provide investigation and treatment for acute conditions on a day-only basis. Of the 24 day hospital facilities in Victoria, 11 were classified as specialist endoscopy, 9 general surgery, 3 ophthalmic and 1 other.

**TABLE 8.1 PRIVATE HOSPITALS BY TYPE AND SIZE, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA 1993-94**

Hospitals	Victoria		Australia	
	Number	%	Number	%
Acute	106	93.8	302	91.8
Psychiatric	7	6.2	27	8.2
Hospital size (a) -				
0-25 beds	39	34.5	73	22.2
26-50	37	32.7	104	31.6
51-100	23	20.4	97	29.5
101-200	9	8.0	42	12.7
Over 200	5	4.4	13	4.0
<b>Total acute and psychiatric</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Based on available beds (average for year).

Source: *Private Hospitals, Australia* (4390.0)

In Victoria, there were 344,500 separations in 1993-94, accounting for 1,485,000 occupied bed days. This represented 27.5% and 28.7% respectively of the Australian total. The Victorian occupancy rate was 67.5% and the average length of stay was 4.3 days, compared with the Australian average of 4.1 days.

Full-time equivalent staff represents the total full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff. In Victoria there were 10,001 full-time equivalent staff employed over the 1993-94 year in private acute and psychiatric hospitals. This number represented 29.6% of the total Australian full-time equivalent staff employed. In Victoria, 55.9% of employed staff comprised nursing staff. The average number of staff per occupied bed was 2.5, compared with the national figure of 2.4.

Total expenditure in Victorian private hospitals amounted to \$668.4 million. Wages and salaries (\$417.3 million) was the largest expenditure item, comprising 62.4% of total Victorian expenditure. Average expenditure per occupied bed day was \$450 and per separation was \$1,940. This compared with the Australian average of \$430 and \$1,780 respectively. Total revenue was \$739.6 million, of which 95.2% was patient revenue.

**Children's immunisation**

In April 1995, as an adjunct to the Monthly Population Survey, the ABS collected data on child immunisation. The results of the survey showed that compared with Australian children as a whole, Victorian children have higher rates of immunisation for all conditions other than diphtheria/tetanus and pertussis.

**TABLE 8.2 CHILDREN AGED 2 YEARS OF AGE: FULLY IMMUNISED BY CONDITION, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1995**

	%						
Victoria	58.4	52.4	88.2	55.6	92.5	92.0	85.2
Australia	63.0	57.5	86.9	52.4	91.5	90.1	81.1

Source: *Children's Immunisation, Australia* (4352.0)

**Causes of death**

Tables 8.3 and 8.4 on the preceding pages provide information on the main causes of death in Victoria during 1993. The main cause of death for Victorian residents in 1993 was 'diseases of the circulatory system' (including ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease) (13,229), followed by malignant neoplasms (8,649). Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 39% of male and 46% of female deaths, and malignant neoplasms (cancer) accounted for 29% of male and 26% of female deaths. As in 1992, the total number of suicides exceeded motor vehicle traffic accidents thus making suicide the major external cause of death.

'Diseases of the circulatory system' was the main cause of death for both males and females aged 65 years and over (11,715). The most common cause of death under this broad category was ischaemic heart disease, which accounted for 25% of all male and 22% of all female deaths. Acute myocardial infarction, which includes heart attack, was the most common form of ischaemic heart disease.

The number of deaths due to malignant neoplasms (cancer) increased by 2%, to 8,649 deaths in 1993. Cancer was the major cause of death for males aged between 45 and 64 years, and for females aged between 25 and 64 years. Malignant neoplasms located in the respiratory and intrathoracic organs for males, and in the breast for females, were the most common primary sites.

Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes) were responsible for over 5% of total deaths in 1993 (1,730), and were the major causes of male deaths in the age groups 1 to 44 years, and female deaths in the age groups 1 to 24 years. The total number of suicides decreased by 11% to 497 in 1993, while deaths caused by motor vehicle traffic accidents remained steady (462). Suicide was the major cause of death for males aged between 25 and 44 years, whilst motor vehicle accidents were the predominant cause for both males and females in the 15 to 24 year age group (142).

Deaths where AIDS was determined as the underlying cause accounted for 115 males and 3 females in 1993, compared with 118 and 2 respectively in 1992.



TABLE 8.3 CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, VICTORIA, 1993

Cause of death (a)	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate (b)
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	209	0.7	47
Neoplasms (140-239)	8 784	28.2	1 967
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders (240-279)	1 164	3.7	261
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	112	0.4	25
Mental disorders (290-319)	700	2.2	157
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (320-389)	771	2.5	173
Diseases of the circulatory system (390-459)	13 229	42.4	2 961
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	2 401	7.7	537
Diseases of the digestive system (520-579)	930	3.0	208
Diseases of the genito-urinary system (580-629)	489	1.6	109
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (630-676)	2	-	-
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-709)	34	0.1	8
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710-739)	187	0.6	42
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	193	0.6	43
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	156	0.5	35
Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	116	0.4	26
Accidents, poisonings, and violence (external causes) (800-999)	1 730	5.5	387
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 197</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 982</b>

(a) The classification used is the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9) aggregated at the class level.

(b) Per 1,000,000 mean population

Source: *Deaths, Victoria* (3312.2)

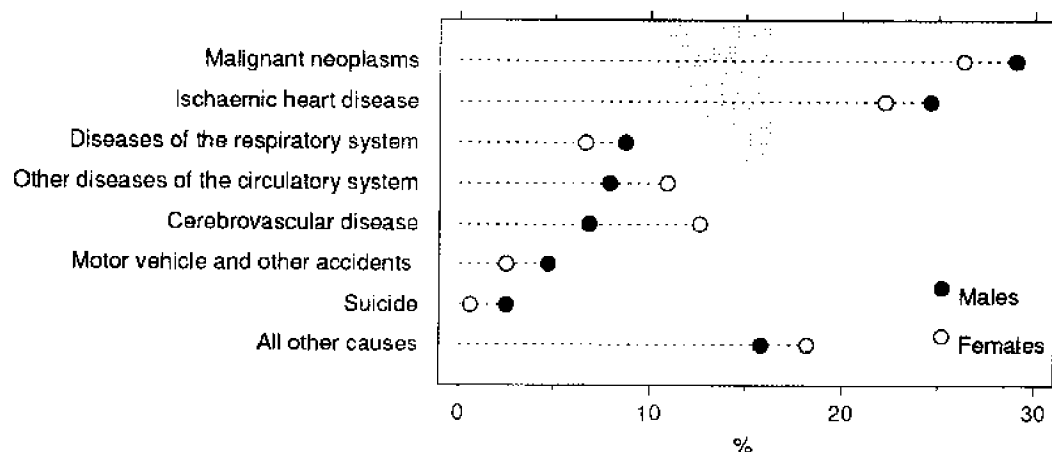
TABLE 8.4 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 1993

Cause of death	Deaths from specified cause		
	In age group Number	At all ages % (a)	Total Number
<b>Under 1 year</b>			
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	154	44.4	156
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	109	31.4	193
Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	51	14.7	116
<b>1-14 years</b>			
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	48	24.2	671
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	31	15.7	462
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	29	14.7	8 649
Diseases of the nervous system (320-389)	21	10.6	771
<b>15-24 years</b>			
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	142	28.9	462
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (950-959)	123	25.0	497
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	83	16.9	671
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	40	8.1	8 649
<b>25-44 years</b>			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	374	27.9	8 649
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	176	13.1	671
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (950-959)	169	12.6	497
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	140	9.6	462
<b>45-54 years</b>			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	641	44.3	8 649
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	246	17.0	7 330
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	62	4.3	2 982
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	48	3.3	240
<b>55-64 years</b>			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	1 471	46.2	8 649
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	661	20.8	7 330
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	205	6.4	2 401
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	144	4.5	2 982
<b>65-74 years</b>			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	2 665	37.7	8 649
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	1 794	25.4	7 330
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	634	9.0	2 401
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	479	6.8	2 982
<b>75 years and over</b>			
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	4 562	26.7	7 330
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	3 462	20.2	8 649
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	2 267	13.2	2 982
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	1 444	8.4	2 401

(a) Deaths in this age group from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of all deaths in the age group.

Source: *Deaths, Victoria* (3312.2)

**ALL DEATHS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX BY CAUSE,  
VICTORIA 1993**



Source: *Deaths, Victoria* (3312.2)

**National Health Survey**

During 1989-90 the ABS conducted the first of a new series of five yearly National Health Surveys. The survey focused on the health status of Australians, their use of health facilities and services and lifestyle factors affecting the health of the nation. Some data from this survey is provided in the tables below.

**Health status**

As shown in Table 8.5, about 80% of the Victorian population aged 18 years and over reported that their health was good or excellent in 1989/90.

Some 70% of the population reported experiencing one or more illnesses/injuries during the two weeks prior to interview. Of these recent conditions, headaches (due to unspecified or trivial cause) were the most frequently reported single condition affecting 12% of the population.

Of the total Victorian population, 65% reported having one or more long-term conditions (conditions which lasted or were expected to last for a period of six months or more) with more females reporting such conditions than males (67% and 63% respectively). It should be noted that reduced eyesight is considered a long term condition.

**TABLE 8.5 PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER: SELF ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS BY WHETHER REPORTED A RECENT OR LONG-TERM CONDITION, VICTORIA 1989-90**

Whether condition reported as recent or long-term	Health Status				Total
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
					'000
No recent or long-term conditions	198.6	197.7	16.5	-	413.7
Recent conditions only	165.3	205.5	28.7	*2.6	402.1
Long-term conditions only	196.2	226.8	33.6	*2.8	459.4
Both recent and long-term conditions	423.0	943.8	440.7	134.7	1 942.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>983.2</b>	<b>1 573.7</b>	<b>519.6</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>3 217.3</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *National Health Survey: Health Status Indicators, Victoria (4370.2)*

As shown in Table 8.6, of the Victorian working population, almost 1.4 million people (68%) reported the incidence of one or more long-term conditions. The occupation groups in which the highest incidence of long-term conditions was reported were managers and administrators (76.5%), professionals (76.0%), clerks (71.8%) and para professionals (70.0%). Tradespersons reported the lowest incidence of long-term conditions (59.2%).

The conditions which occurred more commonly across the working population were diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (including eyesight and hearing disorders) which affected 37% of the working population, diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (including arthritis and unspecified back trouble) which affected 25%, and diseases of the respiratory system (including hay fever, asthma and common cold) which affected 22%.

The conditions which occurred least across the working population were infectious and parasitic diseases and diseases of blood and blood forming organs, which affected only 0.7% of the working population for each condition.

**TABLE 8.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO REPORTED LONG-TERM CONDITIONS: TYPE OF CONDITION BY OCCUPATION (a), VICTORIA, 1989-90**

Type of condition (b)	Managers and administrators	Professionals	Para-professionals	Tradespersons	Clerks	Salespersons and personal service workers	Plant and machine operators and drivers	Labourers and related workers	Total
	'000								
Infectious and parasitic diseases	*1.6	*3.7	*	*	*2.2	*2.5	*	*1.6	14.7
Neoplasms	*1.9	*2.7	*	*2.0	*3.0	*1.8	*	*2.8	15.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and disorders	15.8	13.1	6.4	11.3	15.3	9.9	7.0	15.1	94.1
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	*1.6	*2.3	*	*	4.8	*2.4	*	*2.0	15.2
Mental disorders	5.1	*3.0	*1.7	*4.4	7.2	*4.2	*3.2	5.4	34.1
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	115.9	133.4	43.9	89.9	136.2	80.2	54.0	94.2	750.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	34.9	24.5	11.6	25.3	35.5	19.1	14.6	29.6	195.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	52.2	80.7	30.3	65.5	84.9	62.8	22.8	52.6	453.7
Diseases of the digestive system	11.7	7.2	7.0	15.1	10.8	6.6	7.1	13.5	79.2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	6.7	8.4	*3.0	*2.5	11.9	9.9	*1.9	7.9	52.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	13.2	24.4	9.9	18.6	26.4	19.6	8.8	13.4	134.6
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	80.3	64.1	33.2	84.6	73.4	57.8	39.3	76.2	511.6
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	*4.7	11.9	*3.2	5.8	11.6	6.7	6.1	9.5	59.8
Injury and poisoning	*2.4	*2.7	*	*4.4	*1.9	*2.9	*	*4.1	19.6
Disability n.e.c.	*	*	*	*	*1.6	*	*	*1.9	5.4
<b>Total persons reporting conditions (c)</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>214.5</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>205.9</b>	<b>237.6</b>	<b>167.1</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>1 398.2</b>
<b>% of population</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>68.4</b>
<b>Total population</b>	<b>252.1</b>	<b>282.1</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>348.0</b>	<b>330.8</b>	<b>253.7</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>278.0</b>	<b>2 045.6</b>

(a) Occupation of main job at time of interview.

(b) Includes not stated.

(c) Persons may have reported more than one type of illness and therefore components do not add to totals.

Source: National Health Survey: Health Status Indicators, Victoria (4370.2)

### Medication usage

In Victoria just over 3 million people reported taking medication in the two weeks prior to interview for the 1989-90 National Health Survey. Of these people, almost 50% used pain relievers. More people reported non-prescription usage of vitamin and mineral supplements, cough and cold medications and pain relievers. For all other medications, more people indicated usage of prescription items. Except for medications for coughs and colds, more women than men used each type of medication. Table 8.7 provides details.

**TABLE 8.7 PERSONS WHO USED MEDICATION IN THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW: TYPE OF MEDICATION USED BY WHETHER PRESCRIBED AND SEX, VICTORIA 1989-90**

Type of medication used	Prescribed	Not prescribed	Total		
			Males	Females	Persons
			'000		
Vitamin and mineral supplements	207.9	742.9	375.2	552.6	927.8
Medication for cough or cold	178.9	373.8	269.9	265.5	535.4
Medication for allergy	203.5	47.5	115.6	129.3	244.9
Skin ointments	401.5	370.8	339.5	411.8	751.3
Stomach medicine or laxatives	180.0	153.0	135.6	193.4	328.9
Medications for fluid, heart, blood pressure	488.4	6.9	202.3	292.1	494.4
Pain relievers	425.0	1 077.4	601.4	880.4	1 481.9
Sleeping medications	195.0	19.9	73.2	140.3	213.5
Tranquillisers or sedatives	98.2	3.5	39.3	62.4	101.7
Other medications	761.9	52.3	336.3	472.0	808.3
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>1 822.5</b>	<b>2 029.0</b>	<b>1 363.7</b>	<b>1 652.6</b>	<b>3 016.3</b>

(a) Persons may have used more than one type of medication and therefore components do not add to totals.

Source: *National Health Survey: Health Related Actions, Victoria (4375.2)*

### Disability and ageing

In 1993 the ABS conducted a Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, providing estimates of the numbers and main characteristics of persons with disabilities, persons with handicaps, persons aged 60 years or more, and carers.

A person was identified as having a disability if he/she had one or more of a group of selected limitations which had lasted, or was likely to last, for 6 months or more. A handicap results from a disability which limits a person's ability to perform certain tasks associated with daily living.

Results showed that 818,000 Victorians had a disability with 640,000 of these people experiencing a handicap because of their disability. The rates per 1,000 population were slightly higher than the Australian average.

There were more females than males with both disabilities and handicaps, putting the rates for females well above the Australian average.

**TABLE 8.8 HANDICAP AND DISABILITY STATUS AND RATES (a), VICTORIA, 1993**

	Disability			No disability	Total
	Handicap	No handicap	Total		
Males -					
number ('000)	295.1	102.5	397.5	1 812.8	2 210.3
rate	133	46	180	820	-
Australian rate	140	45	184	816	-
Females -					
number ('000)	345.0	75.47	420.5	1 830.7	2 251.2
rate	153	34	187	813	-
Australian rate	144	32	176	824	-
Persons -					
number ('000)	640.1	177.9	818.0	3 643.4	4 461.4
rate	143	40	183	817	-
Australian rate	142	38	180	820	-

(a) Rate per 1,000 population.

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings (4430.0)*



9

SOCIAL

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## REFERENCES

### Data sources

Data on Private Hospitals are obtained from the annual census of all private hospitals in Australia. Corresponding statistics for public hospitals are compiled by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). *Hospitals Australia 1991-92* (4391.0), provides a comparison between the public and private hospital sectors and was released jointly by the AIHW and the ABS.

The latest available National Health Survey statistics relate to 1989-90. A National Health and Nutrition Survey is being conducted during the period February 1995 to January 1996. This survey has two distinct components; a general health and well being component and a nutrition component. All households selected in this survey will be asked to complete the health component of the survey whilst 85% of selected households will be asked to complete the nutrition segment.

Cause of Death statistics are compiled by the ABS from data made available by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

### ABS publications

*Deaths, Victoria* (3312.2)

*National Health Survey: Health Status Indicators, Victoria* (4370.2)

*National Health Survey: Health Related Actions, Victoria* (4375.2)

*Private Hospitals, Australia* (4390.0)

*Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary of Findings, Australia* (4430.0)

*Children's Immunisation, Australia* (4352.0)



## Introduction

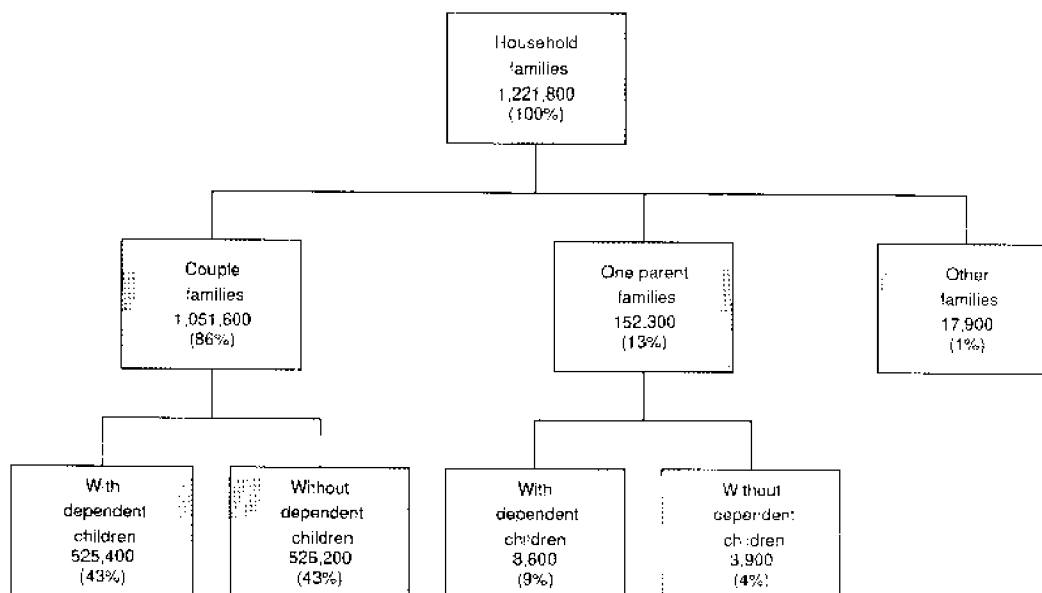
This chapter provides an overview of social statistics for Victoria covering aspects of families, housing, travel to work, school and shops, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, time use, culture and leisure, religion and social welfare.

### FAMILIES

Families are vital contributors to Australia's social and economic welfare and cultural heritage. Family members can offer significant support to each other in the areas of employment, income, housing, childcare, personal care, home help, education and transport. The type of support given may vary according to basic social and demographic factors. In addition, many socio-economic factors will affect the family's capacity to be self-sufficient in its support functions.

The following diagram shows a broad breakdown of Victoria's families, as determined from the 1992 survey of families. The Australian Bureau of Statistics definition of a family is 'two or more people living in the same household who are related to each other by blood, marriage, de facto partnering, fostering or adoption'.

#### VICTORIA'S HOUSEHOLD FAMILIES, 1992



Source: *Australia's Families, selected findings from the Survey of Families in Australia* (4418.0)

In 1992, the average Victorian family comprised 3.2 persons. One of these was a dependent child, i.e. they were aged under 15 years or were aged 15-24 and studied full-time. Less than 2% of Victorian families included a lone parent or grandparent (lone ancestor).

### Family type

In Victoria, the largest families were step/blended families with an average of 4.3 persons per family compared with the State average of 3.2 persons per family. The average number of dependent children in step/blended families (1.9 children) was almost double the State average of 1.0 child per family.

Of all families in Victoria, 3.3% were living in multi-family households. Amongst families from non-English speaking countries (where either member of a couple or a lone parent was born in a non-English speaking country) the incidence of multi-family households was 6.3%, almost double that for all families in Victoria.

**TABLE 9.1 SELECTED FAMILY AND FAMILY TYPES: SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS, VICTORIA, 1992**

Family type	Average number			%		'000
	Persons in family	Dependent children	Non-dependent children	Families with lone ancestor	More than 1 family in household	
Step/blended family	4.3	1.9	0.4	*	*1.1	46.6
Lone mother family	2.7	1.1	0.5	*3.8	*5.4	129.2
Lone father family	2.5	1.1	*	*4.2	*	23.1
Metropolitan family	3.2	1.0	0.3	2.2	3.7	867.3
Non-metropolitan family	3.2	1.1	0.2	*1.0	2.3	354.5
Non-English speaking country family (a)	3.4	1.5	0.5	*2.8	6.3	350.8
<b>All families</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1 221.8</b>

(a) Families where either member of a couple or lone parent was from a non-English speaking country.

Source: ABS unpublished data

### Education participation

Couple families constituted about 86% of all families, and one parent families a further 13%. These proportions were the same for Australia as a whole. Significant differences in attendance at educational institutions were apparent between these two types of families. The education participation rates for members of couple families was 14.7% compared with an education participation rate of 23.0% for members of one parent families. In couple families, of all family members attending an educational institution, 37.4% were going to school, 24.8% were attending a technical college or TAFE and a further 32.0% were attending University or other tertiary institution. In contrast, of family members from one parent families attending an educational institution, a much higher percentage were going to school (50.4%) while smaller percentages were recorded for those attending technical college or TAFE (17.9%) and university or other tertiary institution (24.3%).

A number of locational factors affect the education experiences of family members. In cities and larger urban centres, there may be greater choice of educational institutions available. Conversely people in rural areas wishing to study may be required to leave the family in order to attend the educational institution of their choice. This is likely to have greater impact on family members attendance at higher education institutions.

In Victoria in 1992, 16.7% of family members aged 15 years and over who were living in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) were attending an educational institution, compared with 12.7% of family members living in other urban centres and 11.5% of those in rural communities. The proportion of those participating in post-school study was at higher levels in capital cities (62.8%) and other urban areas (57.4%), than in rural areas (49.4%).

A non-English speaking background family is one where either member of a couple or a lone parent is born in a non-English speaking country. Families with such backgrounds may face language barriers and difficulties in establishing formal and informal support networks, depending on the length of time they have spent in Australia and on other settlement experiences.

In 1992, 18.2% of Victorians aged 15 and over from non-English speaking background families were attending an educational institution compared with 15.5% of all people living in families. Of those people from non-English speaking backgrounds attending an educational institution, 43.4% were at school and 56.6% were attending a tertiary institution.

**TABLE 9.2 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE LIVING IN FAMILIES: SELECTED FAMILY TYPES BY ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION, VICTORIA, 1992**

Family type	Attendance and type of institution				Total attending	Education participation rate	Total
	School	Technical college/TAFE	University/ other tertiary institution	Other educational institution			
	%				'000	%	'000
Couple	37.4	24.8	32.0	5.8	386.9	14.7	2 637.1
One parent	50.4	17.9	24.3	*7.5	66.3	23.0	288.4
Capital city	37.2	22.4	34.1	6.3	353.8	16.7	2 121.1
Rest of state - urban	42.6	32.6	18.9	*5.9	75.7	12.7	595.4
Rest of state - rural	50.6	*23.1	*22.5	*3.8	28.4	11.5	246.6
Non-English speaking backgrounds (a)	43.4	22.4	28.4	*5.8	168.2	18.2	926.3
All persons aged 15 and over in families	38.9	24.1	30.9	6.1	457.8	15.5	2 963.1

(a) Families where either member of a couple or lone parent was from a non-English speaking country.

Source: ABS unpublished data

### Labour force

Much emphasis has been placed on the link between family well-being and paid employment. Paid work not only provides income to the family unit, but for many people, and their families, it is the means of '...having an identity in society, and participating in certain social activities' (Graycar and Jamrozik, 1993).

The 1992 Family Survey indicated that labour force participation rates among people in one parent families were lower than for people in couple families, while unemployment rates were higher. In Victoria in 1992, 55.0% of one parent families were participating in the labour force, compared with 68.0% of members of couple families. Of those in the labour force, the unemployment rate for members of one parent families was 29.8% compared with 10.8% for those in couple families. If working, those in one parent families were more likely to be working part-time (30.1%) than employed people in couple families (24.8%).

When comparing families from the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) with other urban and rural communities in Victoria, labour force participation was highest and the unemployment rate was lowest among family members living in rural areas (72.1% and 9.7% respectively). These factors are consistent with people in rural areas working on family owned farms or in small businesses.

People from non-English speaking backgrounds experienced a lower participation rate (64.0%) and higher unemployment rate (17.8%) than did Victorian family members generally (66.7% and 12.4% respectively).

**TABLE 9.3 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE LIVING IN FAMILIES: SELECTED FAMILY TYPES BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, VICTORIA, 1992**

Family type	In the labour force			Unemp- loyment rate	Total	Labour force participation rate	
	Full-time	Employed part-time	Total			Total	Total
	%	%	'000			%	'000
Couple	75.2	24.8	1 598.2	10.8	1 792.4	68.0	2 637.1
One parent	69.9	30.1	111.2	29.8	158.5	55.0	288.4
Capital city	76.3	23.7	1 238.2	12.6	1 416.6	66.8	2 121.1
Rest of state - urban	71.5	28.5	332.4	12.8	381.3	64.0	595.4
Rest of state - rural	72.2	27.8	160.6	9.7	177.9	72.1	246.6
Non-English speaking backgrounds (a)	78.3	21.7	487.9	17.8	593.3	64.0	926.3
All persons aged 15 and over in families	75.0	25.0	1 731.2	12.4	1 975.8	66.7	2 963.1

(a) Families where either member of a couple or lone parent was from a non-English speaking country.

Source: ABS unpublished data

### Family Income

In Australia, a country that enjoys a relatively high standard of living, relative disadvantage rather than absolute poverty is more commonly the centre of social policy debate. Income quintiles facilitate the study of income distribution by ranking families, income units or individuals in ascending order according to income and then dividing them into five equal groups. The lowest quintile is formed by the 20% of the population with the lowest incomes while the highest quintile contains the 20% of the population with the highest incomes. In Table 9.4 the gross income of all members of each family who were aged 15 and over, including children, has been combined to form family income. The income of every family has then been ranked to create family income quintiles.

Income distribution varies considerably with family type. For couple families, income was relatively evenly distributed across quintiles, with slightly higher proportions falling into the top three quintiles (around 21-22%). A lower than average proportion of couple families were in the two lowest income quintiles (17.6% in each), representing almost 347,400 families. By comparison, 72.0% of one parent families had incomes in the lowest and second quintiles, with 44.2% (63,400 families) in the lowest quintile. The higher proportion of one parent families in the lower income quintiles reflects the fact that couple families have more earners than one parent families.

With increased divorce and subsequent remarriage, the incidence of step and blended families is increasing. In 1992, income among step/blended families was relatively concentrated in the higher quintiles. Almost three-quarters (74.8%) of these families had incomes in the top three quintiles.

Family income shows some variation by location. A higher proportion of families in capital cities were in the higher quintiles than those in other urban or rural areas.

**TABLE 9.4 FAMILIES (a): SELECTED FAMILY TYPES BY FAMILY INCOME, VICTORIA, 1992**

Family type	Quintiles					Total '000
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
	%					
Couple	17.6	17.6	20.9	22.1	21.9	987.0
One parent	44.2	27.8	15.2	9.0	3.8	143.6
Step/blended	14.0	11.2	24.6	21.9	28.3	44.1
Capital city	18.4	17.3	20.0	21.3	23.0	809.8
Rest of state - urban	26.5	24.6	20.9	17.7	10.3	241.4
Rest of state - rural	28.0	19.3	21.6	17.3	13.9	95.3
<b>All families</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>1 146.4</b>

(a) Excludes a small proportion of families with income not stated.

Source: ABS unpublished data

## HOUSING

At the time of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing there were 1,475,196 occupied dwellings in Victoria. This was an increase of 8% over the occupied dwellings recorded in the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. The largest component of this was separate houses (79%), followed by flats and apartments (9%).

**TABLE 9.5 STRUCTURE AND TYPE OF DWELLING BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1991**

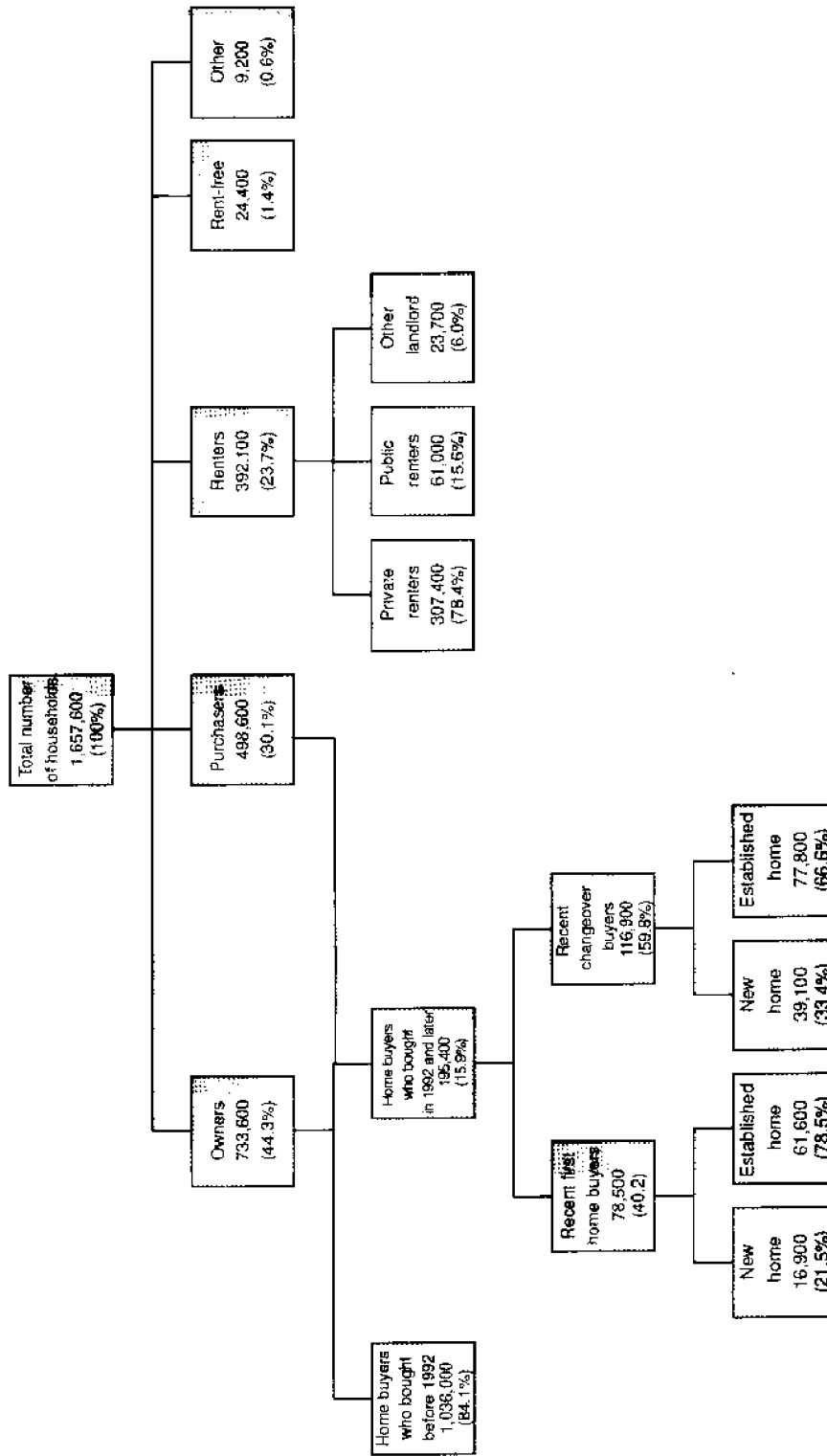
Statistical Division	Separate house	Semi-detached row terrace town-house	Flat/apartment	Caravan etc in park	Other	Total occupied	Unoccupied private dwellings	Non-private dwellings
Melbourne	791 868	94 244	122 041	3 372	37 397	1 048 922	95 099	2 201
Barwon	66 275	3 412	4 161	753	3 070	77 671	15 604	236
Western District	30 414	1 176	1 425	326	1 420	34 761	4 349	170
Central Highlands	40 755	1 464	2 096	292	1 675	46 282	5 574	170
Wimmera	16 766	351	822	172	550	18 661	2 401	125
Mallee	23 873	948	1 283	964	1 073	28 141	2 510	156
Loddon-Campaspe	52 533	2 457	1 610	659	2 420	59 679	7 128	225
Goulburn	44 515	1 696	2 012	946	1 553	50 722	8 070	383
Ovens Murray	25 889	1 518	1 559	465	1 145	30 576	3 711	381
East Gippsland	20 263	988	597	531	603	22 982	4 370	156
Gippsland	50 258	1 679	2 423	739	1 700	56 799	15 987	187
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>1 163 409</b>	<b>109 933</b>	<b>140 029</b>	<b>9 219</b>	<b>52 606</b>	<b>1 475 196</b>	<b>164 803</b>	<b>4 390</b>

Source: ABS unpublished data

## 1994 AUSTRALIAN HOUSING SURVEY OVERVIEW

Of the 1,657,600 households in Victoria in 1994, home owners accounted for 44%, purchasers 30% and renters 24%. Rent-free and other types of households made up the remainder. Of the 392,100 households renting, 78% rented from private landlords while 16% rented from public housing authorities. Of the 1,232,200 owners and purchasers, 84.1% bought before 1992. Of the remaining 15.9% (195,400) who bought in 1992 or after, 28.7% bought a new home and 71.3% bought an established home.

HOUSEHOLDS IN VICTORIA, 1994



Source: Australian Housing Survey 1994 - Selected Findings (4181.0)



**TABLE 9.8 HOUSEHOLDS: TENURE TYPE OF DWELLING, VICTORIA, 1994**

	Age of dwelling		
	10 years or less	more than 10 years	
	'000		
Owner	97.3	634.2	733.6
Purchaser	149.6	345.8	498.6
Renter	56.9	318.1	392.1
Rent-free	1.9	22.2	24.0
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>307.5</b>	<b>1 327.7</b>	<b>1 657.6</b>

(a) Includes small number of households in which dwelling age was not known.

(b) Includes a small number of 'other' tenure types.

Source: Australian Housing Survey (4181.0)

**TABLE 9.9 HOUSEHOLDS: LENGTH OF TIME IN DWELLING BY TENURE TYPE, VICTORIA, 1994**

	Tenure Type				
	Purchaser	Renter	Rent-free	Other	
	'000				
10 years or less	249.2	394.6	360.4	13.9	1 025.6
More than 10 years	484.4	104.0	31.7	10.1	631.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>733.6</b>	<b>498.6</b>	<b>392.1</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>1 657.6</b>

(a) Includes a small number of 'other' tenure types.

Source: Australian Housing Survey (4181.0)

**Energy use**

15% of all households in Victoria reported having no form of insulation in their dwelling, compared with 29% for Australia. In Victoria, 43% of households reported having roof insulation only, while 25% reported insulation in both the wall and the roof. 15% of households did not know whether their dwelling had insulation or not.

For dwellings where households knew the insulation status, 32% of separate houses had insulation in both wall and roof, while 14% of semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses and flats, units or apartments had both.

**TABLE 9.10 HOUSEHOLDS: WHETHER INSULATED BY DWELLING STRUCTURE, VICTORIA, 1994**

Whether insulated	Dwelling Structure			Total
	Separate house	Semi-detached/row or terrace house/townhouse	Flat/unit/apartment	
	'000			
Wall only	22.7	*1.1	*1.9	26.3
Roof Only	632.7	31.6	51.0	715.3
Both	394.5	14.7	11.5	420.7
Unknown	121.8	31.5	95.1	248.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 344.8</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>212.7</b>	<b>1 657.6</b>

Source: Australian Housing Survey (4181.0)



**Dwelling problems**

The most common problem reported was draughts (28%), followed by electrical problems (25%) and problems with windows (24%). This differs from the overall totals for Australia, where infestation by pests (other than white ants) (30%), electrical problems (25%) and draughts (21%) were the most significant problems.

**TABLE 9.11 HOUSEHOLDS: MOST COMMON DWELLING PROBLEMS BY AGE OF DWELLING, VICTORIA, 1994**

Common problems	Age of dwelling		Total
	10 years or less	More than 10 years	
			'000
Pests (except white ants)	66.3	300.3	367.1
Electrical	76.3	330.8	409.3
Draughts	66.9	385.4	457.5
Windows	38.2	360.5	402.2
Mould or mildew	20.7	227.5	249.2
Water supply	27.5	192.7	222.8
Surface run-off	36.7	178.3	216.7
Doors	34.9	189.8	228.2
Leaks or water penetration	15.2	124.8	141.4
Inadequate roof drainage	11.0	142.2	156.6
<b>All households</b>	<b>307.5</b>	<b>1 327.7</b>	<b>1 657.6</b>

Source: *Australian Housing Survey* (4181.0)

**HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE**

The 1993-94 Survey of Household Expenditure collected detailed information about the expenditure, income and household characteristics of households resident in private dwellings throughout Australia. Household expenditure patterns vary with differing household characteristics such as the level and source of income, geographic location and family composition. Table 9.12 shows selected details of household expenditure for Melbourne, Victoria and Australia.

In Victoria, households spent an average of \$596.48 a week in 1993-94 on goods and services. Almost half (47.8%) of this went on food, transport and housing. The largest category was food and non-alcoholic drink on which there was an average expenditure of \$111.10 or 18.6% of the total weekly average, followed by transport, \$92.84 or 15.6% and housing, \$80.85 or 13.6%. Household expenditure on recreation was the next highest category, at \$86.33 for Melbourne and \$80.65 for Victoria per week. These patterns were comparable to expenditure patterns for Australia as a whole.

Households in the Melbourne metropolitan area had higher total expenditures (\$628.99) than other urban and rural areas.

**TABLE 9.12 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS: MELBOURNE, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1993-94**

Commodity or service -						
Current housing costs	90.30	14.4	80.85	13.6	82.43	13.9
Fuel and power	21.74	3.5	21.25	3.6	16.77	2.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	115.35	18.3	111.10	18.6	110.95	18.7
Alcoholic beverages	16.18	2.6	16.52	2.8	17.47	2.9
Tobacco	8.41	1.3	8.67	1.5	9.22	1.6
Clothing and footwear	40.67	6.5	37.61	6.3	33.72	5.7
Household furnishings and equipment	35.81	5.7	34.55	5.8	39.41	6.6
Household services and operation	31.00	4.9	30.49	5.1	31.61	5.3
Medical care and health expenses	27.85	4.4	26.41	4.4	27.16	4.6
Transport	95.70	15.2	92.84	15.6	90.86	15.3
Recreation	86.33	13.7	80.65	13.5	78.87	13.3
Personal care	11.95	1.9	11.27	1.9	11.36	1.9
Miscellaneous commodities and services	47.70	7.6	44.27	7.4	43.15	7.3
<b>Total commodity and service expenditure</b>	<b>628.99</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>596.48</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>592.97</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Selected other payments -						
Income tax	149.76		131.83		138.34	
Mortgage repayments - principal	21.72		19.87		20.07	
Other capital housing costs	41.76		31.43		29.54	
Superannuation and life insurance	20.13		19.85		22.28	

Source: *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories* (6533.0)

### TRAVEL TO WORK, SCHOOL AND SHOPS

During October 1994, nearly 1.7 million Victorians travelled from home to work and 1.2 million students travelled from home to a school, university or college.

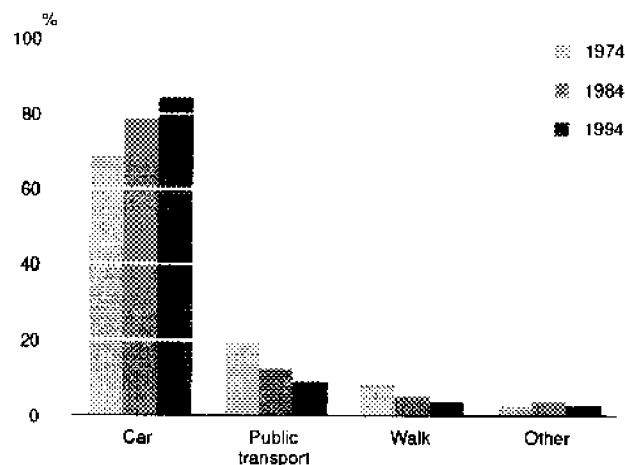
**TABLE 9.13 MAIN METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK, SCHOOL OR SHOPS, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1994**

Main method of travel used	Persons who worked		Persons who attended an educational institution		Household shopping trip	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	'000		'000		'000	
Train	98.5	5.8	59.2	5.0	6.5	0.4
Bus/tram/light rail/taxi	55.0	3.2	69.0	5.8	51.6	2.8
School bus	n.a.	n.a.	141.1	11.9	n.a.	n.a.
Community bus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	0.2
Car/motor cycle/scooter	1 441.3	85.0	615.4	52.0	1 616.3	87.2
Bicycle	24.2	1.4	57.1	4.8	4.1	0.2
Walk	66.7	4.0	240.2	20.3	161.3	8.7
Other	11.0	0.6	1.6	0.1	10.1	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 696.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 183.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 854.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *Travel to Work, School and Shops, Victoria* (9201.2)

In the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD), 11.3% of persons used public transport as their main method of travel to work, with the corresponding figure for the Rest of Victoria (ROV) being 1.4%.

## MAIN METHOD OF TRAVEL



Source: *Travel to Work, School and Shops, Victoria* (9201.2)

Over the last 20 years, there has been a continuing decline in the percentage of Victorians using public transport as their main method of travel to work (20.0% in 1974, 12.5% in 1984 and 8.9% in 1994).

In 1994, 84.3% of persons used a car as their main method of travel to work. This has increased over the last 20 years from 68.8% in 1974 and 78.5% in 1984.

There was a continuing decline in the percentage of persons who walked to work as their main method of travel (8.6% in 1974, compared with 5.2% in 1984 and 3.9% in 1994). In travelling to an educational institution, walking was the third most commonly used main method of travel (20.3%). This has decreased from 31.7% in 1984.

More students used public transport as their main method of travel after school (24.8%) than used public transport to get to school (22.8%). A total of 613,800 students travelled to school by car, of whom only 561,400 left school by car. There were 21,600 students who left school by public transport and 36,200 walked home from school.

**TABLE 9.14 PERSONS WHO LIVE AND WORK IN THE MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION: WORK REGION BY HOME REGION, OCTOBER 1994**

Work region	Home region					Total
	Inner	Outer Western	North Western & North Eastern	Inner & Outer Eastern	South Eastern, Mornington Peninsula & Southern Melbourne	
	'000					
Inner	49.3	47.4	59.2	78.3	76.8	311.0
Outer Western	5.3	88.8	15.0	6.0	6.8	121.9
North Western and North Eastern	5.5	14.6	137.6	23.5	4.1	185.3
Inner and Outer Eastern	5.4	1.9	12.7	170.3	39.5	229.8
South Eastern, Mornington Peninsula and Southern Melbourne	11.5	4.4	2.2	40.8	186.0	244.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>226.7</b>	<b>318.9</b>	<b>313.2</b>	<b>1 092.9</b>

Source: *Travel to Work, School and Shops, Victoria* (9201.2)

Overall, 63.7% of persons lived and worked in the same region. The percentage of persons living and working in Inner and Outer Eastern and Outer Western was generally lower than for other regions, (53.4% and 56.5% respectively).

Of persons working in the Inner region, 84.1% travelled from other regions.

The percentage of persons living in a region and travelling to work in another region was lowest in the Inner region (36.0%) and highest in the Inner and Outer Eastern region (46.6%).

Within the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) 17.6% of persons travelling less than 1 kilometre to work were from the Outer Western Melbourne region. More workers from Inner Melbourne travelled between 2 and 5 kilometres to work (35.0%) than other regions, whereas 32.9% of workers in Inner Eastern Melbourne travelled between 10 and 20 kilometres.

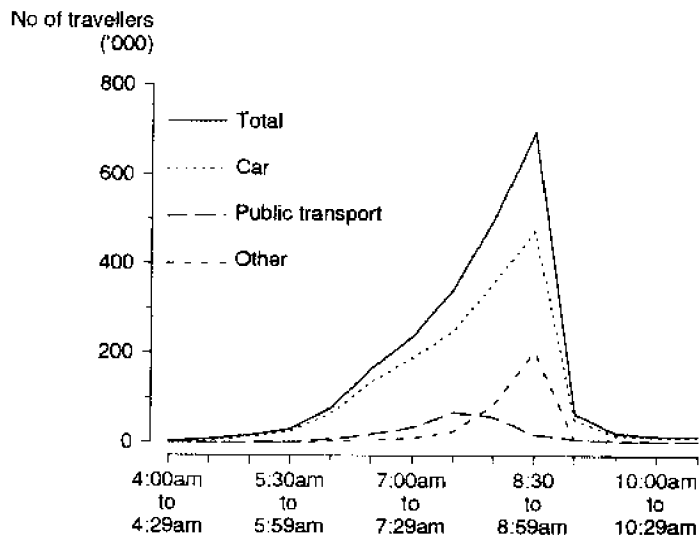
### Departure times

Persons who used public transport as their main method of travel spent more time travelling to work and generally left home earlier than persons using a car as their main method of travel. Of those who used public transport, 68.9% left home before 8.00am, while 56.2% of persons travelling by car left home before 8.00am.

Departures from home of persons going to work or school mainly by public transport peaked between 7.30am and 8.00am (58,200 persons). For persons going to work or school mainly by car, the peak period for departures was between 8.30am and 9.00am (473,200 persons).

Departures from home of persons going to work peaked between 7.00am and 8.00am. Of these workers, 60,300 travelled mainly by public transport and 435,000 left home by car.

### DEPARTURE TIME



Source: *Travel to Work, School and Shops, Victoria* (9201.2)

**INDIGENOUS  
PEOPLE**

In 1994 the ABS carried out the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS). The NATSIS resulted from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody.

This comprehensive National Survey aims to provide information to address the disadvantaged position of many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people within Australian society.

Information was collected on a wide range of issues such as:

- ◆ Families and culture
- ◆ Housing
- ◆ Health
- ◆ Employment and income
- ◆ Education and training
- ◆ Law and justice

More than 15,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were interviewed across Australia. People living in remote communities, town camps and households in urban areas were visited as well as people in hostels, boarding schools and prisons. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were recruited and trained to conduct the interviews in most areas.

**Family and culture**

Families form an important unit within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander societies and as such the survey collected information on types of families and their characteristics. Families included in this survey were those in which one or more members of the family had identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

In 33% of the estimated 6,300 Victorian families surveyed, all people were Indigenous. In the other 67% of families, one or more people were non-Indigenous. Nationally, in 60% of families, all family members were Indigenous, while 40% had both Indigenous and non-Indigenous members.

Of 8,000 people aged 25 years and over, 10% said they were taken away from their families as children by a mission, the government, or welfare agencies.

An indication of the level of cultural identity and maintenance can be gained from information relating to participation in Indigenous cultural activities. The survey also collected information on the use of Indigenous languages, the extent to which people identify with clan, tribal or language groups and recognition of and access to homelands.

Of Victorian Indigenous people aged 13 years and over, 6% (7,600 people) said they had participated in or attended some form of Indigenous cultural activity over the past year. Cultural activities in the context of this survey included funerals, ceremonies, Indigenous festivals and carnivals and involvement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations.

Of the 12,600 Victorian Indigenous people, aged 13 years and over, 45% identified with a clan, tribal or language group, 70% said that they recognised a homeland and 80% believed the role of elders is important.

**Health**

An indication of an individual's health status can be drawn from information about illness experienced. For all 19,200 Victorian Indigenous people surveyed, the most common conditions which lasted for 6 months or more were asthma, which affected 22%, ear or hearing problems, which affected 12%, and skin problems, which affected 10%. Nationally, 13% of people reported being affected by asthma and 9% reported being affected by ear or hearing problems.

**TABLE 9.15 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS: HEALTH, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994**

	Persons aged 13 years and over							
	All Persons who experienced illness			Alcohol considered to be main health problem in local area	Happy with local health services	Total (a)	Smokers	Total
	Recent	Specified long term	Total					
	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	'000
Victoria	53.9	46.3	19.2	38.4	81.6	12.4	57.1	12.6
Australia	41.2	34.8	303.3	58.8	79.3	194.4	49.7	197.5

(a) Excludes persons in prisons.

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings* (4190.0)

Information on attitudes to health services highlights people's satisfaction with local health services. Of 12,600 Victorian Indigenous people surveyed aged 13 years and over, 82% were happy with their local health services. In Victoria, 9% of those aged 13 years and over had used bush medicine in the 6 months prior to the survey.

Health risk factors relate to lifestyle, diet and community practices which may impact on the overall health of the individual. Of the 12,600 Victorian Indigenous people surveyed aged 13 years and over, 56% smoked cigarettes. This was higher than the national average of 50%.

Of people aged 13 years and over, 38% considered alcohol to be one of the main health problems in their local area. Other major problems were drugs, reported by 27% of people and diabetes, reported by 12%.

**Housing**

Information on housing provides an insight into the living conditions of people and has a considerable bearing on other aspects of people's lives, such as health.

Of the 6,700 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in Victoria surveyed, 63% were renting. Of these dwellings, 42% (1,800) were rented from the Victorian Department of Planning and Development and 35% (1,500) were rented from private landlords.

In Victoria, 84% of households reported that the dwelling satisfied the needs of the people living there. This compared with the National average of 77%.

**TABLE 9.16 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS: HOUSING, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994**

	Households in private dwellings						Total
	Running water connected	Electricity/gas connected	Garbage collected	Dwelling situated on sealed road	Satisfied with current dwelling	Renters	
	%						'000
Victoria	99.8	99.8	94.1	90.6	84.0	62.6	6.7
Australia	96.1	96.4	93.0	81.6	77.3	69.0	86.4

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 1994 (4190.0)*

### Education and training

Of 11,100 Indigenous people surveyed aged 15 years and over who had left school, 24% had post-school qualifications and 49% said they wanted to do further study or training.

Of 3,800 Indigenous Victorians surveyed who had children attending either primary or secondary school, 75% were happy with the education their children received. However, 42% would prefer their children to attend an Aboriginal community controlled school.

Of 5,000 school students, 37% were being taught about Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultures at school.

### Employment and income

The importance of work (paid or unpaid) is a feature of adult life. A person's labour force status can often be linked to education and income and may impact on their socio-economic well-being.

The total number of Victorian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders aged 15 years and over in the labour force was estimated to be 7,500. Of these 62% were employed and the remainder were unemployed. The Victorian participation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders was 64%.

Of the estimated 2,900 people who were unemployed, 1,100 had been unemployed for 12 months or longer.

Of the 11,600 people aged 15 years and over, 32% were involved in voluntary community work, for example, working for community or sporting organisations or working on committees.

Information on the level and source of income is important in understanding financial well-being. Regular income, be it from earned income or Government payments, is the main means by which individuals and households finance consumption.

In Victoria, of the 11,600 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islands persons surveyed aged 15 years and over, 52% received Government payments as their main source of income while 35% received wages and salaries. 13% received no income. Just over half (53%) of people aged 15 years and over received an annual income of \$12,000 or less while 16% received an annual income over \$25,000.

**TABLE 9.17 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS: EMPLOYMENT, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994**

	Persons aged 15 years and over in labour force				Persons aged 15 years and over		
	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployed for 12 months or more	Total (a)	Not in labour force	Participation rate	Total (a)
Victoria	61.9	38.1	14.0	7.5	35.6	64.4	11.6
Australia	61.8	38.2	18.9	105.2	42.0	58.0	181.5

(a) Excludes persons in prisons.

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 1994* (4190.0)

### Crime and justice

Of 12,600 people aged 13 years and over surveyed, 23% reported that they had been arrested in the last 5 years. A quarter of people had been physically attacked or verbally threatened and a quarter required legal services within the 12 months prior to the survey.

Of these people aged 13 years and over, 38% felt that family violence was a common problem amongst Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in their area.

Of these 12,600 people, 45% felt that the police did a good job in dealing with crime. 6% felt they sometimes did a good job and 33% felt police did not do a good job. A further 15% of people said they didn't know. A total of 21% believed that people got on better with the police now than they did 12 months previously.

**TABLE 9.18 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS: LAW, JUSTICE AND VOTING PATTERNS, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994**

	Persons aged 13 years and over					Persons aged 18 years and over		
	Physically attacked or verbally threatened	Needed legal services in last 12 months	Arrested in last 5 years	Believe that people get on better with police now than 5 years ago	Total	Voted in Federal election	Voted in ATSIC election	Total
Victoria	25.2	25.3	22.6	21.1	12.6	67.2	29.9	10.6
Australia	12.9	16.9	20.4	21.5	197.5	66.2	39.4	163.8

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 1994* (4190.0)

### TIME USE

During 1992 the ABS conducted a nation-wide Time Use survey on how people spend their time. This was partly in response to a growing interest, in Australia and internationally, in recognising the strong social and economic worth of unpaid work carried out in the home and community.

Results available at the national level only show that although the total time spent on labour force and household activities is similar for males and females, females on average spend about twice the amount of time on household tasks as do males. Time spent in other aggregate categories is similar for males and females.



**TABLE 9.19 PROPORTION OF DAY SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1992**

		%	
Labour force and household -			
Labour force	18.7	8.8	13.7
Household	10.4	20.1	15.3
Domestic	7.0	13.0	10.0
Child care	1.0	3.4	2.2
Purchasing	2.4	3.8	3.1
Total labour force and household	29.1	29.0	29.0
Total personal	43.1	43.5	43.3
Total education	2.3	2.0	2.2
Total community	1.7	1.8	1.8
Social and leisure -			
Social	6.4	7.5	6.9
Active leisure	3.9	3.2	3.5
Passive leisure	13.5	12.9	13.2
Total social and leisure	23.8	23.6	23.7
<b>All activities</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *How Australians Use Their Time* (4153.0)

### Culture and leisure

As shown from the Time Use survey, over 10% of people's time is spent on social and active leisure activities at the National level. A further 13% of time was spent in passive leisure. In supporting these activities, Victorians spent an average of \$80.65 per week on recreation in 1993-94. This represents 13% of the average weekly expenditure of Victorian households.

Results from a National survey of sports involvement, conducted in 1993, showed that 33% of persons aged 15 and over had either paid or unpaid involvement with sport (39% of males and 27% of females). Victorians had slightly higher participation than people from New South Wales, but lower than all other States and Territories.

**TABLE 9.20 PERSONS WITH PAID AND UNPAID INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT, VICTORIA, 1993**

	Paid involvement	Unpaid involvement only	Paid and unpaid involvement	All sport involvement	No involvement	Total persons	Paid participation rate
	'000						%
Males	18.8	629.7	18.9	667.4	1 046.2	1 713.6	38.9
Females	8.8	457.7	12.1	478.6	1 280.3	1 758.9	27.2
Persons	27.6	1 087.4	31.0	1 145.9	2 326.5	3 472.4	33.0

Source: *Involvement in Sport, Australia* (6285.0)

During 1994-95 the attendance of Victorians at selected cultural venues was generally comparable to the Australian average with the one exception being the higher participation rate for attendance at the zoo in Victoria.

**TABLE 9.21 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994-95**

Venue/activity	Victoria		Australia	
	Persons attending	Participation rate	Persons attending	Participation rate
	'000	%	'000	%
Art gallery	756.4	21.3	3 134.1	22.3
Museum	922.8	26.0	3 905.6	27.8
Animal and marine parks	1 354.1	38.2	4 966.0	35.3
Zoo	996.3	28.1	3 123.9	22.2
Botanic garden	1 362.4	38.5	5 410.5	38.5
National, State or local library	1 288.7	36.4	5 403.1	38.4
School, college or university library	611.6	17.3	2 402.1	17.1
Popular music	932.4	26.3	3 790.7	26.9
Classical music	261.6	7.4	1 081.3	7.7
Theatre	564.7	15.9	2 336.3	16.6
Dance	351.4	9.9	1 407.5	10.0
Children's dance	94.6	2.7	417.7	3.0
Opera or musical	705.4	19.9	2 722.1	19.3
Opera only	79.2	2.2	327.3	2.3
Musical only	538.9	15.2	2 087.7	14.8
Both opera and musical	87.3	2.5	307.0	2.2
Other performing arts	639.3	18.0	2 634.4	18.7
Circus	275.6	7.8	1 132.8	8.1
Cinema	2 220.2	62.7	8 733.8	62.1

Source: *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia* (4114.0)

The participation rate can be used to compare the level of involvement in cultural activities of different population groups. It is the number of people who attended a venue at least once during the year, expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same population group (e.g. age group). In Victoria, the highest participation rate was for cinema attendance at 62.7%. The next highest participation rates were recorded for attendance at Botanic Gardens (38.5%), Animal and marine parks (38.2%) and Libraries (National, State and local) (36.4%).

Generally participation rates were highest for those in the 15-44 year age groups, declining with age from 45 years. Two exceptions were attendances at Popular music venues which peaked at a participation rate of 48.5% for 18-24 year olds' and Opera or musical venues which peaked at a participation rate of 25.8% for 45-54 year olds. Generally persons aged 65 years and over participated at significantly lower rates than people in other age groups.

TABLE 9.22 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES BY AGE, VICTORIA, 1994-95

Venue/activity	Age group (years)							Total
	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
Persons attending '000								
Art gallery	47.5	103.0	136.8	156.3	131.6	89.2	92.0	756.4
Museum	54.4	124.1	184.8	228.0	153.9	87.9	89.7	922.8
Animal and marine parks	84.0	223.9	351.6	300.3	181.3	116.3	96.8	1 354.1
Botanic garden	71.3	211.7	292.1	290.9	207.5	133.6	155.3	1 362.4
National, State or local library	96.5	199.8	249.9	288.1	186.5	112.2	155.8	1 288.7
Popular music	55.5	240.6	240.2	187.1	114.1	59.0	35.9	932.4
Classical music	5.8	27.0	35.3	61.5	53.4	42.2	36.4	261.6
Theatre	38.3	71.5	134.3	117.1	99.8	60.8	42.9	564.7
Dance	20.7	51.9	66.9	81.3	64.8	34.6	31.2	351.4
Opera or musical	32.2	94.6	129.4	139.7	141.3	78.0	90.2	705.4
Other performing arts	37.8	133.9	188.8	141.6	76.8	32.1	28.2	639.3
Cinema	163.0	441.9	523.7	449.9	315.3	156.9	169.6	2 220.2
Participation rates %								
Art gallery	26.6	20.8	19.3	23.1	24.0	23.3	16.7	21.3
Museum	30.4	25.0	26.0	33.7	28.1	23.0	16.3	26.0
Animal and marine parks	46.9	45.1	49.5	44.4	33.1	30.4	17.6	38.2
Botanic garden	39.8	42.7	41.1	43.0	37.9	34.9	28.2	38.5
National, State or local library	53.9	40.3	35.2	42.6	34.1	29.3	28.3	36.4
Popular music	31.0	48.5	33.8	27.7	20.8	15.4	6.5	26.3
Classical music	3.2	5.4	5.0	9.1	9.8	11.0	6.6	7.4
Theatre	21.4	14.4	18.9	17.3	18.2	15.9	7.8	15.9
Dance	11.6	10.5	9.4	12.0	11.8	9.0	5.7	9.9
Opera or musical	18.0	19.1	18.2	20.7	25.8	20.4	16.4	19.9
Other performing arts	21.1	27.0	26.6	20.9	14.0	8.4	5.1	18.0
Cinema	91.1	89.1	73.7	66.5	57.6	41.0	30.8	62.7

Source: *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (4114.0)*

### Books

A household survey in 1994 asked Australian's about the types of reading matter they had read in the last seven days. The survey was not restricted to reading for pleasure and consequently included reading for work and study purposes.

1% of the population (130,800 people) reported that they could not read, almost half of these were aged 65 years or more.

A further 4.3% of the population (582,300 people) stated that they had read nothing in the last seven days. The following table shows the percentage of the total population who read various types of literature in the seven days before the interview.

**TABLE 9.23 POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: PERCENTAGE WHO READ BOOKS, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS IN THE LAST WEEK, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1994**

Age (years)	Percentage who read				Total population '000
	Books	Magazines	Newspapers	Journals	
	%				
15-19	52.6	73.8	71.4	12.6	1 214.3
20-29	53.4	71.7	84.1	18.3	2 679.4
30-39	50.3	70.2	89.6	23.5	2 766.4
40-49	48.8	64.7	87.5	29.9	2 489.9
50-64	42.4	56.9	84.5	20.8	2 373.1
65 and over	43.5	53.3	81.7	12.0	1 935.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>13 458.4</b>

Source: Australia Council - Books: 'Who's reading them now?'

Almost half (48.5%) of the population had read books in the previous seven days. The incidence of book reading was lowest for people who were in the age groups 50-64 years and 65 years and over, while it was highest for people aged 20-29 years. Almost three-quarters (73.8%) of people aged 15-19 years had read magazines in the previous week. The incidence of magazine reading declined steadily with age, with only 53.3% of people aged 65 years or more having read magazines.

The most popular reading material was newspapers, with about five people in six (84.4%) reporting that they had read a newspaper in the previous week. The reading of newspapers varied greatly with age. Almost 90% of people aged 30-39 years had read newspapers in the previous week. By contrast, only 71.4% of people aged 15-19 years had read newspapers. About one-fifth of the population had read journals in the previous week. The proportions for journals were highest in the age groups between 20 and 64 years.

**TABLE 9.24 POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO READ BOOKS IN THE LAST WEEK: HOW THE BOOKS WERE OBTAINED, BY SEX AND AGE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1994**

	By recent purchase	As a recent gift		By borrowing from library	Have had it a long time	Total population '000
		By borrowing from another household	By borrowing from library			
	%					
Sex:						
Male	40.5	10.5	13.0	28.3	19.3	2 758.3
Female	38.5	9.2	21.5	34.9	14.1	3 766.7
Age group (years):						
15-19	24.4	*7.1	*10.1	45.9	24.2	638.2
20-29	43.9	8.1	19.7	27.8	18.0	1 431.6
30-39	43.4	10.6	22.3	21.8	13.2	1 390.8
40-49	42.4	9.1	18.4	29.9	16.2	1 215.6
50-64	38.6	10.0	14.8	36.0	17.7	1 006.6
65 and over	32.8	13.6	16.6	44.4	*10.6	842.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>6 525.1</b>

Source: Australia Council - Books: 'Who's reading them now?'

Female readers were more likely than male readers to borrow books from people in other households (21.5% compared with 13%) and also more likely to have borrowed books from a library (34.9% compared with 28.3%). People in the age groups between 20 and 64 years were those most likely to have recently purchased the books they had read in the last week, while people aged 15-19 years and 65 years and over were most likely to have borrowed the books from a library.

Of Australian males who read books in the last week, 40.5% had recently purchased them compared with 38.5% of females. However, as more females than males had actually read books in the last week (3,766,700 compared with 2,758,300), in absolute terms, more females than males had read books that they had recently purchased (1,451,000 compared with 1,116,200).

### Religion

Of the Victorian population of 4,244,249 persons in August 1991, 74.1% cited religious adherence. This was a slight increase on the 1986 figure of 71.4%.

Christian religions were reported by 70.7% of the population, an increase on the 68.8% reported in 1986. Non-Christian religious adherence accounted for 3.4% of the Victorian population, an increase of 0.8% on the 2.6% reported in 1986.

**TABLE 9.25 RELIGION, VICTORIA, 1986 AND 1991**

Religion	1986		1991	
	Total	%	Total	%
Christian -				
Anglican	715 414	17.8	772 632	18.2
Baptist	39 784	1.0	60 484	1.4
Brethren(a)	4 122	0.1	4 870	0.1
Catholic	1 104 044	27.5	1 237 399	29.2
Churches of Christ(b)	24 045	0.6	21 847	0.5
Congregational	1 432	0.0	470	0.0
Jehovah's Witness	12 224	0.3	13 314	0.3
Latter Day Saints (c)	6 647	0.2	7 383	0.2
Lutheran	36 908	0.9	44 688	1.1
Oriental Christian	1 877	0.0	5 223	0.1
Orthodox -				
Greek	n.a.	..	156 056	3.7
Other	n.a.	..	43 007	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>177 565</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>199 063</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Pentecostal	20 304	0.5	28 707	0.7
Presbyterian (d)	138 000	3.4	193 300	4.6
Salvation Army	17 461	0.4	16 320	0.4
Seventh Day Adventist	7 792	0.2	7 678	0.2
Uniting Church	280 262	7.0	342 493	8.1
Other Protestant	87 557	2.2	n.a.	..
Other Christian	90 756	2.3	44 391	1.0
<b>Total Christian</b>	<b>2 766 194</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>3 000 262</b>	<b>70.7</b>
Non-Christian -				
Buddhist	23 266	0.6	42 350	1.0
Hinduism	5 114	0.1	11 338	0.3
Islam	37 965	0.9	49 617	1.2
Judaism	32 387	0.8	33 882	0.8
Other	6 465	0.2	8 591	0.2
<b>Total Non-Christian</b>	<b>105 197</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>145 778</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Non-Theistic	1 016	0.0	n.a.	..
Inadequately described	14 420	0.4	11 214	0.3

TABLE 9.25 RELIGION, VICTORIA 1986 AND 1991 - *continued*

	1986		1991	
	Total	%	Total	%
No religion (e)	557 939	13.9	612 074	14.4
Not stated	574 712	14.3	474 921	11.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 019 478</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 244 249</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Comprises 'Brethren' and 'Exclusive Brethren'

(b) Comprises 'Churches of Christ' and 'Churches of Christ Non-denominational'

(c) Comprises 'Latter Day Saints' and 'Latter Day Saints Reorganised'

(d) Comprises 'Presbyterian so described' and 'Reformed'

(e) Includes 'Humanist/Materialist'

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing.

## SOCIAL WELFARE

Income support for individuals is primarily provided by the Commonwealth Government through a range of pensions and benefits. At 30 June 1995 there were 404,450 age pensioners, 107,709 invalid pensioners, and 14,122 widow pensioners in Victoria.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits are provided for people temporarily unable to support themselves. During 1994-95 there were 225,008 people who received these benefits, an 11% decrease in the number of beneficiaries over the previous year. The number of people receiving unemployment benefits decreased by 12% to 208,010 at 30 June, 1995. These figures exclude those persons receiving the Youth Training Allowance, which was introduced on 1 January 1995.

TABLE 9.26 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS, VICTORIA

Age pensions -						
Number of pensioners (a)	345 161	354 459	371 221	387 931	404 830	404 450
Wives/spouse carers of age pensioners	6 695	7 418	8 780	10 077	11 127	12 177
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	2 078 081	2 332 651	2 527 773	2 696 995	2 990 178	3 035 432
Invalid pensions -						
Number of pensioners (a)	77 199	80 363	89 970	94 765	101 845	107 709
Wives/spouse carers of invalid pensioners	23 009	23 519	25 670	27 088	29 730	31 394
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	641 729	733 953	836 782	899 951	1 005 809	1 056 769
Widows' pensions (j) -						
Number of pensioners (a)	19 441	18 592	17 702	16 585	15 522	14 122
Amount paid (\$'000) (c)	136 533	142 450	141 926	137 758	138 370	125 411
Funeral benefits (d) -						
Number of claims granted	7 200	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Amount paid (\$'000)	222	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unemployment benefits (m) -						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	78 429	120 202	198 952	232 059	236 156	208 010
Amount paid (\$'000) (e)	514 873	1 014 423	1 723 752	1 951 072	2 039 307	1 864 749
Sickness benefits -						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	16 993	16 981	11 360	9 538	10 696	10 856
Amount paid (\$'000) (f)	139 799	161 464	106 830	85 483	97 160	96 523
Special benefits -						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	6 180	6 725	8 605	8 515	7 628	6 142
Amount paid (\$'000) (g)	47 491	60 550	77 275	78 819	73 565	67 675
Sole parents' benefits (h) -						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	7 200	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Amount paid (\$'000)	222	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Supporting parents' benefits (h) -						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	52 637	57 637	62 770	65 262	68 734	71 417
Amount paid (\$'000)	486 830	569 386	658 983	624 246	553 143	561 245
Family allowance						
Number of families	477 434	480 244	480 373	477 940	447 771	440 179

TABLE 9.26 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS, VICTORIA - continued

<b>Number of children and students in -</b>						
Families	926 637	927 990	924 285	918 677	864 557	848 657
Institutions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total amount paid (\$'000)	454 076	474 566	584 135	516 994	506 398	495 167
<b>Child disability allowance -</b>						
Number of children (a)	9 385	10 551	13 901	16 677	18 662	21 586
Amount paid (\$'000)	14 217	17 170	26 202	32 831	33 226	44 814
<b>Family Allowance Supplement (j) -</b>						
Number of families (a)	37 887	41 136	56 071	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Number of children (a)	93 586	100 346	131 404	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Amount paid (\$'000)	108 422	123 967	163 541	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Additional Family Payment (Workforce) (k) -</b>						
Number of families (a)	..	..	..	69 171	73 758	73 586
Number of children (a)	..	..	..	157 624	165 401	164 632
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Additional Family Payment (Auto) (l) -</b>						
Number of families (a)	..	..	..	119 589	122 566	120 546
Number of children (a)	..	..	..	218 749	224 326	220 625
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) As at year ended 30 June.

(b) Amount comprises payment for pensioners, and pensioners in benevolent homes, pensions for wives and spouse carers and supplementary assistance. Until 1991-92 additional pension /allowance for children was also included. This is now incorporated in the family payment and is directed to the primary care giver.

(c) Amount comprises payment for pensioners, and pensioners in benevolent homes and supplementary assistance. Until 1991-92 additional pension /allowance for children was also included. This is now incorporated in the family payment and is directed to the primary care giver. See also (f) and (h).

(d) Funeral benefit ceased on 31 December 1989 to be replaced by bereavement allowance.

(e) Amount comprises payment for beneficiaries. Until 1991-92 additional pension /allowance for children was also included. This is now incorporated in the family payment and is directed to the primary care giver.

(f) Amount comprises payment for beneficiaries and supplementary allowance. Until 1991-92 additional pension /allowance for children was also included. This is now incorporated in the family payment and is directed to the primary care giver.

(g) As for (f), but excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

(h) Sole parents pension replaced the Class A widows pension and the supporting parents pension in March 1989.

(i) Includes widowed persons allowance (replaced Class C widows pension in March 1989).

(j) Replaced family income supplement in 1987-88.

(k) Replaced family allowance supplement in 1992-93.

(l) Replaced additional pension/allowance/benefit for children in 1992-93.

(m) Since 1991-92 comprises total of Jobsearch Allowance and Newstart Allowance.

Source: DSS Clients: A Statistical Overview 1995.

### War veterans

Of the \$1,287 million spent in Victoria on veterans or the dependents of veterans during the 1994-95 financial year, pensions accounted for \$929 million, and health services amounted to \$358 million. There were 45,173 veterans and 34,201 wives, widows or dependents of veterans who received a Service Pension in June 1995, while 78,747 received Disability Pensions. A total net outlay of \$358 million was spent on the provision of health services, with the number of veterans and war widows eligible for treatment at June 1993 being 81,056.

**Community services**

In 1992-93 the Department of Health and Community Services spent \$185.5 million on Child and Youth Welfare services. This represents about 5% of the Department's program expenditure. The primary objectives of this program are to investigate notifications of child abuse and neglect and provide appropriate support services, including accommodation and supervision, to reduce homelessness, offending behaviour and abuse among young people.

In June 1993 in Victoria, there were 1,338 children in foster care. Of these, 123 (9%) were in emergency foster care and 441 (33%) were in extended family placements. In the year ending June 1993, a total of 9,872 children had been subject to protective intervention.

**REFERENCES****Data sources**

The statistics in this chapter are derived from a number of administrative by-product collections, household surveys and the five yearly Census of Population and Housing.

Statistics on families, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, Travel to work, school and shops, time use and culture/leisure and household expenditure are from household surveys.

Other social welfare data have been obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security, Health and Community Services Victoria, Commonwealth Department of Veterans Affairs, the Victorian Office of Corrections and the Australia Council.

**ABS publications**

*Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, March 1995* (4114.0)

*How Australians use their time* (4153.0)

*Australian Housing Survey* (4181.0)

*National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings* (4190.0)

*Australia's Families, Selected findings from the Survey of Families in Australia* (4418.0)

*Involvement in Sport, Australia* (6285.0)

*Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories* (6533.0)

*Travel to Work, School and Shops, Victoria* (9201.2)

**Non-ABS sources**

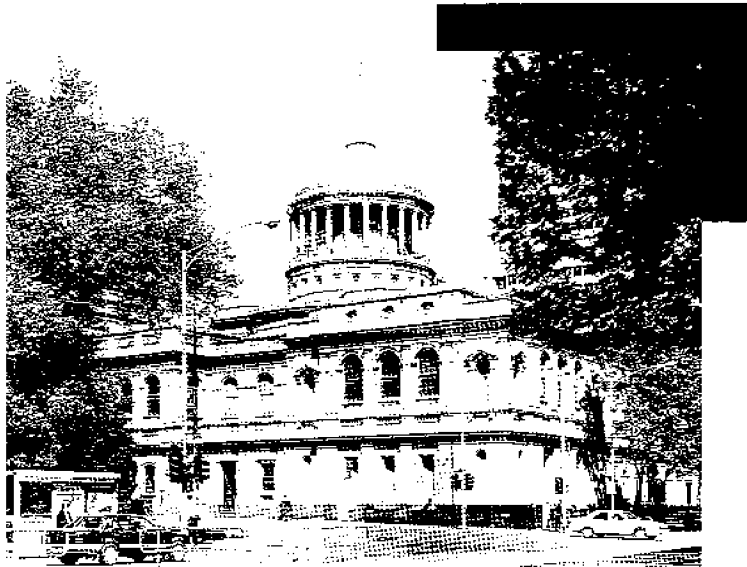
*Commonwealth Department of Social Security*

*Health and Community Services Victoria*

*Commonwealth Department of Veterans Affairs*

*Australia Council*





**10**

**CRIME AND JUSTICE**

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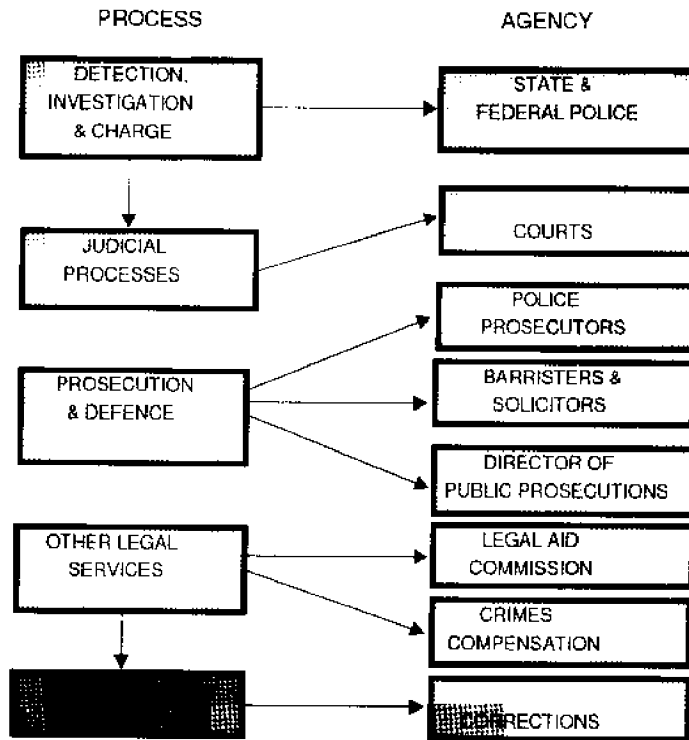
# Introduction

This chapter contains data based on National justice statistics, focusing on crime victimisation, crimes reported to police, courts, and corrections.

## OVERVIEW

The Victorian criminal justice system consists of the State institutions, agencies, departments and personnel who are responsible for dealing with persons accused or convicted of committing a crime. The justice system also has a responsibility for dealing with the victims of crime. In Victoria, as in other states, there exists two systems of criminal justice; the federal criminal justice system, based on offences against Commonwealth laws, and the state system, based on offences against State laws.

### CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM



Source: Department of Justice, Victoria

The objective of national justice statistics is to make available comparable data across jurisdictions, thus providing indicators of the relative level and nature of crime and criminal justice agency activity in Australia.

### Crime victimisation

The Crime and Safety survey measures the level of crime victimisation over the previous twelve months for a sample of households and residents. The national Crime and Safety survey was conducted in 1993, with Victorian State surveys in 1994 and 1995. Information was collected from individuals and households about their experience of selected crimes, reporting behaviour and factors such as if the household possessed security devices. A crime victim is defined as a person or household reporting at least one offence, and is counted only once for each type of offence. Crime victims surveys aid in providing a more comprehensive picture of the nature and extent of crime and complement national crimes statistics, as not all crimes are reported to police.

**TABLE 10.1 VICTIMS AND NON VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS  
TYPE OF OFFENCE, VICTORIA**

	1994		1995		1993	1994	1995
	Victims	Non-victims	Victims	Non-victims	Victimisation rate		
	'000				% (b)		
Households -							
Break and enter	54.9	1 549.7	52.7	1 574.2	3.3	3.4	3.2
Attempted break and enter	39.6	1 565.1	36.6	1 590.2	2.6	2.5	2.3
Break and enter or attempted break and enter (c)	85.7	1 519.0	81.9	1 545.0	5.4	5.3	5.0
Motor vehicle theft	29.9	1 574.7	23.8	1 603.0	1.7	1.9	1.5
<b>Total household crime (c)</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>1 492.8</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>1 523.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Persons -							
Robbery	39.2	3 370.9	27.9	3 409.1	1.0	1.1	0.8
Assault	88.3	3 321.8	81.8	3 355.2	2.2	2.6	2.4
Sexual Assault (d)	8.2	1 640.8	4.7	1 653.1	0.5	0.5	0.1
<b>Total personal crime (b)</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>3 283.3</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>3 330.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>

(a) Refers to households or persons who were/were not victims of any of the types of offences specified.

(b) For all households/persons.

(c) Because an individual household or person could be a victim of more than one type of offence, figures given for individual offence types do not always sum to the totals.

(d) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Crime and Safety Victoria, April 1995* (4509.2)

During the 12 months to April 1995, an estimated 103,300 or 6.3% of households in Victoria were victims of at least one break and enter (burglary), attempted break and enter, or motor vehicle theft offence. The most common offence for households was a break and enter or attempted break and enter offence, of which 5% of households were victims. Over the past three years the victimisation rate for households has remained relatively stable, with 1995 showing a slight decrease to 6.3%. The 1993 national survey showed that the rate of household victimisation in Victoria was among the lowest for any Australian State.

Similarly the rate of personal victimisation in Victoria was one of the lowest among the States. For personal crime (robbery, assault or sexual assault), the most common offence experienced in 1995 was that of assault, with 2.4% of persons experiencing assault, 0.1% experiencing sexual assault and 0.8% experiencing a robbery offence. The number of people who were victims of personal crime decreased from 3.7% in 1994 (126,800 persons) to 3.1% (106,800 persons) in 1995.

**TABLE 10.2 VICTIMS OF CRIME<sup>(a)</sup> IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: WHETHER LAST INCIDENT WAS REPORTED TO POLICE, BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, VICTORIA**

	Offences reported to police		
		% (b)	
Households -			
Break and enter	82.9	83.8	76.5
Attempted break and enter	39.6	37.0	37.4
Motor vehicle theft	94.2	93.7	96.5
Persons -			
Robbery	52.2	67.8	56.7
Assault	35.3	35.0	33.2
Sexual Assault (c)	33.1	12.0	14.9

(a) Refer to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified.

(b) Of all households/persons.

(c) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Crime and Safety Victoria, April 1995* (4509.2)

### Crimes reported to police

Reported to Police figures for households in 1995 revealed that 96.5% of households experiencing motor vehicle theft reported the latest event to the police, followed by a decrease in the reporting rate to 76.5% for the last break and enter category. The reporting rate for attempted break and enter remained relatively stable at 37.4%. Victims of robbery in 1995 reported this offence at a rate of 56.7%, a decrease on the 1994 figure of 67.8%. The reporting rate for sexual assault victims increased from 12% in 1994 to 14.9% in 1995.

### National Crime Statistics

In 1994 the ABS commenced the publication of nationally comparable statistics for crimes reported to police. The national crime statistics relate to selected offence categories. These are murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, driving causing death, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, armed robbery, unarmed robbery, blackmail/extortion, unlawful entry with intent, and motor vehicle theft. To aid interpretation of these statistics it should be noted however that only the most serious offence is counted in the crime statistics.

There are a number of common offences for which information is not currently collected. These offences will be progressively added to the collection as comparability is achieved and data become available. Theft and assault are expected to be the next offences added.

**TABLE 10.3 VICTIM (a) BY OFFENCE CATEGORY, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994**

Offence category	Victoria Number	Victoria Rate (b)	Australia Rate (b)
Homicide -			
Murder	56	1.25	1.61
Attempted murder	56	1.25	1.87
Manslaughter	5	0.11	0.18
Driving causing death	15	0.34	1.10
Sexual assault	3 388	75.69	74.41
Kidnapping/abduction	99	2.21	3.07
Robbery -			
Armed robbery	788	17.60	28.36
Unarmed robbery	849	18.97	50.01
Blackmail/extortion	85	1.90	0.94
Unlawful entry with intent	72 260	1 614.35	2 130.50
Motor vehicle theft	27 701	618.86	671.18

(a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of offence.

(b) Rate per 100,000 population.

Source: *National Crime Statistics* (4510.0)

Table 10.3 shows that the most common offence to be reported to Victorian Police in 1994 was that of unlawful entry with intent (UEWI). More than 72,000 UEWIs were reported, representing a rate of 1,614.35 per 100,000 population. The next most frequently reported offence was motor vehicle theft, with 27,701 stolen vehicles reported to police, a rate of 618.86 per 100,000 population.

Among the violent crimes within the national collection the most common types of crime reported to police in 1994 were sexual assault and robbery. In Victoria there were 3,388 victims of sexual assault, representing a rate of 75.6 per 100,000 population. Robbery comprised 788 reports for armed robbery and 849 reports for unarmed robbery.

In Victoria the rate per 100,000 is generally lower in all the above offence groups when compared with national rates, except in the sexual assault and blackmail/extortion offence categories. State figures in the national collection indicate that offences against property are much more common than the offences against person, with Victoria reflecting this trend. Victoria showed a higher than average rate of blackmail/extortion at 1.9 per 100,000 population, but both armed and unarmed robberies were below the national average with rates of 17.6 and 19.0 per 100,000 population respectively. Victoria also had a lower than average rate of UEWI at 1,614.4 per 100,000 population.

**TABLE 10.4 VICTIMS BY OFFENCE CATEGORY BY TYPE OF WEAPON USED IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE, VICTORIA, 1994**

Offence category	Weapon used			Total weapon used	No weapon used
	Firearm	Other weapon	Weapon n.f.d.		
	%				
Homicide -					
Murder	28.6	35.7	-	64.3	35.7
Attempted murder	30.4	32.1	-	62.5	37.5
Manslaughter	-	60.0	-	60.0	40.0
Sexual assault	0.2	1.7	-	1.9	98.1
Kidnapping/abduction	5.1	12.1	-	17.2	82.8
Robbery	12.4	21.0	14.7	48.1	51.9

Source: *National Crime Statistics* (4510.0)

#### Weapon used

The collection of crime statistics published by the ABS include not only victims by offence category, but also whether a weapon was used in the commission of an offence, and the location of the offence. A weapon was involved in 64.3% of reported murders, 62.5% of attempted murders, 60.0% of manslaughters and 48.1% of robberies. The use of a weapon was relatively uncommon in sexual assaults, with only 1.9% involving a weapon.

#### Courts

Table 10.5 shows penalties based on the principal offence for each case in the Magistrates', County and Supreme Courts in Victoria. The tables do not show the number of cases where the charges were struck out, dismissed or where the defendant was acquitted.

The statistics relating to penalties imposed by courts reveal that the most common penalty imposed in the Magistrates' Courts was a fine, 38,343 of which were imposed in 1994. Licence cancellation/suspension and Adjourment Bonds were the next most common penalties imposed by the Magistrates' Courts (15,873 and 12,813 respectively), followed by Community Corrections Orders (5,514), suspended sentences of imprisonment (4,492) and sentences of imprisonment (4,296).

By way of comparison, the Higher Courts sentenced 1,243 persons, 582 of whom were given custodial sentences.

**TABLE 10.5 SENTENCES IMPOSED BY CRIMINAL COURTS - PRINCIPAL OFFENCES, MAGISTRATES AND HIGHER COURTS, 1994**

		no.
Custodial -		
Imprisonment	(a) 4 296	553
Youth Training Centre	263	29
Non custodial -		
Suspended sentence of imprisonment	4 492	435
Intensive Corrections order	628	19
Community corrections order	5 514	83
Licence cancelled or suspended	15 873	-
Fine	38 343	39
ADU/Bonds (b)	12 813	69
S28 ADDP(c)	153	-
Other-		16
Convicted and discharged	3 762	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>86 137</b>	<b>1 243</b>

(a) Includes sentences that combine a term of imprisonment of which part is suspended.

(b) Adjourned undertakings.

(c) Suspended sentences under S28 of Alcoholic and Drug Dependant Persons Act.

Source: *Magistrates' & Higher Courts Sentencing Statistics* (Department of Justice, Victoria)

### **Corrections/ prisoners and offenders**

Responsibility for the annual National Prison Census was formerly undertaken by the Australian Institute of Criminology. In 1995 the ABS undertook the responsibility for the collection of prison and correctional statistics.

The number of sentenced prisoners rose from 1,981 in 1993 to 2,190 in 1994. The number of unsentenced prisoners also experienced an increase, from 291 in 1993 to 333 in 1994. Total numbers for sentenced and unsentenced prisoners showed a decreasing trend between 1990 and 1993, before rising by 11% in 1994. The imprisonment rate for Victoria as at 30 June 1992 was 67.4 (per 100,000 population).

The average daily number of male prisoners during 1994-95 was 2,343, an increase on the 2,148 figure in 1992-93. Of the 2,523 prisoners in custody at 30 June 1994, 5.3 % were female. The average daily number of female prisoners rose from 113 in 1992-93 to 116 in 1994-95.

Langi Kal Kal prison, previously a Youth Training Centre, commenced operating as an adult correctional centre in August 1993. The number of offenders on community based correction programs in Victoria has decreased over the past three years. Community Based Orders saw the greatest reduction, with 560 less orders being handed down in 1994-95.



TABLE 10.6 SENTENCED AND UNSENTENCED PRISONERS, VICTORIA

Year	Prisoners in custody at 30 June		
	Sentenced prisoners	Unsentenced prisoners	Total
1989	1 942	311	2 253
1990	1 954	362	2 316
1991	1 925	385	2 310
1992	1 913	364	2 277
1993	1 981	291	2 272
1994	2 190	333	2 523

Source: Department of Justice, Victoria.

TABLE 10.7 PRISON CAPACITIES AND PRISONER NUMBERS, VICTORIA, 1995

Prison	Maximum capacity at 30 June 1995 (a)	Average number of prisoners in custody on each day during 1994-95 (b)
<b>Males -</b>		
Ararat	261	246
Barwon	250	212
Beechworth	123	78
Bendigo	80	78
Dhurringile	100	94
Langi Kal Kal	86	67
Loddon	250	243
Melbourne Remand Centre	260	226
Metropolitan Reception Prison	529	480
Morwell River	102	89
Pentridge	424	352
Sale	82	79
Won Wron	127	99
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>2 674</b>	<b>2 343</b>
<b>Females -</b>		
Fairlea	116	90
Tarngower	38	26
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Total prisoners</b>	<b>2 828</b>	<b>2 459</b>

(a) Includes both general and special accommodation (e.g. hospital beds).

(b) Excludes all prisoners on temporary leave.

Source: Department of Justice, Victoria, *Annual Prison Statistics*.

**TABLE 10.8 COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION OFFENDERS BY PROGRAM TYPE, VICTORIA**

Program Type	Offenders per program at 30 June (a)					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Community Based Order	3 564	4 887	5 448	4 109	3 281	2 721
Community Based Order/Imprisonment (b)	21	42	52	37	24	17
Community Based Order (Fine Conversion) (c)	226	380	100	1	0	0
Community Based Order (Fine Default)	..	..	..	132	1 041	1 088
Parole	1 008	1 112	1 138	968	800	820
Pre-release	131	145	123	57	26	9
Interstate/Commonwealth Bonds (d)	169	210	215	209	200	186
Intensive Correction Order	n.a.	n.a.	101	341	308	320
Intensive Correction Order with Conditions	n.a.	n.a.	14	14	7	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 119</b>	<b>6 776</b>	<b>7 191</b>	<b>5 868</b>	<b>5 687</b>	<b>5 166</b>

(a) It is possible for individual offenders to be on more than one program at the same time and therefore counted separately in each program type.

(b) Community Based Order served after period of imprisonment.

(c) Community Based Order in default of payment of fines; this penalty was abolished on 28 April 1992.

(d) Includes Interstate and Commonwealth orders i.e. Parole, Pre-release and Good Behaviour Bonds.

Source: Department of Justice, Victoria, *Monthly Statistics*.

## REFERENCES

### Data sources

Over the past five years the Australian Bureau of Statistics in Victoria has established three statistical units with responsibility for the collection of criminal justice statistics: namely crime, court, and corrections figures, effectively creating a national centre for justice statistics.

The National Crime Statistics Unit was created in 1990, with the National Criminal Courts Unit and the National Correctional Services Unit established in 1994 and 1995 respectively. The general goal of the units is to develop a system of nationally comparable statistics on crimes reported to police, on the activities of Australia's criminal courts, and on the prison and community corrections system. These units aim to develop a high level of statistical expertise in the collection, analysis and dissemination of criminal justice information, and to be recognised as leading sources of information, analyses and interpretation about criminal justice statistics.

As the definition of Victim varies according to the offence category across collections, further information may be obtained from the publications.

### ABS publications

*Crime and Safety Victoria* (4509.2)

*Crime and Safety, Australia* (4509.0)

*National Crime Statistics* (4510.0)

### Non-ABS sources

*Magistrates' and Higher Courts Sentencing Statistics, Department of Justice, Victoria*

*Annual Prison Statistics 1994-1995, Department of Justice, Victoria*

*Australian Prisoners 1992, Australian Institute of Criminology*





## Introduction

The increasing significance of services in the Australian economy and the need for industry-specific information led to the establishment of a series of Service Industry Surveys. Data contained in this chapter have been derived from the following service industries: personal and tourism related services, retail and wholesale industries, recreational services, business and professional services.

### 1991-92 SERVICE INDUSTRIES SURVEY

The ABS conducted a series of surveys on tourism-related industries in respect of the 1991-92 financial year. These industries included motor vehicle hire, hospitality, and amusement and theme parks. For the hospitality industry separate data was collected for accommodation, cafes and restaurants, licensed clubs, and pubs, bars and taverns. Across Australia, information was also collected for casinos; however none operated in Victoria during the reference period. The tourism-related industries were previously surveyed in respect of the 1986-87 financial year.

**TABLE 11.1 HOSPITALITY INDUSTRIES: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, VICTORIA, 1991-92**

	Businesses operating at 30 June 1992 (a)	Total employment at 30 June 1992 (b)	Wages and salaries	Selected income (c)
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
Accommodation -				
Victoria	1 113	14 373	216.1	693.0
Australia	4 761	74 136	1 205.0	3 616.9
Pubs, bars and taverns -				
Victoria	1 004	18 172	226.0	1 304.2
Australia	4 369	73 526	928.6	5 889.1
Cafes and restaurants -				
Victoria	2 121	31 792	344.7	1 289.5
Australia	8 793	120 752	1 246.8	4 617.0
Licensed clubs -				
Victoria	512	5 357	73.1	234.6
Australia	3 811	60 424	1 012.4	3 760.2
<b>Total hospitality industry (d)</b>				
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>4 750</b>	<b>69 694</b>	<b>859.9</b>	<b>3 471.3</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>21 734</b>	<b>328 838</b>	<b>4 392.8</b>	<b>17 883.2</b>

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each State of operation.

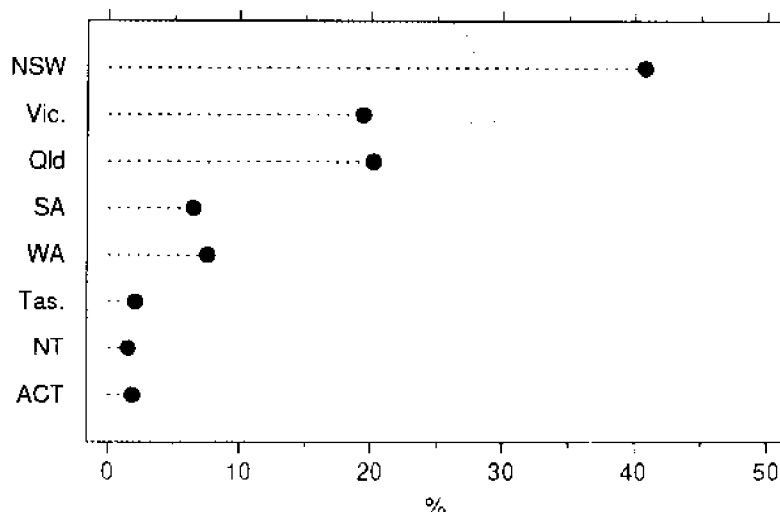
(b) Total employment includes working proprietors and partners.

(c) Selected income for all industries is gross income minus dividends received, royalties and interest income for the accommodation industry selected income also excludes other income.

(d) Excluding casinos.

Source: *Hospitality Industries, Australia* (8674.0)

**PERCENTAGE OF SELECTED INCOME BY STATE FOR THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRIES, 1991-92**



Source: *Hospitality Industries, Australia* (8674.0)

**Accommodation**

Of the 4,761 businesses operating in the accommodation industry in Australia at the end of June 1992, 1,113 (23.4%) operated in Victoria.

For the year ended 30 June 1992, selected income (defined as gross income minus dividends received, royalties, interest and other income) was \$693.0 million for Victoria and \$3,616.9 million for Australia. The selected income per business was \$623,000 for Victoria compared with \$760,000 for Australia. The industry had an operating loss before tax of \$4.8 million in Victoria (\$319.2 million in Australia) after interest expenses of \$89.2 million (\$533.3 million for Australia).

Of the 13,930 people employed (excluding working proprietors and partners) in Victoria at 30 June 1992, 38.8% were part-time casuals, compared with 34.9% for Australia.

**TABLE 11.2 ACCOMMODATION INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF INCOME, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1991-92**

	\$m	%	\$m	%
Takings from meals	138.8	18.0	766.9	19.3
Sales of wine, beer and spirits	62.9	8.2	368.0	9.2
Takings from accommodation	470.6	61.0	2 336.5	58.7
Other income	98.3	12.8	510.3	12.8
<b>Gross Income</b>	<b>770.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 981.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *Hospitality Industries, Australia* (8674.0)

**Pubs, bars and taverns**

Of the 4,369 businesses in the pubs, bars and taverns industry in Australia at 30 June 1992, 1,004 (22.9%) were in Victoria. The number of persons employed at that date (excluding working proprietors and partners) was 17,754 in Victoria (70,635 in Australia) of whom 11,016, or 62.0%, were part-time casuals. Wages and salaries paid for the year ended 30 June 1992 were \$226.0 million in Victoria, compared with \$928.6 million in Australia.

The income from the sales of goods and services was \$1,294.5 million for Victoria, compared with \$5,834.2 for Australia.

**TABLE 11.3 PUBS, BARS AND TAVERNS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF INCOME, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1991-92**

	\$m	%	\$m	%
Takings from meals	167.5	12.8	504.9	8.5
Sales of wine, beer and spirits	1 037.3	79.1	4 676.0	79.1
Takings from accommodation	23.1	1.8	133.5	2.3
Other income	82.3	6.3	597.2	10.1
<b>Gross income</b>	<b>1 310.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5 911.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *Hospitality Industries, Australia* (8674.0)

**Cafes and restaurants**

At 30 June 1992, there were 2,121 businesses in the cafe and restaurant business in Victoria, compared with 8,793 in Australia. Of the 30,132 employees (i.e. excluding working proprietors and partners) in Victoria at 30 June 1992, 16,361 (54.2%) were part-time casuals. Victoria comprised 27.1% of the 111,301 total employees in Australia and 26.1% of the 62,658 part-time casual employees in Australia.

**TABLE 11.4 CAFES AND RESTAURANTS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF INCOME, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1991-92**

	\$m	%	\$m	%
Takings from meals	866.2	69.6	3 294.8	70.7
Sales of wine, beer and spirits	233.0	18.7	761.1	16.4
Takings from accommodation	16.1	1.3	70.3	1.5
Takings from ready-to-eat take away food	70.0	5.6	279.4	6.0
Other income	59.6	4.8	250.8	5.4
<b>Gross income</b>	<b>1 244.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 656.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *Hospitality Industries, Australia* (8674.0)

**Licensed clubs**

There were 512 businesses in the licensed clubs industry operating in Victoria at 30 June 1992, which was 13.4% of the 3,811 businesses in Australia. The number of employees (excluding working proprietors and partners) in these Victorian businesses at 30 June 1992 was 5,357 or 8.9% of the Australian total of 60,424 employees.

The income from the sales of goods and services for the year ended 30 June 1992 was \$230.6m in Victoria, or only 6.2% of the Australian total of \$3,729.2 million. Income per business from the sales of goods and services was \$0.45 million in Victoria, compared with \$0.98 million for Australia and \$1.79 million in NSW. This significant difference is due to takings from poker machines, which totalled only \$4.7 million in Victoria, compared with \$1,345.2 million (or \$0.87 million per business) in NSW.

**TABLE 11.5 LICENSED CLUBS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF INCOME, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1991-92**

	\$m	%	\$m	%
Takings from meals	21.5	9.1	354.7	9.3
Sales of wine, beer and spirits	106.2	44.7	1 351.0	35.4
Takings from accommodation	1.6	0.7	19.2	0.5
Takings from poker machines	4.7	2.0	1 435.4	37.7
Takings from membership fees	53.1	22.3	235.3	6.2
Other income	50.4	21.2	414.9	10.9
<b>Total income</b>	<b>237.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 810.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *Hospitality Industries, Australia* (8674.0)

#### Amusement and theme parks

Of the 72 amusement and theme parks operating in Australia at 30 June 1992, 18 were in Victoria. As at 30 June 1992, the number of employees per park was 33 in Victoria, compared with 64 for Australia. For the year ended 30 June 1992, the gross income per park was \$1.1 million in Victoria, compared with \$3.3 million for Australia. The number of visitors per park was 108,222 in Victoria and 153,208 for Australia, while the takings per visitor were \$9.29 in Victoria and \$20.51 for Australia.

**TABLE 11.6 AMUSEMENT AND THEME PARKS INDUSTRY: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY STATE, 1991-92**

State	Businesses at end June 1992	Total visitors	Employment at end June 1992	Wages and salaries	Rent, leasing, and hiring income	Gross income
	no.	'000	no.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales	25	3 313	1 624	24 030	270	66 955
Victoria	18	1 948	588	7 631	426	19 215
Queensland	17	4 588	2 181	37 886	1 172	139 713
Other States and Territories	12	1 182	221	2 905	66	10 554
<b>Australia</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>11 031</b>	<b>4 614</b>	<b>72 451</b>	<b>1 934</b>	<b>236 437</b>

Source: *Amusement and Theme Parks, Australia* (8675.0)

#### Motor vehicle hire

The 40 motor vehicle hire businesses in Victoria employed 682 persons (excluding working proprietors and partners) at 30 June 1992 and paid wages and salaries of \$19.4 million for the 1991-92 financial year. This compared with 222 businesses in Australia employing 2,960 persons and paying wages and salaries of \$65.3 million.



In Victoria, the number of vehicle rental days was 764,000 for the year ended 30 June 1992 with takings from rentals of \$55.5 million and takings per rental day (per car) of \$72.64.

**TABLE 11.7 MOTOR VEHICLE HIRE INDUSTRY: MAJOR ITEMS BY STATE, 1991-92**

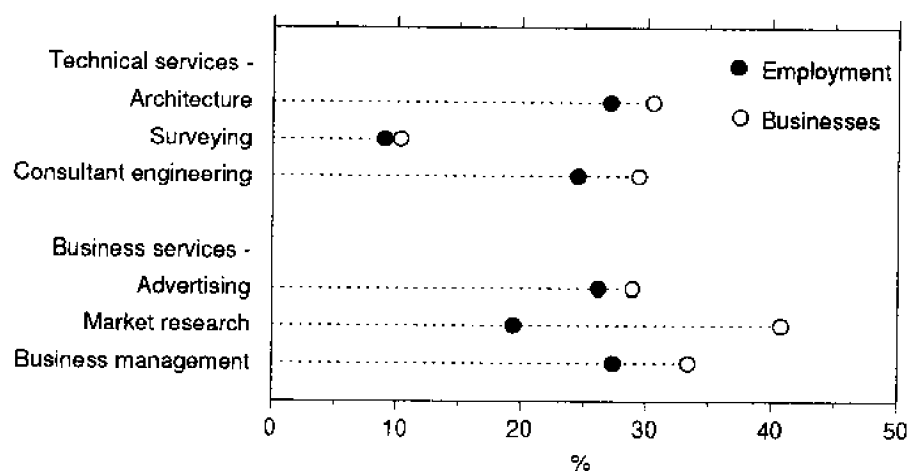
	<i>Businesses operating in this State at end June(a)</i>	<i>Employment at end June 1991-92</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Vehicle rental-days</i>	<i>Takings from rentals</i>	<i>Takings per rental-day</i>
	no.	no.	\$m	'000	\$m	\$
New South Wales	62	768	14.3	1 238	89.4	72.21
Victoria	40	695	19.4	764	55.5	72.64
Queensland	75	639	13.4	1 392	97.1	69.76
South Australia	19	91	2.4	232	16.0	68.97
Western Australia	34	388	7.2	928	63.0	67.89
Tasmania	18	316	6.3	475	34.1	71.79
Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory	11	119	2.3	183	18.2	99.45
<b>Australia</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>3 016</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>5 212</b>	<b>373.3</b>	<b>71.62</b>

Source: *Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia* (8652.0)

**1992-93 SERVICE INDUSTRIES SURVEY**

In respect of the 1992-93 financial year, the ABS conducted a series of surveys on the property and business services industries. These industries included real estate agents, computing services, legal and accounting services, advertising, market research and business management services, and architectural, surveying and consultant engineering services.

**PROPORTION OF EMPLOYMENT AND NUMBER OF BUSINESSES, VICTORIA, 1992-93**



Source: *Technical Services, Australia* (8676.0), *Selected Business Services, Australia* (8677.0)

**TABLE 11.8 PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, VICTORIA, 1992-93**

Industry	Businesses operating at 30 June 1993	Total employment at 30 June 1993 (a)	Wages and salaries	Selected income (b)
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
Real estate agents -				
Victoria	1 259	8 300	211.3	465.5
Australia	7 265	51 922	1 285.5	2 819.3
Architectural services -				
Victoria	1 343	5 028	107.0	212.7
Australia	4 409	18 581	431.8	945.2
Surveying services -				
Victoria	121	630	14.6	30.4
Australia	1 175	6 964	64.3	481.2
Consultant engineering services -				
Victoria	1 606	7 883	255.7	557.4
Australia	5 454	32 163	1 118.0	2 325.2
Legal services -				
Victoria	2 884	16 932	398.4	(c) 1 427.8
Australia	8 850	63 108	465.4	(c) 5 144.0
Accounting services -				
Victoria	2 510	16 275	438.5	1 132.3
Australia	8 699	60 000	1 566.6	4 051.2
Advertising services -				
Victoria	248	2 376	92.5	244.9
Australia	858	9 083	322.5	842.1
Market research services -				
Victoria	71	1 565	23.0	80.4
Australia	174	8 064	96.4	251.7
Business management services -				
Victoria	229	1 351	50.2	135
Australia	686	4 933	174.2	506.6

(a) Total employment includes working proprietors and partners.

(b) Selected income excludes interest income, dividends, royalties and other non-operating income.

(c) Income from the legal services industry includes interest income, dividends, royalties and other non-operating income.

Source: ABS Service Industries Surveys

#### Real estate agents

There were 1,259 real estate agent businesses operating in Victoria at 30 June 1993, with a total employment of 8,300. In Australia, there were 7,265 businesses and a total employment of 51,922. For the year ended 30 June 1993, wages and salaries (including commissions paid to sales staff working solely on commission) were \$211.3 million in Victoria, compared with \$1,285.5 million in Australia.

Although Victoria accounted for 26% of Australia's population, real estate agents operating in Victoria accounted for only 17% of both the industry's gross income and the number of businesses. Of the 1,259 businesses in Victoria, 1,065 derived income from sales of property while 939 derived income from property management. In Victoria, 72.2% of businesses were members of a Real Estate Institute, compared with 68.0% for Australia.

**TABLE 11.9 REAL ESTATE AGENTS: SOURCES OF INCOME, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1992-93**

	\$m	%	\$m	%
Sales of property	291.6	62.0	1 746.2	61.4
Property management	110.8	23.6	664.2	23.4
Property valuations	41.7	8.9	153.2	5.4
Conveyancing work	5.6	1.2	113.3	4.0
Other real estate operations	13.9	3.0	121.8	4.3
Other	5.9	1.3	44.1	1.5
<b>Gross income</b>	<b>469.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 842.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia* (8663.0)

#### Architectural services

At 30 June 1993, there were 1,343 architectural services businesses operating in Victoria, with total employment of 5,028 persons. This compares with 4,409 businesses in Australia with total employment of 16,204 persons (including 1,414 working proprietors and partners) and 2,377 contract and agency staff. Wages and salaries paid for the year ended 30 June 1993 were \$107.0 million in Victoria compared with \$431.8 million in Australia.

Between 1987-88 and 1992-93, in Victoria, there was an increase of 6.6% in the number of businesses (from 1,260 to 1,343) but a decrease in selected income (gross income minus non-operating income) of 23.6% (from \$278.4 million to \$212.7 million).

**TABLE 11.10 ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES : PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN KEY DATA ITEMS, END JUNE 1988 AND 1993**

Number of Businesses -				
Victoria	no.	1 260	1 343	6.6
Australia	no.	4 534	4 409	-2.8
Selected Income -				
Victoria	\$m	278.4	212.7	-23.6
Australia	\$m	1 030.4	945.2	-8.3

Source: *Selected Technical Services, Australia* (8676.0)

#### Surveying services

Compared to Australia, the surveying services industry in Victoria is very small. For 1992-93, Victoria contributed only 10.3% of businesses, 9.0% of employment and 6.3% of gross income. For 1992-93, in Victoria, there were 121 businesses with total employment of 630, wages and salaries of \$14.6 million and gross income of \$30.4 million.

#### Consultant engineering services

At 30 June 1993, there were 1,606 businesses in the consultant engineering services industry in Victoria with total employment of 7,883 persons and gross income of \$557.4 million. This compares with 5,454 businesses in Australia with total employment of 32,163 persons and gross income of \$2,325.2 million.

**Legal services**

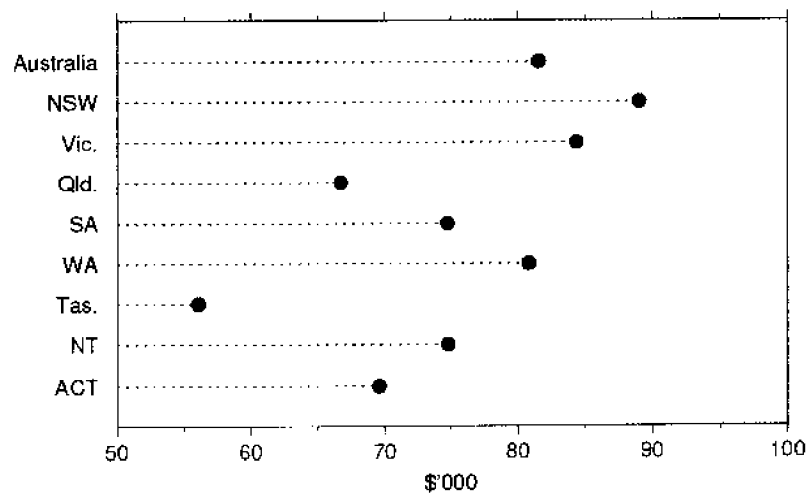
At 30 June 1993 there were 2,884 legal services businesses operating in Victoria. These businesses had 4,473 working proprietors and partners and 12,459 employees, with wages and salaries for the year of \$398.4 million. This compares with 8,850 businesses in Australia having 15,260 working proprietors and partners and 47,847 employees and wages and salaries of \$1,465.4 million. The gross income per business was \$495,000 in Victoria, compared with \$581,000 in Australia.

**TABLE 11.11 LEGAL SERVICES INDUSTRY: SOURCES OF INCOME, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1992-93**

	\$m	%	\$m	%
Income from legal services -				
Property conveyancing	162.0	11.3	747.8	14.5
Other property work	85.6	6.0	320.9	6.2
Probate	64.7	4.5	185.1	3.6
Commercial, finance and business	492.2	34.5	1 637.4	31.8
Family	77.2	5.4	307.8	6.0
Criminal	91.6	6.4	241.9	4.7
Environmental	15.0	1.1	82.3	1.6
Other fields	306.5	21.5	† 199.3	23.3
Total income from legal services	1 294.8	91.0	4 722.3	91.8
Gross disbursement recoveries	49.8	3.5	214.0	4.2
Other operating income	77.0	5.4	168.8	3.3
Non-operating income	6.2	0.5	38.8	0.7
<b>Gross income</b>	<b>1 427.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5 144.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *Legal and Accounting Services, Australia* (8678.0)

**GROSS INCOME PER WORKING PERSON FOR THE LEGAL SERVICES INDUSTRY BY STATE, 1992-93**



Source: *Legal and Accounting Services, Australia* (8678.0)

**Accounting services**

The accountancy services industry in Victoria experienced large growth between 1987-88 and 1992-93. From 30 June 1988 to 30 June 1993 the number of businesses increased 53.9%, from 1,631 to 2,510, while total employment increased 24.6%, from 13,057 to 16,275. Selected income (total sales of goods and services) increased 79.5% from \$630.8 million to \$1,132.3 million. Over the same period, Australia displayed increases in the number of businesses of 43.8%, total employment of 21.3% and selected income of 73.6%.

In Victoria, businesses with less than 10 persons accounted for 88.4% of all businesses, 46.3% of total employment, 33.5% of gross income and 37.3% of operating profit before tax.

**TABLE 11.12 ACCOUNTING SERVICES INDUSTRY: KEY CHARACTERISTICS BY BUSINESS SIZE, VICTORIA, 1992-93**

Employment size category at end June	Employment at 30 June 1993					
	Businesses at 30 June 1993	Working proprietors and partners	Employees	Total employment	Gross income	Operating profit before tax
	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
0-4 persons	1 662	1 386	2 576	3 962	183.8	42.9
5-9 persons	557	485	3 093	3 578	198.4	40.2
10-19 persons	194	283	2 238	2 521	172.7	37.0
<b>Total small businesses</b>	<b>2 413</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>7 908</b>	<b>10 061</b>	<b>554.9</b>	<b>120.0</b>
20-49 persons	78	186	1 492	1 678	115.7	29.5
50-99 persons	10	45	645	690	53.7	13.7
100 or more persons	9	324	3 522	3 846	416.4	59.3
<b>Total other businesses</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>5 660</b>	<b>6 214</b>	<b>585.8</b>	<b>102.5</b>
<b>Total businesses</b>	<b>2 510</b>	<b>2 707</b>	<b>13 568</b>	<b>16 275</b>	<b>1 140.7</b>	<b>222.6</b>

Source: *Legal and Accounting Services, Australia* (8678.0)

**Advertising services**

At 30 June 1993, in Victoria there were 248 businesses in the advertising services industry with a total employment of 2,376 persons. For the year ended 30 June 1993, wages and salaries were \$92.5 million and selected income was \$244.9 million.

Employment per business at the end of June was 9.6 persons in Victoria, compared with 10.6 persons for Australia. The selected income per person employed was \$103,000 in Victoria and \$92,700 for Australia.

**Market research**

At 30 June 1993, in Victoria there were 71 businesses in the market research services industry with a total employment of 1,565 persons. For the year ended 30 June 1993, wages and salaries were \$23.0 million and selected income was \$80.4 million. This compares with 174 businesses in Australia with a total employment of 8,064 persons, wages and salaries of \$96.4 million and selected income of \$251.7 million.

**Business management services**

At 30 June 1993, in Victoria there were 229 businesses in the business management services industry with a total employment of 1,351 persons. For the year ended 30 June 1993, wages and salaries were \$50.2 million and selected income was \$135.0 million. Victoria accounted for 33.4% Australian businesses, 27.4% of employment and 26.6% of selected income.

## REFERENCES

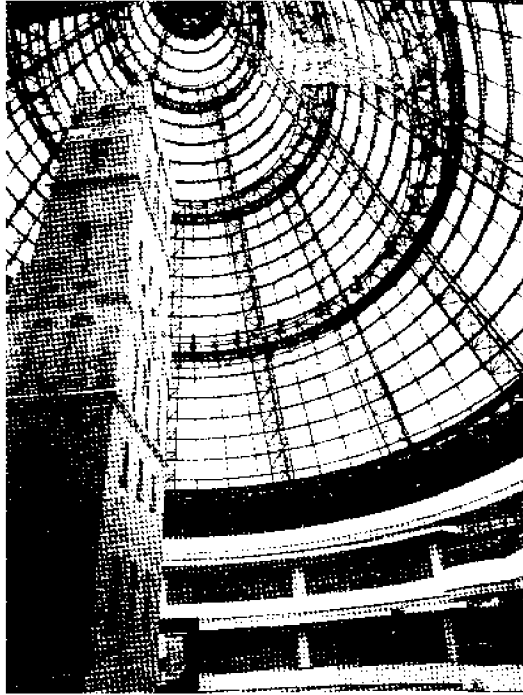
### Data sources

The increasing significance of services in the Australian economy and the need for detailed industry specific information led the ABS to launch a series of Personal and Tourism related Service Industry Surveys in 1986-87 and Business and Professional Service Industries in 1987-88.

In 1991-92, a round of service industry collections included a Retail Census, a Wholesale Industry Survey and a range of Personal and Recreational Services similar to those undertaken in 1986-87, while the 1992-93 round included a repeat of Business and Professional Services. The 1993-94 program included surveys of the Audio and Visual industries, the results of which will be available in early 1996.

### ABS publications

- Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia* (8652.0)
- Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia* (8663.0)
- Computer Services Industry, Australia* (8669.0)
- Hospitality Industries, Australia* (8674.0)
- Amusement and Theme Parks, Australia* (8675.0)
- Selected Technical Services, Australia* (8676.0)
- Selected Business Services, Australia* (8677.0)
- Legal and Accounting Services, Australia* (8678.0)



**12**

**COMMERCE**

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## Introduction

This chapter relates to retail trade and price indexes. Data from the monthly Retail Trade Survey is included, supplemented by information from the Retail Census.

The Consumer Price Index, together with the two price indexes relating to Materials Used in Building and the House Price Indexes are covered in this chapter. Further explanation relating to these indexes is given at the end of the chapter.

## RETAIL TRADE

### Industry analysis

In original terms, Victorian retail turnover in 1994-95 grew significantly when compared with the recession years of the early 1990s. Total turnover increased by 7.2% between 1993-94 and 1994-95, with clothing and soft goods retailing the only industry group to show a decline.

Department stores increased turnover by 3.5% between 1993-94 and 1994-95, recovering from a decline of 1.5% in the previous twelve months. The industries to show the strongest growth in 1994-95 were recreational goods retailing (23.6%), other retailing (which includes pharmacies, second hand stores, nurseries and jewellers) (13.9%), and hospitality and services (13.1%). Food retailing, which grew by 7.3%, was by far the largest industry group, contributing 41% of total retail turnover.

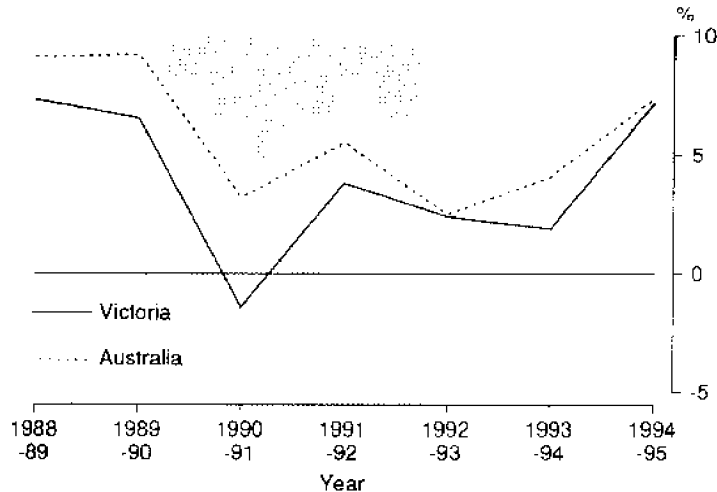
**TABLE 12.1 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>(a)</sup> AT CURRENT PRICES: BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA**

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	\$m					
Food	8 802.7	9 102.0	9 725.6	9 856.8	9 989.7	10 723.8
Department stores	2 303.8	2 276.3	2 423.9	2 507.3	2 468.5	2 554.4
Clothing and soft goods	2 116.2	2 127.1	2 157.4	2 140.1	1 965.6	1 873.0
Household goods	3 054.4	2 819.3	2 837.8	3 089.7	3 160.0	3 169.6
Recreational goods	1 224.3	1 114.5	1 096.4	1 106.3	1 227.0	1 517.0
Other retailing	1 659.6	1 570.0	1 803.1	1 973.0	2 202.5	2 509.4
Hospitality and services	3 460.9	3 291.5	3 111.0	3 037.8	3 158.6	3 571.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 621.9</b>	<b>22 300.7</b>	<b>23 155.2</b>	<b>23 711.0</b>	<b>24 171.9</b>	<b>25 919.0</b>

(a) Excludes establishments which retail motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc. but includes non-petrol sales of identified convenience stores of petrol stations.

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (8501.0)

## PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA



Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (8501.0)

The chart above illustrates that the growth in retail turnover in Victoria was below the growth rate for Australia between 1989-90 and 1994-95. Between 1989-90 and 1990-91, in the midst of Victoria's economic recession, turnover declined by 1.4%. Victorian turnover increased in the following years and grew strongly by 7.2% between 1993-94 and 1994-95.

**TABLE 12.2 QUARTERLY TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>(a)</sup>, AT CURRENT PRICES: BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA**

	\$m					
Food	2 535.5	2 485.8	2 591.1	2 663.3	2 702.2	2 761.9
Department stores	634.1	625.9	629.0	637.5	636.6	640.2
Clothing and soft goods	487.6	461.2	460.0	468.5	489.2	454.5
Household goods	769.2	750.9	776.7	757.5	815.4	821.7
Recreational goods	303.8	327.0	369.8	376.5	361.5	406.5
Other retailing	545.2	556.7	589.3	610.6	637.6	679.5
Hospitality and services	776.5	824.0	864.3	890.1	902.7	918.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 051.9</b>	<b>6 031.7</b>	<b>6 280.1</b>	<b>6 403.9</b>	<b>6 545.3</b>	<b>6 682.7</b>

(a) Excludes establishments which retail motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc. but includes non-petrol sales of identified convenience stores of petrol stations.

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (8501.0)

Growth in the estimate of seasonally adjusted retail turnover strengthened during 1994-95, particularly during the latter half of the year.

The recreational goods retailing industry group recorded the strongest growth (24.3%) during 1994-95. This group contains the growing speciality retailing sub groups, or 'category killers', of toy and game retailing and sport and camping equipment retailing. The growth of this industry may reflect a change in the pattern of consumer spending away from department store purchases of these 'speciality' goods. Department store sales improved marginally over the same period (3.2%).

The hospitality and services and other retailing groups also experienced strong growth over the year, while turnover for the clothing and soft goods group declined (-4.5%). The reason for the decline in turnover for this industry group may, in part, be due to the reduction in tariffs on these types of goods, combined with the movement offshore of large manufacturers.

### 1991-92 Retail Census

At 30 June 1992 there were 44,882 shopfront retailing locations operating in Victoria, about one quarter of the Australian total, which occupied floorspace of 9.3 million square metres. During 1991-92 these locations recorded turnover of \$23.7 billion, which was \$5,338 per head of population, slightly below the Australian average of \$5,463 per head.

There were 266,346 people employed in shopfront retailing locations in Victoria. The turnover per person employed was about \$89,000, slightly below the national average.

In Victoria, \$11.5 billion (49% of the total shop front retailing turnover) was spent in personal and household goods retailing outlets and a further \$10.4 billion (44%) in food retailing stores. The remaining expenditure of \$1.9 billion (7%) was on selected personal services.

**TABLE 12.3 RETAILING: VICTORIA, 1991-92**

	Locations at 30 June no.	Persons employed			Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m	Turnover per person employed \$
		Full-time no.	Part-time no.	Total			
Food retailing	14 552	54 326	54 857	109 183	982	10 458	95 784
Personal and household good retailing	20 896	63 357	48 137	111 494	1 351	11 482	102 979
Selected personal services	9 434	26 925	18 744	45 669	415	1 739	38 078
Total shopfront retailing	44 882	144 608	121 738	266 346	2 748	23 678	88 901
Motor vehicle retailing and services	9 448	42 266	7 780	50 046	833	9 653	192 888

Source: *Retailing in Victoria* (8623.2)

### Previous censuses

Direct comparison of the 1991-92 census with the 1979-80 and 1985-86 censuses is not possible due to differences in scope and coverage and because a revised industry classification was used in 1991-92.

### PRICE INDEXES

#### The Consumer Price Index

Price indexes are designed to measure the changes in prices over time of a constant list of goods and/or services. The items on this list are allocated 'weights' which represent their relative consumer importance. From time to time indexes are reviewed and new fixed weights are introduced to reflect up-to-date expenditure patterns.

Prices of all goods and services are sought to be measured at constant quality, thus identifying 'pure' price movement. To do this, identical or equivalent items are priced in successive time periods as far as possible. Changes in quality are taken into account to ensure that the price indexes reflect only pure price change.

TABLE 12.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES

Year	Eight capitals (a)									
		Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1990-91	105.3	104.9	105.8	104.9	106.2	105.1	104.9	105.7	105.1	
1991-92	107.3	106.7	108.1	107.0	108.9	105.9	107.1	108.0	107.8	
1992-93	108.4	107.7	108.9	108.5	111.2	106.2	108.5	109.5	109.5	
1993-94	110.4	109.2	111.1	110.6	113.4	108.5	111.7	111.5	111.4	
1994-95	113.9	113.0	114.1	114.7	116.9	112.3	115.2	114.7	115.1	
All groups percentage changes										
1989-90	8.0	8.1	8.3	7.5	7.2	8.3	7.1	6.2	7.4	
1990-91	5.3	4.9	5.8	4.9	6.2	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.1	
1991-92	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.5	0.8	2.1	2.2	2.6	
1992-93	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	
1993-94	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.9	1.8	1.7	
1994-95	3.2	3.5	2.7	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.3	

Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

Source: *Consumer Price Index* (6401.0)

In 1994-95, the all groups Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Melbourne stood at 114.1 (base year 1989-90 = 100.0). The annual increase in the Melbourne CPI was 2.7% with the highest rises being in housing (5.2%) and the health and personal care group (also 5.2%). The increase in the Melbourne CPI since 1989-90 was 14.1% with the highest rises being in health and personal care (42.4%), and tobacco and alcohol (37.3%).

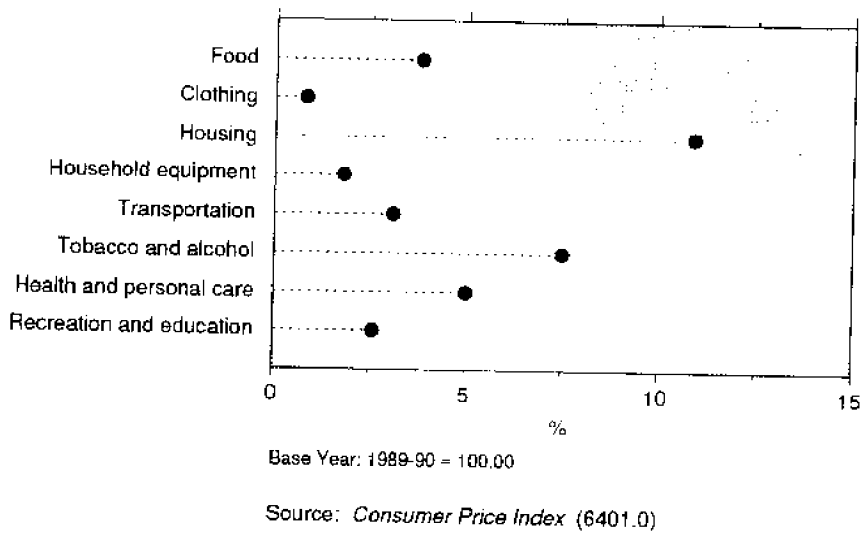
TABLE 12.5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE

Group	Percentage change							
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1989-90 to 1993-94 to	
							1994-95	1994-95
Food	100.0	102.5	104.9	106.3	107.9	110.1	10.1	2.0
Clothing	100.0	104.6	106.8	107.8	107.3	107.4	7.4	0.0
Housing	100.0	104.2	98.9	93.1	92.7	97.5	-2.5	5.2
Household equipment	100.0	105.7	108.3	108.3	110.0	111.1	11.1	0.0
Transport	100.0	107.2	109.8	112.7	115.8	118.8	18.8	2.6
Tobacco and alcohol	100.0	111.3	116.8	122.7	132.1	137.3	37.3	3.9
Health and personal care	100.0	111.6	126.3	129.8	135.4	142.4	42.4	5.2
Recreation and education	100.0	105.9	108.6	110.8	113.6	116.7	16.7	2.7
<b>All groups</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>

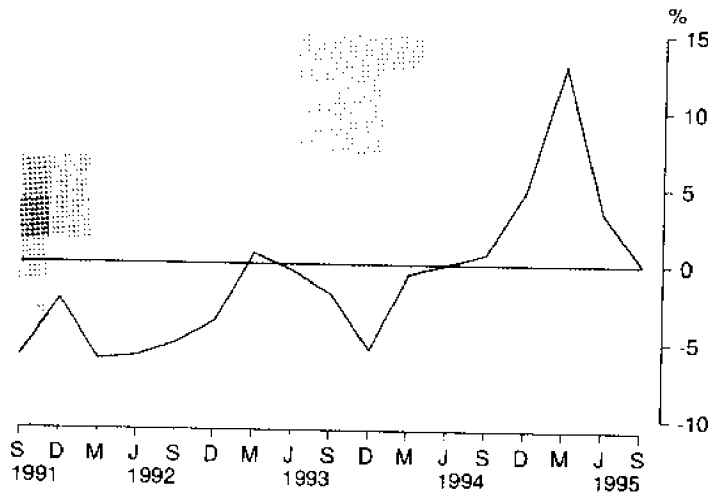
Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0

Source: *Consumer Price Index* (6401.0)

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY GROUP,  
MELBOURNE, JUNE QUARTER 1994 TO JUNE QUARTER 1995**



**MORTGAGE INTEREST CHARGES - PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM  
PREVIOUS QUARTER, MELBOURNE**



**Imported items**

Since 1989-90 the price of wholly or predominantly imported goods included in the CPI increased by 10.5% (weighted average of the eight capital cities). By comparison the price of non-imported goods increased by 16.5% over the same period.

**TABLE 12.6 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IMPORTED AND NON-IMPORTED ITEMS, WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES**

Year	Imported items			Non-imported items			All Groups
	Motor vehicles	Other goods	Total goods	Goods	Services	Total	
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	101.0	101.9	101.7	105.5	105.9	105.7	105.3
1991-92	105.1	102.0	103.1	108.5	106.7	107.9	107.3
1992-93	111.0	103.4	105.1	111.5	105.4	109.0	108.4
1993-94	119.7	105.6	108.5	114.0	106.3	110.9	110.4
1994-95	130.3	106.6	110.5	116.5	111.3	114.4	113.9

Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0

Source: *Consumer Price Index: Effect of Changes in Prices of Imported Items* (6444.0)

**Average retail prices**

Over the five years to June 1995, the rate and direction of changes to food prices and other items have differed markedly. For some items such as milk, prices have steadily increased, whilst for other items such as beef, prices have dropped.

**TABLE 12.7 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS, MELBOURNE**

Item	Unit	June quarter					
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
cents							
<b>Dairy products -</b>							
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	85	91	96	101	104	113
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	315	311	329	302	349	337
Butter	500g	193	194	182	178	184	164
<b>Cereal products -</b>							
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	137	155	159	160	153	160
Flour, self-raising	2kg	284	282	302	303	315	330
Rice, medium grain	1kg	103	107	111	109	114	120
<b>Meat and Seafoods -</b>							
<b>Beef-</b>							
Rump steak	1kg	1 153	1 171	1 124	1 057	1 102	1 120
Chuck steak	1kg	619	631	633	586	623	594
<b>Lamb-</b>							
Leg	1kg	545	515	512	554	549	558
Loin chops	1kg	780	765	746	783	792	801
Chicken, frozen	1kg	312	309	328	291	323	321
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	289	265	284	287	293	286
Salmon, pink	210g can	279	270	234	261	232	221

**TABLE 12.7 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS, MELBOURNE - continued**

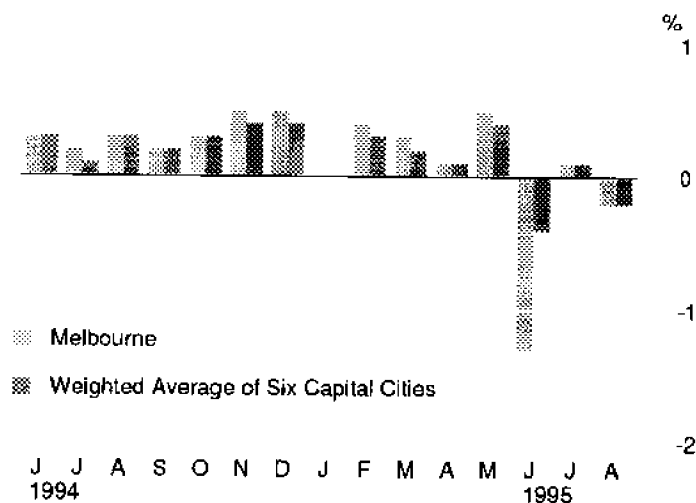
Unit	June quarter						
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
cents							
<b>Fruit and vegetables -</b>							
Potatoes	1kg	99	85	82	95	70	137
Onions	1kg	109	79	66	127	100	103
Peaches, canned	825g	185	183	190	197	203	198
Oranges	1kg	122	130	135	114	105	124
<b>Other food -</b>							
Eggs	55g dozen	174	180	178	190	200	196
Sugar, white	2kg	217	189	174	171	199	192
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	212	230	224	226	247	233
Tea	250g	146	172	167	171	182	177
Coffee, instant	150g jar	454	431	425	402	428	561
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	144	156	160	153	159	163
<b>Other items -</b>							
Beer, full strength, unchilled	24 x 375ml bottles	1 936	2 144	2 252	2 280	2 395	2 469
Pet food	410g	84	80	87	92	93	91
Laundry detergent	1kg	439	437	442	439	429	439
Toilet soap	2 x 125 g	150	151	152	156	159	165
Petrol, super grade	1 litre	61.7	65.1	67.2	66.5	70.2	71.1

Source: *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0)*

**Materials used in house building**

The All Groups index number for the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Melbourne in 1994-95 was 154.7, a 3.4 % increase on 1993-94. The weighted average of the six state capital cities increased by 3.0 % for the same period.

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, ALL GROUPS, MELBOURNE AND WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES (Percentage change from previous month)**



Source: *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0)*

**TABLE 12.8 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, ALL GROUPS, MELBOURNE AND OTHER CITIES**

Melbourne	133.5	138.1	137.3	141.1	149.6	154.7
Sydney	139.1	145.7	146.1	148.5	154.8	160.0
Brisbane	134.1	141.9	144.7	147.8	152.2	155.4
Adelaide	129.7	136.2	135.5	137.8	151.8	154.1
Perth	140.8	148.7	149.3	150.5	153.5	158.7
Hobart	128.0	134.2	138.3	140.7	144.3	150.2
Weighted average of six State capital cities	135.8	142.1	142.4	145.2	152.1	156.7

Base year: 1985-86 = 100.0

Source: *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra* (6408.0)**TABLE 12.9 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE**

Ready mixed concrete	121.1	133.7	117.1	133.3	151.0	152.5
Clay bricks	130.9	136.0	140.2	142.3	142.5	147.2
Concrete roof tiles	130.8	137.8	140.0	139.7	143.1	152.4
Hardwood	120.4	117.8	115.1	123.9	142.0	157.5
Softwood	124.8	123.0	117.3	124.5	161.3	162.9
Aluminium windows and doors	142.5	146.5	146.9	148.4	146.0	149.4
Builders' hardware	131.9	136.9	140.9	144.7	149.1	154.6
Paint	115.5	158.4	170.0	168.8	178.1	185.2
Metal sheet fascia and guttering	144.7	154.6	157.7	156.8	154.9	157.6
Plaster and plaster products	133.3	142.4	147.7	150.0	150.9	152.7
All groups, Melbourne	133.5	138.1	137.3	141.1	149.6	154.7
All groups, weighted average of six State capital cities	135.8	142.1	142.4	145.2	152.1	156.7

Base year: 1985-86 = 100.0

Source: *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra* (6408.0)**Materials used in building other than house building**

In 1994-95, the All Groups index number for the Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Melbourne, was 108.9, a 2.1% increase over 1993-4. For the weighted average of six state capital cities, the increase recorded was 2.7%.

Prices for some materials used in building other than house building decreased in 1994-5. Decreases in Melbourne occurred in reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh, builders' hardware, and sand and aggregate. These price reductions were outweighed by increases in other materials, the largest increases occurring in structural timber, paint and other coatings and non-ferrous pipes and fittings. Details are provided below in Table 12.10.



**TABLE 12.10 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE**

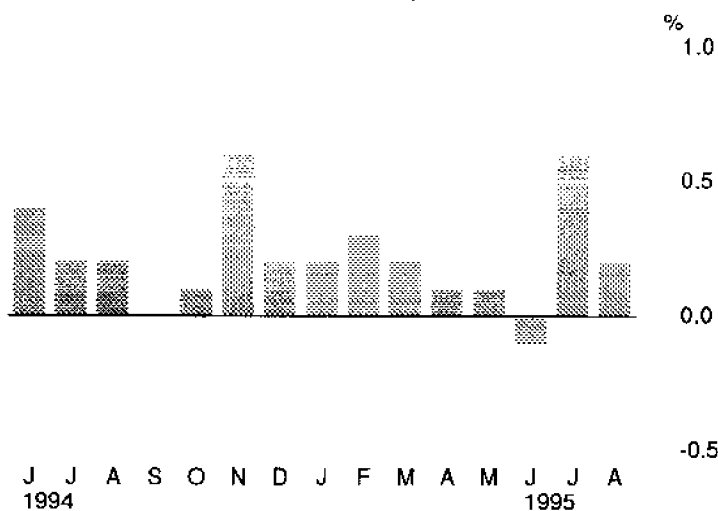
Structural timber	100.0	100.1	97.2	103.2	119.5	123.0
Clay bricks	100.0	103.8	106.9	108.5	109.3	112.3
Ready mixed concrete	100.0	107.4	94.0	108.2	123.4	124.2
Precast concrete products	100.0	103.7	102.8	99.5	99.2	104.8
Steel decking, and cladding	100.0	104.0	107.5	109.0	104.7	106.5
Structural steel	100.0	98.8	93.3	91.3	93.3	95.3
Reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc.	100.0	106.7	97.3	99.2	102.0	101.8
Aluminium windows	100.0	99.5	96.4	96.0	96.5	98.8
Fabricated steel products	100.0	106.9	109.5	108.4	109.4	110.7
Builders' hardware	100.0	105.2	112.6	117.2	116.2	113.7
Sand and aggregate	100.0	115.5	119.0	113.8	119.5	118.5
Carpet	100.0	102.0	100.4	98.8	98.3	98.5
Paint and other coatings	100.0	111.0	119.2	118.8	125.0	131.2
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	100.0	99.4	89.4	90.9	86.5	100.8
All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	100.0	104.3	101.8	103.4	106.6	108.5
All electrical materials	100.0	107.4	110.7	108.9	107.3	113.5
All mechanical services	100.0	103.6	105.6	105.5	106.8	108.9
All plumbing materials	100.0	105.0	104.1	104.0	105.3	112.6
All groups	100.0	104.5	103.4	104.4	106.7	108.9
All groups, weighted average of six State capital cities	100.0	105.1	105.7	106.0	107.5	110.4

Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0

Source: *Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6408.0)*

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING - ALL GROUPS, MELBOURNE**

(Percentage change from previous month)



Source: *Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6408.0)*

**House Price Indexes**

In 1994-95 the Price Index for Established Houses for Melbourne increased by 2.8%, the second consecutive year for which an increase was recorded, after three consecutive years in which decreases were recorded. The cumulative increase from 1991-92 was 3.3%.

The Project Home Price Index for Melbourne rose by 3.5% between 1992-93 and 1993-94, and by 1.8% between 1993-94 and 1994-95.

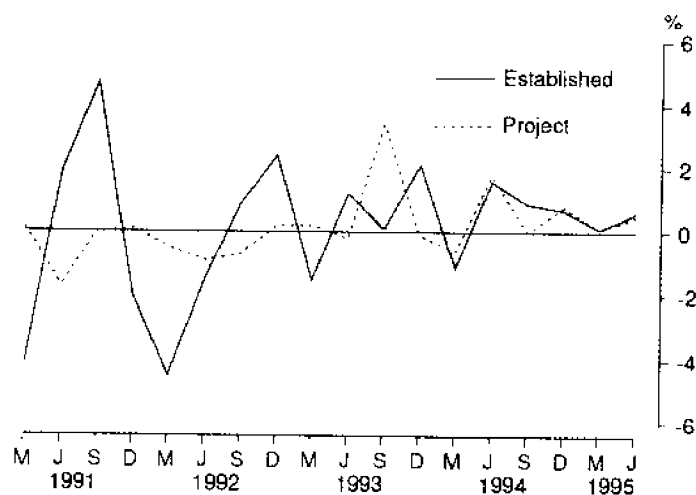
**TABLE 12.11 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES: EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES AND AUSTRALIA (a)**

	Established houses					Project homes				
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Melbourne	95.2	94.8	93.1	95.2	97.9	103.2	101.8	100.4	103.9	105.8
Sydney	100.5	104.9	105.3	108.8	113.7	102.9	103.1	103.6	105.8	107.9
Brisbane	114.3	128.2	134.9	138.0	139.3	104.3	105.2	108.8	110.1	112.5
Adelaide	106.2	106.5	110.1	109.1	111.7	104.5	105.4	105.4	111.4	114.6
Perth	94.8	94.1	98.4	104.7	109.0	91.9	90.6	92.8	96.2	100.0
Hobart	106.3	112.0	116.6	122.5	129.0	106.4	110.1	114.1	117.7	121.3
Darwin	109.3	115.5	133.6	155.7	178.1	105.3	107.8	111.4	118.6	125.2
Canberra	107.3	124.4	134.2	134.4	130.4	110.6	123.7	131.8	132.7	129.2
Australia (a)	100.8	104.6	106.0	109.1	112.6	102.1	102.1	103.0	105.8	108.1

Base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

Source: *House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities* (6416.0)

**HOUSE PRICE INDEXES: ESTABLISHED HOUSE AND PROJECT HOME PRICE INDEXES, MELBOURNE**

Source: *House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities* (6416.0)

## REFERENCES

### RETAIL TRADE

Retail trade statistics are collected by the ABS through periodical censuses and regular sample surveys.

#### Monthly Retail Trade Survey

The monthly Retail Trade Survey has been conducted in various forms since 1962. The principal objective of the collection is to show month to month movement of retail turnover. The survey is one of the main economic indicators, providing an 'early' indication of changes in the economic climate. Retail spending is also a very important component of the Australian National Accounts, contributing around 40% of Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE).

Monthly estimates of turnover are based on a survey of about 7,000 retail and selected service businesses (representing 20,000 outlets). All 'large' businesses are included in the survey, while a sample of about 4,400 'smaller' businesses is selected. Data are published at the Australian and state levels by industry on a monthly basis. The data are presented in four series: original current price, seasonally adjusted, trend estimates, and constant price estimates.

The reported data is the basis for the original current price series. The seasonally adjusted series is compiled by removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences can be more clearly recognised. The smoothing of the seasonally adjusted series to create the trend estimates is a means of reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. Trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time. To enable analysis of the movement of retail activity in 'real' terms, estimates of retail turnover at constant (1989-90) prices are also compiled.

#### Retail Census

Every 5-6 years a census is undertaken of all retail establishments in order to obtain comprehensive retail sector data. Historically, the data from the census has been used to provide an updated set of turnover benchmark figures for all retail units in the retail survey. Rebenchmarking the survey usually results in a break in the time series and, as such, provides the opportunity to review and improve the survey's methodology. The most recent retail census was conducted in respect of 1991-92.

The next census will be conducted in respect of the 1996-97 financial year.

### PRICE INDEXES

#### The Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is sometimes referred to as a measure of inflation, a measure of changes in purchasing power or a measure of changes in the cost of living. It is, in fact, 'a measure of change, over time, in the retail prices of a constant basket of goods and services'.

As well as giving the information needed to select items to be included in the CPI, Household Expenditure Survey figures also show the relative importance of each item to the total spending on all items. The weighting pattern for the Consumer Price Index in June quarter 1992 (twelfth series) for the eight capital cities combined is as follows:

Group	Percentage contribution to the All Groups CPI	12th series
Food		18.324
Clothing		6.264
Housing		15.900
Household equipment and operation		18.370
Transportation		15.967
Tobacco and alcohol		7.475
Health and personal care		6.850
Recreation and education		10.850
<b>Total All Groups</b>		<b>100.000</b>

Source: *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (6440.0)

### Producer price indexes

During the 1960s, the ABS began producing a range of price indexes covering materials used and articles produced by defined sectors of the Australian economy. The following producer price indexes (previously known as wholesale prices indexes) are now published monthly: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building; Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries; Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry; Price Indexes of Copper Materials; Import Price Index; Export Price Index; and Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining. Only the building indexes are produced on a state basis, while the remaining indexes are produced on a national basis.

### Materials Used in House Building

The Materials Used in House Building Index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses in each capital city Statistical Division. A house is defined as a detached building predominantly used for long term residential purposes and consisting of only one dwelling unit. The index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than detached houses.

### Materials Used in Building Other than House Building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings (other than houses) in the Melbourne metropolitan area. The building types directly represented in the index include flats, hotels and motels, shops, factories, offices, schools etc.

### House Price indexes

These indexes provide estimates of changes in housing prices for the eight capital cities. They measure price movements over time in each city. They do not measure differences in price levels between cities.



**13**

**TRADE**

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**ABS publications**

*Consumer Price Index (6401.0)*

*Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0)*

*Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6407.0)*

*Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6408.0)*

*House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities (6416.0)*

*Consumer Price Index: Special Data Service (6443.0)*

*Consumer Price Index: Effect of Changes in Prices of Imported Items (6444.0)*

*Retail Trade, Australia (8501.0)*

*Retailing in Victoria (8623.2)*

## Introduction

Data contained in this chapter relate to aspects of foreign trade including imports and exports by country and by commodity.

### Overview

Under the Australian Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is in turn responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters relating to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals and fuels. It employs Trade Commissioners at many overseas centres.

Both imports to, and exports from Victoria increased in 1994-95, continuing the trend since the 1990-91 recession. Imports increased by 15% over 1993-94, whilst exports increased 5%. Imports into Victoria in 1994-95 accounted for 32% of Australia's total imports of \$74,638 million, whilst exports from Victoria amounted to 19% of Australia's total exports of \$67,036 million.

**TABLE 13.1 OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, VICTORIA**

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess of imports
		\$m	
1989-90	16 790	8 470	8 320
1990-91	14 902	8 803	6 099
1991-92	15 353	9 545	5 808
1992-93	18 147	11 044	7 103
1993-94	20 770	12 323	8 447
1994-95	23 970	12 951	11 019

Source: *International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (5422.0)

### Imports

In 1994-95, Victoria's major import sources were the United States of America (\$5,260 million); Japan (\$3,987 million); Germany (\$2,093 million); China, excluding Taiwan (\$1,576 million); Taiwan (\$811 million); the United Kingdom (\$1,365 million); and New Zealand (\$1,191 million).

The major commodities imported into Victoria were Road Vehicles (including air cushion vehicles) (\$2,767 million); General industrial machinery and equipment n.e.s., and machine parts n.e.s. (\$1,711 million); Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (\$1,576 million); Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s. (\$1,441 million); Machinery specialised for particular industries (\$1,261 million) and Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles n.e.s., and related products (\$1,232 million).

**Exports**

In 1994-95, Victoria's major export destinations were Japan (\$1,852 million); Singapore (\$1,339 million); New Zealand (\$1,241 million); Korea (\$1,096 million); Malaysia (\$756 million) and the United States of America (\$754 million).

The major commodities exported from Victoria in 1994-95 were Textile fibres and their wastes (\$1,285 million); Dairy products and birds' eggs (\$1,146 million); Non-ferrous metals (\$1,016 million); Meat and meat preparations (\$646 million); Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles) (\$421 million) and Power generating machinery and equipment (\$413 million).

Over the two years 1992-93 to 1994-95, Victorian exports of Cereals and cereal preparations and Vegetables and fruit each fell by about one third whilst Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials fell by over 50%. On the positive side, exports of Other transport equipment rose by 72% over the same period.

**TABLE 13.2 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA**

	Imports			Exports		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	\$m					
Bangladesh	10	11	13	36	48	31
Belgium-Luxembourg	166	192	225	53	32	28
Brazil	121	132	167	23	37	60
Canada	266	292	430	147	147	110
China -						
Excluding Taiwan Province	1 171	1 416	1 576	539	481	560
Taiwan Province only	765	747	811	514	512	629
Czechoslovakia and Slovak Federal Republic	8	17	14	3	6	8
Denmark	105	107	114	6	8	8
Egypt, Arab Republic of	2	2	3	45	93	44
Fiji	25	31	39	128	132	127
Finland	160	194	237	6	5	6
France	383	432	487	180	132	167
French Polynesia	-	-	-	32	8	30
Germany	1 448	1 550	2 093	254	245	258
Greece	18	20	25	13	10	4
Hong Kong	264	209	205	577	530	563
India	150	171	224	77	106	115
Indonesia	233	324	355	199	241	267
Iran	4	5	6	46	80	29
Iraq	-	-	-	-	2	17
Ireland	50	60	122	5	5	5
Israel	59	55	63	12	16	17
Italy	501	594	718	170	185	259
Japan	3 315	3 779	3 987	1 629	2 178	1 852
Korea, Republic of	465	491	609	689	901	1 096
Kuwait	-	1	-	25	28	32
Macau	9	7	6	6	1	2
Malaysia	284	318	428	346	611	756
Mauritius	1	1	1	25	29	31
Mexico	49	48	55	39	110	61
Nauru, Republic of	10	7	6	24	21	20
Netherlands	173	199	229	45	32	4
New Caledonia	-	1	-	43	65	51
New Zealand	869	1 024	1 191	951	1 093	1 241
Norway	37	51	83	7	7	10
Pakistan	88	83	86	73	41	30
Papua New Guinea	28	92	125	197	209	187
Philippines	46	49	105	235	255	284
Poland	12	10	13	6	6	9
Portugal	26	22	26	9	5	6



**TABLE 13.2 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA - *continued***

	Imports			Exports		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	\$m					
Samoa (American)	-	-	-	11	23	12
Saudi Arabia	147	173	242	113	133	127
Singapore	370	407	494	1 188	1 125	1 339
Solomon Islands	1	1	1	7	17	15
South Africa	42	71	73	92	115	192
Spain	76	90	149	71	32	29
Sri Lanka	13	20	22	29	46	37
Sweden	318	408	495	30	23	39
Switzerland	223	250	302	13	29	58
Thailand	223	261	323	321	347	439
Turkey	16	17	23	35	30	51
USSR	1	9	7	7	69	39
United Arab Emirates	14	13	14	52	72	63
United Kingdom	1 050	1 229	1 365	334	338	365
United States of America	3 974	4 696	5 260	934	914	754
Yemen Arab Republic	-	-	-	12	1	1
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown	374	384	332	373	308	338
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 163</b>	<b>20 773</b>	<b>23 979</b>	<b>11 036</b>	<b>12 275</b>	<b>12 951</b>

Source: ABS unpublished data

**TABLE 13.3 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA**

ITC (a) Number	Description				Exports		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
		\$m					
00	Live animals chiefly for food	14	25	47	27	33	58
01	Meat and meat preparations	12	14	16	552	619	646
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	68	63	76	930	1031	1146
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	127	147	176	120	150	137
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	46	50	64	344	355	233
05	Vegetables and fruit	156	195	195	436	418	288
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	31	31	43	14	17	14
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	137	172	213	69	121	117
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	15	33	32	122	125	125
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	92	126	109	32	41	55
11	Beverages	77	78	83	47	61	65
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	43	63	98	5	6	11
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins (raw)	4	1	1	147	105	178
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	25	24	40	10	30	15
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	67	79	105	10	9	11
24	Cork and wood	156	168	160	18	73	91
25	Pulp and waste paper	60	42	64	3	3	9
26	Textile fibres and their wastes	86	99	123	1 085	1 034	1 285

TABLE 13.3 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA

- continued

ANZC Number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
		\$m					
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	45	41	45	7	7	15
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	5	4	9	25	25	61
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials n.e.s.	48	54	67	61	64	76
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	2	2	1	10	13	13
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	395	430	502	776	681	365
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	-	-	-	-	20	62
41	Animal oils and fats	1	1	1	28	32	53
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	61	58	70	1	5	2
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	8	6	4	26	26	30
51	Organic chemicals	416	466	502	40	27	34
52	Inorganic chemicals	83	90	106	25	31	30
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	174	186	202	33	48	57
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	256	269	307	187	225	244
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	99	111	120	31	32	42
56	Fertilisers manufactured	83	100	161	-	-	1
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	273	225	275	114	120	151
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers	212	240	251	40	43	58
59	Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	243	284	270	118	139	134
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	67	73	79	75	112	182
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	250	286	315	61	68	85
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	66	69	82	6	6	6
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	520	550	619	115	100	85
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles n.e.s., and related products	1 074	1 126	1 232	137	167	210
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	273	286	305	62	69	75
67	Iron and steel	292	310	407	249	350	387
68	Non-ferrous metals	157	153	179	934	875	1 016
69	Manufactures of metal n.e.s.	562	674	692	139	171	181
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	638	768	745	291	266	413

**TABLE 13.3 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA**
*- continued*

SITC Number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
		\$m					
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	708	1 066	1 261	105	131	155
73	Metalworking machinery	111	147	205	37	28	52
74	General industrial machinery and equipment n.e.s. and machine parts n.e.s.	1 240	1 475	1 711	219	263	273
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	656	616	650	40	48	74
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	696	806	1 116	120	120	119
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	1 157	1 400	1 576	209	303	330
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	1 884	2 278	2 767	376	430	421
79	Other transport equipment	401	414	403	133	105	229
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings n.e.s.	66	74	80	6	8	11
82	Furniture and parts thereof	110	128	135	16	15	16
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	82	84	98	1	2	3
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	687	742	796	78	90	108
85	Footwear	294	281	325	13	20	22
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, and apparatus n.e.s.	547	636	691	68	97	90
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods n.e.s.; watches and clocks	370	431	538	225	246	305
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	1 082	1 197	1 441	177	200	211
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade n.e.c.	537	722	980	1 661	2 264	1 997
<b>Total</b>		<b>18 147</b>	<b>20 769</b>	<b>23 966</b>	<b>11 046</b>	<b>12 323</b>	<b>12 968</b>

(a) SITC: Standard International Trade Classification.

Source: ABS unpublished data

## REFERENCES

### Data sources

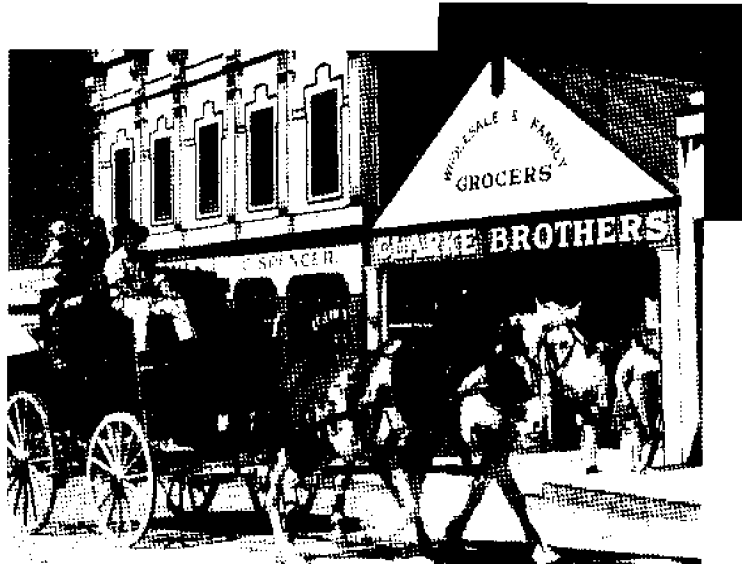
The foreign trade statistics presented in this chapter are compiled in broad agreement with the United Nations' recommendations for the compilation of international trade statistics. Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the ABS from documentation submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service, as required by the Customs Act.

The statistics presented in this chapter are recorded on a general trade basis, i.e. total exports include both Australian produce and re-exports, and total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption, together with goods imported into customs warehouses.

State statistics for exports comprise State of origin or State of final shipment. 'State of origin' is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. For imports, the State is that in which the import entry was lodged with the Australian Customs Service.

### ABS publications

*International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (5422.0)





## Introduction

Data in this chapter relate to tourism, a growth area in Australia throughout the past decade. The major topics covered include overseas visitors to Australia, interstate travel and tourist accommodation.

### OVERVIEW

As a generator of economic activity, employment and foreign exchange earnings, tourism has become increasingly important and promises further growth as we move towards the twenty-first century.

International tourism to Australia generated export earnings of \$11.3 billion in 1994, accounting for 12.3% of Australia's total export earnings. This was an increase of 14% over 1993. It is estimated that at least 130,000 jobs in Victoria are generated by tourism.

### Overseas visitors

In the Balance of Payments estimates, which relate to Australia's financial transactions with the rest of the world, the services account makes reference to travel credits and debits. Travel credits measure the value of goods and services acquired in Australia by non-resident travellers. Non-resident travellers include persons visiting Australia for reasons of business, study, health or recreation for less than one year. Foreign military personnel on rest and recreation leave in Australia are included as non-resident travellers. Foreign students studying in Australia are included in the figures even if their period in Australia exceeds one year.

The values of travel service credits for the six years to 1993-94 are shown in Table 14.1. The only year to show a real reduction was 1989-90 when the value of travel service credits at constant prices decreased by 5.4% over the previous year. This followed two major tourist events, namely, the Expo 88 World Trade Fair in Brisbane, and the 1788-1988 Bicentenary celebrations of European settlement in Australia.

**TABLE 14.1 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS TRAVEL SERVICE CREDITS**

	\$m					
At current prices	4 577	4 639	5 351	5 939	6 411	7 502
At 1989-90 prices	4 904	4 639	5 091	5 611	5 918	6 929
Annual percentage change at 1989-90 prices	12.8	-5.4	9.7	10.2	5.5	17.1

Source: *Balance of Payments, Australia* (5303.0)

**Short-term overseas visitors**

Short term overseas visitors are defined as travellers whose intended stay or actual period of stay is less than twelve months, except those who on arrival hold migrant visas.

In 1988 there were 2.2 million short-term overseas visitors to Australia. By 1994 the number had increased by 50% to 3.4 million with 55% arriving from Japan, New Zealand, the UK and Ireland, and the USA.

**TABLE 14.2 SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS TO AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1988 and 1994**

	1988		1994	
	Number	%	Number	%
Japan	352 315	15.7	721 089	21.5
New Zealand	534 295	23.8	480 354	14.3
UK and Ireland	260 781	11.6	350 459	10.4
USA	322 046	14.3	289 683	8.6
Singapore	15 842	0.7	187 636	5.6
Taiwan	19 196	0.9	142 534	4.2
Other	744 808	33.1	1 189 966	52.9
<b>All countries</b>	<b>2 249 283</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 361 721</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3401.0)

The number of short term overseas visitors to Australia in 1994 was 3,361,721, an increase of 49% over the 2,249,283 recorded in 1988. The main contributors to this increase were visitors from Singapore, Taiwan and Japan. The major source countries in 1994 were Japan (21.5% of total), New Zealand (14.3%), UK and Ireland (10.4%) and USA (8.6%). Each of these countries' percentage contribution to the total has decreased since 1988.

The Bureau of Tourism Research's 1993 International Visitor Survey revealed a more detailed profile of short term overseas visitors to Australia. The average length of stay in Australia in 1993 was 23 nights, with average expenditure of \$1,787 per visitor. Aggregate expenditure by overseas tourists in Australia was estimated to be \$5 billion in 1993.

**Visitor profiles**

The following section provides profiles of the largest nationality groups (aged 15 years and over) to visit Australia and Victoria, based on information from the 1993 Bureau of Tourism Research International Visitor Survey.

**New Zealand visitors**

In 1993, there were 463,400 New Zealand visitors to Australia, accounting for 17% of all international visitors. Of these, 121,500 or 26% visited Victoria. New Zealanders accounted for 15% of all overseas visitors who visited Victoria. A total of 7.8 million nights were spent in Australia by New Zealand tourists. The average duration of stay was 17 nights in Australia of which 9 nights were spent in Victoria.



There was a fairly even distribution of New Zealand visitors across all age groups. The main reasons given as their purpose of visit were holidays (44%) and visiting relatives (27%). The average trip expenditure by New Zealanders was \$1,119, an average of \$67 per night. The average expenditure for food, drink and accommodation was \$412 and the average expenditure for shopping was \$411. The main attractions in Victoria for New Zealand visitors were Melbourne shopping and the Queen Victoria markets.

#### **Japanese visitors**

In 1993, there were 641,000 Japanese visitors, accounting for 23% of all international visitors to Australia. Of these, 95,400 or 15% visited Victoria. Japanese visitors accounted for 12% of all overseas visitors who visited Victoria. A total of 4.7 million nights were spent in Australia by Japanese tourists. The average duration of stay was 7 nights in Australia of which 3.5 nights were spent in Victoria. The largest proportion of Japanese visitors (40%) to Australia in 1993 were aged 20-29 years. The main reason given by Japanese visitors as their purpose of visit was holidays (92%). The average trip expenditure by Japanese visitors was \$1,388, with an average of \$188 per night. The average expenditure on shopping was \$1,018, well above the average of \$618 for all overseas visitors. However the average expenditure of \$206 for food, drink and accommodation by Japanese visitors was well below the average for all overseas visitors. In contrast to other major overseas country visitors, the greater proportion of nights spent (71%) in Australia by Japanese visitors was in hotels with facilities.

Of all Japanese visitors to Victoria, 63% visited the Queen Victoria Market, 51% visited Captain Cook's Cottage/Fitzroy Gardens and 46% travelled to Phillip Island.

#### **UK and Ireland visitors**

In 1993, there were 301,800 visitors from the UK and Ireland, accounting for 10.8% of all international visitors to Australia. Of these, 97,100 or 32% visited Victoria and they accounted for 12.3% of all overseas visitors who visited Victoria. A total of 12.3 million nights were spent in Australia by visitors from the UK and Ireland. The average duration of stay was 41 nights in Australia of which 15 nights were spent in Victoria. The largest number of UK and Irish tourists to Australia were from the 20-29 year age group (20%) and the over 60 year age group (24%). The main reasons given as their purpose of visit were holiday (44%) and visiting relatives (42%). Their average trip expenditure was \$1,914, with an average expenditure per night of \$47. UK and Ireland visitors, on average, spent \$861 on food, drink and accommodation (compared with an average of \$581 for all overseas country visitors) and \$446 on shopping. UK and Ireland visitors spent over 61% of their nights in Australia with friends or relatives.

Of all UK and Ireland visitors to Victoria, 85% visited Melbourne. While in Victoria, 38% visited the Royal Botanic Gardens, 24% visited the Queen Victoria Markets and 24% visited The Twelve Apostles/Great Ocean Road.

**USA visitors**

In 1993, there were 266,800 American tourists, accounting for 9.6% of all international visitors to Australia. Of these, 93,200 or 35% visited Victoria. These Americans accounted for 11.8% of all overseas visitors who visited Victoria. A total of 6.9 million nights were spent in Australia by visitors from the USA. The average duration of stay was 26 nights in Australia. The main reasons given as their purpose of visit were holidays (55%), business (17%) and visiting relatives (13%). The average trip expenditure by USA visitors was \$2,000, with an average of \$78 per night. The major proportion of expenditure (\$918) was on food, drink and accommodation.

Visitors from the USA spent 30% of their nights in Australia with friends or relatives and 26% in hotels with facilities.

Of all USA visitors to Victoria, 91% visited Melbourne. While in Victoria 38% visited the Queen Victoria Markets, the Royal Botanic Gardens (36%), Phillip Island (28%) and Captain Cook's Cottage/Fitzroy Gardens (25%).

**TABLE 14.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA, 1993**

	Japan	New Zealand	UK and Ireland	USA	All countries
Visitors to Australia (a) ('000)	641.0	463.4	301.8	266.8	2 783.4
Average stay (nights)	7	17	41	26	23
No. on group tours (%)	75	3	3	11	26
Accommodation (%) -					
hotels with facilities	95	40	45	70	62
friends or relatives	3	49	72	34	38
rented house/flat	2	13	7	6	6
backpackers	1	1	10	5	5
motels with facilities	1	15	17	11	10
Age distribution (%) -					
Under 20 years	9	11	9	9	11
20-29 years	40	16	20	13	23
30-39 years	17	20	15	19	19
40-49 years	12	21	15	19	18
59-59 years	12	15	16	17	14
60 years or over	10	16	24	22	15
Average expenditure in Australia (\$) -					
Food, drink and accommodation	206	412	861	918	581
Shopping	1 018	411	446	370	618
Transport (b)	28	76	192	221	130
Tours	55	18	125	108	74
Entertainment	24	45	83	61	54
Other	56	156	208	323	329
Per capita spending (\$)	1 388	1 119	1 914	2 000	1 787
Aggregate spending (\$m)	890	519	578	534	4 974

(a) Visitors aged 15 years and over

(b) Self drive cars, vans, domestic airfares, taxis, limousines, train, coach fares

Estimates are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey.

TABLE 14.4 VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA (a), BY PLACES VISITED - VICTORIA, 1993

Places visited	Country of residence											Total		
	United States	Japan	Other Asia	Hong Kong	Malaysia	Singapore	Canada	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Other Europe	Germany		Scandinavia	
	% (b)													
Melbourne	91	99	97	97	97	98	93	91	85	89	86	92	89	92
Royal Botanic Gardens	36	20	29	20	33	24	23	10	38	35	32	31	30	28
Queen Victoria Market	38	63	52	42	52	62	37	37	24	41	42	44	40	43
Phillip Island	28	46	35	32	28	39	24	12	22	25	29	22	19	28
Captain Cook's Cottage/ Fitzroy Gardens	25	51	30	25	19	19	14	15	21	21	21	16	16	26
Victorian Arts Centre/Theatre/ Concert Hall	18	13	16	15	23	13	13	15	17	15	16	15	17	16
National Gallery of Victoria	16	15	14	13	20	7	13	7	18	15	15	14	10	14
Melbourne Zoo	20	23	20	19	21	7	19	15	13	18	16	17	27	19
Museum of Victoria	19	18	17	17	20	11	12	7	10	17	17	13	15	15
Old Melbourne Gaol	3	3	5	8	4	3	1	8	6	6	6	5	2	5
Sovereign Hill at Ballarat	8	6	17	32	28	23	16	11	15	16	14	17	10	13
Healesville Sanctuary The Twelve Apostles/ Great Ocean Road	18	2	8	3	14	9	12	5	15	10	7	12	7	9
Dandenong Ranges	18	8	12	19	21	22	17	5	24	27	35	22	10	15
The Grampians National Park	16	1	14	14	21	24	19	18	20	14	17	8	12	14
	5	1	3	3	5	4	7	3	8	9	11	10	3	5

(a) All visitors aged 15 and over.

(b) Percentages may add to more than 100% as visitors may have visited more than one attraction.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitors Survey.

**Victoria as a  
tourist destination**

In 1994, 438,621 or 13% of the 3.4 million short term visitors to Australia nominated Victoria as their State of intended stay. This percentage has decreased from 15.9% in 1989.

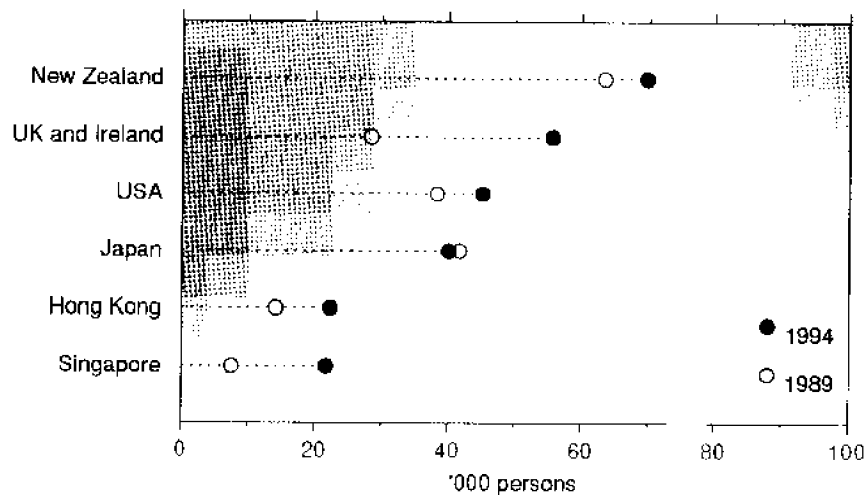
Victoria, in 1994, was the primary State of intended stay for 69,672 visitors from New Zealand, 55,553 visitors from the UK and Ireland, 45,099 visitors from USA and 38,958 visitors from Japan. Between 1989 and 1994 the number of visitors from Japan decreased, while the number of visitors from the three other countries showed an increase.

**TABLE 14.5 SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, AND WHERE PRIMARY STATE OF INTENDED STAY IS VICTORIA**

New Zealand	63 400	62 200	99 000	78 200	83 211	69 672
UK and Ireland	28 300	47 400	45 800	48 300	48 874	55 553
USA	38 200	39 200	36 900	39 700	43 404	45 099
Japan	41 600	43 300	38 900	37 000	37 973	38 958
Hong Kong	14 100	14 600	17 100	17 900	18 734	22 349
Singapore	7 500	10 100	11 300	12 300	16 210	21 670
Germany, Fed Rep	13 400	12 800	13 200	14 300	15 320	19 919
Malaysia	11 600	11 200	10 500	12 700	14 452	18 194
Taiwan	6 100	7 200	9 600	12 700	16 178	17 824
Indonesia	4 000	5 700	5 800	7 500	11 416	1 529
Canada	8 100	8 200	8 100	7 600	8 649	9 003
Italy	6 000	6 000	6 100	6 500	6 846	8 107
Netherlands	4 600	5 000	5 200	5 200	5 410	6 351
<b>All countries</b>	<b>330 900</b>	<b>336 800</b>	<b>366 600</b>	<b>360 800</b>	<b>397 914</b>	<b>438 621</b>

Source: *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (3401.0)

**SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS TO VICTORIA BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE**



Source: *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (3401.0)

In 1994 the main reasons for short term overseas visitor staying in Victoria were visiting friends/relatives (46%), holidays (27.4%) and business/employment/attending conventions (19%).

**TABLE 14.6 SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, REASON FOR STAY, AND WHERE STATE OF INTENDED STAY IS VICTORIA, 1994**

Country of residence	Reason for journey				Total
	Visiting friends/relatives	Holiday	Business employment, attending convention	Other and not stated	
New Zealand	22 584	22 801	19 804	4 483	69 672
UK and Ireland	27 425	18 078	8 175	1 875	55 553
USA	10 961	18 360	13 863	1 915	45 099
Japan	1 685	30 286	5 303	1 684	38 958
Hong Kong	5 624	11 747	2 665	2 313	22 349
Germany	3 903	12 775	2 330	911	19 919
Malaysia	5 410	7 135	2 315	3 334	18 194
Taiwan	1 312	14 408	1 054	1 050	17 824
Singapore	3 928	11 678	3 990	2 074	21 670
Canada	3 289	3 905	1 513	296	9 003
Indonesia	2 265	10 137	1 380	2 747	16 529
Italy	3 056	3 230	1 397	424	8 107
Netherlands	2 870	2 328	878	275	6 351
<b>All countries</b>	<b>120 049</b>	<b>201 568</b>	<b>83 812</b>	<b>33 192</b>	<b>438 621</b>

Source: *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3401.0)

**Departures by Australian residents**

Travel services debits measure the value of goods and services acquired by Australians while they are abroad and represent a withdrawal from Australia's overseas financial reserves. After a strong increase in travel service debits in 1988-89, the growth slowed before declining between 1990-91 and 1992-93, reflecting the impact of the recession in Australia on resident tourist expenditure overseas. In 1993-94 travel service debits increased marginally by 0.7%.

**TABLE 14.7 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS TRAVEL SERVICE DEBITS**

	\$m					
At current prices	4 059	4 799	4 827	4 626	4 985	5 157
At 1989-90 prices	4 454	4 799	4 431	4 097	3 946	3 973
Percentage change at 1989-90 prices	17.0	7.7	-7.7	-7.5	-3.7	0.7

Source: *Balance of Payments, Australia* (5303.0)

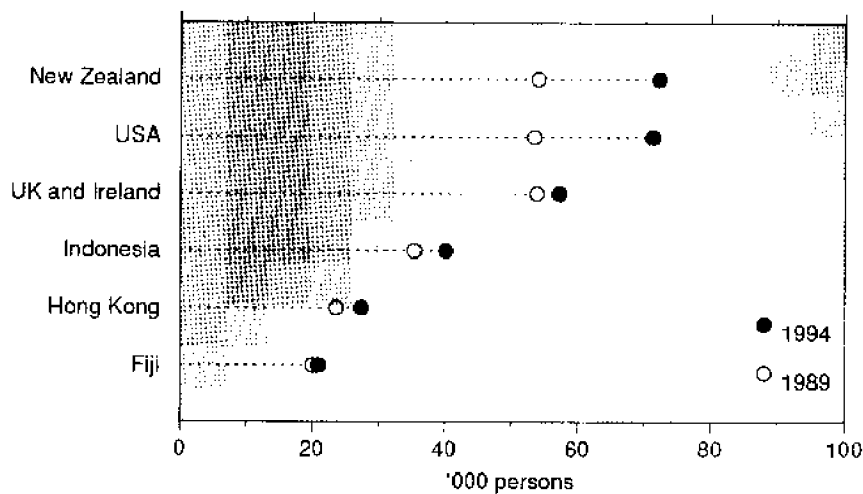
**Table 14.8 VICTORIAN RESIDENTS - SHORT TERM OVERSEAS DEPARTURES BY COUNTRY OF STAY, 1989 TO 1994**

USA	65 400	72 600	78 500	85 400	76 128	71 199
New Zealand	60 800	65 100	63 800	70 000	69 364	72 162
UK and Ireland	57 600	62 700	52 300	58 800	59 612	57 112
Indonesia	39 000	36 600	37 300	37 100	41 105	40 061
Hong Kong	27 400	28 300	28 400	31 300	29 157	27 315
Fiji	25 800	30 900	24 400	22 800	19 844	20 882
Malaysia	16 000	20 600	17 300	19 500	21 308	21 239
Thailand	22 600	23 800	16 900	17 200	17 535	16 832
Singapore	19 100	17 500	16 700	18 400	17 529	17 285
Other	157 700	167 100	150 900	126 100	177 718	268 653
<b>Total</b>	<b>491 400</b>	<b>525 300</b>	<b>486 400</b>	<b>534 000</b>	<b>529 300</b>	<b>541 541</b>

Source: *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3401.0)

The main reasons for short term departures of Victorian residents in 1994 were holidays, (46.8%) and visiting friends/relatives (24%).

#### SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES OF VICTORIAN RESIDENTS



Source: *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3401.0)

#### Interstate travel

An indication of tourist activity by Victorian residents can be gauged by their mobility on Population Census night, 6 August 1991. On that night about 108,000 Victorian residents were counted at locations throughout Victoria other than their usual residence. Another 77,000 Victorian residents were counted at interstate locations. In contrast, there were 52,000 interstate visitors in Victoria on Census night.

In 1993-94, there were 35.8 million intrastate trips undertaken within Australia compared with 36.2 million in 1992-93. Victorian residents accounted for 8.1 million (23%) of the national total compared with 7.5 million trips in 1992-93 (21%).

As a source of interstate travellers, Victoria accounted for 25% of the national total in 1993-94, compared with 26% in 1992-93. The number of trips taken by Victorian residents increased from 3 million in 1992-93 to 3.1 million in 1993-94.

The most recent Household Expenditure Survey, conducted in 1993-94, estimated that the average Victorian household spent \$15.70 per week (2.0% of total weekly household expenditure) on holidays within Australia. Victorians holidaying in Australia spent about 32.0% of their holiday money on accommodation, 26.6% on package tours, 30.0% on air fares, and 8.4% on petrol.

#### Tourist accommodation

At 30 June 1995, 17% of bed spaces in hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities in Australia were available in Victoria, and 16% of takings (\$493 million) were collected from such accommodation.

**TABLE 14.9 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES: OPERATIONAL DETAILS**

Victoria				
Establishments	no.	1 051	1 018	1 016
Guest rooms	no.	30 278	29 968	29 543
Bed spaces	no.	83 594	82 583	82 111
Guest nights	'000	8 498.3	8 737.5	9 370.3
Takings	\$'000	417 855	432 438	493 276
Victoria as a percentage of Australia				
Establishments	%	21.2	21.0	21.0
Guest rooms	%	18.1	18.0	17.6
Bed spaces	%	17.5	17.2	17.0
Guest nights	%	15.4	14.8	15.2
Takings	%	16.6	15.7	16.0

(a) Number of establishments, guest rooms and bed spaces as at 30 June 1995.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0), *Tourist Accommodation, Victoria* (8635.2)

**TABLE 14.10 ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES, VICTORIA**

		%	
September	44.2	43.2	48.2
December	46.6	47.6	53.2
March	48.3	50.9	55.9
June	44.9	48.1	51.1

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Victoria* (8635.2)

#### Regional tourist accommodation

Of the nearly 30,000 guest rooms with facilities in Victoria at 30 June 1995, 48.5% were within the MSD. Room occupancy rates in the MSD for each quarter in 1994-95 were at least ten percentage points above the State average and takings from accommodation accounted for 71.6% of the Victorian total in 1994-95.

Outside the MSD, the Statistical Divisions of Goulburn and Ovens-Murray, both within reach of the snowfields, had the greatest number of rooms, and with the Barwon Statistical Division, the highest level of accommodation takings. The Barwon Statistical Division, which encompasses Geelong and the beach resorts of Point Lonsdale, Apollo Bay, Ocean Grove, Bells Beach, and Lorne, experienced a strong seasonal peak in the March quarter, which is the peak for beach resort activities.

**TABLE 14.11 HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES: OPERATIONAL DETAILS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1994-95 (a)**

Statistical Division	Establishments	Guest rooms	Room occupancy rates (Quarterly)				Takings from accommodation
			September	December	March	June	
	no.	no.	%				\$'000
Melbourne	242	14 315	58.6	65.9	67.6	62.9	351 186
Barwon	78	1 644	36.6	38.5	59.3	41.5	20 014
Western District	77	1 364	34.2	42.5	57.3	42.8	12 895
Central Highlands	58	1 183	45.3	48.0	51.8	46.7	14 069
Wimmera	51	877	38.0	38.6	41.4	43.1	7 464
Mallee	67	1 562	45.1	46.6	38.0	44.5	12 866
Loddon-Campaspe	85	1 544	42.3	45.9	46.5	45.7	15 875
Goulburn	114	2 201	38.6	34.7	36.2	36.2	19 719
Ovens-Murray	104	2 093	37.9	29.1	33.1	36.2	16 850
East Gippsland	69	1 321	32.8	38.2	47.8	36.3	10 795
Gippsland	71	1 439	28.9	33.8	40.9	31.6	9 544
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>1 016</b>	<b>29 543</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>493 276</b>

(a) Number of establishments, guest rooms and bed spaces as at 30 June 1995.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Victoria* (8635.2)

**Five star accommodation**

In Victoria the nine five-star establishments provided 6.4% of bed spaces and accounted for 20.9% of accommodation takings in 1994-95.

**TABLE 14.12 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES BY STAR GRADING, 1994-95(a)**

Item	Star grading					Total
	1	2	3 and 4	5	Ungraded	
Victoria						
Establishments	15	354	589	9	49	1 016
Guest rooms	184	6 452	19 457	2 485	965	29 543
Bed spaces	470	18 406	55 241	5 255	2 739	82 111
Room nights	20 700	1 685 000	6 399 500	993 200	271 500	9 370 200
Takings (\$'000)	477	49 271	329 073	102 961	11 493	493 276
Australia						
Establishments	123	1 582	2 548	52	534	4 839
Guest rooms	2 105	31 713	107 224	14 602	12 108	167 752
Bed spaces	5 741	92 439	314 879	35 779	34 538	483 376
Room nights	435 800	10 335 800	40 453 300	6 882 300	3 614 700	61 721 600
Takings (\$'000)	10 825	297 399	1 958 637	656 977	165 753	3 089 587
Victoria as a percentage of Australia						
Establishments	12.2	22.4	23.5	17.3	9.2	21.0
Guest rooms	8.7	20.3	18.1	17.0	8.0	17.6
Bed spaces	8.2	19.9	17.5	14.7	7.9	17.0
Room nights	4.7	16.3	15.8	14.4	7.5	15.2
Takings	4.4	16.6	16.8	15.7	6.9	16.0

(a) Establishments, guest rooms, bed spaces as at 30 June 1995.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0), *Tourist Accommodation, Victoria* (8635.2)





**Caravan Parks**

Short-term caravan parks accounted for 72.6% of all caravan establishments in Victoria in 1994-95; 79.4% of all caravan sites for tourists and 69.2% of all accommodation takings from caravan parks.

**TABLE 14.13 CARAVAN PARKS: OPERATIONAL DETAILS, VICTORIA, 1994-95**

	Unit	Quarter			
		September	December	March	June
<b>Short term -</b>					
Establishments	no.	438	436	435	434
Sites for tourists	no.	53 831	53 377	53 307	53 195
Takings	\$'000	10 602	14 503	17 781	10 670
Occupancy rates	%	34.9	39.6	46.8	38.5
<b>Total -</b>					
Establishments	no.	602	600	599	598
Sites for tourists	no.	67 693	67 213	67 118	66 977
Takings	\$'000	16 238	20 509	24 069	16 557
Occupancy rates	%	36.6	40.6	46.7	39.8

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Victoria* (8635.2)

**REFERENCES****Data sources**

Most of the tourism statistics are from the Bureau of Tourism Research. Other tourism data are from the National Accounts, Overseas Arrivals and Departures, and the Housing Population Census.

Tourist accommodation statistics are derived from the quarterly ABS Accommodation Survey. The survey covers hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities, short and long term caravan parks; and from the September quarter 1987, holiday flats, units, and houses. Data collected includes the number of establishments, available capacity, room occupancy rates, bed occupancy rates, and takings from accommodation. Types of accommodation surveyed include hotels, motels, and guest houses with facilities; caravan parks; and holiday flats, units, and houses. Visitor hostels were added from the September quarter 1991.

The star grading of hotels and motels with facilities is based on the classification system used by members of the Australian Automobile Association. The gradings are allocated according to a points system based on amenities and facilities available to guests at the time of inspection. The highest classification of 'five-star' is assigned to international style establishments offering a superior range of apartments, furnishings and decor, with an extensive range of first class services. These include a choice of room styles and dining facilities, twenty-four hour room service, and additional shopping and recreational facilities.

**ABS publications**

- Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3401.0)
- Balance Of Payments, Australia* (5303.0)
- Household expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories* (6533.0)
- Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0)
- Tourist Accommodation, Victoria* (8635.2)

**Non-ABS sources**

- Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey

## Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the public and private finance sectors in Victoria. Areas analysed include government finance statistics, State and local government finance, Commonwealth and State financial relations, the Australian financial system, banks, and non-bank financial institutions.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### Overview

Three levels of government, Commonwealth, State, and Local, collectively constitute the public sector in Australia. The public finance statistics in this chapter cover the Victorian State government and local government components of the non-financial public sector, classified according to the government finance statistics framework.

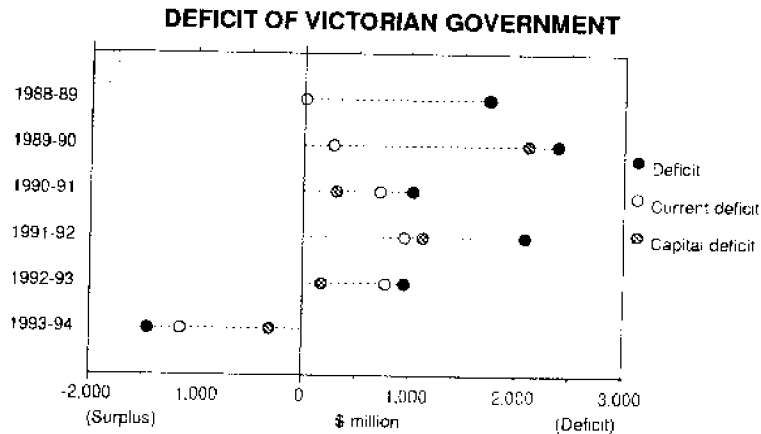
The Victorian State government and local government enterprises include the central government of Victoria, statutory bodies created by or under State legislation to carry out activities on behalf of the central government, incorporated organisations in which the central government has a controlling interest, and local government authorities.

### State government finance

In 1993-94, the overall financial position of the Victorian State Government was reflected in a surplus of \$1,449 million, an improvement from the 1992-93 deficit of \$956 million. Total current and capital outlays decreased by \$1,217 million to \$17,064 million, whereas total revenue and grants received increased by \$1,292 million to \$17,710 million. The net financing requirement was -\$1,146 million, compared to a net financing requirement the previous year of \$1,538 million.

### Outlays

Current outlays in 1993-94 were \$16,440 million, which was a decrease of 3% from the previous year. The largest component of this outlay was final consumption expenditure (\$9,569 million), followed by interest payments (\$3,522 million). Capital outlays in 1993-94 were \$623 million, a decrease of 54% from 1992-93. Gross fixed capital expenditure was \$2,179 million, an increase of 42%.



Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (5512.0)

TABLE 15.1 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT

		\$m					
	Gross current expenditure	8 782	9 492	10 227	10 890	11 294	11 061
<i>less</i>	Sales of goods and services (a)	1 022	1 124	1 224	1 301	1 422	1 493
<i>equals</i>	Final consumption expenditure	7 760	8 367	9 003	9 589	9 872	9 569
	Interest payments	2 935	3 256	3 665	3 767	3 704	3 522
	Subsidies paid to public trading enterprises	876	917	976	955	998	900
	Current grants to other governments	314	333	337	409	419	414
	Other transfer payments	1 201	1 309	1 286	1 625	1 946	2 035
	<b>Total current outlays</b>	<b>13 086</b>	<b>14 183</b>	<b>15 267</b>	<b>16 345</b>	<b>16 940</b>	<b>16 440</b>
	Expenditure on new fixed assets	2 963	3 242	2 718	2 454	2 528	2 430
<i>plus</i>	Expenditure on secondhand assets (net)	-306	-296	-277	-158	-991	-251
<i>equals</i>	Gross fixed capital expenditure	2 657	2 947	2 440	2 296	1 536	2 179
	Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-101	61	-7	-21	-30	-324
	Capital grants to other governments	51	54	57	22	27	36
	Other capital outlays	57	30	-763	-155	-192	-1 267
	<b>Total capital outlays</b>	<b>2 665</b>	<b>3 091</b>	<b>1 727</b>	<b>2 143</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>623</b>
	<b>Total outlays</b>	<b>15 750</b>	<b>17 274</b>	<b>16 994</b>	<b>18 488</b>	<b>18 281</b>	<b>17 064</b>
	Taxes, fees and fines	4 981	5 274	5 634	6 001	6 502	7 398
	Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	1 638	1 742	1 882	2 059	2 246	2 532
	Interest received	324	367	307	235	216	212
	Grants received -	5 757	6 074	6 823	6 727	7 003	7 128
	for own use	4 565	4 831	5 466	5 202	5 403	5 449
	for onpassing	1 192	1 243	1 357	1 525	1 600	1 679
	Other revenue	503	499	347	456	451	440
	<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>13 202</b>	<b>13 956</b>	<b>14 992</b>	<b>15 479</b>	<b>16 418</b>	<b>17 710</b>
	Increase in provisions -	808	936	972	925	907	803
	for depreciation	627	728	826	890	989	1 002
	other	181	208	147	36	-83	-200
	Advances received (net)	-9	-82	-731	-689	-582	-303
	Borrowing (net)	1 544	2 096	2 384	3 045	3 231	-2 516
	Other financing transactions	205	369	-623	-272	-1 693	1 370
	<b>Total financing (b)</b>	<b>2 548</b>	<b>3 319</b>	<b>2 002</b>	<b>3 008</b>	<b>1 863</b>	<b>-647</b>
	Current deficit	14	275	721	957	779	-1 145
	Capital deficit	1 726	2 108	309	1 126	178	-304
	<b>Total deficit (c)</b>	<b>1 740</b>	<b>2 383</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>2 083</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>-1 449</b>
	<b>Net financing requirement (d)</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>2 465</b>	<b>1 761</b>	<b>2 773</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>-1 146</b>

(a) Sales of goods and services represents the value of current general government output sold to other public and private bodies.

(b) Financing is a measure of the means by which governments finance net outlays or invest net surpluses. It is the difference between total outlays (current and capital) and revenue and grants received.

(c) Deficit/surplus comprises financing less increase in provisions.

(d) Net financing requirement comprises deficit/surplus less net advances.

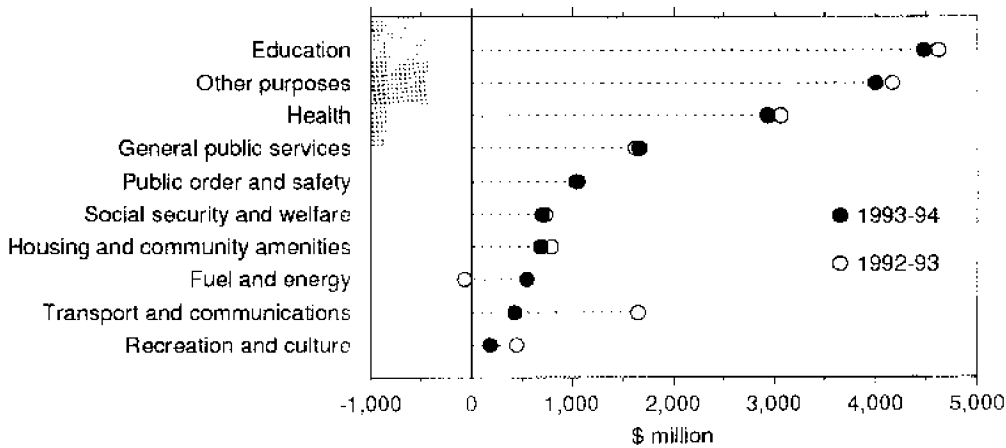
Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (5512.0)

**TABLE 15.2 VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT - TOTAL OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE**

	\$m					
General public services	814	926	1 000	1 226	1 625	1 661
Public order and safety	819	923	998	1 010	1 035	1 051
Education	3 963	4 177	4 312	4 614	4 614	4 474
Primary and secondary education	2 501	2 640	2 698	2 891	2 847	2 743
Tertiary education -	1 149	1 198	1 306	1 408	1 457	1 466
University education	729	737	821	900	943	958
Technical and further education	414	455	471	500	514	508
Other education	313	339	308	315	310	265
Health	2 506	2 737	2 966	3 065	3 063	2 928
Hospital and other institutional services	2 215	2 404	2 619	2 708	2 678	2 518
Clinics and other non-institutional services	118	123	141	151	180	185
Other health	173	209	206	206	206	224
Social security and welfare	493	544	581	647	729	698
Welfare services	388	432	475	513	580	511
Other social security and welfare	105	112	106	135	149	187
Housing and community amenities	776	991	945	899	787	684
Housing and community development	406	459	463	463	432	310
Water supply	98	210	162	153	92	102
Sanitation and protection of the environment	271	321	320	268	237	246
Other community amenities	1		1	15	26	25
Recreation and culture	387	431	373	408	444	181
Recreational facilities and services	280	313	265	282	321	38
Cultural facilities and services	103	114	105	122	118	140
Other recreation and culture	4	4	3	4	4	4
Fuel and energy	886	1 045	614	553	-75	548
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	207	218	224	217	212	209
Mining, manufacturing, construction etc	63	62	34	48	-121	26
Transport and communications	1 630	1 691	1 579	1 607	1 650	421
Road transport	775	774	749	753	838	-374
Water transport	18	35	44	27	-1	14
Rail and multi-mode transport	816	868	775	810	810	775
Other transport and communications	21	14	11	16	4	6
Other economic affairs	101	95	120	320	153	188
Other purposes	3 104	3 435	3 248	3 874	4 164	3 995
Public debt	2 938	3 259	3 824	3 629	3 725	3 525
Other	166	176	-576	245	439	470
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 750</b>	<b>17 274</b>	<b>16 994</b>	<b>18 487</b>	<b>18 281</b>	<b>17 064</b>

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (5512.0)

**VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT - OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE**



Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (5512.0)

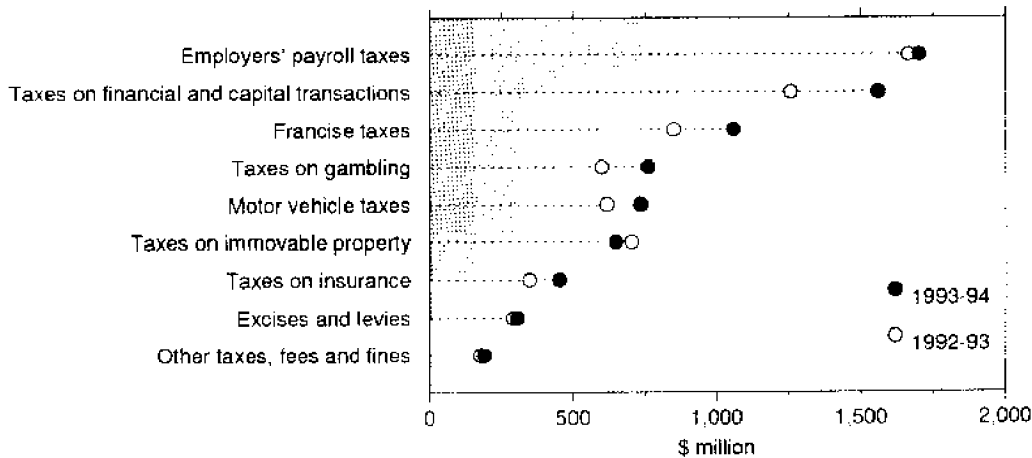
**Revenue**

Revenue, including grants, received by the State government in 1993-94 was \$17,710 million, an 8% increase on 1992-93. The main components were taxes, fees, and fines (42%), and grants received from the Commonwealth Government (40%).

**Taxes, fees and fines**

Taxes, fees and fines increased 14% on 1992-93. The largest components were taxes on property (30%), and taxes on use of goods and performance of activities (24%). Poker machine taxes increased 173% on 1992-93, petroleum products franchise taxes increased by 34%, and taxes on financial institutions increased by 32%.

**VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT - TAXES LEVIED**



Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia* (5506.0)



**Local government finance**

In 1993-94, the overall financial position of Victorian local government was reflected in a surplus of \$161 million, after recording a deficit of \$26 million in 1992-93.

Total current and capital outlays for Victorian local governments in 1993-94 were \$2,086 million, a 9% decrease on 1992-93. Final consumption expenditure was \$1,468 million, a decrease of 8%. Gross fixed capital expenditure was \$494 million, a decrease of 10%.

The greatest outlays were on transport and communications (26%), recreation and culture (18%) and administration (16%). Other areas of significant expenditure included housing and community amenities (13%) and social security and welfare (13%).

Local government revenue in 1993-94 was \$2,236 million, a 1% decrease from 1992-93. Taxes, fees, and fines made up 69% of total revenue.

**TABLE 15.4 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF VICTORIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

	\$m					
	1 658	1 844	2 017	2 064	2 211	2 100
<i>less</i> Sales of goods and services	526	531	602	589	614	632
<i>equals</i> Final consumption expenditure	1 132	1 313	1 415	1 475	1 597	1 468
Interest payments	150	167	190	123	127	111
Other transfer payments	31	34	38	27	-	-
<b>Total current outlays</b>	<b>1 314</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>1 643</b>	<b>1 624</b>	<b>1 723</b>	<b>1 579</b>
Gross fixed capital expenditure	362	451	367	347	551	494
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	9	11	8	10	24	12
Other capital outlays	-5	-6	-4	-7	-	-
<b>Total capital outlays</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>506</b>
<b>Total outlays</b>	<b>1 679</b>	<b>1 970</b>	<b>2 014</b>	<b>1 975</b>	<b>2 299</b>	<b>2 086</b>
Taxes, fees and fines	1 135	1 239	1 392	1 362	1 493	1 538
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	30	46	69	52	50	50
Interest received	126	143	112	84	111	100
Grants received	403	423	432	495	603	544
Other revenue	56	61	58	50	4	4
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1 751</b>	<b>1 913</b>	<b>2 063</b>	<b>2 043</b>	<b>2 262</b>	<b>2 236</b>
increase in provisions -	8	10	11	12	11	11
for depreciation	7	9	10	11	11	11
Borrowing (net)	43	123	64	68	-100	-104
Other financing transactions	-118	-70	-124	-147	121	-63
<b>Total financing (a)</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>-67</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-150</b>
Current deficit	-343	-305	-322	-363	-422	-606
Capital deficit	263	353	262	284	448	445
<b>Total deficit (b)</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-61</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-161</b>
<b>Net financing requirement (c)</b>	<b>-75</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-167</b>

(a) Financing is a measure of the means by which governments finance net outlays or invest net surpluses. It is the difference between total outlays (current and capital) and revenue and grants received.

(b) Deficit/surplus comprises financing less increase in provisions.

(c) Net financing requirement comprises deficit/surplus less net advances.

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (5512.0)

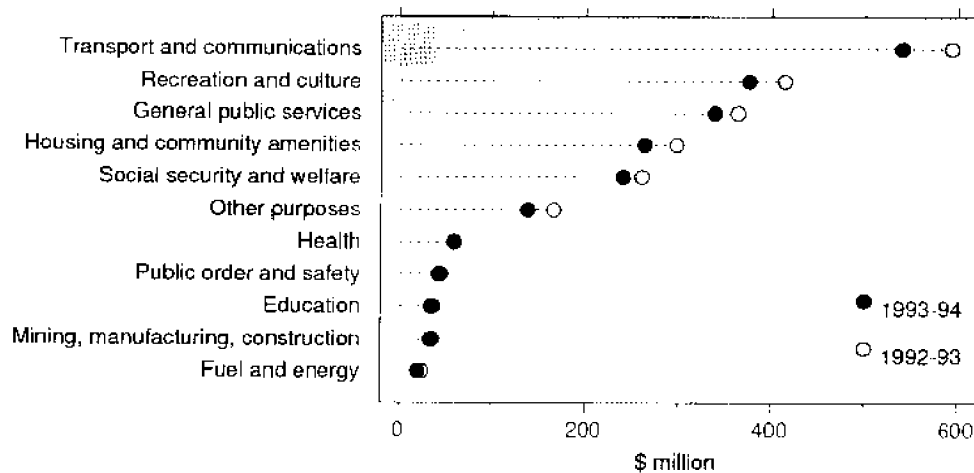


**TABLE 15.5 VICTORIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT - TOTAL OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE**

	\$m					
General public services	343	399	404	421	364	339
Public order and safety	34	39	41	43	44	42
Education	25	29	29	30	36	34
Health	58	66	71	72	63	59
Social security and welfare	164	188	205	226	261	241
Housing and community amenities	197	232	254	252	298	264
Housing and community development	39	48	55	53	67	56
Sanitation and protection of the environment	112	129	146	139	180	160
Other community amenities	46	54	54	59	50	47
Recreation and culture	296	334	323	327	414	376
Recreational facilities and services	204	231	219	220	303	272
Cultural facilities and services	88	99	99	104	112	104
Other recreation and culture	4	5	4	4	-	-
Fuel and energy	30	32	30	20	24	20
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	2	2	2	2	1	1
Mining, manufacturing, construction etc	30	32	35	32	35	33
Transport and communications	404	458	439	457	593	540
Other economic affairs	45	58	45	49	46	38
Other purposes	51	101	135	43	119	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 679</b>	<b>1 970</b>	<b>2 014</b>	<b>1 975</b>	<b>2 299</b>	<b>2 086</b>

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (5512.0)

#### VICTORIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT - OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE



Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (5512.0)

**Public sector  
financial assets  
and liabilities**

Public sector financial asset and liability statistics show the stock of financial assets and liabilities of the non-financial public sector at the end of the fiscal year, whereas government finance statistics show the transactions (flows) undertaken by the non-financial public sector during the year. The statistics encompass deposits made or held by Victorian State and local governments, equity and non-equity assets and liabilities, and all lending and borrowing undertaken by those governments.

The financial liabilities of the Victorian State and local governments were \$38,523 million at 30 June 1994. Offset against this amount are financial assets of \$6,639 million, giving a net debt of \$31,885 million.

Financial assets cover the financial claims of the non-financial public sector on other organisations (including other government authorities and overseas organisations) and households. They exclude shares and other equity, and financial assets related to trade credit and accounts receivable. Financial assets are shown before deduction of provisions for doubtful debts.

Liabilities include all financial claims on the non-financial public sector, except contingent liabilities, liabilities related to trade credit and other accounts payable. They include lease liabilities under finance leases or similar arrangements, and repayable amounts held as security deposits.

Monies held on trust (excluding employee superannuation contributions) are included both as assets and liabilities of government. Coin on issue is not included as a liability of government.

**Unfunded  
employee  
entitlements**

Liabilities for unfunded employee entitlements are the accrued liability of employers to pay future benefits to employees including superannuation, sick leave paid on resignation or retirement, recreation leave, long service leave, workers compensation (where the benefits are paid by the employer and not by a separate insurer) and accrued salaries and wages. Liabilities are 'unfunded' if money has not been paid into a separately constituted fund to provide for their future payment.

**TABLE 15.6 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF VICTORIAN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

Item	1992-93	
		\$m
Liabilities -		
Deposits held	83	341
Advances received	4 207	3 606
Other borrowings	34 639	34 576
Gross debt	38 929	38 523
Financial assets -		
Cash and deposits	1 709	1 669
Advances paid	744	524
Other lending	4 583	4 446
Total cash, deposits, and lending	7 036	6 639
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>31 893</b>	<b>31 885</b>
Unfunded employee entitlements	20 962	17 042

Source: *Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia* (5513.0)

- Commonwealth-State financial relations**
- The major institutions that assist in the management of Commonwealth funding to State and Territory governments, and local government are: the Premiers' Conference, the Australian Loan Council, the Council of Australian Governments, the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and local government grants commissions.
- Premiers' Conference**
- The annual Premiers' Conference determines the total amount of general revenue assistance, and the share for each State and the Territories. Although these payments are at the Commonwealth's discretion, they are subject to negotiation between the Commonwealth and States at the Conference.
- The Premiers' Conference was held on 11 April 1995, prior to the Commonwealth Government bringing down its 1995-96 budget on 9 May 1995. The Conference was assisted by the preparation and release of the National Fiscal Outlook (NFO) for 1995. The NFO presents medium-term projections of Commonwealth and State general government finances based on policy settings as at January 1995.
- Australian Loan Council**
- The Loan Council has responsibility for determining the annual borrowing programs of the Commonwealth and State Governments. In February 1994, a new Financial Agreement was signed by the Council of Australian Governments, which redefined the Loan Council's role. Under the new Agreement, the Loan Council has the power to make resolutions on the borrowings, raisings, and other financial arrangements of governments. At its meeting of 11 April 1995 the Loan Council considered the 1995-96 Loan Council Allocations nominated by the Commonwealth and each State.
- Council of Australian Governments**
- At the Council of Australian Governments meeting on 11 April 1995 the Commonwealth and the States agreed to a program for the implementation of the National Competition Policy and related reforms, and to a related set of financial arrangements. The Commonwealth commitment is on the basis that the financial arrangements will need to be reviewed if Australia experiences a major deterioration in its economic circumstances. As part of the financial arrangements, the Commonwealth agreed to maintain the real per capita guarantee of the Financial Assistance Grants (FAGs) pool on a rolling three year basis. Local government will also benefit from the decision as a consequence of the link between the State and local government FAGs. The Commonwealth also agreed to make additional general purpose payments in the form of a series of Competition Payments.
- Commonwealth Grants Commission**
- The Commonwealth Grants Commission makes recommendations to the Commonwealth on the distribution of financial assistance grants and hospital grants across the states. The Grants Commission does this using per capita relativities, which it calculates after analysing each state's pattern of expenditure and revenues. Each state's relativity is expressed as its need for general revenue assistance relative to the Australian average.

**Victoria Grants Commission**

The principal role of the Victoria Grants Commission is to determine the allocation of general revenue grants provided by the Commonwealth Government to the State for distribution to local government in Victoria. Commonwealth legislation sets out how the total allocations are to be determined and lays down a basic framework within which the local government grants commissions of the states make their determinations. State legislation establishes the Victoria Grants Commission.

**Commonwealth financial assistance**

Commonwealth payments to the State and Territory governments may be classified under two main headings - general purpose payments and specific purpose payments.

General purpose payments provide general budgetary assistance, and the State and Territory governments are free to determine the spending of these monies according to their own budgetary priorities.

Specific purpose payments are a means of meeting the objectives and priorities of Commonwealth Budget programs. The payments are provided subject to certain conditions, for example - the Commonwealth may decide the purpose for which the funds are to be spent; or the States may be required to contribute some of their own funds to the programme to qualify for the assistance.

Further details of the Commonwealth Government relations with the States and local government are contained in *Commonwealth Budget Paper No 3: Commonwealth Financial Relations with other levels of Government 1995-96*.

**Summary**

In 1994-95, total general purpose grants from the Commonwealth to Victoria totalled \$3,153 million, a 2% increase on 1993-94. Specific purpose grants for current and capital purposes totalled \$4,044 million, a 1% increase on 1993-94. Education and health together comprised 73% of total specific purpose grants, with grants to the health area steadily increasing over the last 6 years.

**TABLE 15.7 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIAN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (a)**

Payments	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$m					
General Revenue Funds	2 710	2 712	2 649	2 804	2 957	3 113
Financial Assistance Grants	2 710	2 712	2 646	2 662	2 717	2 795
Identified Road Funds	-	-	3	3	52	103
Special Revenue Assistance	-	-	-	139	188	215
General Purpose Capital Funds	71	68	85	115	137	40
Capital Grants	71	68	85	115	68	-
Building Better Cities	-	-	-	-	69	40
Specific Purpose Current and Capital Grants	3 293	4 074	4 035	4 248	3 995	4 044
Education	1 370	1 488	1 618	1 787	1 751	1 789
Health	935	1 011	1 066	1 142	1 159	1 173
Social security and welfare	96	102	117	174	207	223
Housing and community amenities	215	220	226	230	215	237
Transport	280	340	292	393	205	149
Industry assistance and development	23	31	110	57	17	18
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	3	3	63	4	4	5
Public order and safety	26	28	31	34	34	34
General public service	21	43	57	69	72	74
Other economic affairs and purposes	137	203	123	95	67	78
Sinking fund on state debt (b)	13	12	11	9	7	7
Tax compensation - sale of assets	-	413	-	-	-	-
Grants in lieu of royalties	-	-	131	-	-	-
Financial assistance - local govt	177	182	186	191	191	191
Local govt - Identified road funds	-	-	67	68	69	69
<b>Total Commonwealth payments</b>	<b>6 074</b>	<b>6 854</b>	<b>6 769</b>	<b>7 166</b>	<b>7 089</b>	<b>7 197</b>

(a) Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, and cash benefits payments to persons in Victoria paid by Commonwealth departments.

(b) Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

Source: Commonwealth Budget Paper Number 3, Commonwealth Financial Relations with other Levels of Government

## PRIVATE FINANCE

### Australian financial system

The Australian financial system includes banks and a range of non-bank financial institutions such as building societies, credit unions, money market corporations, finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers such as unit trusts.

### Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia acts as Australia's central bank. As well as formulating and implementing monetary policy, it maintains prudential supervision of banks in relation to large credit exposure. Its responsibilities include preserving confidence in the banking system as a whole, and promoting the stability and integrity of the banking system and the payments system protecting bank deposits.

**Legislation**

The major acts relating to the operation and management of banks in Australia are the *Banking Act 1959*, the *Reserve Bank Act 1959*, and the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959* (all Commonwealth Government Acts). Since 1980 there have been substantial changes in the Australian financial system, as a result of the recommendations of the Campbell Committee, and later of the Martin Review Committee. These reviews have led to substantial deregulation of the Australian financial system (particularly in respect to the relaxation of controls on most bank interest rates and the foreign exchange rate) and the entry of new banks into the system.

Amendments to the Banking Act in 1990 gave the Reserve Bank explicit powers for the prudential supervision of banks as well as providing a formal statutory foundation for this supervision (i.e. greater power to seek information from banks and investigate their affairs); restructured the banking industry by abolishing the distinction between trading and savings banks; formally replaced the Statutory Reserve Deposit requirement with a non-callable deposit requirement; removed the limit of 50% on foreign ownership of money market dealers; and reduced the Prime Assets ratio from 10% to 6% of bank assets, to be held in high quality liquid assets.

In December 1992 the *Banking Act* was further amended to permit new foreign banks to apply for a banking authority in Australia and to allow foreign banks (including those already in Australia) to operate with a branch structure, provided they are able to meet the Reserve Bank's prudential requirement.

**Banks**

The banking system in Australia as at 30 June 1995 comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia); forty-four banks (one owned by the Commonwealth, three by State governments, and forty privately-owned); five subsidiary banks; the Commonwealth Development Bank and the Australian Resources Development Bank (specialist banks, owned respectively by the Commonwealth Government and by a consortium of the four major Australian banks).

Thirty-one banks, plus the Reserve Bank, have branches in Victoria.

TABLE 15.8 BANKS, NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, VICTORIA

	At 30 June 1994		At 30 June 1995	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	639	1 024	513	1 049
National Australia Bank	364	25	355	33
ANZ Banking Group	356	28	336	9
Westpac Banking Corporation	257	19	255	12
Bank of Melbourne	120	220	119	200
St. George Bank	34	2	32	2
Challenge Bank	21	14	22	14
Metway Bank	2	-	7	-
State Bank of New South Wales	1	-	6	1
Other Banks	29	8	34	10
<b>Total Banks</b>	<b>1 823</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>1 679</b>	<b>1 330</b>
Metropolitan Area	1 248	830	1 123	817
Remainder of Victoria	575	510	556	513

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

### Deposits and loans

In the three years to June 1995 deposits held in customers accounts at banks increased 16% to a total of \$65,510 million. Loans to customers accounts grew by 14% to a total of \$65,400 million at June 1995. Term and at call accounts represented 57% of total deposits held in customers accounts in June 1995.

TABLE 15.9 BANKS, DEPOSITS AND LOANS TO CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS, VICTORIA (a)

Period	Deposits repayable in Australia					Loans
	Current bearing interest	Current not bearing interest	Term and at call	Other	Total	
			\$m			
June 1992	6 340	3 639	28 713	17 896	56 588	57 277
June 1993	8 609	3 382	31 272	15 050	58 313	58 733
June 1994	10 195	3 592	32 054	15 522	61 364	60 505
June 1995	10 834	3 165	37 460	14 043	65 510	65 400

(a) Average of weekly figures for month of June.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

### Interest rates

Although interest rates are not formally determined under the *Banking Act*, maximum rates are fixed after discussions between the Reserve Bank and the banks (and with the approval of the Treasurer). The high nominal interest rates which were set in the late 1980s in order to curb excessive economic growth have been lowered, since January 1990, in response to the changes in economic conditions as the economy slowed, although interest rates rose slightly during 1994-95.

Details of bank interest rates for June 1993, 1994 and 1995 are presented in Table 15.10.

TABLE 15.10 BANKS, INTEREST RATES (a)

	% per annum		
Fixed deposits (\$5 000 to \$100 000) (b)			
30 days	4.85	4.35	5.45
3 months	5.10	4.45	6.10
6 months	4.90	5.00	6.75
12 months	5.20	5.55	7.15
3 years	6.00	7.00	7.50
5 years	6.75	8.25	7.80
Cash management accounts			
\$20 000 to \$100 000	4.10/4.30	3.95/4.00	5.75/5.95
Over \$100 000	4.40/4.65	4.25	6.35/6.55
Transaction and investment accounts			
Under \$2 000	2.25	1.25/1.50	1.15/1.75
\$2 000 to under \$10 000	2.25/2.75	1.25/2.50	1.25/2.75
\$10 000 and over	2.75/4.00	2.50/3.75	2.75/4.50
Business loans (c)			
Large business	9.50	8.95/9.00	10.60/10.75
Small/medium business	9.70/10.00	9.20/9.50	10.90/11.25
Housing for owner occupation (d)	9.50	8.75	10.50
Personal loans (e)	12.50/17.00	12.50/13.50	13.45/14.50
Credit cards (f)	19.75/20.00	13.95/14.75	15.95/16.95

(a) Except where otherwise indicated, data are compiled at or near the end of the month.

(b) Predominant rates offered by major banks.

(c) Indicator rates on variable rate business loans (ie overdrafts and fully drawn loans). In most cases a margin is added when setting rates on individual loans.

(d) Standard variable rate loans of large bank housing tenders.

(e) Unsecured loans with terms of 6 months to 7 years.

(f) Cards with an interest-free period.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

#### Non-bank financial institutions

There are a number of categories of financial institutions such as building societies, credit unions, money market corporations and other types of institutions which, in addition to banks, play an important part in financial activities in Australia.

Both Commonwealth and State legislation regulate the activities of these institutions. *The Financial Corporations Act 1974* (Commonwealth) requires that financial corporations register with the Reserve Bank, and that they provide statistics to the Reserve Bank on a quarterly basis (for corporations with assets in excess of \$1 million) or monthly (for those with assets exceeding \$5 million).

#### Australian Financial Institutions Commission

In July 1992 legislation was introduced to provide for a national regulatory body, the Australian Financial Institutions Commission, to co-ordinate standards for the prudential supervision of building societies and credit unions, although responsibility for the day to day supervision of such institutions remains with individual states.



**Permanent building societies**

The operations of permanent building societies in Victoria are regulated by the *Financial Institutions (Victoria) Act 1992*, which is administered by the Victorian Financial Institutions Commission, with whom they must be registered.

The number of permanent building societies in Victoria declined from 10 in 1991-92 to 4 at the end of 1993-94, reflecting recent trends like amalgamation between building societies and the conversion of some of them into banks. The assets of permanent building societies in Victoria at the end of 1993-94 totalled \$2,558 million, down 13% from 1991-92. Total income of building societies exceeded total expenditure in 1993-94 by \$20 million.

**TABLE 15.11 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, VICTORIA**

	10	8	4
Number of societies			
Income and expenditure (\$m) -			
Income -			
Interest from loans	245.7	168.4	169.6
Interest from investments	32.6	25.5	21.3
Other income	24.2	22.2	21.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>302.5</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>212.9</b>
Expenditure -			
Interest on deposits	176.5	106.5	97.0
Interest on loans	25.3	9.8	12.6
Other expenditure	103.3	84.4	83.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>305.1</b>	<b>200.6</b>	<b>193.3</b>
Liabilities and assets (a) (\$m) -			
Liabilities -			
Share capital	365.4	89.4	101.8
Reserves (b)	43.9	86.7	87.0
Deposits	2 312.1	1 969.4	2 054.9
Loans	199.9	49.8	256.0
Other liabilities	34.6	56.0	57.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 955.9</b>	<b>2 251.5</b>	<b>2 557.6</b>
Assets -			
Amounts owing on loans	2 361.8	1 717.0	2 004.7
Cash on hand	20.6	10.2	10.4
Deposits with banks	86.1	80.9	136.7
Deposits with other institutions	95.8	48.5	37.7
Bills, bonds, and other securities	247.2	280.6	262.6
Physical and other assets	144.3	114.3	105.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 955.9</b>	<b>2 251.5</b>	<b>2 557.6</b>

(a) At the balance dates of societies within the financial year shown.

(b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

Source: *Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions* (5661.0)

**Credit co-operatives**

The operations of credit co-operatives are also governed by the *Financial Institutions (Victoria) Act 1992*, and likewise credit co-operatives have to register with the Victorian Financial Institutions Commission.

There were 76 credit co-operatives in Victoria at the end of 1993-94, down from 90 in 1992-93. The assets of credit co-operatives increased by almost 6% between 1992-93 and 1993-94. Income exceeded expenditure by \$20 million in 1994.

**TABLE 15.12 CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES, VICTORIA**

	90	76
Number of credit co-operatives		
Income and expenditure (\$m) -		
Income		
Interest from loans	144.7	157.5
Interest from investments	23.8	25.4
Other income	14.0	19.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>182.5</b>	<b>202.6</b>
Expenditure -		
Interest on deposits	70.6	68.6
interest on loans	0.3	0.3
Other expenditure	95.9	114.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>166.8</b>	<b>183.0</b>
Liabilities and assets (a) (\$m) -		
Liabilities		
Share capital	-	-
Reserves (b)	176.2	199.2
Deposits	1 960.9	2 053.4
Loans	9.7	18.9
Other liabilities	36.5	39.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 183.4</b>	<b>2 311.3</b>
Assets		
Amounts owing on loans (c)	1 502.7	1 623.7
Cash on hand	14.0	11.5
Deposits with banks	46.5	60.1
Deposits with other institutions	25.2	23.0
Bills, bonds, and other securities	489.1	485.5
Physical and other assets	105.9	107.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 183.4</b>	<b>2 311.3</b>

(a) At the balance dates of societies within the financial year shown.

(b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

(c) Includes finance lease receivables, also net of unearned interest and allowance for doubtful debts.

Source: *Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions* (5661.0)

**Lending activity of financial institutions**

Housing finance for owner occupation decreased 12% between 1993-94 and 1994-95, although it was 14% higher than in 1992-93. Personal finance was 46% higher in 1994-95 than in 1992-93, whilst commercial finance increased by 9% over the same period. Lease finance showed an overall increase over the three-year period of 26%.

Banks were the dominant lender in all areas except lease finance, with other lenders significantly lifting their share of commercial finance commitments.

**TABLE 15.13 TYPE OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT BY LENDER, VICTORIA**

	Housing finance for owner occupation	Personal finance	Commercial finance	Lease finance
\$m				
At 30 June 1993 -				
Banks	7 957.4	3 279.0	19 076.5	378.1
Finance companies	-	732.6	1 249.3	461.6
Permanent building societies	262.6	-	-	-
Credit cooperatives	-	335.0	-	-
Money market corporations	-	-	1 854.2	78.1
Other	244.2	275.9	710.9	255.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 464.2</b>	<b>4 622.5</b>	<b>22 890.9</b>	<b>1 173.4</b>
At 30 June 1994 -				
Banks	10 382.4	4 081.2	18 088.5	377.2
Finance companies	-	866.3	1 393.6	495.6
Permanent building societies	487.7	-	-	-
Credit cooperatives	-	431.9	-	-
Money market corporations	-	-	1 396.9	113.1
Other	139.1	235.4	2 489.6	263.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 009.2</b>	<b>5 614.8</b>	<b>23 368.6</b>	<b>1 249.6</b>
At 30 June 1995 -				
Banks	9 128.2	4 901.6	19 003.0	417.2
Finance companies	-	1 069.2	1 594.0	532.8
Permanent building societies	376.9	-	-	-
Credit cooperatives	-	427.5	-	-
Money market corporations	-	-	2 162.6	124.6
Other	164.1	353.1	2 236.9	401.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 669.2</b>	<b>6 751.4</b>	<b>24 996.5</b>	<b>1 476.0</b>

Source: *Commercial Finance, Australia* (5643.0), *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (5609.0), *Lease Finance, Australia* (5644.0), *Personal Finance, Australia* (5642.0)

**Other financial institutions**

Other non-bank financial institutions which play an important part in financial activities in Victoria include: authorised money market dealers, money market corporations, finance companies, general financiers, life insurance offices, superannuation funds, approved deposit funds, cash management trusts, public unit trusts, common funds, friendly societies, general insurance companies, managed funds, and the stock market. Statistical data for these institutions are generally available on an Australian basis only, and can be referenced in *Year Book Australia* (1301.0)

## REFERENCES

### Government finance statistics

The system of government finance statistics is designed to provide statistics about all public sector authorities, such as government departments, statutory authorities, and local government authorities, except those regarded as financial institutions (e.g. government banks and insurance offices). The system is based on international standards set out in the International Monetary Fund's *A Manual of Government Finance Statistics* and the United Nations' *A System of National Accounts*. The statistics in this chapter cover public trading enterprises and general government bodies owned or controlled by the State and local governments.

Public trading enterprises are undertakings which aim to recover a substantial proportion of their expenses by revenue from the sale of goods and services. General government bodies are all the agencies of government not classified as either public trading or financial enterprises i.e. all government departments, offices and other bodies engaged in providing services free of charge or at prices significantly below their cost of production. Central borrowing authorities (e.g. Treasury Corporation of Victoria) are also classified as general government.

The transactions of government are classified according to an economic transactions framework and to purpose. The former classification is designed to categorise the economic character of a transaction to facilitate the study of the macro-economic impact of government activity on the economy, and to provide the basic building blocks for grouping transactions to be incorporated into the Australian National Accounts. The purpose classification groups transactions with similar functions to facilitate the study of the broad purposes of public sector spending and the assessment of the effectiveness of outlays in meeting government policy objectives.

To assist users in understanding government finance statistics, the ABS *Classifications Manual of Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (1217.0) and *Government Finance Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5514.0) outline the major concepts, provide definitions of the statistical units, and contain the main classifications employed.

### Data sources

The financial transactions of the Victorian Government are itemised in the accounts of the State Consolidated Fund and in Trust Funds. A detailed analysis and classification is made of these accounts as published in the annual budget papers, Finance Statement, and report of the Auditor-General. The remaining statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts entirely, or largely, separate from the public accounts, although there may be transactions between them and State governments (such as advances and capital contributions, interest and dividends, and votes for running expenses and capital works) which affect the public accounts. The annual reports of government departments and authorities are collected and analysed in order to present a complete statement of the transactions of State Government enterprises.

Local Government Finance statistics for Victoria are collected jointly with the Victoria Grants Commission.



**16**

**MANUFACTURING**

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The statistics on government financial assets and liabilities are based on data supplied by the Victorian Government and used by them in compiling financial asset and liability statistics for inclusion in their budget documentation. Estimates of local government debt were derived from data compiled for the ABS' Local Government Finance statistics series.

**ABS publications**

*Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (1217.0)

*Taxation Revenue, Australia* (5506.0)

*Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (5512.0)

*Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia* (5513.0)

*Government Finance Statistics: Concepts, Sources, and Methods* (5514.0)

*Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (5609.0)

*Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions* (5661.0)

**ABS special data services**

*Commercial Finance, Australia*

*Personal Finance, Australia*

*Lease Finance, Australia*

**ABS standard data service**

*Local Government Finance, Victoria* (5501.2)

**Non-ABS sources**

*Commonwealth Budget Paper Number 3, Commonwealth Financial Relations with other Levels of Government*

*The Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin*

*Victorian State Government Budget Papers*

*Victoria Grants Commission Annual Report*

## Introduction

This chapter contains Manufacturing Census data for the major economic variables: number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, and turnover; by ANZSIC subdivision.

Data is also provided on Victoria's contribution to the total Australian production for selected articles produced by the manufacturing sector in Victoria.

## MANUFACTURING

### Overview

Historically, manufacturing has been the most significant industry in terms of contribution to Victoria's Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost. However manufacturing industry's share of Victoria's GSP at factor cost fell from 22.4% in 1983-84 to 18.6% in 1993-94. Over the same period, Finance and insurance's share increased from 1.4% to 3.9%, while Health and community services' share rose from 5.2% to 6.4%.

Over the four years to 1993-94, Victoria's share of Australian manufacturing industry's Gross Domestic Product at factor cost remained relatively steady at around 32.5%, having fallen from over 34% in 1983-84.

**TABLE 16.1 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1991-92 and 1992-93p**

State or Territory	Establishments operating at 30 June		Employment (b)		Wages and salaries paid (c)		Turnover		Value Added	
	no.		'000		\$m		\$m		\$m	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
New South Wales	14 116	12 960	309.1	297.9	9 759	9 673	57 809	58 584	n.a.	24 054
Victoria	12 668	11 692	296.1	284.0	8 927	8 974	53 856	54 969	n.a.	21 688
Queensland	6 573	6 187	122.4	126.0	3 195	3 492	22 837	23 206	n.a.	7 913
South Australia	3 161	2 832	86.8	84.1	2 482	2 461	15 548	14 982	n.a.	5 817
Western Australia	3 645	3 426	62.5	62.1	1 785	1 834	12 903	13 315	n.a.	4 810
Tasmania	858	773	23.5	21.7	724	665	3 924	3 930	n.a.	1 525
Northern Territory	194	171	2.8	2.7	92	93	673	600	n.a.	221
Aust Capital Territory	265	244	3.7	3.9	104	119	469	514	n.a.	217
<b>Australia</b>	<b>41 480</b>	<b>38 285</b>	<b>906.9</b>	<b>882.5</b>	<b>27 068</b>	<b>27 311</b>	<b>168 019</b>	<b>170 100</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>66 244</b>

(a) All manufacturing establishments in operation at 30 June, the predominant activity of which is manufacturing, including establishments with fewer than four employees.

(b) At 30 June, including working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (8221.0)

**TABLE 16.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA, 1989-90 TO 1992-93 (b) PRELIMINARY**

Industry/ subdivision ANZSIC code	Description	Establishments at 30 June (c)	Employment at end of June (d)	Wages and salaries (e)(f)	Turnover (f)	Persons employed per establishment	Turnover per per- emplo- ment (f)
		no.	'000	\$m	\$m	no.	\$'000
21	Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	1992-93	898	43.5	1 374.5	10 998.9	253.0
		1991-92	943	45.6	1 348.3	10 512.7	230.3
		1990-91	977	47.6	1 310.7	10 462.7	219.9
		1989-90	1 062	48.1	1 211.3	10 029.5	208.4
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	1992-93	1 558	36.6	924.3	4 361.0	119.3
		1991-92	1 670	38.4	972.3	4 560.9	118.8
		1990-91	1 614	42.9	1 032.2	4 698.0	109.5
		1989-90	1 727	52.0	1 112.4	4 871.5	93.7
23	Wood and paper product manufacturing	1992-93	862	14.9	473.7	2 779.0	187.1
		1991-92	903	14.7	452.6	2 485.0	169.4
		1990-91	932	15.5	483.2	2 590.9	166.8
		1989-90	1 027	18.2	503.9	2 648.1	145.8
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1992-93	1 352	26.3	863.4	3 594.7	136.8
		1991-92	1 364	25.5	803.4	3 312.4	129.7
		1990-91	1 352	26.8	823.0	3 134.8	117.0
		1989-90	1 397	29.1	800.5	3 156.8	108.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	1992-93	917	33.8	1 262.1	9 616.0	284.7
		1991-92	945	34.5	1 217.6	9 512.8	275.5
		1990-91	935	34.9	1 205.3	9 557.5	274.2
		1989-90	951	37.1	1 155.0	9 521.1	256.6
26	Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	1992-93	411	9.6	342.3	2 036.0	212.2
		1991-92	470	9.9	333.5	1 715.0	172.9
		1990-91	469	10.8	357.9	1 889.3	175.1
		1989-90	556	11.7	367.8	2 109.2	180.3



**TABLE 16.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA, 1989-90 TO 1992-93 (b) PRELIMINARY - continued**

Industry/ subdivision ANZSIC code	Description	Establishments at 30 June (c)	Employment at end of June (d)	Wages and salaries (e)(f)	Turnover (f)	Persons employed per establishment	Turnover per person employed (f)(g)	
		no.	'000	\$m	\$m	no.	\$'000	
27	Metal product manufacturing	1992-93	1 775	34.0	1 079.1	7 044.3	19	207.0
		1991-92	1 943	35.5	1 108.7	7 367.2	18	207.6
		1990-91	1 988	39.1	1 227.4	7 760.1	20	198.5
		1989-90	2 077	44.3	1 253.2	7 855.5	21	177.3
28	Machinery and equipment manufacturing	1992-93	2 294	71.1	2 321.0	13 112.0	31	184.5
		1991-92	2 455	74.4	2 314.4	11 546.7	30	155.2
		1990-91	2 445	83.8	2 720.6	12 924.7	34	154.2
		1989-90	2 531	92.9	2 572.0	13 245.9	37	142.6
29	Other manufacturing	1992-93	1 625	14.4	333.5	1 426.8	9	99.2
		1991-92	1 673	14.2	323.8	1 362.7	8	95.8
		1990-91	1 693	15.2	343.1	1 448.7	9	95.3
		1989-90	1 829	17.4	390.8	1 565.8	10	89.8
21-29	Total manufacturing	1992-93	11 692	284.0	8 973.8	54 966.7	24	193.5
		1991-92	12 366	292.8	8 874.6	52 375.5	24	178.9
		1990-91	12 405	316.5	9 503.6	54 466.5	26	172.1
		1989-90	13 157	350.9	9 366.8	55 003.5	27	156.8

(a) This table makes no distinction between those single establishment businesses with fewer than four persons employed and all other establishments.

(b) Data presented in this table are based on information obtained from a sample of manufacturers and are therefore subject to sampling variability. The imprecision due to sampling variability is measured by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because the data were obtained from only a sample of units.

(c) Standard units definitions were revised for the 1988-89 census, with the establishment now being generally delineated on the basis of availability of accounting data rather than in terms of a location. These new definitions were progressively implemented on the ABS central business register as reporting arrangements with individual businesses were finalised.

(d) Includes working proprietors.

(e) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(f) Value data are at current prices and, therefore, do not discount the impact of price changes.

(g) Based on end June employment.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8221.0)

TABLE 16.3 SELECTED ARTICLES MANUFACTURED, 1993-94

	Unit	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
<b>Meat (carcass weight) -</b>				
Beef and veal	'000 tonnes	328	1 824	18.0
Mutton	'000 tonnes	85	380	22.4
Lamb	'000 tonnes	101	265	38.1
Pigmeat	'000 tonnes	78	344	22.7
<b>Dairy products -</b>				
Whole milk	million litres	4 968	8 077	61.5
Butter and butteroil	tonnes	118 554	142 763	83.0
Cheese	tonnes	143 655	233 625	61.5
Ice cream	'000 litres	58 690	202 742	28.9
Yoghurt	tonnes	31 600	83 800	37.7
Wheat flour (other than self-raising)	tonnes	274 385	1 375 845	19.9
<b>Yarns -</b>				
Cotton	tonnes	19 869	33 780	58.8
Wool	tonnes	17 050	21 016	81.1
<b>Woven cloth -</b>				
Cotton	'000 sq metres	21 070	48 971	43.0
Wool	'000 sq metres	4 908	7 893	62.2
Cars and station wagons	'000	154	298	51.7
Plastic and synthetic resins	'000 tonnes	778	1 147	67.8
<b>Building materials -</b>				
Clay bricks	million	302	1 812	16.7
Terracotta and concrete roofing tiles	'000 sq metres	3 474	24 139	14.4
Ready mixed concrete	'000 cu metres	2 963	15 302	19.4

Source: *Manufacturing Production, Australia* (8301.0)

### Exports

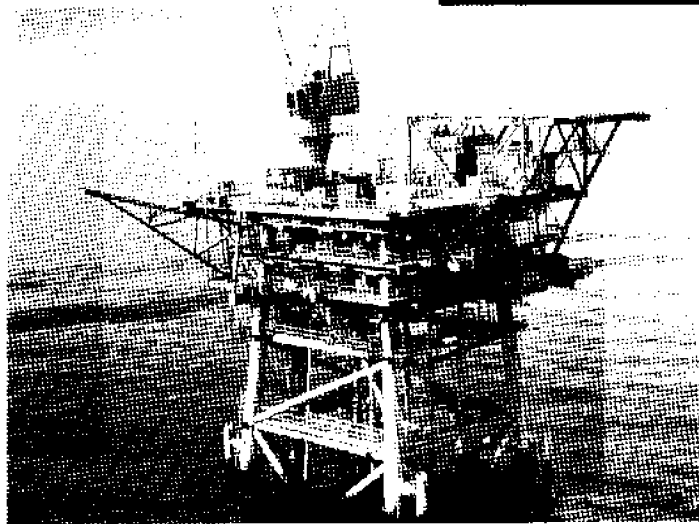
Victorian exports of manufactured goods increased a healthy 22.7% in the two years to 30 June 1995. The value of Australian exports of manufactured goods increased by 15.1% over the same period.

Metal products (28.9%), Food, beverages and tobacco (24.9%), and Machinery and equipment (22.4%) accounted for over three-quarters of all exports of Victorian manufactured goods in 1994-95.

TABLE 16.4 FOREIGN TRADE OF MANUFACTURED GOODS: EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA

Industry subdivision	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Food, beverage and tobacco	2361.1	25.8	2586.5	25.2	2 800.0	24.9
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	698.3	7.6	763.8	7.4	1 002.2	8.9
Wood and paper product	136.4	1.5	174.2	1.7	184.1	1.6
Printing, publishing and recorded media	85.2	0.9	107.1	1.0	101.6	0.9
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	1 212.6	13.2	1 253.3	12.2	1 270.9	11.3
Non-metallic mineral product	61.7	0.7	63.2	0.6	69.2	0.6
Metal product	2 734.1	29.8	3 220.8	31.4	3 253.6	28.9
Machinery and equipment	1 837.2	20.0	2 047.3	20.0	2 514.5	22.4
Other manufacturing	41.0	0.5	46.2	0.5	56.5	0.5
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>9 171.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10 262.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11 252.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Victoria as % of Australia	-	35.8	-	36.4	-	38.2
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>25 612.9</b>	-	<b>28 185.2</b>	-	<b>29 481.4</b>	-

Source: International Trade - unpublished data



**17**

**MINING AND ENERGY**

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## ***References***

### **ABS Publications**

*Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (8221.0)

*Manufacturing Production, Australia* (8301.0)

## Introduction

Data relating to the Victorian mining industry is contained in this chapter. Also detailed in this chapter is information on the changing activity in the energy sector, including the recent restructure of the electricity and gas industries.

## MINING

### Overview

The Victorian Government has committed \$13.2 million over three years for airborne geophysical surveys which will document the States potential resources and ensure the provision of high quality geological information to explorers.

In 1993-94, the Victorian mining industry contributed 21.2% of the Australian mining component of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. In the same year, the mining industry accounted for 3.6% of Victoria's Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost.

The mining component of GDP includes the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids, such as coals and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, and gases such as natural gas.

TABLE 17.1 MINING ACTIVITY (a), VICTORIA

Year	Establishments at 30 June	Employment (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added (d)
					Opening	Closing		
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1988-89 (e)	12	1 507	73.3	1 616.1	46.1	49.5	140.1	1 479.3
1989-90	163	3 286	155.8	3 504.6	103.6	93.2	343.7	3 150.5
1990-91 (e)	9	1 517	100.4	4 037.9	35.2	33.2	130.6	3 905.3
1991-92 (e)	11	1 031	124.5	3 630.6	46.1	61.5	170.9	3 475.1
1992-93	116	2 108	90.1	4 310.5	82.7	65.5	332.6	3 960.7
1993-94 (e)(f)	28	2 200	138.3	4 066.1	46.9	43.8	327.8	3 735.1

(a) ASIC/ANZSIC Subdivisions not available for separate publication.

(b) At 30 June, including working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Value added is calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stock and deducting the value of purchase and selected items of expense. All components needed to calculate value added are only collected triennially.

(e) The 1988-89, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1993-94 (truncated) censuses differ from previous mining censuses in that the construction materials and other non-metallic minerals industries have been excluded.

(f) Brown coal mining operations of the former State Electricity Commission of Victoria are now included in the mining sector.

Source: *The Australian Mining Industry* (8414.0)

**Oil and gas production**

In December 1992, the Gippsland Basin was estimated to contain 12% of Australia's natural gas reserves.

In 1993-94, Victoria produced 17,221 megalitres (58%) of Australia's crude oil, and 4,999 gegalitres (31%) of Australia's natural gas.

**TABLE 17.2 OIL AND GAS PRODUCED, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1993-94**

Crude oil-stabilised (incl. condensate)	megalitres	17 221	29 583
Natural gas (a)	gegalitres	4 999	15 959
Ethane	gegalitres	181	202
Liquefied petroleum gases (b) -			
Propane	megalitres	1 400	2 115
Butane	megalitres	1 267	1 622

(a) Includes field and plant usage.

(b) Excludes refinery production.

Source: *The Australian Mining Industry* (8414.0)

**TABLE 17.3 REFINING CAPACITY, VICTORIA, AT 31 DECEMBER 1994**

Refinery	Location in Victoria and year refinery came on stream	Primary processing capacity (a)
Shell Lubricating Oil Plant	Geelong, 1964	3 000 b/sd (140 000 tonnes/year)
Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd	Geelong, 1954	110 000 b/sd (5 343 000 tonnes/year)
Mobil Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd	Altona, 1949	108 000 b/sd (5 013 000 tonnes/year)

(a) b/sd: Barrels per stream day.

Source: Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd: *Oil and Australia Statistical Review*.

The total Australian refining capacity as at 31 December 1994 was 743,500 b/sd or 34,513,270 tonnes per year. The Australian lubricating oil refinery capacity at the same date was 15,000 b/sd or 695,000 tonnes per year. It should be noted that refineries do not and cannot operate at 100% capacity for 365 days per year. In general, maximum operating capacity is about 85-88% of designed capacity. Actual capacity at any given time depends on the type of crude oil being processed.

**TABLE 17.4 ESTIMATED HYDROCARBON RESERVES, VICTORIA**

	Unit	At 30 June		
		1992	1993	1994
Crude oil and condensate	gegalitres	120	106	113
Natural gas	giga cubic metres	151	144	139
LPG	gegalitres	40	37	36

Source: Department of Energy & Minerals, Victoria: *Annual Report* 1993-94.

**Gas reticulation**

The most significant restructure in the 26 year history of natural gas supply in the State occurred in 1994-95.

The proclamation of the Victorian Government's *Gas Industry Act 1994* resulted in the restructure of the former Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria into two independent statutory corporations: Gas and Fuel (the trading name of Gascor), which owns and operates the 22,600 kilometres distribution system and undertakes gas marketing; and Gas Transmission Corporation (GTC), which owns and operates the 2,300 kilometres transmission pipeline network. The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria was formally wound up on 21 June 1995.

Gascor came into existence in December 1994. Its key roles are the distribution and marketing of natural gas throughout Victoria and to Albury and Moama in New South Wales. As stated previously, Gascor trades as 'Gas and Fuel'.

Gas and Fuel purchases Gippsland Basin natural gas under contract from Esso/BHP and Otway Basin natural gas from GFE Resources Ltd. The gas is transported to the Melbourne metropolitan area and to over fifty regional centres on behalf of Gas and Fuel under contract by the Gas Transmission Corporation through its transmission pipeline system. The natural gas is then distributed to over 1.3 million homes, businesses and factories. In addition, Gas and Fuel supplies reticulated tempered liquefied petroleum gas to four regional centres in western Victoria.

In 1994-95, gas sales revenue was a record high of \$1,112 million, representing a 10.4% increase over 1993-94. (Gas sales totalled 174,403 terajoules, of which 43.5% was to domestic customers, 11.8% was consumed by commercial customers and 44.7% was used by industrial customers). Of the 1,332,561 customers at 30 June 1995, 1,292,381 were domestic consumers, 35,953 were commercial consumers and 4,227 were industrial consumers.

At 30 June 1995, Gas and Fuel personnel numbered 3,091.

**Brown coal**

Most of Australia's measured resources of brown coal are located in Victoria's Latrobe Valley, with 52,000 megatonnes considered to be economically viable. Brown coal is Victoria's most valuable solid mineral commodity, with the 1992-93 production (47.9 million tonnes) valued at an estimated \$411 million. Production in 1993-94 was 48.2 million tonnes, with a value of \$401 million.

**Metallic minerals**

Victorian gold production increased dramatically from a low base of 41 kilograms in 1979-80, largely as a result of the Wonga open cut mine at Stawell coming on stream. In 1990-91, Victorian production peaked at 4,863 kilograms of gold bullion (doré) and 1 tonne of gold concentrate, valued at \$70.9 million. Gold production then fell by over 30% in 1991-92 before stabilising at around 4,000 kilograms over the three years to 1994-95.

The only other metallic mineral produced in any quantity in Victoria has been bauxite. However production has always been sporadic and there has not been any bauxite mined since 1991-92.

Table 17.5 MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Year	Fuel minerals		Non-metallic minerals			
	Brown coal	Metallic minerals		Diatomite (refined and unrefined)	Gypsum	Kaolin (refined and unrefined)
		Bauxite	Gold			
	'000 tonnes	tonnes	kg	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
1989-90	45 960	2 466	3 515	396	302	169
1990-91	49 389	7 925	4 863	3 000	49	146
1991-92	49 542	5 021	3 346	3 000	53	88
1992-93	47 898	0	3 993	1 375	180	115
1993-94	48 214	0	4 173	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1994-95	n.a.	0	p4 100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Department of Energy and Minerals, Victoria: *Annual Report* 1993-94.

## ENERGY

### Overview

In 1993-94 Victoria contributed 28.8% of the electricity, gas, and water component of Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. The electricity, gas, and water industries represented 4.0% of Victoria's GSP at factor cost in 1993-94.

The electricity, gas, and water component of GDP includes the transmission and distribution of gas through reticulation systems. It does not include the extraction of crude petroleum or natural gas.

### Electricity generated

The State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SECV) was established in 1919 to oversee the development of the industry in Victoria and to exploit the large reserves of brown coal in the Latrobe Valley. The SECV was initially developed as a mining, generation and transmission utility, with distribution undertaken by private companies and councils. As the SECV extended its network throughout the State, it absorbed all the independent distributors, except for eleven Municipal Electricity Undertakings (MEUs) in metropolitan Melbourne. By 1994, the MEUs were responsible for around 15% of the State's electricity distribution.

In 1993, the State Government embarked upon a major restructuring of the electricity industry along competitive lines. The move from monopoly to independent businesses initially resulted in the creation of three state owned bodies to operate the generation, transmission and distribution components of the SECV. The second stage (in late 1994) resulted in the creation of the following eight State owned companies operating in a competitive framework:

Victorian Power Exchange - an independent company created to administer the wholesale electricity market;

Power Net Victoria - a company which controls the high voltage electricity transmission system;





Generation Victoria - an interim structure comprising five groups of power stations trading as independent producers;

Five Distribution Businesses - regionally based companies were formed from the SECV and the former eleven Municipal Electricity Undertakings (MEUs). It is proposed that these five Distribution Businesses will be progressively privatised.

**TABLE 17.6 POWER STATIONS: LOCATIONS, RATING, AND PRODUCTION, VICTORIA**

Station	Maximum generation (MW) (a)		Energy generation (GWh) (b)	
	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93
Brown coal thermal stations -				
Loy Yang A	2 043	2 074	12 848	15 430
Yallourn W	1 485	1 521	9 805	9 852
Hazelwood	1 456	1 195	8 819	4 664
Morwell	93	95	422	116
<b>Sub Total</b>	..	..	<b>31 894</b>	<b>30 062</b>
Other thermal stations -				
Newport D	529	517	2 339	1 979
Jeeralang	492	493	496	251
<b>Sub Total</b>	..	..	<b>2 835</b>	<b>2 230</b>
Hydro stations -				
Kiewa	194	188	397	438
Eildon-Rubicon (incl. Cairn Curran)	149	133	316	372
Dartmouth	0	173	0	307
<b>Sub Total</b>	..	..	<b>713</b>	<b>1 117</b>
<b>Total generation</b>	..	..	<b>35 442</b>	<b>33 409</b>

Source: Generation Victoria: *Annual Report 1994*.

(a) MW: Megawatts

(b) GWh: Gigawatt hours

## REFERENCES

### ABS publications

*Australian National Accounts, State Accounts* (5220.0)

*The Australian Mining Industry* (8414.0)

### Non-ABS sources

*Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd: Oil and Australia, Statistical Review*

*Department of Energy and Minerals, Victoria, Annual Report*

*Generation Victoria, Annual Report*

*Office of State Owned Enterprises, Department of the Treasury*

*Gas and Fuel, Annual Report*

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## **Introduction**

*This chapter presents an overview of Victoria's agricultural performance as compared with that of Australia, including details of commodities produced and value of production.*

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### **The 1994 Season**

The 1993-94 Victorian Agricultural Census covered over 37,000 establishments with agricultural activity. Compared with the previous year, census results showed increases in both livestock numbers and the production of livestock products, with the exception of wool.

Although wool production fell by 6.4% to 110,000 tonnes, the gross value increased by nearly \$27 million to \$440 million. The number of sheep shorn decreased by 1.6%, while the average yield for sheep and lambs decreased from 4.4 kilogram to 4.2 kilogram per head.

The 1994 season saw a general decrease in the production of fruit, fodder crops and vegetable production. Despite this decrease in production, the gross value of all crops increased by 2.8% to \$2.17 billion.

The area sown for cereal grains increased by less than 1%, although production increased by 7%. The gross value of cereals for grain decreased to \$593 million, a fall of 1.3%.

The total gross value of agricultural commodities produced increased to \$5.5 billion, a 6.3% increase compared with the previous season.

Readers should be aware that the ABS excludes from the Census each time establishments of less than a certain Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO), and that this EVAO cut-off changes over time. Therefore care should be taken when comparing 1993-94 Census results with previous censuses. Please refer to the References at the end of the chapter for more detail.

### **Victoria compared with Australia**

In terms of farm income, as measured in the Australian National Accounts, Victoria's share for the latest 6 year period (1988-89 to 1993-94) fluctuated markedly. The latest Victorian figure was \$1,282 million, which represented 35% of the total Australian farm income of \$3,659 million.

The Gross Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (GVACP) provides a measure of the output from farming. In 1993-94, the GVACP for Victoria was \$5,537 million, or 23.6% of the Australian total of \$23,479 million. In terms of value, Victoria produced 18% of Australia's crops, 22% of livestock slaughtered, and 36% of livestock products (wool, milk, eggs, and honey).

TABLE 18.1 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS: FARM INCOME

Year	Gross Farm Product at factor cost		
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
	\$m	\$m	%
1988-89	1 365	5 030	27.1
1989-90	1 199	4 429	27.1
1990-91	697	1 462	47.7
1991-92	1 016	1 948	52.2
1992-93	1 215	3 182	38.2
1993-94	1 282	3 659	35.0

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0)

TABLE 18.2 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, VICTORIA

Particulars	Year ended 30 June						Victoria as a percent- age of Australia
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994
	\$'000						%
<b>Crops -</b>							
Cereals for grain	502 434	578 167	343 967	413 010	600 975	593 056	13.5
Hay	211 254	234 627	287 937	285 127	263 850	228 734	35.6
Industrial crops (a)	44 675	44 228	42 031	41 292	47 598	62 530	26.9
Vegetables	291 792	345 303	320 528	314 933	316 239	413 213	28.6
Grapes	156 215	141 160	158 598	178 620	155 721	175 568	39.0
Fruit	220 127	233 050	244 160	334 263	342 669	344 563	26.2
Other	232 317	234 334	211 270	265 893	384 009	355 231	26.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 658 814</b>	<b>1 810 869</b>	<b>1 608 591</b>	<b>1 83 413</b>	<b>2 111 061</b>	<b>2 172 895</b>	<b>18.8</b>
<b>Livestock slaughterings and other disposals</b>							
Cattle and calves	625 307	706 928	794 469	743 455	678 886	830 553	19.1
Sheep and lambs	233 308	180 182	112 914	146 071	203 312	243 602	30.7
Other	318 831	332 799	363 327	392 961	389 325	411 682	25.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 177 446</b>	<b>1 219 909</b>	<b>1 270 711</b>	<b>1 282 487</b>	<b>1 271 523</b>	<b>1 485 837</b>	<b>21.9</b>
<b>Livestock products -</b>							
Wool	1 159 326	1 099 775	707 796	552 141	413 178	439 771	18.0
Dairy products	904 065	956 927	1 000 565	1 080 903	1 332 455	1 381 149	56.4
Other	91 815	92 649	95 507	72 468	79 267	56 868	21.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 155 206</b>	<b>2 149 351</b>	<b>1 803 870</b>	<b>1 705 510</b>	<b>1 824 900</b>	<b>1 877 788</b>	<b>36.3</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>4 991 466</b>	<b>5 178 442</b>	<b>4 683 172</b>	<b>4 822 131</b>	<b>5 207 484</b>	<b>5 536 522</b>	<b>23.6</b>

(a) Industrial crops in this instance refers to tobacco, hops, linseed, canola, safflower and sunflower.

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Victoria (7503.2)

**TABLE 18.3 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, AREA, AND LAND UTILISATION, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1993-94**

	'000 ha					
Melbourne	2 799	23	125	53	38	239
Barwon	1 924	33	271	81	75	459
Western District	5 274	51	1 268	281	242	1 842
Central Highlands	2 111	72	476	148	107	802
Wimmera	3 069	791	822	206	320	2 139
Mallee	4 294	957	705	346	656	2 664
Loddon-Campaspe	3 546	221	647	225	236	1 329
Goulburn	5 756	117	724	282	176	1 298
Ovens-Murray	2 444	32	374	131	193	730
East Gippsland	1 581	8	252	266	345	870
Gippsland	4 532	13	459	105	67	643
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>37 330</b>	<b>2 317</b>	<b>6 122</b>	<b>2 124</b>	<b>2 454</b>	<b>13 017</b>

(a) Includes non land-based beekeeping establishments (i.e. beekeeping activity not permanently located at one site).

(b) Excludes area of pasture cut for hay or seed.

(c) Duplicated area included if double-cropping occurred.

Source: *Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs, Victoria* (7411.2)

**AGRICULTURAL  
COMMODITIES**

**Field crops**

The cereal crops of wheat, oats, and barley are the principal field crops grown in Victoria. These, together with hay production, green feed, and silage, represent about 75% of the total area sown to field crops, although there is some variation from year to year.

**Wheat**

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop in terms of area and production. The area sown decreased by almost 16.6% in the six-year period 1988-89 to 1993-94; however over the same period production increased by almost 20%. The significance of wheat as a percentage of the total production of cereals for grain has declined from 65% in 1989-90 to 52% in 1993-94. The value of wheat produced in Victoria amounted to \$349 million in 1993-94.

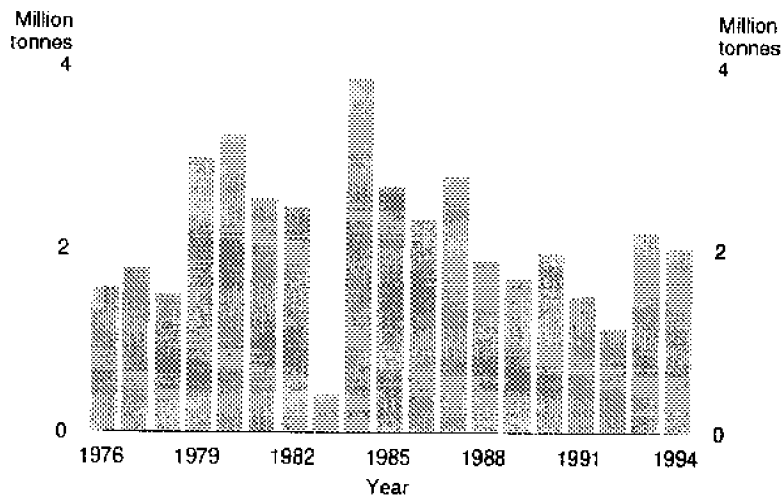
**TABLE 18.4 WHEAT FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA**

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	A.S.W. (a) wheat standard
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes	kg/hl
1988-89	931	1 691	1.82	82.5
1989-90	952	1 961	2.06	83.5
1990-91	911	1 493	1.64	82.5
1991-92	664	1 150	1.73	83.0
1992-93	821	2 015	2.5	79.5
1993-94	780	2 022	2.6	80.0

(a) Australian Standard White, quoted in kilograms per hectolitre.

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria* (7330.2)

## WHEAT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH



Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria* (7330.2)

## Oats

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. Of the total area sown, about 65% was harvested for grain, some of it having been grazed during the winter. Approximately 50% of all oats produced during 1993-94 was held on farms at 31 March 1994. The balance is used for compound/urban feed markets, for milling, and for export. Within the feed market, the horse racing industry takes around 25,000 tonnes each year of the higher quality oats available for feed.

TABLE 18.5 OATS FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

	Area sown '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Average yield per hectare tonnes
1988-89	189	276	1.46
1989-90	189	330	1.75
1990-91	177	301	1.70
1991-92	183	300	1.64
1992-93	223	404	1.81
1993-94	186	362	1.95

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria* (7330.2)

## Barley

The area sown to barley (for all purposes) has increased each year since 1988-89. While barley is grown in all Statistical Divisions, production has been traditionally centered in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The highest production is in the south-west of the Mallee Statistical Division and the adjacent north-western Wimmera Statistical Division. The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria.

**TABLE 18.6 BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA**

Season	Area		Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes		
1988-89	350	544		1.55
1989-90	389	696		1.79
1990-91	463	651		1.41
1991-92	534	898		1.68
1992-93	551	1 116		2.03
1993-94	639	1 386		2.17

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria (7330.2)*

**TABLE 18.7 OTHER CEREAL CROPS FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA**

Season	Rye		Maize		Millet		Triticale	
	Area Production		Area Production		Area Production		Area Production	
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes
1988-89	8.1	4.8	0.3	1.4	1.0	1.6	16.0	25.8
1989-90	8.3	4.7	0.3	1.0	1.8	3.0	14.8	25.9
1990-91	11.0	7.1	0.3	2.0	1.3	2.1	18.3	32.7
1991-92	19.0	17.1	0.3	3.0	0.9	1.7	18.9	34.6
1992-93	18.7	16.3	0.4	2.8	0.8	1.6	22.6	50.0
1993-94	12.5	14.2	0.2	1.7	1.4	2.1	32.4	70.7

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria (7330.2)*

**TABLE 18.8 SILAGE MADE, AND FARM STOCKS OF SILAGE AND HAY, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA**

Statistical Division	Silage made, season 1993-94	Stocks at 31 March 1994	
		Silage	Hay
		tonnes	
Melbourne	12 322	23 770	93 137
Barwon	26 513	36 253	168 627
Western District	108 732	108 290	579 922
Central Highlands	9 044	17 608	202 122
Wimmera	3 271	19 662	185 505
Mallee	1 556	2 668	106 168
Loddon-Campaspe	29 098	27 605	317 396
Goulburn	30 504	33 070	437 977
Ovens-Murray	32 184	52 984	143 252
East Gippsland	13 035	17 835	107 655
Gippsland	105 812	149 811	398 059
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>372 070</b>	<b>489 554</b>	<b>2 739 821</b>

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria (7330.2)*

TABLE 18.9 HAY PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, SEASON 1993-94

Variety	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Meadow grass and clover	395 989	1 561 011	3.94
Oaten	46 075	189 539	4.11
Lucerne	35 248	190 613	5.40
Cereals (excluding oats)	5 439	16 400	3.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>482 751</b>	<b>1 957 563</b>	<b>4.06</b>

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria* (7330.2)

**Oil seeds**

There was considerable variability in the production of oil seeds over the 6 year period commencing 1988-89. The production of rapeseed, of which 'canola' is a cultivar, has continued to increase, from 24,000 tonnes in 1992-93 to 47,000 tonnes in 1993-94. Production of safflower in 1993-94 also doubled over the previous year.

TABLE 18.10 SELECTED OILSEEDS PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare (tonnes)
LINSEED			
1988-89	1 981	2 539	1.28
1989-90	709	681	1.00
1990-91	2 187	2 129	0.97
1991-92	1 287	1 251	0.97
1992-93	1 073	1 045	0.97
1993-94	3 004	3 258	1.08
RAPESEED (a)			
1988-89	13 345	16 327	1.22
1989-90	12 392	16 609	1.30
1990-91	10 235	9 544	0.93
1991-92	22 957	26 481	1.15
1992-93	18 459	23 543	1.28
1993-94	29 151	46 835	1.61
SAFFLOWER			
1988-89	25 824	20 126	0.78
1989-90	21 842	13 580	0.60
1990-91	7 891	4 398	0.56
1991-92	19 707	12 116	0.61
1992-93	15 376	12 347	0.80
1993-94	29 358	24 404	0.83
SUNFLOWER			
1988-89	3 943	6 117	1.55
1989-90	3 187	5 331	1.70
1990-91	1 742	3 041	1.75
1991-92	1 396	2 222	1.59
1992-93	1 157	1 828	1.58
1993-94	2 425	3 720	1.53

(a) Includes canola.

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria* (7330.2)



**Grain legumes**

The area of lupins sown has risen from about 100 hectares in 1973 to 55,100 hectares in 1993-94. However the 1993-94 production of lupins decreased 27% from the previous years record of 82,500 tonnes. The production of field peas increased by 19% in 1993-94.

**TABLE 18.11 LEGUMES FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA**

Season	Lupins		Field peas		Total (a)	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes
1988-89	34.9	37.0	221.1	263.7	280.7	335.6
1989-90	35.9	41.2	154.4	198.2	237.7	314.9
1990-91	33.2	29.6	165.2	131.7	291.4	224.4
1991-92	36.7	40.5	193.6	211.7	382.3	437.8
1992-93	52.6	82.5	174.2	246.2	411.7	558.3
1993-94	55.1	59.5	199.9	292.5	421.2	575.0

(a) Includes chick peas, dried edible beans, etc.

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria* (7330.2)

**Fruit**

In Victoria during 1993-94, the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries was 23,916 hectares, while the area of vineyards was 21,047 hectares. Although the total is only about 2% of the total area under crops, fruit and grapes contributed 25% to the gross value of crops produced.

**Tree fruit**

In Victoria, the main fruit growing areas are in the Goulburn, Mallee, and Melbourne Statistical Divisions. There are other important, but smaller areas throughout the State, including areas in the Ovens-Murray, Wimmera and Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Divisions.

**TABLE 18.12 NUMBER OF SELECTED BEARING AND NON BEARING POME, STONE FRUIT AND CITRUS TREES BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH 1994**

Statistical Division	Apples		Pears					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Melbourne	680	56	108	1	40	1	15	-
Barwon	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Western District	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Highlands	93	16	5	4	5	-	-	-
Wimmera	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Mallee	1	-	111	62	198	1 275	45	121
Loddon-Campaspe	290	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goulburn	693	1 484	845	229	84	107	22	-
Ovens-Murray	179	17	7	1	3	16	6	-
East Gippsland	9	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Gippsland	61	4	4	-	4	-	1	-
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>2 023</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>121</b>

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria* (7330.2)

TABLE 18.13 ORCHARD FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

	Year ended 31 March					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	tonnes					
Pears	119 012	142 419	140 184	158 394	146 145	138 967
Apples	99 554	94 098	91 269	105 725	109 488	94 657
Peaches	28 351	32 456	32 271	35 758	36 787	33 875
Apricots	8 384	9 279	8 227	10 421	10 203	5 976
Cherries	971	1 291	1 495	1 736	1 525	1 943
Plums and prunes	3 311	3 411	3 553	4 414	4 235	4 500
Olives	121	183	157	352	356	410
Nectarines	2 425	3 393	3 935	4 537	5 618	6 126
Quinces	26	14	14	19	122	132
Figs	6	6	3	3	10	9
Oranges -						
Valencias	35 461	47 733	41 888	46 038	65 882	63 341
Navels	21 620	22 319	20 323	22 147	31 227	28 495
Other	331	305	291	322	638	533
Lemons and limes	7 265	7 468	6 425	5 846	6 206	5 913
Grapefruit	6 079	7 123	5 872	6 647	5 932	5 570
Mandarins	3 259	4 078	3 411	3 781	4 211	4 643

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria* (7330.2)

### Small fruit

Climatic requirements have restricted the commercial production of strawberries, and cane and bramble fruits in particular, to the cooler southern regions of Victoria; consequently most of this fruit is grown in the Dandenong Ranges and the Mornington Peninsula areas, which are relatively close to the Melbourne market. During the last few years fruit growers in other parts of the State have diversified by taking up the production of strawberries, raspberries and kiwi fruit, particularly for the fresh fruit market.

TABLE 18.14 SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

	Year ended 31 March					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	tonnes					
Strawberries	1 621	1 665	1 725	1 976	2 333	3 145
Raspberries	330	376	275	279	341	267
Kiwi Fruit	1 657	2 239	2 271	2 380	2 317	2 593
Blueberries	32	50	73	107	131	131
Loganberries	4	3	2	1	5	3
Other berries	95	102	75	67	90	64

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria* (7330.2)

### Nuts

A wide range of nuts can be grown in Victoria. Examples are almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, and pistachios. In the past, only a few of these trees have been grown in commercial plantings. Almonds were mainly planted in the northern area; walnuts and chestnuts in situations with deep soil in the north-east, the Dandenongs and Gippsland; and hazelnuts on shallower soils in the north-east and the Dandenongs.

Chestnuts, in particular, have shown significant growth in production over the past five years.

**TABLE 18.15 NUT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA**

Type of nut	Year ended 31 March					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	tonnes					
Walnuts	43	74	47	47	52	65
Chestnuts	53	103	148	231	208	345
Almonds	1 479	1 896	2 077	2 454	2 411	2 898

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria* (7330.2)

**Grapes**

In Victoria, most wine grapes are grown under irrigation in the Mallee, Ovens-Murray and Goulburn Statistical Divisions. Wine grape varieties are also being grown in the traditional non-irrigated areas in the north-east (Rutherglen and Milawa) and in the west (Avoca) of the State. With the increasing interest in wine grapes over recent years, many vineyards of varying sizes have been established in other suitable areas throughout the State.

**TABLE 18.16 VITICULTURE, AREA AND PRODUCTION, VICTORIA**

	Area (hectares)		Production (tonnes) for	
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Wine making	Drying and table (a)
1988-89	17 590	1 267	104 275	221 921
1989-90	17 648	1 265	85 225	215 284
1990-91	18 112	1 138	78 674	276 747
1991-92	18 490	981	104 398	294 514
1992-93	19 049	1 014	118 452	192 448
1993-94	19 535	1 511	167 083	192 150

(a) Production for drying is estimated as fresh weight equivalent of dried weight.

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria* (7330.2)

**Other intensive crops**

**Vegetables**

Most of the fresh vegetable production in Victoria is located in the Melbourne, Central Highlands, Gippsland, East Gippsland and Goulburn Statistical Divisions.

Potatoes, the main vegetable produced (322,147 tonnes in 1993-94) are grown mainly in the Central Highlands Statistical Division around Ballarat, and at Thorpdale and Koo-wee-rup in the Gippsland Statistical Division, with additional areas around Warrnambool, the Bellarine Peninsula, Colac, the Otway Ranges, and Melbourne metropolitan market gardens. In 1993-94, the gross value of potato production was \$104 million, which was 5% of the total value of production of crops.

The tomato industry in Victoria is predominantly processing-oriented with most of the crop produced in the irrigated areas between Shepparton and Rochester in northern Victoria. Total production of tomatoes in 1993-94 was 120,396 tonnes, valued at \$27.3 million. Tomatoes used in processing were valued at \$11.3 million while fresh tomatoes were valued at \$16 million.

TABLE 18.17 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, VICTORIA

Type of vegetable	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Potatoes	13 602	11 955	12 005	368 777	309 192	322 147
Onions	414	342	545	10 386	9 590	16 200
Carrots	1 393	1 537	1 938	54 299	49 148	66 460
Parsnips	144	175	197	2 099	3 159	3 388
Beetroot	25	42	72	251	575	803
Tomatoes	2 922	2 580	2 740	139 048	94 390	120 396
French beans	819	592	504	5 115	2 769	2 188
Green peas -						
Market (a)	101	139	235	159	209	385
Factory (b)	852	162	46	3 688	527	228
Cabbages	785	737	726	32 118	27 616	26 548
Cauliflowers	1 182	1 300	1 280	26 155	28 620	28 573
Lettuce	1 286	1 432	1 632	34 640	33 912	35 041
Pumpkins	398	386	379	6 770	5 414	5 975

(a) Sold in pod.

(b) Shelled weight.

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria* (7330.2)

### Tobacco

The tobacco industry in Victoria is centered at Myrtleford in the Ovens-Murray Statistical Division, with production areas in the adjacent valleys of the Buffalo, Ovens, King, and Kiewa Rivers. In 1993-94 there were 137 tobacco growers in Victoria. The value of tobacco produced in Victoria during 1993-94 was estimated to be \$24.8 million.

TABLE 18.18 TOBACCO PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes (dry)	tonnes (dry)
1988-89	1 737	4 089	2.35
1989-90	2 116	5 001	2.36
1990-91	1 937	5 233	2.70
1991-92	1 845	4 219	2.29
1992-93	1 983	4 738	2.39
1993-94	1 357	4 128	3.04

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria* (7330.2)

### Hops

In Victoria, production of hops is confined to the alluvial soils in the valleys of the Ovens and King Rivers where good quality irrigation water is available to supplement the natural summer rainfall. In 1993-94, the 18 hop gardens in Victoria produced 643 tonnes (dried weight) of hops for both domestic brewers and the export market.

**TABLE 18.19 HOP PRODUCTION, VICTORIA**

Season	Area	Production (dried weight)	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1988-89	371	680	1.84
1989-90	348	577	1.66
1990-91	341	661	1.94
1991-92	352	764	2.17
1992-93	335	566	1.69
1993-94	358	643	1.81

Source: *Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria (7330.2)*

**Plant nurseries** In 1993-94, there were 695 nurseries in Victoria with a total production area of 3,719 hectares (including establishments growing cultivated turf and cut flowers).

**Livestock and livestock products** Sheep remain the predominant livestock. In 1993-94 their number remained fairly static; however there was a 6.8% increase in the number of sheep slaughtered, whilst the number of lambs slaughtered fell by almost 11% over the previous year. Cattle numbers increased by 13.5% and pig numbers by 8.7% in 1993-94. The number of cattle slaughtered remained steady, while the number of pigs slaughtered increased by 11%.

**TABLE 18.20 SELECTED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, VICTORIA**

Season	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
	Dairy	Beef	Total		
	'000				
1988-89	1 438	2 071	3 509	28 067	423
1989-90	1 445	2 200	3 646	29 268	428
1990-91	1 423	2 208	3 631	27 494	403
1991-92	1 422	2 152	3 574	24 782	431
1992-93	1 463	2 226	3 689	23 552	423
1993-94	1 585	2 604	4 189	23 439	460

Source: *Livestock and Livestock Products, Victoria (7221.2)*

**TABLE 18.21 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED, VICTORIA**

	'000					
Sheep	3 053	3 326	4 054	4 154	3 723	3 976
Lambs	6 264	6 200	6 246	6 321	6 288	5 601
Cattle and calves	1 875	1 995	2 229	2 226	1 974	1 977
Pigs	917	971	1 013	1 211	1 071	1 189

Source: *Livestock and Livestock Products, Victoria (7221.2)*

**Sheep and Wool** At 31 March 1994, the Victorian sheep population was 23.4 million head, well below the 1971 peak of 34 million head. Nearly 60% of the State's sheep flock is located in the Western District, Central Highlands, and Wimmera Statistical Divisions. Clipped wool production decreased by 6% to 110,000 tonnes, with a gross value of \$440 million. The number of sheep and lambs shorn decreased by almost 2% while the average wool yield (for sheep and lambs) decreased from 4.4 kilograms to 4.2 kilograms per head.

**TABLE 18.22 SHEEP AND LAMBS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA,  
AT 31 MARCH 1994**

	'000				
Melbourne	2	78	58	37	175
Barwon	16	653	367	290	1 326
Western District	70	3 357	1 893	1 466	6 785
Central Highlands	30	1 547	1 327	776	3 680
Wimmera	33	1 657	1 093	782	3 565
Mallee	15	807	219	384	1 424
Loddon-Campaspe	23	1 192	745	560	2 521
Goulburn	24	1 071	557	424	2 076
Ovens-Murray	6	260	116	100	483
East Gippsland	7	362	241	164	773
Gippsland	9	333	139	148	629
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>11 318</b>	<b>6 755</b>	<b>5 131</b>	<b>23 439</b>

Source: *Livestock and Livestock Products, Victoria* (7221.2)**TABLE 18.23 SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED, VICTORIA**

Season	Number shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	kg	kg
1988-89	24 357	6 225	122 566	9 927	5.0	1.6
1989-90	25 773	6 308	132 710	10 028	5.1	1.6
1990-91	25 939	5 716	124 881	8 292	4.7	1.5
1991-92	23 467	4 662	109 835	6 739	4.5	1.4
1992-93	21 817	4 694	110 347	7 173	5.1	1.5
1993-94	21 238	4 843	102 935	7 100	4.7	1.4

Source: *Livestock and Livestock Products, Victoria* (7221.2)**TABLE 18.24 SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED BY STATISTICAL DIVISION,  
VICTORIA, SEASON 1993-94**

Statistical Division	Number shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	kg	kg
Melbourne	151	32	743	48	4.9	1.5
Barwon	1 215	276	5 517	346	4.5	1.3
Western District	6 354	1 355	28 548	1 954	4.5	1.4
Central Highlands	3 326	575	15 504	899	4.7	1.6
Wimmera	3 250	766	17 367	1 191	5.3	1.6
Mallee	1 126	383	6 068	566	5.4	1.5
Loddon-Campaspe	2 276	598	12 051	860	5.3	1.4
Goulburn	1 856	470	9 266	696	5.0	1.5
Ovens-Murray	429	101	1 948	140	4.5	1.4
East Gippsland	706	130	3 356	173	4.8	1.3
Gippsland	550	156	2 568	226	4.7	1.4
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>21 238</b>	<b>4 843</b>	<b>102 935</b>	<b>7 100</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Source: *Livestock and Livestock Products, Victoria* (7221.2)

**TABLE 18.25 TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA**

Season	Clip	Stripped from or exported on skins (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1988-89	132 493	25 176	157 668
1989-90	142 737	27 974	170 711
1990-91	133 172	28 317	161 489
1991-92	116 574	28 791	145 365
1992-93	117 520	27 554	145 082
1993-94	110 035	14 500	124 535

Source: *Livestock and Livestock Products, Victoria (7221.2)*

**Lambing**

Victoria's largest lambing season occurred in 1970-71, when 12.7 million lambs were marked from 14.8 million ewes mated (86%). The peak in more recent years was in 1984-85 when 10.4 million lambs were marked from 11.7 million ewes mated (89%). The more recent decline in the number of sheep mated and lambs marked now appears to have found a level, with 7.5 million lambs marked from 9.3 million sheep mated (81%) in 1993-94. These figures have been relatively constant over the past three seasons.

**TABLE 18.26 LAMBING, VICTORIA**

	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Percentage of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	'000	%
1988-89	10 447	9 029	86
1989-90	10 923	9 504	87
1990-91	10 632	8 843	83
1991-92	9 466	7 412	78
1992-93	9 352	7 592	81
1993-94	9 325	7 549	81

Source: *Livestock and Livestock Products, Victoria (7221.2)*

**Mutton and lamb  
production**

Mutton, the meat from adult sheep, is mainly produced from sheep which are surplus to the wool industry, so that production patterns correspond closely to expansions and contractions in that industry. In 1993-94, mutton production was 63,000 tonnes, well down on the previous year's figure of 85,000 tonnes.

Prime lamb producers are found throughout the State. However, early to mid-season producers are distributed in a broad band across northern Victoria, including some irrigated areas. In addition, a considerable number of early lambs are brought from southern New South Wales for slaughter in Victoria. Mid-to late-season producers are located mainly in the Western District, Central Highlands, Gippsland, and parts of the Ovens-Murray Statistical Divisions of the State. In 1993-94, 109,000 tonnes of lamb were produced.

**Meat cattle**

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze on pasture throughout the year. Most of the Victorian breeding herds are located in the Western District, Goulburn, Ovens-Murray, East Gippsland, and Gippsland Statistical Divisions.

As at 31 March 1994, there were 2.6 million beef cattle in Victoria, a 17% increase over the previous year and the highest number of beef cattle in the State since 1981 (2.775 million).

**TABLE 18.27 DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT CATTLE BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH 1994**

Statistical Division	Bull calves for service	Bulls and cows and heifers	Calves under 1 year	Other (a)	Total
					'000
Melbourne	4	82	43	27	156
Barwon	3	65	33	16	117
Western District	16	292	138	94	540
Central Highlands	3	62	32	18	115
Wimmera	1	28	16	9	55
Mallee	2	36	25	12	74
Loddon-Campaspe	5	106	53	31	194
Goulburn	10	175	100	61	345
Ovens-Murray	7	160	93	75	335
East Gippsland	6	116	63	25	210
Gippsland	11	203	116	131	461
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1 325</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2 604</b>

(a) Steers and bullocks, 1 year and over.

Source: *Livestock and Livestock Products, Victoria (7221.2)*

#### Milk cattle

Dairy farming in Victoria is largely confined to the higher rainfall areas of Gippsland, Western District, and Barwon, and the northern irrigation areas of the Loddon-Campaspe and Goulburn Statistical Divisions. Milk cattle numbers have been gradually increasing in recent years. At 31 March 1994 there were 1.6 million milk cattle in Victoria, an increase of 8% on the previous year.

**TABLE 18.28 DISTRIBUTION OF MILK CATTLE BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH 1994**

Statistical Division	Bulls and bull calves	Cows in milk and dry	Heifer and heifer calves	Total milk cattle (a)
				'000
Melbourne	1	29	14	44
Barwon	2	75	32	109
Western District	5	240	100	345
Central Highlands	1	5	3	9
Wimmera	-	1	1	2
Mallee	-	28	15	44
Loddon-Campaspe	2	103	46	151
Goulburn	5	234	106	345
Ovens-Murray	1	40	19	59
East Gippsland	1	57	24	81
Gippsland	6	273	118	396
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1 085</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>1 585</b>

(a) Excludes house cows.

Source: *Livestock and Livestock Products, Victoria (7221.2)*



**TABLE 18.29 MILK PRODUCTION, VICTORIA**

Year ended 30 June	Million litres	Year ended 30 June	Million litres
1990	3 787	1991	3 908
1989	3 792	1992	4 118
1993	4 456	1994	4 967

Source: Australian Dairy Corporation

**Pigs**

The number of commercial establishments with pigs has stabilised over recent years. At 31 March 1991, there were 848 establishments, with 403,000 pigs; at 31 March 1994, there were 851 establishments with 460,000 pigs, an 6% increase over the previous year. The value of pigs slaughtered in 1993-94 was \$170 million.

**TABLE 18.30 PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1994**

Statistical Division	'000				no.
Melbourne	-	3	20	23	24
Barwon	-	1	6	7	26
Western District	-	3	14	17	74
Central Highlands	-	3	18	20	28
Wimmera	-	7	46	53	126
Mallee	-	5	37	43	154
Loddon-Campaspe	1	21	175	197	170
Goulburn	1	9	58	67	125
Ovens-Murray	-	2	11	12	56
East Gippsland	-	-	2	2	17
Gippsland	-	2	16	18	51
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>851</b>

Source: *Livestock and Livestock Products, Victoria* (7221.2)

**Poultry**

In 1993-94 Victorian egg production for human consumption was 39.5 million dozen. The main areas of commercial egg production are centered on the outskirts of the Melbourne Statistical Division; other significant regions are the Goulburn, Barwon, Wimmera and Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Divisions.

Farms consisting of one person or one family usually manage 5,000 to 15,000 layers. There are many larger farms (employing labour) with up to 40,000 layers, and a few establishments which are even bigger.

**TABLE 18.31 POULTRY SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, VICTORIA**

Year ended 30 June	'000		
1989	68 943	2 719	633
1990	68 335	2 154	657
1991	72 165	2 321	727
1992	73 921	1 938	735
1993	78 615	1 391	830
1994	85 798	1 782	821

Source: *Livestock and Livestock Products, Victoria* (7221.2)

In 1993-94, there were 88.4 million chickens, hens, stags, and ducks and drakes slaughtered for human consumption. The total dressed weight was 128,246 tonnes.

Most broiler farms range in capacity from 30,000 to 100,000 broilers, and with the present average of 5.5 batches of broiler chickens a year, these farms may produce from 165,000 to 550,000 broilers a year.

The main broiler production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula, in areas east and south-east of Melbourne, and in the Geelong area - near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally, with very little being exported.

**TABLE 18.32 DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED, FRESH AND FROZEN (a)(b), VICTORIA**

Year ended 31 June		'000 kg	
1989	97 409	4 547	1 206
1990	92 608	3 708	1 222
1991	100 529	4 130	1 377
1992	107 049	3 585	1 399
1993	114 587	2 474	1 567
1994	123 529	3 170	1 547

(a) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets intended for sale as reported by producers.

(b) Fresh: sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after. Frozen: frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (7215.0)

#### Apiculture

Honey production in Victoria was 4,905 tonnes in 1993-94. The bulk of the honey produced is sold to large processors who clarify and pack it. Nearly 50% of the annual production of honey is exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom.

**TABLE 18.33 BEEHIVES, HONEY AND BEESWAX, VICTORIA**

Year ended 31 June	no.	Production	
		Hives	Honey
	no.	tonnes	tonnes
1989	130	50 561	2 886
1990	131	56 657	3 127
1991	149	60 747	4 129
1992	118	56 540	3 579
1993	129	57 562	3 160
1994	322	88 742	4 905

Source: *Livestock and Livestock Products, Victoria* (7221.2)



**19**

**HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION**

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## REFERENCES

### Data sources

Statistics in this chapter are, in general, derived from the Agricultural Census conducted at 31 March each year throughout Australia, which collects data from establishments with agricultural activity.

The ABS excludes from the Census establishments with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) less than a certain cut-off level. This cut-off level is reviewed from time to time. From the 1986-87 Census, the cut-off value was raised to \$20,000, in 1991-92 to \$22,500, and in 1993-94 it was lowered to \$5,000. This change in the scope of the census means that care should be taken when comparing 1993-94 results with those of previous censuses.

EVAO is an aggregation of derived values for all crop and livestock activity for each unit. It should be noted that EVAO is applicable only for Industry Coding and Size Valuation purposes. It is NOT an indicator of receipts obtained by units, nor of the actual value of agricultural commodities produced by these units.

### ABS publications

*Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0)*

*Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0)*

*Livestock and Livestock Products, Victoria (7221.2)*

*Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria (7330.2)*

*Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs, Victoria (7411.2)*

*Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (7503.0)*

*Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Victoria (7503.2)*

### Non-ABS sources

*Australian Wheat Board*

*Australian Dairy Corporation*

## Introduction

This chapter presents information on the Victorian Construction Industry; value of building, non-residential and residential data, dwelling commencements, and housing loans.

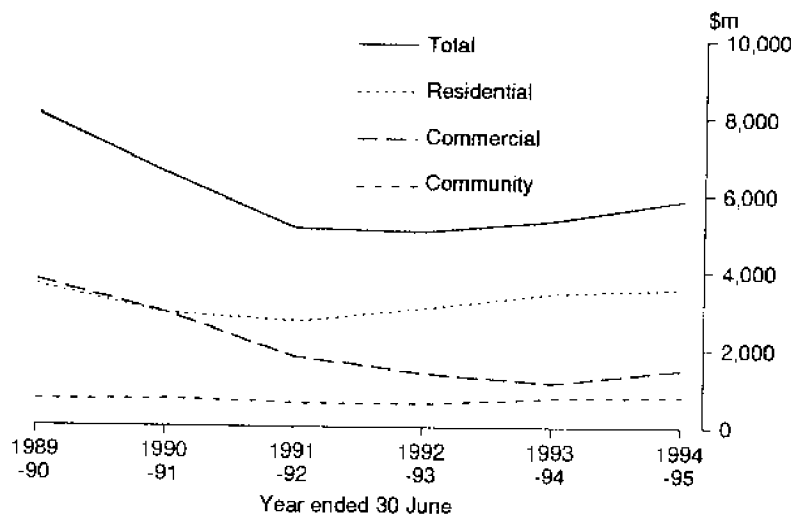
### OVERVIEW

In 1993-94 the Construction industry sector contributed 5.6% of the Victorian Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost. Victoria's percentage share of the national GDP at factor cost for the Construction industry sector was 21.6%, the lowest proportion over the past decade.

### Building construction

At current prices the value of building work done in Victoria during 1994-95 was \$5,886 million. The value of building work done represented a 10% increase over the previous year, and constituted 21% of the total value of building work done in Australia.

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, VICTORIA



Source: *Dwelling Units Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.2)*

**TABLE 19.1 VALUE OF BUILDINGS COMPLETED, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, VICTORIA**

	\$m					
Residential -						
Houses	2 758.2	2 394.2	2 026.8	2 233.4	2 475.3	2 571.4
Other residential buildings	179.6	206.4	215.7	179.1	249.9	261.4
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	612.6	601.2	543.1	583.5	601.3	694.2
Non residential -						
Commercial -						
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	165.2	210.8	165.8	42.0	35.2	30.1
Shops	530.7	560.2	195.5	289.7	182.5	311.6
Factories	548.4	380.7	390.1	380.5	424.0	250.6
Offices	1 174.7	1 655.7	1 383.3	1 395.5	1 056.7	288.3
Other business premises	426.1	456.9	140.0	169.6	222.3	212.4
Community -						
Education	176.4	266.8	210.8	222.2	201.0	227.2
Religious	15.3	23.5	21.7	19.3	19.8	12.1
Health	261.6	195.2	166.3	107.4	113.3	385.7
Entertainment and recreation	100.6	181.4	211.4	91.0	140.4	124.2
Miscellaneous	116.3	66.6	120.0	85.3	100.1	139.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 065.7</b>	<b>7 199.5</b>	<b>5 790.5</b>	<b>5 798.5</b>	<b>5 821.7</b>	<b>5 508.8</b>

Source: *Building Activity, Victoria* (8752.2)

### **Non-residential building**

The commercial sector of non-residential building (i.e. hotels, shops, factories, offices, and other business premises) accounted for 20% of the value of all building work completed in Victoria during 1994-95, with shop construction being the largest component. Building for community purposes accounted for 16% of the value of building construction, with the largest component being building for health purposes.

In the commercial sector, the value of shops completed increased by 71% between 1993-94 and 1994-95. There was a significant decrease (73%) in the value of office completions, which were a low \$288 million, having been in excess of \$1 billion in each of the five preceding years. Hotel completions have decreased in each of the last four years.

In the community sector, the 1994-95 value of buildings completed for health purposes increased by 240% over the previous year. The value of buildings completed for educational purposes increased by 13%.

These changes in value of work done reflect not only changes in building activity but also increases in the cost of building due to inflation. It should also be noted that in any period where there are appreciable increases or decreases in the value of buildings completed for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc. purposes, this movement can be attributed, to some extent, to the completion of large-scale projects.

### **Residential building**

Residential building (including alterations and additions) accounted for 64% of the value of all building completions during 1994-95. New house completions accounted for 73% of this while new other residential building completions and alterations and additions accounted for 7% and 20% respectively.

**TABLE 19.2 NUMBER OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS COMPLETED BY OWNERSHIP, VICTORIA**

	Private sector (a)			Public sector			Total number (a)	Private sector as a percentage of total
	Houses	Other	Total	Houses	Other	Total		
1989-90	30 740	2 059	32 800	1 003	570	1 573	34 380	95.4
1990-91	24 010	2 318	26 330	1 206	580	1 786	28 110	93.7
1991-92	21 710	1 998	23 708	691	867	1 558	25 141	94.3
1992-93	24 481	1 898	26 379	618	668	1 286	27 665	95.4
1993-94	25 955	2 713	28 668	1 163	496	1 659	30 327	94.5
1994-95	26 152	2 338	28 490	686	473	1 159	29 649	96.1

(a) Prior to 1991-92 Houses and Total Residential Buildings for the Private Sector were rounded to the nearest 10 units.

Source: *Building Activity, Victoria* (8752.2)

The number of new residential buildings completed during 1994-95 decreased by 2.2% from the previous year. Of the 29,649 completions, just over 90% were houses. Private sector activity accounted for about 95% of the number of new residential buildings completed in recent years.

#### House commencements

During 1994-95 there were 24,547 houses commenced in Victoria, which represented a decrease of 9% over the previous year.

**TABLE 19.3 NUMBER OF COMMENCEMENTS OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS BY TYPE OF BUILDING, VICTORIA**

	Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD)	Victoria	MSD percentage of Victoria	
<b>HOUSES</b>				
1989-90	16 830	27 500	61.2	27.4
1990-91	12 641	20 539	61.5	22.8
1991-92	14 474	22 267	65.0	21.4
1992-93	17 261	26 226	65.8	22.4
1993-94	17 678	27 002	65.5	21.3
1994-95	17 141	24 547	69.8	21.4
<b>OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING</b>				
1989-90	1 843	2 494	73.9	6.6
1990-91	1 758	2 433	72.3	7.9
1991-92	1 987	2 695	73.7	7.4
1992-93	2 090	2 536	82.4	5.7
1993-94	3 177	3 511	90.5	6.8
1994-95	2 898	3 171	91.4	5.8
<b>TOTAL</b>				
1989-90	18 673	29 994	62.3	21.8
1990-91	14 399	22 972	62.7	19.0
1991-92	16 461	24 963	65.9	17.8
1992-93	19 351	28 762	67.3	17.8
1993-94	20 855	30 513	68.3	17.1
1994-95	20 039	27 718	72.3	16.7

Source: *Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported By Approving Authorities, Victoria* (8741.2)

**TABLE 19.4 NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED, CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, VICTORIA**

	<i>Brick, concrete, and stone</i>	<i>Brick veneer</i>	<i>Timber</i>	<i>Fibro cement</i>	<i>Not stated and other</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989-90	389	17 375	1 761	564	7 411	27 500
1990-91	220	12 568	1 332	359	6 060	20 539
1991-92	258	13 446	1 496	211	6 856	22 267
1992-93	484	14 951	1 323	306	9 164	26 228
1993-94	371	15 044	1 185	344	10 057	27 001
1994-95	320	14 774	1 134	254	8 065	24 547

Source: Unpublished ABS data

**NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED, VICTORIA**Source: *Dwelling Units Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.2)***Regions**

Commencements of new residential buildings in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) accounted for 72% of Victoria's commencements during 1994-95.

**TABLE 19.5 NUMBER OF COMMENCEMENTS OF NEW DWELLING UNITS, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA**

Melbourne	18 673	14 399	16 461	19 351	20 855	20 039
Outer Western Melbourne	3 740	2 942	3 353	3 757	3 559	3 625
North Western Melbourne	1 424	1 214	1 587	1 682	1 594	1 546
Inner Melbourne	480	284	364	1 007	1 569	1 683
North Eastern Melbourne	1 906	1 621	1 496	1 808	2 121	2 151
Inner Eastern Melbourne	1 184	809	986	1 403	1 954	1 820
Southern Melbourne	1 122	718	935	1 057	1 476	1 919
Outer Eastern Melbourne	2 689	2 063	2 388	2 519	2 729	2 285
South Eastern Melbourne	4 214	3 403	3 926	4 565	4 309	3 428
Mornington Peninsula	1 914	1 345	1 426	1 553	1 544	1 582



**TABLE 19.5 NUMBER OF COMMENCEMENTS OF NEW DWELLING UNITS, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA - continued**

Barwon	2 339	1 496	1 640	1 769	1 816	1 425
Western District	560	459	460	492	503	444
Central Highlands	1 345	929	885	990	1 075	859
Wimmera	251	195	190	246	262	215
Mallee	519	454	413	497	557	396
Loddon Campaspe	1 724	1 351	1 307	1 464	1 461	1 072
Goulburn	1 482	1 175	1 075	1 262	1 271	1 071
Ovens-Murray	863	692	766	806	770	692
East Gippsland	659	519	592	579	640	501
Gippsland	1 579	1 303	1 174	1 306	1 303	1 004
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>29 994</b>	<b>22 972</b>	<b>24 963</b>	<b>28 762</b>	<b>30 513</b>	<b>27 718</b>

Source: *Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported By Approving Authorities, Victoria* (8741.2)

**Housing loans**

At current prices the value of housing loans approved during 1994-95 was \$9,673 million. This was a 12% decrease over the 1993-94 level but was 90% higher than 1989-90, when the value of loans approved was \$5,079 million.

**TABLE 19.6 HOUSING LOANS APPROVED BY TYPE OF LENDER, VICTORIA**

	All banks	Permanent building societies	Other lenders	Total
	\$m			
1989-90r	4 208	232	639	5 079
1990-91r	4 332	207	421	4 960
1991-92r	5 632	440	510	6 582
1992-93r	7 957	263	244	8 464
1993-94	10 382	488	139	11 009
1994-95	9 128	377	168	9 673

Source: Unpublished ABS data

**TABLE 19.7 HOUSING LOANS APPROVED BY PURPOSE, VICTORIA**

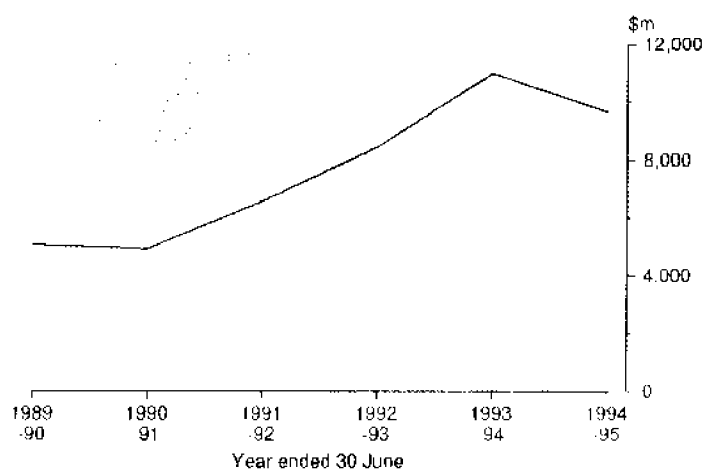
	New dwellings (a)	Established dwellings (b)		Alterations and additions	Total	
		Value	Dwellings			
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	\$m	
1989-90	18 960	1 239	51 009	3 662	178	5 079
1990-91	18 259	1 190	50 090	3 595	175	4 960
1991-92	17 840	1 231	67 898	5 093	258	6 582
1992-93	21 958	1 586	82 621	6 608	271	8 464
1993-94	24 574	1 932	105 761	8 437	640	11 009
1994-95	21 499	1 846	81 603	6 959	869	9 673

(a) Includes construction of new dwellings and purchase of newly erected dwellings.

(b) Includes purchase of established dwellings and refinancing of existing housing loans.

Source: Unpublished ABS data - Housing Finance Commitments.

## VALUE OF HOUSING LOANS APPROVED, VICTORIA



Source: Unpublished ABS data

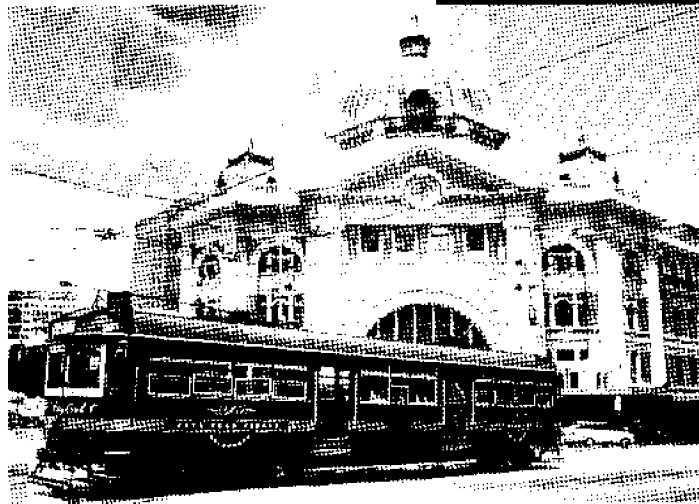
### Engineering construction

During 1994-95, the value (at current prices) of engineering construction work done in Victoria was \$2,415 million, of which 52% was undertaken by the public sector. Construction of roads, highways, and subdivisions accounted for 31% of the value of work done, whilst telecommunications accounted for 21%.

**TABLE 19.8 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE, VICTORIA, 1994-95**

Type of construction	Commenced		Work done		Work yet to be done
	Victoria	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia	Victoria
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	\$m
Roads, highways, and subdivisions	837.6	754.7	4 104.2	18.4	245.0
Bridges	43.2	37.4	274.7	13.6	14.1
Railways	112.1	130.4	960.2	13.6	4.0
Harbours	1.9	0.9	106.4	0.9	1.0
Water storage and supply	78.0	140.7	722.6	19.5	60.7
Sewerage and drainage	80.0	157.3	608.5	25.8	102.3
Electricity generation, transmission, and distribution	225.5	368.1	1 460.5	25.2	45.9
Pipelines	87.0	86.6	300.0	28.9	0.4
Recreation	80.1	74.9	462.6	16.2	8.9
Telecommunications	556.8	514.9	2 274.9	22.6	35.3
Heavy industry	95.3	148.7	1 705.6	8.7	54.7
Other	0.2	0.6	21.6	2.8	-
Total of all construction -					
By private sector	1 022.0	1 158.8	6 814.9	17.0	465.5
By public sector	1 175.8	1 256.5	6 187.0	20.3	106.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 197.7</b>	<b>2 415.2</b>	<b>13 001.9</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>572.3</b>

Source: Unpublished ABS data



**20**

**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATON**

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## REFERENCES

### Definitions

Value of building commenced, or under construction, represents the anticipated completion value based, where practicable, on the estimated market or contract price of building jobs excluding the value of land and landscaping. Site preparation costs are included. Where building jobs proceed over several quarters the anticipated completion value reported on the return for the first (commencement) quarter may be amended on returns for subsequent (under construction) quarters as the job nears completion.

Value of building completed represents the actual completion value based, where practicable, on the market or contract price of building jobs including site preparation costs and excluding the value of land and landscaping.

Value of building work done during the period represents the estimated value of building work actually carried out during the quarter on building jobs which have commenced.

Value of building work yet to be done represents the difference between the anticipated completion value and the estimated value of work done on building jobs up to the end of the period.

### Data sources

The Building Activity Survey involves a sample survey of private sector house construction activity and a complete enumeration of building jobs other than private sector house construction. Only residential building jobs with an approval value of \$10,000 or more were included in the survey. Non-residential building jobs with an approval value of \$30,000 or more were included before the September quarter 1990, but after that date only jobs with an approval value of \$50,000 or more were included.

The Building Commencements collection is based on building permits issued by local government authorities and licensed private building surveyors, and contracts let by or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

The Secured Housing Finance Commitments Survey covers loan commitments made by significant lenders for the construction or purchase of owner-occupied dwellings. Significant lenders cover over 95% of all finance commitments for housing in Victoria.

The Engineering Construction Survey is based on a sample of all construction enterprises operating in Australia, in both the private and public sectors. The survey aims to measure the value of all engineering construction work undertaken in Victoria. For the Engineering Construction Survey, all enterprises recorded on the ABS central register of economic units and classified to the construction industry, and all other units known to be undertaking engineering construction work (from trade journals, newspapers, etc.), are included in the survey framework.

### ABS publications

*Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, Victoria (8741.2)*

*Building Activity, Victoria (8752.2)*

## **Introduction**

*This chapter contains data relevant to the transport industry and information regarding the changing communications industry, particularly telecommunications.*

### **TRANSPORT**

#### **Overview**

In 1993-94 the Transport and storage industry sector contributed 4.6% of the total Victorian Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost. Victoria's percentage share of the national GDP at factor cost for the Transport and storage industry sector was 23.2%.

#### **Rail**

Victoria's Public Transport Corporation, through V/Line, provides passenger and rail freight services throughout Victoria and parts of southern New South Wales.

Passenger trains operated by V/Line run to the provincial centres of Geelong, Ballarat, Swan Hill, Albury, Sale, Stony Point and intermediate locations. Private operators run passenger trains to Warrnambool and Shepparton using rolling stock leased from or provided by V/Line. Australian National runs 'The Overland' each night between Melbourne and Adelaide and the New South Wales State Rail Authority operates the Melbourne-Sydney passenger rail link using its XPT rolling stock.

Freight services within Victoria and that part of southern New South Wales serviced by the Victorian rail network are operated by V/Line freight, while interstate freight services are now operated by the National Rail Freight Corporation. V/Line Freight carried 5.72 million tonnes of freight in 1994-95. However revenue fell by 25% compared with 1993-94, a direct consequence of a drought in much of south-eastern Australia.

The first private rail freight service to operate on V/Line's rail infrastructure was operated on 5 July 1995 by Specialised Container Transport (SCT), a privately owned freight forwarder. The service operates between Melbourne and Perth. SCT plan to establish major new freight terminals, including rail sidings, in Perth and Melbourne.

The rail line between Strathmerton and Tocumwal (NSW) was re-opened during 1995, having been closed for some years due to bushfire damage to bridges. A major infrastructure project in 1995 involved the commissioning of a new standard gauge rail line between Newport and North Geelong. Existing lines between Tottenham and Newport, North Geelong to the South Australian border (via Gheringhap, Cressy and Ararat), Maroona to Portland, Murtoa to Hopetoun and Dimboola to Yaapeet were converted to standard gauge. Much of this work was funded by the Federal Government under the 'One Nation' gauge standardisation project to provide a continuous standard gauge rail line between each of the mainland capital cities (other than Darwin). Rail services between Heywood and Mt. Gambier (SA), Ballarat and Ararat, and Stratford Junction and Maffra were suspended during the year.

With the contraction of the rail network during the second half of this century, a number of heritage groups have established tourist railway operations on disused railway reserves. The best known of these is the Puffing Billy railway in the Dandenong Ranges, east of Melbourne. Rail museums are located at North Williamstown and Menzies Creek. Apart from the summer months, special steam hauled excursion trains are operated to places of interest around Victoria by rail enthusiast groups.

The Public Transport Corporation also provides suburban rail passenger services in Melbourne through Met Trains, which use electric multiple unit rolling stock. The electrified suburban rail network was extended to the south-eastern satellite centre of Cranbourne in March 1995, a Commonwealth-funded initiative. Passenger journeys on the suburban system have increased by over 4% during 1994-95. A major change in operation was the introduction of single person operation of trains (extended to 95% of metropolitan services during 1994-95).

**TABLE 20.1 RAIL TRAFFIC, VICTORIA**

Route kilometres open for traffic	5 196	5 180	5 107	5 107	5 107	4 917
Train kilometres						
Passenger - country ('000)	7 127	7 113	7 083	7 036	6 095	5 612
Suburban ('000) (a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13 149	13 400	13 400
Goods ('000) (b)	5 898	5 531	4 883	5 387	6 402	3 134
<b>Total</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>25 572</b>	<b>25 897</b>	<b>22 546</b>
Passenger boardings						
Country ('000) (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6 196	6 390
Suburban ('000)	108 000	106 800	108 900	106 000	101 000	105 400
<b>Total</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>107 196</b>	<b>111 790</b>

(a) Prior to 1992-93, a different system of measuring suburban train kilometres was used.

(b) Goods train kilometres for 1994-95 exclude interstate services now operated by the National Rail Corporation.

(c) Prior to 1993-94, a different method of measuring country passenger travel was used. Interstate travel is now measured by the service provider, Australian National or the New South Wales State Rail Authority.

Source: Public Transport Corporation, Victoria

### Tram

Melbourne is the only Australian city to retain a comprehensive tramway network. A modern fleet of more than 500 trams operate on the network of 238 km around Melbourne and suburbs. Refurbished, historic W class trams operate on selected tourist routes. A free city circle route utilising distinctively painted W class trams was commissioned during 1994, carrying over 2 million passengers in its first year and in the process becoming Melbourne's third most visited tourist attraction. Met Trams recorded 21,700,000 vehicle kilometres during 1994-95, carrying 108,550,000 passengers. An extension of the tramway network to Mill Park in Melbourne's north east opened during 1995, following an extension of the East Burwood service in the previous year.

Heritage tramways operate for tourism purposes in the provincial centres of Bendigo and Ballarat, based on the remains of tramway services operated until 1971 by the State Electricity Commission. A tramway museum is located at Bylands, north of Melbourne.

**Bus**

Metropolitan Melbourne is served by both Government and privately owned buses. From 1 July 1983, bus services in Victorian country areas and provincial areas have come under the control of the Public Transport Corporation (V/Line). These services are operated by private bus companies, some of which are under contract to V/Line to provide road coach services connecting with or extending the rail network.

In the metropolitan area of Melbourne, services are provided by Met Bus, a unit of the Public Transport Corporation, and private operators of various sizes. Many bus services provide feeder services to the tram and train networks while cross-suburban services and suburb to central Melbourne services are also provided. In 1993-94, Met Buses recorded 13,577,000 boardings, falling to 6,390,000 in 1994-95 after the National Bus Company commenced operations on eastern and northern routes previously operated by Met Bus.

**Road**

There were 2.9 million motor vehicles on register in Victoria at 31 December 1995, 79% of which were passenger vehicles.

**TABLE 20.2 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, 30 JUNE, VICTORIA**

	'000					
Passenger vehicles	2 137.8	2 226.3	2 178.1	2 206.6	2 231.9	2 277.9
Light commercial vehicles (a) (b)	405.4	349.2	322.5	324.9	376.8	384.7
Trucks -						
Rigid (a)	n.a.	87.0	73.0	74.2	86.1	87.9
Articulated	14.2	14.6	14.3	14.6	15.3	15.9
Non freight carrying	13.0	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.8	12.5
Buses	13.8	14.4	15.6	15.9	16.6	17.4
Motor cycles	67.9	72.2	69.9	70.4	69.6	72.6
<b>Total - Victoria.</b>	<b>2 720.0</b>	<b>2 775.2</b>	<b>2 684.8</b>	<b>2 718.4</b>	<b>2 808.1</b>	<b>2 868.9</b>
<b>Total - Australia</b>	<b>12 116.8</b>	<b>9 934.1</b>	<b>10 246.9</b>	<b>10 431.5</b>	<b>10 699.2</b>	<b>10 935.4</b>
<b>Victoria as a percentage of Australia</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>

(a) Data as at 31 December 1994.

(b) Split of data for years prior to 1991 are not comparable.

Source: ABS Special data service - Product No. 9303.0.40.003

**TABLE 20.3 DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES, JUNE 30, VICTORIA**

Drivers'	2 725 835	2 785 753	2 826 735	2 855 904	2 873 252	2 894 132
Riders'	149 454	157 916	165 825	172 357	174 747	179 080
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 875 289</b>	<b>2 943 669</b>	<b>2 992 560</b>	<b>3 028 261</b>	<b>3 047 999</b>	<b>3 073 212</b>

Note: Licence holders may hold both a driver's and a rider's licence and be counted in both categories.

Source: VicRoads Information Services Department

At the end of June 1995, there were 245,256 probationary licences on issue in Victoria, together with 149,580 learners permits. A total of 61,050 licences were subject to suspension, disqualification or cancellation.

**TABLE 20.4 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, VICTORIA**

Year	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1989	681	7 951	776	9 356
1990	492	6 219	548	7 084
1991	435	5 371	503	6 162
1992	365	5 111	396	5 905
1993	381	5 192	435	5 928
1994	346	5 184	378	6 023

(a) Resulting in death or in one or more injured persons being admitted to hospital.

(b) Admitted to hospital.

Source: VicRoads Information Services Department

Road traffic fatalities on Victoria's roads have fallen by 51% since 1989, while the the number of persons injured fell by 36% over the same period. Strategies designed to curb the incidence of speeding and driving while under the influence of alcohol are given much of the credit for these decreases. Another factor contributing to the reduction in injuries and fatalities has been a concerted attempt to eliminate many accident 'black spots' on Victoria's roads, a project funded by the Transport Accident Corporation. Television advertisements depicting violent accidents and their aftermath, also funded by the TAC, have attracted considerable public comment and are also believed to have had the desired impact on road users' behaviour.

**TABLE 20.5 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, BY TYPE OF ROAD USER, VICTORIA**

Type of road user	1992		1993		1994	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	144	2 536	193	2 660	169	2 678
Motor cyclists	48	681	39	714	41	693
Passengers (any type)	100	1 483	115	1 381	93	1 505
Pedestrians	89	799	73	774	64	775
Pedal cyclists	13	393	14	368	11	359
Other	2	13	1	11	0	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>5 905</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>5 928</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>6 023</b>

Source: VicRoads Information Services Department

### Air

Victoria is served by a network of airports with major facilities located at Melbourne Airport, Tullamarine, 22 kilometres North-West of the City centre. Secondary metropolitan airports are located at Essendon and Moorabbin, primarily servicing general aviation and charter airline operators. Melbourne, Essendon and Moorabbin Airports are operated by the Federal Airports Corporation (FAC). Avalon Airport, located between Geelong and Melbourne and operated by Aerospace Technologies of Australia, is primarily a technical services site providing some airline services for the Geelong area. Simultaneous movement operations for both runways in place at Melbourne Airport since 1991 have minimised delays associated with holding patterns apart from the busiest periods. The primary north-south runway is 3,657 metres long and the east-west runway has a length of 2,286 metres, thus equipping Melbourne Airport to handle the largest and fastest aircraft now flying. Melbourne Airport is not subject to any curfew, operating 24 hours per day.



Melbourne Airport opened in 1970 and has received several upgrades and expansions since then. Work in hand in 1995 included a major refurbishment and expansion of the International Terminal area including a new satellite at the end of the existing concourse with eight aerobridges. Current plans include a major expansion of the freight complex to the South of the main terminal building and construction of a multi-level carpark on the site of the existing open car park. Longer term strategies allow for an additional two runways and an extension of the existing runways allowing for up to 350,000 aircraft movements annually. Other expansion plans provide for the eventual provision of a second international terminal facility.

Virtually all air passenger journeys commencing or finishing in Victoria involve Melbourne Airport. In 1993-94, there were over 11 million air passenger movements in Victoria involving FAC airports. Of these, fewer than 40,000 were to or from Essendon or Moorabbin. Twenty-seven international passenger airlines use Melbourne Airport together with a further twelve purely freight airlines. On the domestic and regional side, seven airlines use Melbourne Airport with one further domestic freight specialist airline also.

The Area Approach Control Centre located at Melbourne Airport is responsible for the safe operation of all aircraft flying in Victoria, Tasmania, southern New South Wales, most of South Australia, the southern Northern Territory and west to within 160 nautical miles of Perth. The centre is presently served by six radars which cover most of south eastern Australia. Melbourne will be one of the two Australian sites for The Australian Advanced Air Traffic System (TAAATS), the new air traffic management system scheduled to be introduced in 1998. Brisbane has been selected as the other Australian site.

Both QANTAS and Ansett Australia operate large aircraft maintenance facilities on the south side of Melbourne Airport.

Federal Government plans provide for the sale of the lease of Melbourne Airport by the end of 1996.

**TABLE 20.6 MELBOURNE AIRPORT (TULLAMARINE) - PASSENGER MOVEMENTS**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Domestic and regional passenger movements ('000)	4 782	6 649	8 362	8 470	8 987	10 082
International passenger movements ('000)	1 771	1 812	1 933	1 953	1 995	2 055
Regular public transport aircraft movements	67 620	93 882	115 042	119 882	121 252	136 614

Source: Federal Airports Corporation

**TABLE 20.7 MELBOURNE AIRPORT (TULLAMARINE) - FREIGHT MOVEMENTS**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Domestic services						
Freight (Tonnes)	49 389	70 246	66 111	65 179	66 894	n.y.a.
Mail (Tonnes)	5 676	11 062	10 331	12 128	11 847	n.y.a.
International services						
Freight (Tonnes)	91 270	89 401	91 217	101 014	114 847	n.y.a.
Mail (Tonnes)	4 361	4 483	4 454	4 779	5 224	n.y.a.

Source: Department of Transport

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Overview

In 1993-94 the Communications industry sector contributed 2.9% of the Victorian Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost. Victoria's percentage share of the national GDP at factor cost for the Communications industry sector was 27.4%.

### Telecommunications

#### AUSTEL

The Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL), is the telecommunications industry regulator. AUSTEL is an independent statutory authority which commenced operations on 21 June 1989.

Key functions under AUSTEL's charter are:

- \* the active facilitation of competition in the Australian telecommunications industry, to ensure an equitable environment in which consumer benefits are maximised.
- \* the promotion and protection of consumer interests. During 1994-95 AUSTEL recorded 4,153 consumer enquiries and complaints, of which 2,050 were dealt with through provision of information to the consumer or through more detailed investigation. The remaining 2,103 consumers were referred to other organisations, chiefly Telstra or Optus.
- \* managing the numbering of telecommunications services in Australia. AUSTEL is supervising Australia's move to eight digit local phone numbers, a process which commenced in July 1994. By November 1998 all local numbers will be eight digits long plus a two digit area code.
- \* responsibility for monitoring carrier compliance with their licence conditions. The authority is also responsible for the licensing of individuals to install telecommunications cabling.

#### Telecommunications developments in the 1990s

This decade has seen major changes in the telecommunications industry. The lead up to an open market from July 1997 has seen the end of the Telecom monopoly via the establishment of new carriers.

In November 1991, the Federal Government selected Optus to be the second telecommunications carrier in Australia. Vodaphone, the third carrier, was licensed in December 1992. Dealing exclusively in mobile digital telecommunications, Vodaphone services were extended to all capital cities by March 1994. The Vodaphone network is expected to cover 80% of the Australian population by the end of 1995.

Australia now has the fourth highest penetration of mobile phones per head of population in the OECD, behind Sweden, Finland and Denmark, all of which introduced mobiles in 1982, five years earlier than Australia.

Digital GSM (Global System for Mobile communications) mobile services were introduced in April and May 1993 by Telecom and Optus, respectively. The mobile network is to change progressively from analogue to digital, with the analogue service to cease from 1 January 2000. GSM technology provides built-in scrambling to ensure privacy, a feature not available with analogue services. In June 1995, the digital network covered about 83% of the country, up from 70% at the start of the financial year.

Telstra (formerly Telecom) has undergone considerable internal restructuring to meet the challenges of the new market. Telstra's origins date back to 1901, when the Postmaster General's Department (PMG) was established to manage all domestic telephone, telegraph and postal services. The Overseas Telecommunications Commission was established in 1946 to manage Australia's international telecommunications.

The Australian Telecommunications Commission, trading as Telecom Australia, was created as a separate entity in July 1975, following the break-up of the PMG. OTC and Telecom Australia became the Australian and Overseas Telecommunications Corporation (AOTC) following a merger in February 1992. Telstra Corporation Limited became the legal corporate name of the merged entity in April 1993. The domestic trading name, Telecom Australia, was changed to Telstra on 1 July 1995. The Corporation has been trading as Telstra internationally since 1993.

Telstra has committed to building a broad band cable network. This \$3.9 billion cable rollout program had passed 407,000 Australian homes by the end of 1994-95. By 1999, more than four million homes will have access to the network. The first service will be provided by FOXTEL, a cable television joint venture between Telstra and The News Corporation.

Optus initially used Telstra's existing networks for both mobile and conventional phone services but began laying its own optical fibre network in March 1992. By 30 June 1994, the Optus fibre network stretched from Brisbane to Adelaide via Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne, with fibre optic rings around all mainland state capital cities. Optus expects to complete both fixed and mobile networks in 1997, at a cost of about \$2 billion. By 30 June 1994, Optus had achieved a 34% share of the growing mobile services market, with over 400,000 customers.

In June 1992 the minister declared Telstra as the sole universal service carrier for Australia, giving it a Universal Service Obligation (USO) to provide pay phone and standard telephone service on a reasonably equitable basis to all regions of the nation. The cost of USO operations is shared with the other carriers by proportion timed telecommunication traffic. AUSTEL and the three carriers are progressively monitoring this model.

The Australian Broadcasting Authority is the broadcasting regulator for radio and television in Australia. As well as planning the availability of segments of the broadcasting services bands (VHF/UHF television, FM and AM radio), the Authority has the power to allocate, renew, suspend and cancel licences and collect any fees payable for those licences.

The Authority is also empowered to conduct research into community attitudes on programming matters, develop program standards relating to broadcasting in Australia, assist broadcasting service providers (licensees) develop codes of practice, and monitor and investigate complaints about licensees.

The Authority monitors the suitability of licensees to ensure compliance with the ownership and control provisions of the ACT. In addition, the Authority is required to inform itself and the Minister about advances and trends in broadcasting technology.

### **Australian Broadcasting Authority**

**Postal services**

The Australian Postal Corporation, trading as Australia Post, is obliged under the *Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989* to provide all Australians with a universal letter service which is equitable, reasonably accessible and reasonably meets community needs. Furthermore, it is obliged to apply a uniform price to standard letters carried within Australia by ordinary post.

Australia Post's core business activities are letter and parcel delivery - domestic and international - and retail agency business. Customers can access these services, as well as philatelic products, financial services and related products, through some 4,300 postal outlets throughout Australia.

The Corporation employs some 31,600 full-time and 4,000 part-time members, and supports an extensive mail-processing and delivery network. It services 7.7 million delivery points nationally. In 1994-95, 93.6% of standard letters were delivered on time and 98.8% were delivered within one additional day.

Australia Post is a Government Business Enterprise owned by the Commonwealth of Australia. In 1994-95, annual revenue totalled \$2.8 billion and profit reached \$331.6 million before tax and abnormals.

**TABLE 20.8 POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED BY AUSTRALIA POST, VICTORIA**

Posted in Victoria for delivery within Australia				
	'000			
1990-91	890 276	452	147 617	10 129
1991-92	877 739	398	144 533	9 926
1992-93	898 928	747	154 042	9 539
1993-94	896 369	988	178 409	10 202
1994-95	945 465	694	198 113	11 751
Posted in Victoria for delivery overseas and received in Victoria from overseas				
1990-91	90 435	994	24 412	1 485
1991-92	77 281	984	20 732	1 338
1992-93	75 698	937	19 660	1 291
1993-94	74 477	939	19 244	1 090
1994-95	71 171	853	18 285	1 113

Source: Australian Postal Corporation

## REFERENCES

### Data sources

The statistics on railways and country and provincial road passenger services have been obtained through the Public Transport Corporation Victoria. Drivers' and riders' licence figures and data on road traffic accidents were provided by the VicRoads Information Services Department.

The statistics on air transport were obtained from the Federal Airports Corporation and the Commonwealth Department of Transport.

Information relating to telecommunications was obtained from the Austel, Australian Broadcasting Authority, and Telstra Annual Reports and the Optus Review. Postal data was provided by the Australian Postal Corporation.

### ABS

ABS Special Data Service - Product No. 9303.0.40.003

### Non-ABS

*Australian Postal Corporation*

*Public Transport Corporation, Victoria*

*VicRoads Information Services Department*

*Federal Airports Corporation*

*Department of Transport*

*Australian Broadcasting Authority - Annual Report*

*Australian Telecommunications Authority - Annual Report*

*Telstra - Annual Report*

*Optus Communications - Review for the year ended 30 June 1994*



# Appendix A

## ABS Statistical Geography

The Statistical Division structure of Victoria was formed in 1974 by combining Legal Local Government Areas (LGAs) into coherent socio-economic zones. Since January 1986, ABS statistical geography has been based on the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC). The ASGC is now regularly updated to reflect both changes in Local Government Areas boundaries and the changing needs of the users of ABS data.

The ASGC is a hierarchical structure designed to cover the whole of Australia. Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) are the building blocks of the ASGC and represent the smallest geographic area at which the ABS releases statistics (with the exception of the Population Census which is discussed below). In the past SLAs have generally represented LGAs in Victoria. Following the 1994 local government amalgamations this one to one link has been severed, due to the new LGAs being too large to meet the statistical needs of ABS users. However, the link between SLAs and LGAs has been maintained by ensuring that each LGA is made up of one or more SLAs.

In the ASGC whole SLAs are combined to form the next level of the classification; Statistical Subdivisions, which in turn combine to form Statistical Divisions. Statistical Divisions in their turn combine to cover the whole State.

Other geographic areas are also incorporated into the ASGC. Statistical Districts, which represent major urban areas, are made up of one or more Statistical Subdivisions, while Labour Force Regions are combinations of whole SLAs.

Population Census data is available at the Collectors District (CD), a much finer geographic level than the SLA. For each Census, the Collectors Districts are designed so that each SLA is made up of one or more CDs. The CD boundaries for the 1996 Census will be finalised in early 1996. However, between Censuses CD boundaries remain fixed and are not changed to reflect changes in either SLA or LGA boundaries that may occur in the interim.

The current version of the ASGC - version 2.5 - (ABS Catalogue number 1216.0) came into force on 1 July 1995. Consultation with state and local government and other users has been completed in preparation for the Census version of the ASGC, which will come into force on 1 July 1996.

The ABS is currently conducting a major review of the ASGC, which will be completed in late 1996. A number of options will be discussed with major users, but the outcome will not impact on Victoria's Statistical Geography for some time.

### Victorian LGA changes

The following table summarises the changes to the ASGC made as a result of the recent amalgamations of Local Government Areas.

#### NUMBERS OF SPATIAL UNITS AS AT 1 JULY, VICTORIA

Local Government Areas	210	194	78
Statistical Local Areas	238	231	187
Statistical Divisions	12	12	12
Statistical Subdivisions	50	50	45
Statistical Regions	14	14	14
Statistical Districts	7	7	7

The following table reflects the concordance between the old and the new LGAs.

#### DESCRIPTION OF RESTRUCTURED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

New LGA	Former LGAs
<b>MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>	
Banyule (C)	Most of Heidelberg (C) and Diamond Valley (S) and part of Eltham (S)
Bayside (C)	Brighton (C) and Sandringham (C) and parts of Mordialloc (C) and Moorabbin (C)
Boroondara (C)	Kew (C), Hawthorn (C) and Camberwell (C)
Brimbank (C)	Most of Sunshine (C) and Keilor (C)
Cardinia (C)	Pakenham (S) and parts of Sherbrooke (S) and Cranbourne (C)
Casey (C)	Most of Berwick (C) and Cranbourne (C) and part of Knox (C)
Darebin (C)	Preston (C), most of Northcote (C) and parts of Coburg (C), Diamond Valley (C) and Heidelberg (C)
Frankston (C)	Most of Frankston (C), parts of Springvale (C) and Cranbourne (C)
Glen Eira (C)	Caulfield (C) and part of Moorabbin (C)
Greater Dandenong (C)	Dandenong (C) and parts of Springvale (C) and Cranbourne (C)
Hobsons Bay (C)	Allona (C) and Williamstown (C) and parts of Footscray (C) and Werribee (C)
Hume (C)	Most of Bulla (S) and Broadmeadows (C) and parts of Whittlesea (C) and Keilor (C)
Kingston (C)	Chelsea (C) and parts of Mordialloc (C), Moorabbin (C), Springvale (C) and Oakleigh (C)
Knox (C)	Most of Knox (C) and part of Sherbrooke (S)
Manningham (C)	Most of Doncaster and Templestowe (C) and part of Lillydale (S)
Maribyrnong (C)	Most of Footscray (C) and part of Sunshine (C)
Maroondah (C)	Croydon (C) and Ringwood (C) and parts of Doncaster and Templestowe (C) and Lillydale (S)
Melbourne (C)	Most of Melbourne (C) and parts of South Melbourne (C) and Port Melbourne (C)



DESCRIPTION OF RESTRUCTURED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS - *continued*

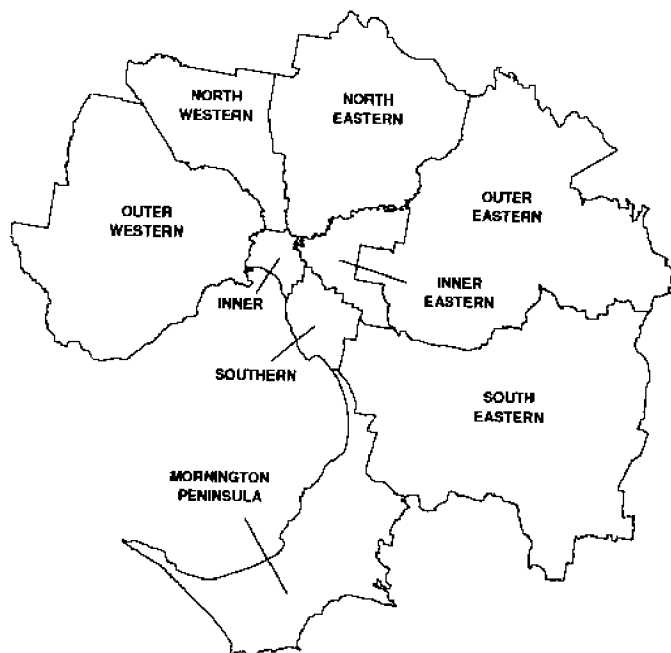
New LGA	
Melton (S)	Melton (S) and parts of Bulla (S) and Werribee (S)
Monash (C)	Waverley (C) and part of Oakleigh (C)
Moonee Valley (C)	Essendon (C) and part of Keilor
Moreland (C)	Brunswick (C), most of Coburg (C) and part of Broadmeadows (C)
Mornington Peninsula (S)	Flinders (S), Hastings (S) and Mornington (S) and part of Frankston (C)
Nilumbik (S)	Most of Eitham (S) and parts of Diamond Valley (S), Whittlesea (S) and Healesville (S)
Port Phillip (C)	St Kilda (C) and most of Port Melbourne (C) and South Melbourne (C)
Stonnington (C)	Malvern (C) and Prahran (C)
Whitehorse (C)	Box Hill (C) and Nunawading (C)
Whittlesea (C)	Most of Whittlesea (C)
Wyndham (C)	Most of Werribee (C)
Yarra (C)	Collingwood (C), Fitzroy (C) and Richmond (C) and part of Northcote (C)
Yarra Ranges (S)	Upper Yarra (S), and most of Healesville (S), Lillydale (S) and Sherbrooke (S)
<b>REST OF VICTORIA</b>	
Alpine (S)	Bright (S) and Myrtleford (S) and parts of Beechworth (S), Omeo (S), Oxley (S) and Yackandandah (S)
Ararat (RC)	Ararat (C) and Ararat (S)
Ballarat (C)	Ballarat (C), Sebastopol (B) and Ballarat (S) and parts of Bungaree (S), Buninyong (S) and Grenville (S)
Bass Coast (S)	Bass (S), Phillip Island (S) and Wonthaggi (B) and parts of Woorayl (S), Korumburra (S) and Cranbourne (C)
Baw Baw (S)	Buln Buln (S) and Warragul (RC), most of Narracan (S) and part of Upper Yarra (S)
Buloke (S)	Birchip (S), Charlton (S) and Wycheproof (S), most of Donald (S) and part of Kara Kara (S)
Campaspe (S)	Deakin (S), Echuca (C) and Kyabram (T), most of Rochester (S) and Waranga (S) and part of Rodney (S)
Central Goldfields (S)	Maryborough (C), most of Tullaroop (S) and parts of Bet Bet (S) and Talbot and Clunes (S)
Colac-Otway (S)	Colac (C), most of Colac (S) and Otway (S) and part of Heytesbury (S)
Corangamite (S)	Camperdown (T), most of Hampden (S) and Heytesbury (S) and parts of Otway (S), Mortlake (S) and Warrambool (S)
Delatite (S)	Mansfield (S) and Benalla (C), most of Benalla (S) and part of Violet Town (S)
East Gippsland (S)	Bairnsdale (C), Bairnsdale (S), Orbost (S) and Tambo (S), most of Omeo (S) and part of Rosedale (S)
Gannawarra (S)	Kerang (B) and most of Kerang (S) and Cohuna (S)
Glenelg (S)	Portland (C) and Glenelg (S) and most of Heywood (S)
Golden Plains (S)	Most of Bannockburn (S) and Leigh (S) and parts of Buninyong (S) and Grenville
Greater Bendigo (C)	Bendigo (C), Marong (RC), Eaglehawk (B), Huntly (S) and Strathfieldsaye (S) and part of McIvor (S)
Greater Geelong (C)	Geelong (C), Geelong West (C), Newtown (C), Bellarine (RC) and Corio (S), most of South Barwon (C) and parts of Barrabool (S) and Bannockburn (S)

**DESCRIPTION OF RESTRUCTURED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS - continued**

Greater Shepparton (C)	Shepparton (C) and Shepparton (S), most of Rodney (S) and parts of Euroa (S), Goulburn (S), Tungamah, Violet Town (S) and Waranga (S)
Hepburn (S)	Creswick (S) and Daylesford and Glenlyon (S) and parts of Kyneton (S) and Talbot and Clunes (S)
Hindmarsh (S)	Dimboola (S) and Lowan (S)
Horsham (RC)	Horsham (C), most of Wimmera (S) and parts of Arapiles (S) and Kowree (S)
Indigo (S)	Rutherglen (S), most of Beechworth (S), Chiltern (S) and Yackandandah (S)
La Trobe (S)	Moe (C), Morwell (C), Traralgon (C) and Traralgon (S) and parts of Narracan (S) and Rosedale (S) (excludes Yallourn Works Area (unincorporated))
Loddon (S)	East Loddon (S) and Korong (S), most of Gordon (S) and parts of Bet Bet (S), Marong (S), Maldon (S) and Tullaroop (S)
Macedon Ranges (S)	Gisborne (S), Romsey (S) and Newham and Woodend (S) and most of Kyneton (S)
Milawa (S)	Wangaratta (C) and Wangaratta (S), most of Oxley (S) and part of Beechworth (S), Benalla (S) and Yarrawonga (S)
Mildura (RC)	Mildura (C), Mildura (S) and Walpeup (S)
Mitchell (S)	Pyalong (S) and most of Broadford (S), Mclvor (S) and Seymour (RC)
Moira (S)	Cobram (S), Nathalia (S) and Numurkah (S) and most of Tungamah (S) and Yarrawonga (S)
Moorabool (S)	Ballan (S) and Bacchus Marsh (S) and parts of Bungaree (S), Buninyong (S) and Werribee (C)
Mount Alexander (S)	Castlemaine (C) and Newstead (S) and most of Maldon (S) and Metcalfe (S)
Moyne (S)	Belfast (S), Minhamite (S) and Port Fairy (B), most of Morlake (S) and Warrnambool (S), parts of Dundas (S), Mount Rouse (S) and Hampden (S) and Tower Hill (unincorporated)
Murrindindi (S)	Alexandra (S) and Yea (S) and parts of Broadford (S), Eltham (S), Euroa (S), Healesville (S) and Whittlesea (C)
Northern Grampians (S)	Stawell (C) and St Arnaud (T), most of Stawell (S) and Kara Kara (S) and parts of Wimmera (S) and Donald (S)
Pyrenees (S)	Ripon (S), Lexton (S) and Avoca (S)
Queenscliffe (B)	Queenscliffe (B)
South Gippsland (S)	South Gippsland (S) and Mirboo (S), most of Korumburra (S) and Woorayl (S) and part of Cranbourne (C)
Southern Grampians (S)	Hamilton (C) and Wannon (S), most of Dundas (S) and Mount Rouse and part of Heywood (S)
Strathbogie (S)	Most of Euroa (S), Goulburn (S) and Violet Town (S) and parts of Seymour (RC) and Mclvor (S)
Surf Coast (S)	Most of Barrabool (S) and part of Winchelsea (S) and South Barwon (S)
Swan Hill (RC)	Swan Hill (C) and Swan Hill (S) and part of Kerang (S)
Towong (S)	Tallangatta (S) and Upper Murray (S)
Warrnambool (C)	Warrnambool (C) and part of Warrnambool (S)
Wellington (S)	Sale (C), Alberton (S), Maffra (S) and Avon (S) and most of Rosedale (S)
West Wimmera (S)	Kaniva (S), most of Kowree (S) and parts of Arapiles (S) and Glenelg (S)
Wodonga (RC)	Wodonga (RC) and parts of Chiltern (S) and Yackandandah (S)
Yarriambiack (S)	Dunmunkie (S), Karkaroc (S), Warracknabeal (S) and part of Wimmera (S)

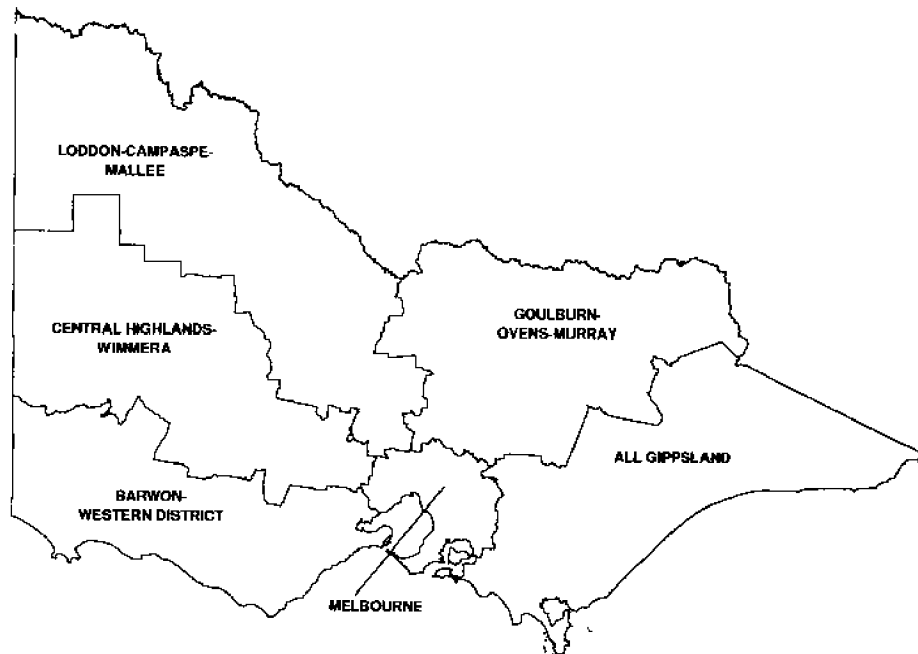
# MAPS

## LABOUR FORCE REGIONS: MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION



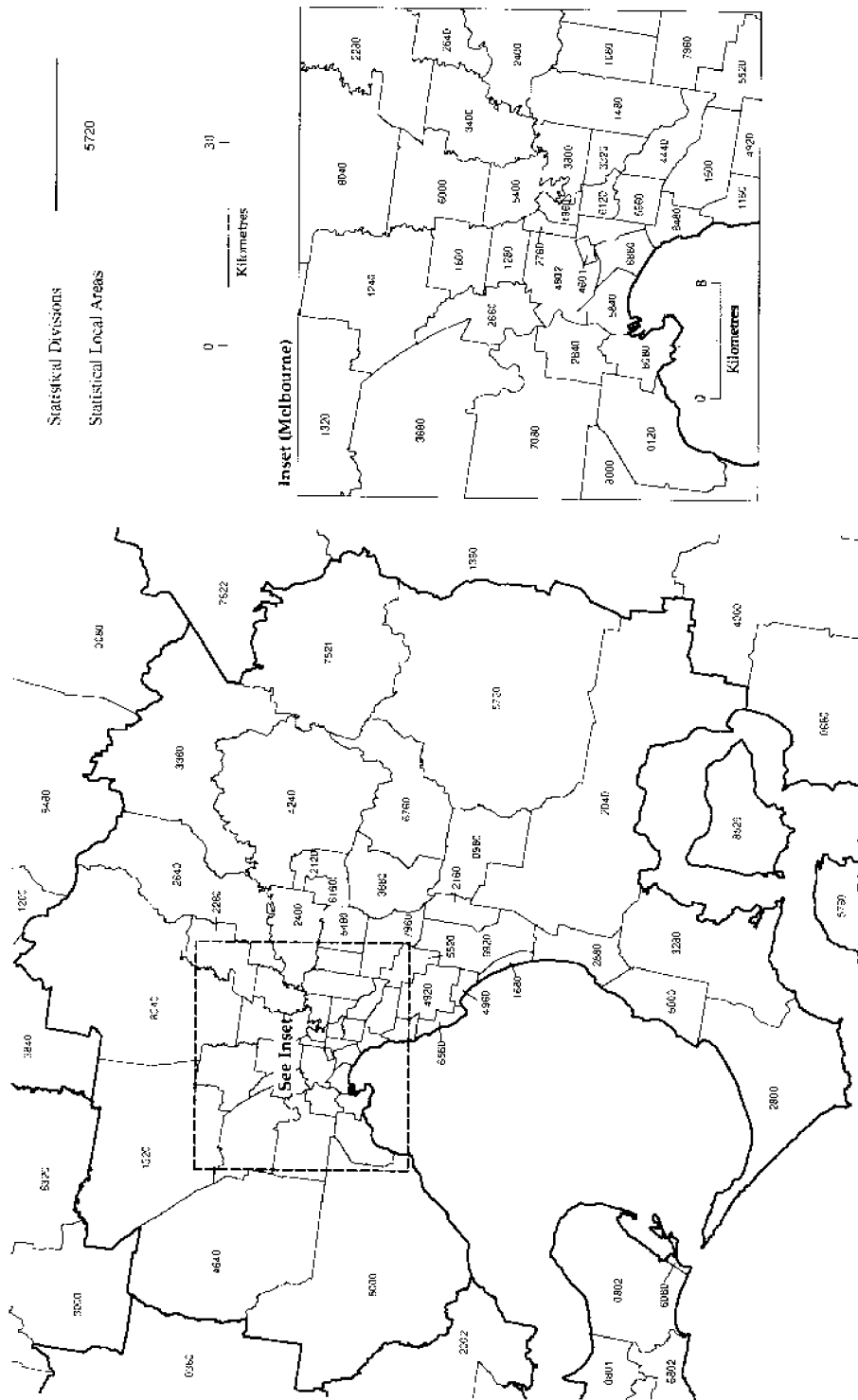
Source: ASGC as at September 1992

## LABOUR FORCE REGIONS: REST OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGIONS



Source: ASGC as at September 1992

**STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA (SLA) AND STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD),  
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1991**



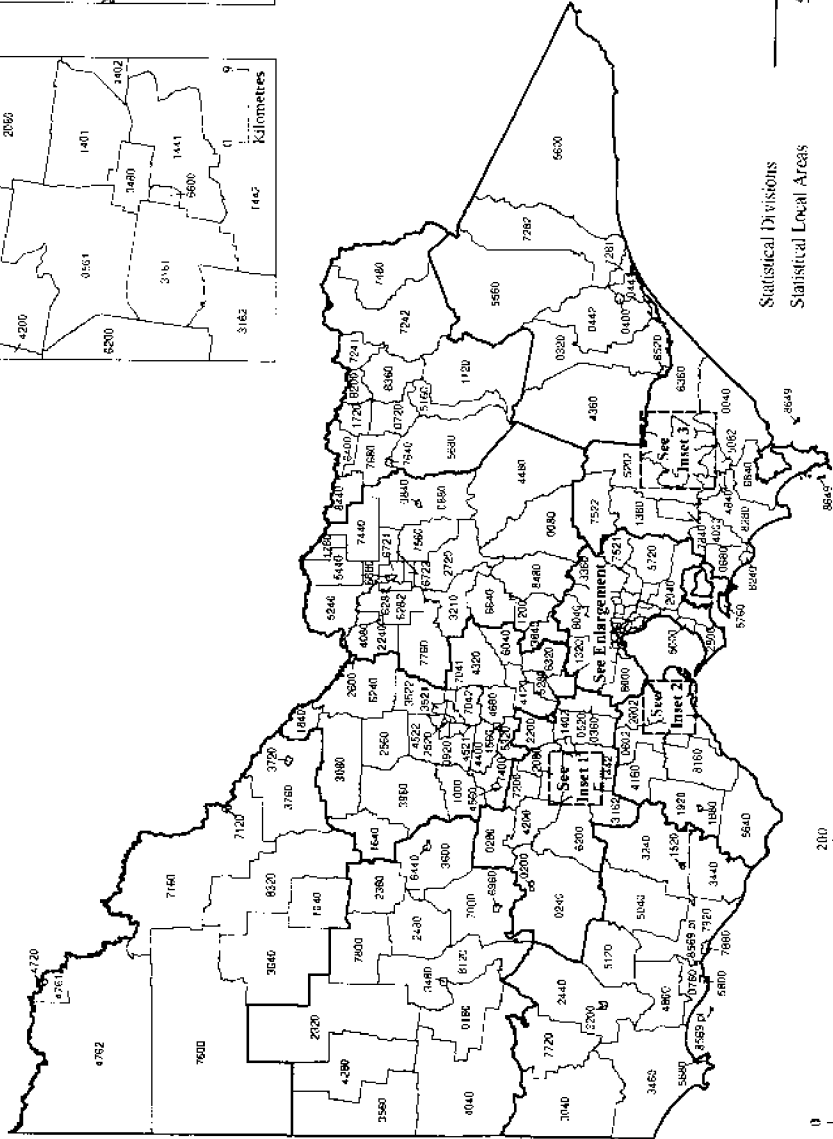
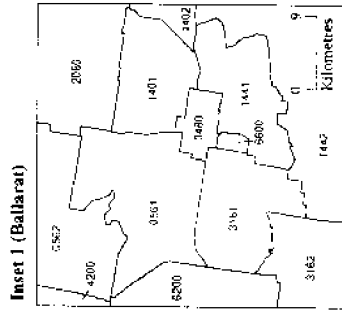
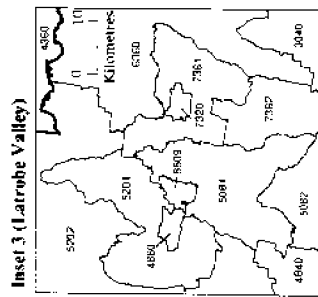
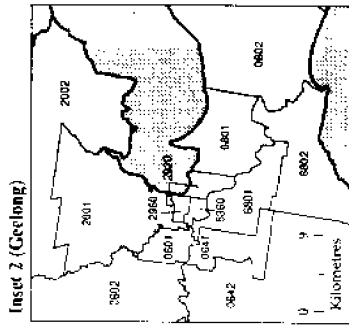
Source: ASGC Edition 2.1, 1 January 1991

**GEOGRAPHIC CODES: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA (SLA) AND STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD),  
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1991**

0120	Altona (C)	Melbourne	3880	Knox (C)	Melbourne	205
0960	Berwick (C)	Melbourne	4240	Lilydale (S)	Melbourne	205
1080	Box Hill (C)	Melbourne	4440	Malvern (C)	Melbourne	205
1160	Brighton (C)	Melbourne	4601	Melbourne (C) - Inner	Melbourne	205
1240	Broadmeadows (C)	Melbourne	4602	Melbourne (C) - Remainder	Melbourne	205
1280	Brunswick (C)	Melbourne	4640	Melton (S)	Melbourne	205
1320	Bulla (S)	Melbourne	4920	Moorabbin (C)	Melbourne	205
1480	Camberwell (C)	Melbourne	4960	Mordialloc (C)	Melbourne	205
1600	Caulfield (C)	Melbourne	5000	Mornington (S)	Melbourne	205
1680	Chelsea (C)	Melbourne	5400	Northcote (C)	Melbourne	205
1800	Colbung (C)	Melbourne	5480	Nunawading (C)	Melbourne	205
1960	Collingwood (C)	Melbourne	5520	Oakleigh (C)	Melbourne	205
2040	Crabbourne (S)	Melbourne	5720	Pakenham (S)	Melbourne	205
2120	Creighton (C)	Melbourne	5840	Port Melbourne (C)	Melbourne	205
2160	Dandenong (C)	Melbourne	5960	Prabran (C)	Melbourne	205
2280	Diamond Valley (S)	Melbourne	6000	Preston (C)	Melbourne	205
2400	Doucaster & Templestowe (C)	Melbourne	6120	Richmond (C)	Melbourne	205
2640	Eltham (S)	Melbourne	6160	Ruswood (C)	Melbourne	205
2680	Essendon (C)	Melbourne	6560	Sandringham (C)	Melbourne	205
2760	Fitzroy (C)	Melbourne	6760	Shetbrooke (S)	Melbourne	205
2800	Flinders (S)	Melbourne	6880	South Melbourne (C)	Melbourne	205
2840	Footscray (C)	Melbourne	6920	Springvale (C)	Melbourne	205
2880	Frankston (C)	Melbourne	6480	St Kilda (C)	Melbourne	205
3280	Hastings (S)	Melbourne	7080	Sunshine (C)	Melbourne	205
3320	Hawthorn (C)	Melbourne	7521	Upper Yarra (S) - Part A	Melbourne	205
3360	Healesville (S)	Melbourne	7960	Waverley (C)	Melbourne	205
3400	Heidelberg (C)	Melbourne	8000	Werribee (C)	Melbourne	205
3680	Keilor (C)	Melbourne	8040	Whitlessa (C)	Melbourne	205
3800	Kew (C)	Melbourne	8080	Williamstown (C)	Melbourne	205

Source: ASGC Edition 2.1, 1 January 1991

STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA (SLA) AND STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD),  
REST OF VICTORIA, 1991



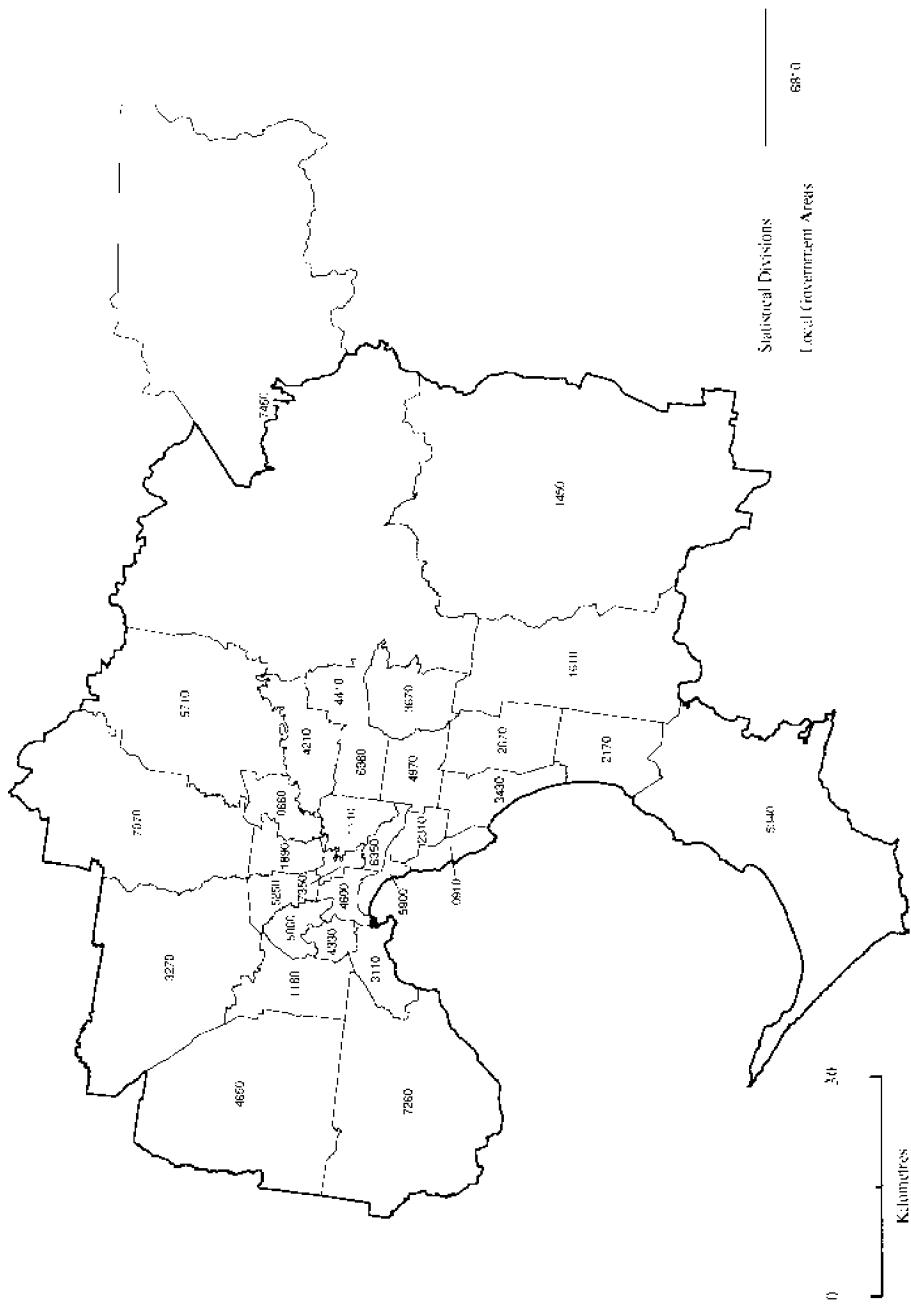
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Source: ASGC Edition 2.1.1 January 1991



**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA (LGA) AND STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD),  
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1995**





**GEOGRAPHIC CODES: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA (LGA) AND STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD),  
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1995**

LGA Code	LGA Name	SD Code	SD Name	LGA Code	LGA Name	SD Code	SD Name
0660	Banyule (C)	205	Melbourne	4410	Maroondah (C)	205	Melbourne
0910	Bayside (C)	205	Melbourne	4600	Melbourne (C)	205	Melbourne
1110	Boroondara (C)	205	Melbourne	4650	Melton (S)	205	Melbourne
1180	Brinbank (C)	205	Melbourne	4970	Monash (C)	205	Melbourne
1450	Cardinia (S)	205	Melbourne	5060	Moonee Valley (C)	205	Melbourne
1610	Casey (C)	205	Melbourne	5250	Moreland (C)	205	Melbourne
1890	Darbin (C)	205	Melbourne	5340	Mornington Peninsula (S)	205	Melbourne
2170	Frankston (C)	205	Melbourne	5710	Nilumbik (S)	205	Melbourne
2310	Glen Eira (C)	205	Melbourne	5900	Port Phillip (C)	205	Melbourne
2670	Greater Dandenong (C)	205	Melbourne	6350	Stonnington (C)	205	Melbourne
3110	Hobsons Bay (C)	205	Melbourne	6980	Whitehorse (C)	205	Melbourne
3270	Hume (C)	205	Melbourne	7070	Whitelsea (C)	205	Melbourne
3430	Kingston (C)	205	Melbourne	7260	Wyndham (C)	205	Melbourne
3670	Knox (C)	205	Melbourne	7350	Yarra (C)	205	Melbourne
4210	Manningham (C)	205	Melbourne	7450	Yarra Ranges (S) - Part only	205	Melbourne
4330	Maribymong (C)	205	Melbourne				

Source: ASGC Edition 2.5, 1 July 1995



GEOGRAPHIC CODES: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA (LGA) AND STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), REST OF VICTORIA,  
1995

LGA Code	LGA Name	SD Code	SD Name	LGA Code	LGA Name	SD Code	SD Name
0110	Alpine (S)	245	Ovens-Murray	4780	Mildura (RC)	230	Mallee
0260	Ararat (RC)	220	Central Highlands	4850	Mitchell (S)	240	Goulburn
0570	Ballarat (C)	220	Central Highlands	4900	Mora (S)	240	Goulburn
0740	Bass Coast (S)	255	Gippsland	5150	Moorabool (S)	220	Central Highlands
0830	Baw Baw (S)	255	Gippsland	5430	Mount Alexander (S)	235	Loddon
1270	Buloke (S)	230	Mallee	5490	Moynie (S)	215	Western District
1370	Campaspe (S)	240	Goulburn	5620	Murrumbidgee (S)	240	Goulburn
1670	Central Goldfields (S)	235	Loddon	5810	Northern Grampians (S)	225	Wimmera
1750	Colac-Orway (S)	210	Barwon	5990	Pyrenees (S)	220	Central Highlands
1830	Corangamite (S)	215	Western District	6080	Queenscliffe (S)	210	Barwon
1950	Delatite (S)	240	Goulburn	6170	South Gippsland (S)	255	Gippsland
2110	East Gippsland (S)	250	East Gippsland	6260	Southern Grampians (S)	215	Western District
2250	Gannawarra (S)	230	Mallee	6430	Strathbogie (S)	240	Goulburn
2410	Glencig (S)	215	Western District	6490	Surf Coast (S)	210	Barwon
2490	Golden Plains (S)	210	Barwon	6610	Swan Hill (RC)	230	Mallee
2610	Greater Bendigo (C)	235	Loddon	6670	Towong (S)	245	Ovens-Murray
2750	Greater Geelong (C)	210	Barwon	6730	Warrambool (C)	215	Western District
2830	Greater Shepparton (C)	240	Goulburn	6810	Wellington (S)	250	East Gippsland
2910	Hepburn (S)	220	Central Highlands	6890	West Wimmera (S)	225	Wimmera
2980	Hindmarsh (S)	225	Wimmera	7170	Wodonga (RC)	245	Ovens-Murray
3190	Horsesham (RC)	225	Wimmera	7450	Yarra Ranges (S) - Part only	255	Gippsland
3350	Indigo (S)	245	Ovens-Murray	7630	Yarriambiack (S)	225	Wimmera
3810	La Trobe (S)	255	Gippsland	8469	Lady Julia Percy Island	215	Western District
3940	Loddon (S)	235	Loddon	8509	Yalloom Works Area	255	Gippsland
4130	Macedon Ranges (S)	235	Loddon	8529	French Island	255	Gippsland
4710	Milawa (S)	245	Ovens-Murray	8649	Bass Strait Islands	255	Gippsland

Source: ASGC Edition 2.5, 1 July 1995



# Appendix B

## Historical Statistics

The following tables provide a historical summary of some statistics relating to Victoria. They are based on tables appearing in previous *Victorian Year Books*, the publication *Historical Statistics of Victoria* 1986 (ABS Cat. No. 1309.2), and other ABS sources. It has been necessary to convert certain previously published historical series into metric units.

A blank space indicates that the figures are not available. A line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures indicates a break in the continuity of the series.

### DEMOGRAPHY

#### POPULATION, VICTORIA

Year	Population at 31 December (a) (b)				Population of Melbourne (b) (d)
	Males	Females	Total persons	Masculinity (c)	
1836	186	38	224	489.47	200
1837	984	280	1 264	351.43	
1838	3 080	431	3 511	714.62	
1839	4 104	1 718	5 822	238.88	
1840	7 254	3 037	10 291	238.85	4 000
1841	14 391	6 025	20 416	238.85	4 479
1842	15 691	8 108	23 799	193.52	
1843	15 892	8 211	24 103	193.55	
1844	17 626	9 108	26 734	193.52	
1845	20 624	10 656	31 280	193.54	
1846	23 531	14 803	38 334	158.96	12 351
1847	26 004	16 932	42 936	153.58	
1848	30 697	20 693	51 390	148.34	
1849	39 556	26 664	66 220	148.35	
1850	45 495	30 667	76 162	148.35	
1851	58 235	39 254	97 489	148.35	23 143
1852	110 825	57 496	168 321	192.75	
1853	146 456	75 980	222 436	192.76	
1854	185 249	98 693	283 942	187.70	76 565
1855	226 462	120 843	347 305	187.40	
1856	251 349	139 035	390 384	180.78	
1857	291 523	164 999	456 522	176.68	
1858	314 923	181 223	496 146	173.78	
1859	325 259	195 813	521 072	166.11	
1860	330 302	207 932	538 234	158.85	
1861	320 888	218 876	539 764	146.61	139 916
1862	322 298	229 090	551 388	140.69	

POPULATION, VICTORIA - *continued*

<i>Population at 31 December (a) (b)</i>					
<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total persons</i>	<i>Masculinity (c)</i>	<i>Population of Melbourne (b) (d)</i>
1863	324 731	243 175	567 906	133.54	148 873
1864	341 102	256 901	598 003	132.78	154 375
1865	348 717	269 074	617 791	129.60	160 586
1866	354 757	278 845	633 602	127.22	167 476
1867	360 112	288 190	648 302	124.96	174 366
1868	371 066	300 258	671 324	123.58	181 945
1869	383 665	313 097	696 762	122.54	190 212
1870	397 230	326 695	723 925	121.59	202 975
1871	407 628	338 822	746 450	120.31	215 991
1872	411 027	348 401	759 428	117.98	229 125
1873	416 756	357 052	773 808	116.72	236 990
1874	421 201	364 907	786 108	115.43	242 800
1875	424 269	370 665	794 934	114.46	254 873
1876	428 243	377 181	805 424	113.54	248 878
1877	433 777	385 158	818 935	112.62	253 577
1878	438 077	391 841	829 918	111.80	260 738
1879	442 699	399 058	841 757	110.94	271 100
1880	450 558	408 047	858 605	110.42	281 037
1881	457 782	416 183	873 965	110.00	288 169
1882	466 788	425 977	892 765	109.58	297 937
1883	477 671	434 782	912 453	109.86	313 550
1884	490 266	445 511	935 777	110.05	334 030
1885	504 097	455 741	959 838	110.61	358 500
1886	523 864	469 853	993 717	111.50	381 590
1887	541 216	484 260	1 025 476	111.76	405 520
1888	571 425	507 652	1 079 077	112.56	432 350
1889	582 672	522 266	1 104 938	111.57	459 360
1890	595 519	538 209	1 133 728	110.65	482 600
1891	606 395	551 977	1 158 372	109.86	486 620
1892	608 666	560 081	1 168 747	108.67	469 390
1893	609 500	566 670	1 176 170	107.56	449 560
1894	609 379	572 776	1 182 155	106.39	444 340
1895	607 933	577 743	1 185 676	105.23	452 210
1896	599 497	580 353	1 179 850	103.30	458 300
1897	599 621	582 485	1 182 106	102.94	466 895
1898	598 332	583 949	1 182 281	102.46	480 390
1899	599 765	588 776	1 188 541	101.87	489 600
1900	601 773	594 440	1 196 213	101.23	494 905
1901	608 436	601 464	1 209 900	101.16	501 580
1902	604 318	603 913	1 208 231	100.07	502 840
1903	599 950	604 792	1 204 742	99.20	505 760
1904	597 617	607 991	1 205 608	98.29	511 520
1905	598 134	612 287	1 210 421	97.69	519 925
1906	600 856	618 976	1 219 832	97.07	530 660
1907	605 775	627 032	1 232 807	96.61	543 115
1908	614 937	635 512	1 250 449	96.76	557 350
1909	631 021	646 001	1 277 022	97.68	573 255
1910	646 482	654 926	1 301 408	98.71	588 000
1911	668 818	671 075	1 339 893	99.66	612 190
1912	690 056	692 497	1 382 553	99.65	636 200
1913	707 444	707 972	1 415 416	99.93	660 160
1914	713 307	721 881	1 435 188	98.81	680 470
1915	694 210	730 235	1 424 445	95.07	688 890
1916	666 245	738 418	1 404 663	90.23	702 120

POPULATION, VICTORIA - *continued*

<i>Population at 31 December (a) (b)</i>					
<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total persons</i>	<i>Masculinity (c)</i>	<i>Population of Melbourne (b) (d)</i>
1917	671 075	745 985	1 417 060	89.96	716 150
1918	684 243	753 002	1 437 245	90.87	730 830
1919	739 956	763 079	1 503 035	96.97	750 940
1920	753 803	774 106	1 527 909	97.38	776 840
1921	765 306	785 421	1 550 727	97.44	800 520
1922	789 517	800 756	1 590 273	98.60	831 060
1923	807 884	817 571	1 625 455	98.82	861 760
1924	825 919	831 232	1 657 151	99.36	889 720
1925	840 817	843 234	1 684 051	99.71	917 080
1926	855 035	856 952	1 711 987	99.78	945 500
1927	870 718	871 114	1 741 832	99.95	971 000
1928	879 478	882 268	1 761 746	99.68	990 650
1929	886 472	891 797	1 778 269	99.40	1 006 000
1930	892 422	900 183	1 792 605	99.14	999 650
1931	896 429	907 141	1 803 570	98.82	995 600
1932	900 663	912 724	1 813 387	98.68	993 800
1933	904 868	919 349	1 824 217	98.42	995 800
1934	909 806	926 854	1 836 660	98.16	1 000 000
1935	910 740	930 855	1 841 595	97.84	1 008 300
1936	913 959	935 648	1 849 607	97.68	1 016 500
1937	916 974	940 017	1 856 991	97.55	1 024 300
1938	924 034	947 065	1 871 099	97.57	1 035 600
1939	929 470	953 663	1 883 133	97.46	1 050 700
1940	947 037	967 881	1 914 918	97.85	1 083 000
1941	964 619	981 806	1 946 425	98.25	1 114 900
1942	970 729	991 829	1 962 558	97.87	1 143 900
1943	979 549	1 002 067	1 981 616	97.73	1 156 600
1944	986 889	1 011 065	1 997 954	97.67	1 168 900
1945	994 784	1 020 323	2 015 107	97.50	1 180 200
1946	1 006 395	1 033 374	2 039 769	97.39	1 189 800
1947	1 016 724	1 045 985	2 062 709	97.20	1 228 300
1948	1 039 037	1 069 088	2 108 125	97.19	1 247 800
1949	1 071 759	1 097 125	2 168 884	97.69	1 272 300
1950	1 114 497	1 122 685	2 237 182	99.27	1 302 200
1951	1 150 009	1 149 529	2 299 538	100.04	1 330 800
1952	1 189 262	1 177 457	2 366 719	101.00	1 359 100
1953	1 212 060	1 203 975	2 416 035	100.67	1 388 800
1954	1 244 739	1 233 247	2 477 986	100.93	1 524 111
1955	1 281 891	1 264 441	2 546 332	101.38	1 575 300
1956	1 319 445	1 298 667	2 618 112	101.60	1 629 400
1957	1 348 351	1 332 204	2 680 555	101.21	1 677 100
1958	1 379 857	1 365 308	2 745 165	101.07	1 726 100
1959	1 413 523	1 397 906	2 811 429	101.12	1 777 700
1960	1 453 815	1 434 475	2 888 290	101.35	1 831 100
1961	1 485 348	1 469 951	2 955 299	101.05	1 984 936
1962	1 511 418	1 499 625	3 011 043	100.79	2 029 240
1963	1 540 749	1 530 297	3 071 046	100.68	2 077 560
1964	1 573 966	1 563 955	3 137 921	100.64	2 130 980
1965	1 602 058	1 593 802	3 195 860	100.52	2 180 800
1966	1 627 787	1 622 056	3 249 843	100.35	2 230 793
1967	1 653 363	1 650 243	3 303 606	100.19	2 283 000
1968	1 679 213	1 677 614	3 356 827	100.10	2 331 000
1969	1 710 586	1 710 592	3 421 178	100.00	2 389 700
1970	1 739 916	1 742 115	3 482 031	99.87	2 447 600

POPULATION, VICTORIA - *continued*

<i>Population at 31 December (a) (b)</i>					
<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total persons</i>	<i>Masculinity (c)</i>	<i>Population of Melbourne (b) (d)</i>
1971 (e)	1 815 332	1 818 511	3 633 843	99.83	2 575 000
1972	1 841 114	1 845 022	3 686 136	99.79	2 616 400
1973	1 863 086	1 867 738	3 730 824	99.75	2 652 700
1974	1 887 222	1 892 365	3 779 587	99.73	2 685 800
1975	1 896 188	1 904 468	3 800 656	99.57	2 711 200
1976	1 905 656	1 918 285	3 823 941	99.34	2 723 700
1977	1 918 212	1 934 377	3 852 589	99.16	2 740 800
1978	1 927 106	1 947 395	3 874 501	98.96	2 757 200
1979	1 937 866	1 962 127	3 899 993	98.76	2 771 000
1980	1 951 449	1 979 206	3 930 655	98.60	2 787 400
1981	1 969 349	1 999 049	3 968 398	98.51	2 834 200
1982	1 991 532	2 021 155	4 012 687	98.53	2 862 000
1983	2 012 443	2 042 055	4 054 498	98.55	2 890 100
1984	2 033 611	2 064 029	4 097 640	98.53	2 913 300
1985	2 055 418	2 085 003	4 140 421	98.58	2 938 000
1986	2 075 900	2 106 300	4 182 200	98.58	2 967 800
1987r	2 102 800	2 132 200	4 234 900	98.62	3 004 500
1988r	2 132 200	2 163 100	4 295 200	98.57	3 043 600
1989r	2 157 600	2 190 600	4 348 200	98.49	3 086 600
1990r	2 183 000	2 217 700	4 400 700	98.44	<u>3 126 900</u>
1991	2 198 900	2 236 800	4 435 700	98.31	3 156 700
1992	2 209 800	2 249 700	4 459 400	98.23	3 179 000
1993	2 213 200	2 255 600	4 468 800	98.12	3 189 000
1994p	2 221 100	2 264 800	4 485 900	98.07	3 198 200

(a) All estimates have been corrected for discrepancies disclosed by the various censuses up to the census of 30 June 1991.

(b) Figures for 1961 and subsequent years include full-blood Aboriginals.

(c) Number of males per 100 females.

(d) Figures shown for the population of Melbourne from 1921 to 1960 relate to the population of the City of Melbourne and adjoining municipal areas within boundaries defined for census purposes at the respective censuses of 1921, 1933, 1947, and 1954. From 1961 onwards, the figures relate to the population within a new fixed outer boundary embracing an area referred to as the Melbourne Statistical Division.

(e) From 1971 onwards, figures are estimated resident population.

(f) The Melbourne Statistical Division boundary was extended in 1991. Figures for 1981 onwards reflect this change.

(g) The population of Melbourne is calculated at 30 June.



MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (a)(b), VICTORIA

Year	Marriages		Divorces (c)		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Crude rate	Decrees granted	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate (d)
1836	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
1837	1	1.34	-	-	7	9.41	1	1.34	-	-
1838	15	6.28	-	-	28	11.73	20	8.38	-	-
1839	57	12.21	-	-	142	30.43	67	14.36	-	-
1840	177	21.97	-	-	358	44.43	198	24.57	-	-
1841	406	26.44	-	-	618	40.25	319	20.78	-	-
1842	514	23.25	-	-	1 025	46.36	413	18.68	-	-
1843	364	15.20	-	-	1 317	54.99	313	13.07	-	-
1844	328	12.90	-	-	1 336	52.56	240	9.44	-	-
1845	316	10.89	-	-	1 521	52.44	327	11.27	-	-
1846	301	8.65	-	-	1 596	45.85	328	9.42	-	-
1847	337	8.29	-	-	1 661	40.88	361	8.88	-	-
1848	351	7.44	-	-	1 789	37.93	405	8.59	-	-
1849	593	10.08	-	-	1 913	32.53	593	10.08	-	-
1850	969	13.61	-	-	2 673	37.55	780	10.96	-	-
1851	1 023	11.78	-	-	3 049	35.12	1 165	13.42	-	-
1852	1 958	14.73	-	-	3 756	28.26	2 105	15.84	-	-
1853	2 703	13.83	-	-	3 025	15.48	3 213	16.44	-	-
1854	3 765	14.87	-	-	7 542	29.79	6 261	24.73	-	-
1855	3 847	12.19	-	-	11 941	37.83	6 603	20.92	-	-
1856	4 116	11.16	-	-	14 420	39.10	5 728	15.53	-	-
1857	4 524	10.68	-	-	17 384	41.05	7 449	17.59	-	-
1858	4 552	9.56	-	-	19 929	41.84	9 015	18.93	-	-
1859	4 769	9.38	-	-	22 092	43.44	9 469	18.62	-	-
1860	4 351	8.21	-	-	22 863	43.17	12 061	22.77	-	-
1861	4 434	8.23	1	-	23 461	43.53	10 522	19.52	-	-
1862	4 525	8.29	11	0.02	24 391	44.71	10 080	18.48	-	-
1863	4 227	7.55	7	0.01	23 906	42.72	9 502	16.98	2 844	118.97
1864	4 554	7.81	13	0.02	25 680	44.05	8 887	15.24	2 778	108.18
1865	4 497	7.40	11	0.02	25 915	42.63	10 461	17.21	3 538	136.52
1866	4 253	6.80	6	0.01	25 010	39.97	12 286	19.64	3 838	153.46
1867	4 490	7.01	8	0.01	25 608	39.95	11 733	18.31	3 534	138.00
1868	4 692	7.11	7	0.01	27 243	41.29	10 067	15.26	3 054	112.10
1869	4 735	6.92	15	0.02	26 040	38.07	10 630	15.54	3 284	126.11
1870	4 732	6.66	9	0.01	27 151	38.22	10 420	14.67	3 203	117.97
1871	4 693	6.38	7	0.01	27 382	37.24	9 918	13.49	3 114	113.72
1872	4 791	6.36	2	-	27 361	36.34	10 831	14.38	3 334	121.85
1873	4 974	6.49	10	0.01	28 100	36.65	11 501	15.00	3 181	113.20
1874	4 925	6.31	6	0.01	26 800	34.36	12 222	15.67	3 341	124.66
1875	4 985	6.31	14	0.02	26 720	33.80	15 287	19.34	3 811	142.63
1876	4 949	6.18	8	0.01	26 769	33.45	13 561	16.95	2 980	111.32
1877	5 103	6.28	11	0.01	26 010	32.02	12 776	15.73	3 299	126.84
1878	5 092	6.18	9	0.01	26 581	32.24	12 702	15.41	3 262	122.72
1879	4 986	5.97	4	-	26 839	32.11	12 120	14.50	3 219	119.94
1880	5 286	6.22	11	0.01	26 148	30.76	11 652	13.71	3 105	118.75
1881	5 896	6.81	9	0.01	27 145	31.33	12 302	14.20	3 119	114.90
1882	6 309	7.14	12	0.01	26 747	30.28	13 634	15.43	3 722	139.16
1883	6 771	7.50	27	0.03	27 541	30.51	13 006	14.41	3 150	114.37
1884	7 218	7.81	12	0.01	28 850	31.22	13 505	14.61	3 281	113.73
1885	7 395	7.80	22	0.02	29 975	31.63	14 364	15.15	3 771	125.80
1886	7 737	7.92	16	0.02	30 824	31.56	14 952	15.31	3 924	127.30
1887	7 768	7.69	23	0.02	33 043	32.73	16 005	15.85	4 296	130.01
1888	8 946	8.50	29	0.03	34 503	32.79	16 287	15.48	4 401	127.55
1889	9 194	8.42	25	0.02	36 359	33.30	19 392	17.76	5 549	152.62
1890	9 187	8.21	40	0.04	37 578	33.57	18 012	16.09	4 412	117.41

## MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (a)(b), VICTORIA - continued

Year	Marriages		Divorces (c)		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Crude rate	Decrees granted	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate (d)
1891	8 780	7.66	99	0.09	38 505	33.60	18 631	16.26	4 861	126.24
1892	7 723	6.64	92	0.08	37 831	32.51	15 851	13.62	4 041	106.82
1893	7 004	5.97	92	0.08	36 552	31.18	16 508	14.08	4 302	117.70
1894	7 029	5.96	83	0.07	34 258	29.05	15 430	13.09	3 567	104.12
1895	7 181	6.07	85	0.07	33 706	28.47	15 636	13.21	3 450	102.36
1896	7 625	6.45	108	0.09	32 178	27.21	15 714	13.29	3 540	110.01
1897	7 568	6.41	117	0.10	31 310	26.51	15 126	12.81	3 235	103.32
1898	7 620	6.45	87	0.07	30 172	25.52	18 695	15.81	4 047	134.13
1899	8 140	6.87	107	0.09	31 008	26.16	16 578	13.99	3 541	114.20
1900	8 308	6.97	93	0.08	30 779	25.81	15 215	12.76	2 936	95.39
1901	8 406	6.99	83	0.07	31 008	25.77	15 904	13.22	3 192	102.94
1902	8 477	7.02	109	0.09	30 461	25.23	16 177	13.40	3 308	108.60
1903	7 605	6.31	101	0.08	29 569	24.53	15 595	12.94	3 146	106.40
1904	8 210	6.83	141	0.12	29 763	24.74	14 393	11.97	2 319	77.92
1905	8 774	7.28	137	0.11	30 107	24.96	14 676	12.17	2 508	83.30
1906	8 930	7.36	125	0.10	30 844	25.41	15 237	12.55	2 866	92.92
1907	9 575	7.81	134	0.11	31 365	25.59	14 539	11.86	2 277	72.60
1908	9 335	7.53	152	0.12	31 097	25.07	15 766	12.71	2 676	86.05
1909	9 431	7.48	139	0.11	31 544	25.01	14 436	11.45	2 251	71.36
1910	10 239	7.98	141	0.11	31 437	24.51	14 732	11.49	2 417	76.88
1911	11 088	8.40	214	0.16	33 026	25.01	15 216	11.52	2 269	68.70
1912	11 738	8.64	252	0.19	35 796	26.36	16 589	12.22	2 666	74.48
1913	11 324	8.11	239	0.17	25 970	25.77	15 474	11.09	2 537	70.53
1914	11 829	8.29	243	0.17	36 222	25.37	16 603	11.56	2 835	78.27
1915	12 832	8.96	219	0.15	35 009	24.45	15 823	11.05	2 408	68.78
1916	11 342	8.02	207	0.15	34 235	24.20	16 489	11.66	2 555	74.63
1917	9 505	6.73	202	0.14	33 033	23.40	14 555	10.31	1 877	56.82
1918	9 156	6.43	236	0.17	31 597	22.19	15 177	10.66	1 951	61.75
1919	11 706	7.95	348	0.24	31 619	21.47	19 370	13.15	2 147	67.90
1920	14 898	9.85	375	0.25	36 213	23.95	16 832	11.13	2 669	73.70
1921	13 676	8.90	389	0.25	35 591	23.16	16 165	10.52	2 582	72.55
1922	12 996	8.27	378	0.24	36 288	23.10	15 155	9.65	1 936	53.35
1923	13 126	8.16	431	0.27	35 877	22.31	17 219	10.71	2 356	65.67
1924	13 296	8.10	408	0.25	36 140	22.01	16 503	10.05	2 216	61.32
1925	13 370	8.00	458	0.27	35 922	21.49	15 837	9.47	2 047	56.98
1926	13 405	7.90	470	0.28	35 362	20.84	16 335	9.63	1 969	55.68
1927	13 608	7.88	517	0.30	35 074	20.30	16 773	9.71	1 966	56.05
1928	13 186	7.53	484	0.28	34 498	19.69	17 708	10.11	1 919	55.63
1929	12 935	7.31	548	0.31	33 604	18.98	16 717	9.44	1 587	47.23
1930	11 641	6.52	388	0.22	33 127	18.55	15 959	8.93	1 544	46.61
1931	10 182	5.66	425	0.24	30 332	16.86	17 033	9.47	1 349	44.47
1932	11 744	6.49	459	0.25	27 464	15.19	16 805	9.29	1 181	43.00
1933	12 668	6.96	499	0.27	28 392	15.60	17 456	9.59	1 148	40.43
1934	13 862	7.57	621	0.34	27 828	15.20	18 648	10.19	1 242	44.63
1935	15 409	8.38	608	0.33	27 884	15.17	18 456	10.04	1 148	41.17
1936	15 915	8.62	690	0.37	28 883	15.65	18 778	10.17	1 222	42.31
1937	16 226	8.75	800	0.43	29 731	16.04	18 613	10.04	1 091	36.70
1938	17 113	9.17	830	0.44	30 344	16.27	18 955	10.16	1 038	34.21
1939	17 368	9.24	805	0.43	30 493	16.23	20 169	10.73	1 085	35.58
1940	22 299	11.73	822	0.43	31 962	16.82	20 293	10.88	1 261	39.45
1941	20 898	10.81	842	0.44	34 406	17.80	20 522	10.62	1 246	36.21
1942	23 636	12.06	959	0.49	35 927	18.33	21 973	11.21	1 497	41.67
1943	18 356	9.30	1 383	0.70	39 117	19.82	21 327	10.81	1 399	35.76
1944	17 857	8.97	1 694	0.85	39 358	19.78	20 502	10.30	1 258	31.96
1945	16 501	8.22	1 759	0.88	41 200	20.53	20 496	10.21	1 155	28.03
1946	21 405	10.57	1 651	0.82	46 693	23.05	21 534	10.63	1 288	27.16
1947	20 437	9.95	2 294	1.12	47 366	23.06	21 442	10.44	1 245	26.28
1948	20 035	9.58	1 681	0.80	46 099	22.04	21 825	10.43	1 103	23.93
1949	20 066	9.37	1 780	0.83	46 873	21.88	21 991	10.26	1 026	21.89
1950	20 320	9.20	1 604	0.73	49 830	22.56	22 341	10.11	1 001	20.09

**MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (a)(b), VICTORIA - continued**

Year	Marriages		Divorces (c)		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Crude rate	Decrees granted	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate (d)
1951	21 117	9.28	1 730	0.76	50 553	22.21	23 446	10.30	1 143	22.61
1952	20 220	8.63	1 616	0.69	53 738	22.93	23 322	9.95	1 198	22.29
1953	19 238	8.03	2 128	0.89	53 561	22.36	22 650	9.45	1 133	21.15
1954	19 404	7.91	1 539	0.63	54 660	22.29	22 554	9.20	1 055	19.30
1955	20 056	7.96	1 691	0.67	56 336	22.35	22 527	8.94	1 035	18.37
1956	20 137	7.77	1 270	0.49	58 393	22.52	23 886	9.21	1 128	19.32
1957	20 239	7.62	1 362	0.51	60 464	22.76	24 131	9.08	1 219	20.16
1958	20 649	7.60	1 717	0.63	61 269	22.55	23 625	8.69	1 178	19.23
1959	20 456	7.35	1 877	0.67	62 245	22.36	25 078	9.01	1 320	21.21
1960	20 627	7.22	1 313	0.46	64 025	22.41	24 547	8.59	1 182	18.46
1961	21 264	7.27	1 257	0.43	65 866	22.52	24 500	8.37	1 173	17.80
1962	22 393	7.51	1 623	0.54	65 890	22.09	25 847	8.66	1 219	18.50
1963	22 061	7.25	1 626	0.53	65 649	21.59	26 920	8.85	1 242	18.92
1964	24 169	7.78	2 151	0.69	64 990	20.93	27 548	8.87	1 098	16.89
1965	26 421	8.35	2 103	0.66	63 550	20.08	28 031	8.86	1 109	17.45
1966	27 089	8.41	2 144	0.67	64 008	19.87	28 673	8.90	1 116	17.44
1967	28 004	8.55	2 054	0.63	65 485	19.98	28 373	8.66	1 101	16.81
1968	29 724	8.93	2 525	0.76	70 228	21.10	29 967	9.00	1 010	14.38
1969	30 860	9.11	2 235	0.66	71 035	20.96	28 976	8.55	1 066	15.01
1970	31 729	9.20	2 604	0.75	73 019	21.16	30 335	8.79	1 060	14.52
1971	32 386	9.20	3 079	0.87	75 498	21.45	30 598	8.69	1 107	14.66
1972	31 206	8.52	3 664	1.00	71 713	19.59	29 937	8.18	1 048	14.59
1973	30 203	8.15	3 313	0.89	66 910	18.05	30 738	8.29	958	14.27
1974	29 708	7.91	4 465	1.19	66 052	17.60	30 973	8.25	989	14.94
1975	27 806	7.34	5 683	1.50	61 797	16.31	29 579	7.81	806	13.02
1976	28 760	7.55	16 633	4.36	60 531	15.88	30 884	8.10	702	11.57
1977	27 558	7.18	10 859	2.83	59 389	15.48	29 542	7.70	653	10.97
1978	27 178	7.03	10 820	2.80	58 687	15.19	29 206	7.56	616	10.47
1979	27 019	6.95	9 471	2.44	57 628	14.83	29 118	7.49	652	11.29
1980	27 724	7.08	9 207	2.35	58 022	14.82	29 453	7.53	592	10.17
1981	28 648	7.25	9 769	2.47	59 284	15.01	29 088	7.37	562	9.44
1982	28 851	7.23	11 266	2.82	59 876	15.00	30 694	7.68	641	10.69
1983	28 974	7.18	10 663	2.64	59 928	14.85	29 365	7.27	561	9.33
1984	28 931	7.10	10 501	2.57	59 485	14.59	29 532	7.24	525	8.78
1985	29 810	7.24	9 688	2.35	61 555	14.94	31 353	7.60	601	9.76
1986	29 390	7.06	9 670	2.32	60 162	14.46	30 175	7.20	517	8.60
1987	29 662	7.05	9 626	2.29	61 507	14.61	31 549	7.50	498	8.10
1988	30 687	7.20	10 250	2.40	62 134	14.58	30 726	7.20	486	7.80
1989	30 624	7.10	10 253	2.40	64 002	14.80	32 357	7.50	414	6.50
1990	30 120	6.90	10 406	2.40	66 970	15.30	30 986	7.10	523	7.8
1991	28 535	6.50	11 134	2.50	66 438	14.80	31 216	7.10	428	6.50
1992	28 429	6.40	10 533	2.40	65 766	14.80	31 951	7.20	366	5.60
1993	27 418	6.10	10 935	2.4	64 049	14.3	31 197	7.0	347	5.4
1994	26 974	6.0	11 228	2.5	63 974	14.3	32 353	7.2	327	5.1

(a) The Registration Act providing for the legal registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria was passed in 1853. Prior to this date Victorian vital statistics were obtained from parish and church records which were regarded as being incomplete for statistical purposes. For this reason, the numbers of vital events and their corresponding rates for this period must be treated with caution. In particular, it is thought that in the year in which the new registration system was introduced (1853) both births and deaths were understated, the correct totals in each case would probably have exceeded 5,000. Figures for 1966 and subsequent years include particulars of full-blood Aboriginals. From 1972 onwards figures for births and deaths are compiled on a State of usual residence basis.

(b) The rates are referred to as crude rates because they do not take into account important factors such as age structure, sex, and marital status of the population.

(c) The *Commonwealth Family Law Act 1975* came into operation on 5 January 1976 repealing the previous *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959*.

(d) Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 registered live births.

## POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Natural increase (b)(c)(d)	Apparent net migration (d)	Total increase (c)	Rate of natural increase (d)	Rate of apparent migration (d)	Rate of population growth
						%
1836	-2	226	224	-	-	-
1837	6	1 034	1 040	8.06	1 389.78	484.29
1838	8	2 239	2 247	3.35	937.60	177.77
1839	75	2 236	2 311	16.07	479.11	65.82
1840	160	4 309	4 469	19.86	534.81	76.76
1841	299	9 826	10 125	19.47	639.96	98.39
1842	612	2 771	3 383	27.68	125.34	16.57
1843	1 004	-700	304	41.92	-29.23	1.28
1844	1 096	1 535	2 631	43.12	60.39	10.92
1845	1 194	3 352	4 546	41.16	115.56	17.00
1846	1 268	5 786	7 054	36.43	166.23	22.55
1847	1 300	3 302	4 602	31.99	81.26	12.01
1848	1 384	7 070	8 454	29.35	149.91	19.69
1849	1 320	13 510	14 830	22.45	229.74	28.86
1850	1 893	8 049	9 942	26.59	113.06	15.01
1851	1 884	19 443	21 327	21.70	223.93	28.00
1852	1 651	69 181	70 832	12.42	520.53	72.66
1853	(e)	54 303	54 115	(e)	277.94	32.15
1854	1 281	60 225	61 506	5.06	237.87	27.65
1855	5 338	58 025	63 363	16.91	183.84	22.32
1856	8 692	34 387	43 079	23.57	93.23	12.40
1857	9 935	56 203	66 138	23.46	132.73	16.94
1858	10 914	28 710	39 624	22.91	60.27	8.68
1859	12 623	12 303	24 926	24.82	24.19	5.02
1860	10 802	6 360	17 162	20.39	12.01	3.29
1861	12 939	-11 409	1 530	24.01	-21.17	0.28
1862	14 311	-2 687	11 624	26.23	-4.93	2.15
1863	14 404	2 114	16 518	25.74	3.78	3.00
1864	16 793	13 304	30 097	28.81	22.92	5.30
1865	15 454	4 334	19 788	25.42	7.13	3.31
1866	12 724	3 087	15 811	20.34	4.93	2.56
1867	13 975	825	14 700	21.65	1.29	2.32
1868	17 176	5 846	23 022	26.03	8.86	3.55
1869	15 410	10 028	25 438	22.53	14.66	3.79
1870	16 731	10 432	27 163	23.55	14.69	3.90
1871	17 464	5 061	22 525	23.75	6.88	3.11
1872	16 530	-3 552	12 978	21.95	-4.72	1.74
1873	16 599	-2 219	14 380	21.65	-2.89	1.89
1874	14 578	-2 278	12 300	18.69	-2.92	1.59
1875	11 493	-2 607	8 886	14.46	-3.30	1.12
1876	13 208	-2 718	10 490	16.51	-3.40	1.32
1877	13 234	277	13 511	16.29	0.34	1.68
1878	13 879	-2 896	10 983	16.83	-3.51	1.34
1879	14 719	-2 880	11 839	17.61	-3.45	1.43
1880	14 496	2 352	16 848	17.05	2.77	2.00
1881	14 843	517	15 360	17.13	0.60	1.79
1882	13 113	5 687	18 800	14.84	6.44	2.15
1883	14 535	5 153	19 688	16.10	5.71	2.21
1884	15 345	7 979	23 324	16.61	8.63	2.56
1885	15 611	8 450	24 061	16.47	8.92	2.57
1886	15 872	18 007	33 879	16.25	18.44	3.53
1887	17 038	14 721	31 759	16.88	14.58	3.20
1888	18 216	35 385	53 601	17.31	33.63	5.23
1889	16 967	8 894	25 861	15.54	8.14	2.40
1890	19 566	9 224	28 790	17.48	8.24	2.61
1891	19 874	4 770	24 644	17.34	4.16	2.17
1892	21 980	-11 605	10 375	18.89	-9.97	0.90
1893	20 044	-12 621	7 423	17.10	-10.76	0.64
1894	18 828	-12 843	5 985	15.97	-10.89	0.51
1895	18 070	-14 549	3 521	15.26	-12.29	0.30
1896	16 464	-22 290	-5 826	13.92	-18.85	-0.49
1897	16 184	-13 928	2 256	13.70	-11.79	0.19
1898	11 477	-11 302	175	9.71	-9.56	0.01
1899	14 430	-8 170	6 260	12.17	-6.89	0.53
1900	15 564	-7 892	7 672	13.05	-6.62	0.65

POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year (a)	Natural increase (b)(c)(d)	Apparent net migration (d)	Total increase (c)	Rate of natural increase (d)	Rate of apparent migration (d)	Rate of population growth
1901	15 104	-1 417	13 687	12.55	-1.18	%
1902	14 284	-15 953	-1 669	11.83	-13.21	1.14
1903	13 974	-17 463	-3 489	11.59	-14.49	-0.14
1904	15 370	-14 504	866	12.78	-12.06	-0.29
1905	15 431	-10 618	4 813	12.79	-8.80	0.07
1906	15 607	-6 196	9 411	12.86	-5.11	0.40
1907	16 826	-3 851	12 975	13.73	-3.14	0.78
1908	15 331	2 311	17 642	12.36	1.86	1.06
1909	17 108	9 465	26 573	13.57	7.50	1.43
1910	16 705	7 681	24 386	13.03	5.99	2.13
1911	17 810	20 675	38 485	13.49	15.66	1.91
1912	19 207	23 453	42 660	14.15	17.27	2.96
1913	20 496	12 367	32 863	14.68	8.86	3.18
1914	19 719	53	19 772	13.81	0.04	2.38
1915	19 186	-29 929	-10 743	13.40	-20.91	1.40
1916	17 746	-37 528	-19 782	12.55	-26.53	-0.75
1917	18 478	-6 081	12 397	13.09	-4.31	-1.39
1918	16 420	3 765	20 185	11.53	2.64	0.86
1919	12 249	53 541	65 790	8.32	36.35	1.42
1920	19 381	5 493	24 874	12.82	3.63	4.58
1921	19 426	3 392	22 818	12.64	2.21	1.65
1922	21 133	18 413	39 546	13.45	11.72	2.21
1923	18 658	16 524	35 182	11.60	10.28	2.55
1924	19 637	12 059	31 696	11.96	7.34	2.21
1925	20 085	6 815	26 900	12.02	4.08	1.95
1926	19 027	8 909	27 936	11.21	5.25	1.62
1927	18 301	11 544	29 845	10.59	6.68	1.66
1928	16 790	3 124	19 914	9.58	1.78	1.74
1929	16 887	-364	16 523	9.54	-0.21	1.14
1930	17 168	-2 832	14 336	9.61	-1.59	0.94
1931	13 299	-2 334	10 965	7.39	-1.30	0.81
1932	10 659	-842	9 817	5.89	-0.47	0.61
1933	10 936	-106	10 830	6.01	-0.06	0.54
1934	9 180	3 263	12 443	5.02	1.78	0.60
1935	9 428	-4 493	4 935	5.13	-2.44	0.68
1936	10 105	-2 093	8 012	5.47	-1.13	0.27
1937	11 118	-3 734	7 384	6.00	-2.01	0.44
1938	11 389	2 719	14 108	6.11	1.46	0.40
1939	10 324	1 718	12 034	5.49	0.91	0.76
1940	11 669	20 268	31 785	6.14	10.66	0.64
1941	13 884	18 995	31 507	7.18	9.83	1.69
1942	13 954	5 527	16 133	7.12	2.82	1.65
1943	17 790	3 789	19 058	9.01	1.92	0.83
1944	18 856	-955	16 338	9.48	-0.48	0.97
1945	20 704	-1 812	17 153	10.32	-0.90	0.82
1946	25 159	-327	24 662	12.42	-0.16	0.86
1947	25 924	-2 952	22 940	12.62	-1.44	1.22
1948	24 274	21 142	45 416	11.61	10.11	1.13
1949	24 882	35 877	60 759	11.61	16.75	2.20
1950	27 489	40 809	68 298	12.44	18.47	2.88
1951	27 107	35 249	62 356	11.91	15.49	3.15
1952	30 416	36 765	67 181	12.98	15.69	2.79
1953	30 911	18 405	49 316	12.90	7.68	2.92
1954	32 106	29 845	61 951	13.09	12.17	2.08
1955	33 809	34 537	68 346	13.41	13.70	2.56
1956	34 507	37 273	71 780	13.31	14.38	2.76
1957	36 333	26 110	62 443	13.68	9.83	2.82
1958	37 644	26 966	64 610	13.85	9.92	2.39
1959	37 167	29 097	66 264	13.35	10.45	2.41
1960	39 478	37 383	76 861	13.82	13.08	2.41
1961	41 386	15 310	56 696	14.14	5.23	2.73
1962	40 043	15 701	55 744	13.42	5.26	1.96
1963	38 729	21 274	60 003	12.73	6.99	1.89
1964	37 442	29 433	66 875	12.06	9.48	1.99
1965	35 519	22 420	57 939	11.22	7.08	2.18

## POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA - continued

Year (a)	Natural increase (b)(c)(d)	Apparent net migration (d)	Total increase (c)	Rate of natural increase (d)	Rate of apparent migration (d)	Rate of population growth
1966	35 335	18 648	53 983	10.97	5.79	1.69
1967	37 112	16 651	53 763	11.32	5.08	1.65
1968	40 261	12 960	53 221	12.10	3.89	1.61
1969	42 059	22 292	64 351	12.41	6.58	1.92
1970	42 684	18 169	60 853	12.37	5.27	1.78
1971	44 900	9 479	54 379	12.79	2.70	1.56
1972	41 776	10 517	52 293	11.41	2.87	1.44
1973	36 172	8 516	44 688	9.76	2.30	1.21
1974	35 079	13 684	48 763	9.34	3.64	1.31
1975	32 218	-11 149	21 069	8.50	-2.94	0.56
1976	29 647	-6 362	23 285	7.78	-1.67	0.61
1977	29 847	-1 199	28 648	7.78	-0.31	0.75
1978	29 481	-7 569	21 912	7.63	-1.96	0.57
1979	28 510	-3 018	25 492	7.34	-0.78	0.66
1980	28 569	2 093	30 662	7.30	0.54	0.79
1981	30 196	7 779	37 975	7.65	1.97	0.97
1982	30 346	16 715	46 061	7.70	4.20	1.16
1983	29 378	14 538	43 916	7.40	3.60	1.07
1984	30 596	11 390	41 986	7.60	2.80	1.01
1985	30 269	14 359	44 628	7.40	3.50	1.07
1986	29 094	13 219	42 313	7.10	3.20	0.99
1987	30 555	17 535	48 090	7.30	4.20	1.16
1988	30 585	22 829	52 414	7.30	5.40	1.25
1989	31 613	26 910	58 523	7.40	6.30	1.35
1990	33 692	26 184	59 876	7.80	6.10	1.35
1991	34 950	8 660	43 610	8.0	2.0	0.95
1992	33 441	-2 769	30 672	7.6	-0.6	0.69
1993	33 621	-20 478	13 143	7.6	-4.6	0.30
1994 p	32 474	-21 197	11 277	7.3	-4.7	0.25

- (a) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 troop movements were excluded and deaths of defence personnel, whether in Australia or overseas, included. Thus, for these years, the figures for natural increase and net migration do not equal the total increase figure.
- (b) Excess of live births (where mother's State of usual residence is Victoria) over deaths (where deceased's State of usual residence is Victoria).
- (c) Figures for 1966 and subsequent years include full-blood Aboriginals.
- (d) See footnote (a) to preceding table. For reasons stated there, the natural increase and apparent net migration, together with their corresponding rates for this period, must be treated with caution.
- (e) Not calculated. See footnote (a) to preceding table.
- (f) Figures for 1991 and 1992 are calculated based on estimated resident population (ERP) as at 30 June.

## INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS, VICTORIA

Year	Industrial disputes during year (a)			Trade unions				
	Number of disputes	Workers involved (b)	Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages	Number of separate unions	Members (c)		
			'000	\$'000		Males	Females	Total
1912					151	109.9	6.7	116.6
1913	29	6 177	78	72	162	122.4	7.7	130.2
1914	44	7 051	94	79	170	128.9	9.9	138.8
1915	38	6 243	64	57	161	129.1	12.9	142.0
1916	55	15 668	168	229	151	130.0	17.6	147.6
1917	52	18 090	820	758	156	129.9	18.9	148.7
1918	33	5 748	161	199	158	130.7	21.4	152.1
1919	62	22 606	601	786	160	138.0	26.6	164.6
1920	53	39 808	817	931	158	154.4	32.8	187.1

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Industrial disputes during year (a)			Trade unions				
	Number of disputes	Workers involved (b)	Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages	Number of separate unions	Members (c)		
						Males	Females	Total
			'000	\$'000		'000	'000	'000
1921	20	6 280	213	139	159	161.1	34.9	196.0
1922	29	6 130	65	95	169	168.4	37.9	206.3
1923	29	7 050	99	217	160	165.4	40.7	206.0
1924	30	10 037	67	102	158	179.6	37.5	217.0
1925	19	8 600	132	262	154	182.5	38.4	220.9
1926	33	8 565	101	213	157	188.6	42.0	230.5
1927	24	9 221	54	89	149	201.5	46.1	247.6
1928	21	5 876	111	193	151	194.9	47.3	242.2
1929	11	21 612	1 297	2 261	151	192.8	48.0	240.8
1930	5	408	8	15	151	184.7	44.6	229.3
1931	10	4 643	28	50	150	166.1	37.9	204.0
1932	12	6 585	100	131	151	160.0	37.0	197.0
1933	12	7 450	27	41	149	156.4	38.7	195.1
1934	19	8 428	109	165	149	154.0	41.9	195.9
1935	20	7 901	46	63	147	159.1	40.0	199.1
1936	10	1 823	12	20	147	160.6	41.0	201.6
1937	11	3 814	71	114	147	168.7	41.1	209.8
1938	19	10 290	104	175	147	176.2	38.8	215.0
1939	10	2 169	27	40	149	176.6	40.2	216.8
1940	19	8 664	108	203	147	190.2	42.1	232.3
1941	22	20 117	139	242	146	215.8	54.5	270.3
1942	20	12 119	36	62	142			302.8
1943	40	19 259	77	131	142	228.6	83.2	311.8
1944	53	13 642	73	146	141	232.9	82.1	315.0
1945	34	29 227	51	99	139	232.5	74.2	306.6
1946	35	76 817	507	1 087	151	255.4	69.0	324.4
1947	17	7 934	334	835	152	266.7	70.8	337.5
1948	21	41 889	160	481	156	288.8	74.8	363.7
1949	20	22 018	60	232	150	302.1	80.4	382.5
1950	33	73 987	† 208	4 791	152	325.2	81.1	406.3
1951	41	27 219	42	208	156	346.1	87.3	433.4
1952	33	61 920	116	678	159	337.8	78.6	416.3
1953	53	68 126	57	353	159	339.6	84.8	424.4
1954	76	44 813	136	920	158	350.1	83.8	433.9
1955	66	35 542	139	871	160	357.5	88.9	446.4
1956	54	37 877	112	772	162	356.5	84.8	441.3
1957	47	9 181	13	91	162	356.2	86.8	443.0
1958	66	46 718	100	681	161	355.3	88.9	444.2
1959	60	32 241	36	263	159	369.2	92.1	461.3
1960	98	86 004	103	794	157	381.1	98.1	479.2
1961	91	52 747	72	610	156	385.8	101.0	486.8
1962	166	73 245	107	837	155	393.7	104.3	498.0
1963	180	87 978	173	1 510	154	401.3	113.6	514.9
1964	206	190 075	360	3 428	157	410.3	115.5	525.8
1965	208	121 798	214	2 061	156	418.0	119.8	537.8
1966	179	101 490	220	2 097	154	415.9	123.4	539.4
1967	212	84 521	107	1 107	152	413.9	131.6	545.5
1968	327	172 803	244	2 731	166	419.6	134.4	554.0
1969	367	356 429	717	8 620	165	423.6	139.6	563.3
1970	447	333 000	511	6 794	169	439.9	155.2	595.3

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS, VICTORIA - continued**

Year	Industrial disputes during year (a)			Trade unions				
	Number of disputes	Workers involved (b)	Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages	Number of separate unions	Members (c)		
			'000	\$'000		Males	Females	Total
						'000	'000	'000
1971	362	380 100	689	9 727	170	453.3	168.8	622.1
1972	377	338 200	638	9 656	167	463.3	191.9	655.2
1973	431	189 800	781	13 223	168	486.7	198.0	684.8
1974	476	611 000	2 387	46 905	172	503.2	211.9	715.0
1975	424	570 900	1 222	31 897	171	507.4	219.0	726.5
1976	322	647 300	1 420	42 118	172	504.2	216.4	720.5
1977	244	120 700	586	20 752	172	504.7	224.4	729.1
1978	303	227 000	468	16 200	174	510.1	225.6	735.7
1979	325	661 500	1 486	53 266	174	514.5	235.5	750.0
1980	315	538 300	1 115	45 387	173	523.6	246.6	770.1
1981	376	404 900	1 236	64 345	173	522.9	248.8	771.7
1982	266	117 200	368	24 459	175	533.4	256.7	790.1
1983	231	103 700	258		174	529.1	259.1	788.2
1984	223	72 400	188		179	545.5	260.5	806.0
1985	262	130 900	356		177	568.0	290.5	858.5
1986	260	146 600	382		176	586.9	299.5	886.4
1987	230	86 200	281		166	578.4	297.3	875.7
1988	191	207 700	363		166	589.6	311.9	901.5
1989	182	174 300	348		160	598.9	332.3	931.2
1990	165	169 100	391		157	598.5	316.7	915.2
1991	153	135 300	209		146	573.5	338.5	912.0
1992	114	598 800	586		114	522.0	305.0	827.0
1993	114	200 900	257		89	482.4	288.2	770.6
1994	107	51 700	86		71	455.7	268.9	724.5

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 staff-days or more in the establishments where the stoppage occurred. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year. Statistical collection commenced in 1913.

(b) Includes persons stood down from work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the dispute.

(c) From 1985 the reporting rate was changed from 31 December to 30 June. Published figures show total membership from that date. Prior to 1985 a mixture of total and financial membership was used.



EDUCATION

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA

Year	Number of schools	Government schools						Non-government schools					
		Number of pupils			Number of teachers			Number of pupils			Number of teachers		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1852	98			7 369									
1853	152			11 270									
1854	259	9 606	7 772	17 378									
1855	370	11 417	9 826	21 243				1 303	1 426	2 729			
1856	455	13 654	12 385	26 039				1 483	1 752	3 235			
1857	540	17 481	15 753	33 234									
1858	595	20 610	18 277	38 887				1 348	2 089	3 437			
1859	605	22 663	19 698	42 361				1 569	1 976	3 545			
1860	665	25 167	21 520	46 687				1 671	2 558	3 904			
								221	1 938	3 043			
1861	671	28 120	23 225	51 345				211	1 968	3 160			
1862	673	31 268	25 883	57 151				316	3 633	4 757			
1863	648	32 150	26 369	58 519	702	654	1 356	371	5 037	6 063	167	388	555
1864	647	31 450	25 532	56 982	730	675	1 405	300	4 120	5 043	244	463	707
1865	694	34 353	27 862	62 215	848	763	1 611	386	5 539	5 845	192	391	583
1866	730	36 582	29 455	66 037	886	835	1 721	476	7 064	8 128	241	432	673
1867	780	39 634	32 161	71 795	949	806	1 755	605	8 740	10 801	311	595	906
1868	802	42 471	34 774	77 245	980	920	1 900	628	8 729	11 910	312	765	1 097
1869	839	66 223	55 541	121 764	1 031	979	2 010	883	13 483	16 597	420	870	1 290
1870	908	67 225	56 160	123 385	1 097	1 041	2 138	959	14 028	16 940	553	1 200	1 753
											590	1 277	1 867
1871	988	71 247	59 898	131 145	1 194	1 123	2 317	1 062	15 421	18 710	677	1 435	2 112
1872	1 048	73 826	62 136	135 962	1 250	1 166	2 416	888	11 186	13 595	605	1 236	1 841
1873	1 078	109 560	98 266	207 826	1 509	1 640	3 149	653	8 400	10 028	472	974	1 446
1874	1 111	111 408	104 736	216 144	1 767	1 948	3 715	610	10 652	11 796	550	959	1 509
1875	1 320	115 774	104 759	220 533	1 812	2 014	3 826	565	13 106	14 375	524	987	1 511
1876	1 498	122 350	109 210	231 560	1 819	1 953	3 772	645	13 455	15 392	542	1 104	1 646
1877	1 626	123 514	111 005	234 519	1 804	2 056	3 860	530	13 128	15 294	481	976	1 457
1878	1 664	121 471	109 698	231 169	1 824	2 082	3 906	592	17 890	19 192	608	1 078	1 686
1879	1 713	119 237	108 538	227 775	1 850	2 280	4 130	568	16 432	18 392	554	1 033	1 587
1880	1 810	120 123	109 600	229 723	1 857	2 351	4 208	643	13 308	14 826	425	1 091	1 516
1881	1 757	118 996	112 427	231 423	1 894	2 420	4 314	645	16 665	17 397	430	1 123	1 553
1882	1 762	114 520	108 425	222 945	1 828	2 351	4 179	655	16 490	17 953	424	1 127	1 551
1883	1 777	114 199	108 229	222 428	1 793	2 391	4 184	670	16 679	19 094	416	1 222	1 638
1884	1 803	114 286	107 768	222 054	1 783	2 432	4 215	655	17 090	18 025	449	1 186	1 635
1885	1 826	115 982	108 703	224 685	1 714	2 336	4 050	665	16 535	18 252	429	1 216	1 645
1886	1 870	119 133	111 443	230 576	1 712	2 466	4 178	691	16 950	18 861	408	1 272	1 680
1887	1 911	119 559	111 323	230 882	1 750	2 544	4 294	749	17 863	19 960	448	1 364	1 812
1888	1 933	125 645	116 401	242 046	1 693	2 541	4 234	753	19 396	20 895	437	1 441	1 878
1889	2 062	130 135	120 294	250 429	1 808	2 778	4 586	782	19 825	20 356	458	1 509	1 967
1890	2 170	129 932	120 165	250 097	1 845	2 863	4 708	791	20 186	19 995	479	1 558	2 037
1891	2 233	131 282	122 187	253 469	1 898	2 964	4 862	759	17 941	19 262	466	1 529	1 995
1892	2 140	129 209	120 577	249 786	1 910	3 067	4 977	745	17 568	18 776	434	1 539	1 973
1893	2 038	122 232	114 276	236 508	1 911	3 057	4 968	826	16 740	19 002	422	1 620	2 042
1894	1 956	119 697	111 624	231 321	1 778	2 851	4 629	867	17 863	20 199	445	1 696	2 141
1895	1 913	119 653	112 399	232 052	1 751	2 732	4 483	938	18 686	21 507	444	1 871	2 315
1896	1 886	121 178	114 439	235 617	1 760	2 737	4 497	930	19 681	22 363	444	1 913	2 357
1897	1 877	122 414	115 894	238 308	1 802	2 815	4 617	929	19 976	22 923	428	1 962	2 390
1898	1 877	122 614	115 743	238 357	1 788	2 830	4 618	945	20 551	23 375	436	2 004	2 440
1899	1 892	123 143	116 589	239 732	1 860	2 948	4 808	901	24 434	27 884	415	2 002	2 417
1900	1 948	125 661	118 006	243 667	1 897	3 080	4 977	884	23 475	28 359	397	1 951	2 348

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA - continued

Year	Government schools									Non-government schools					
	Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of teachers			Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of teachers			
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1901	1 967	110 481	104 631	215 112				862	21 289	24 251	45 540	385	2 017	2 402	
1902	2 041	132 266	125 089	257 355	1 917	3 149	5 066	872	21 812	25 218	47 030	404	1 975	2 379	
1903	1 988	129 330	122 325	251 655	1 990	3 047	5 037	798	21 429	24 221	45 650	407	1 962	2 369	
1904	1 927	124 433	116 712	241 145	1 911	2 886	4 797	787	21 160	23 917	45 077	418	1 942	2 360	
1905	1 935	121 510	113 104	234 614	1 881	2 808	4 689	771	21 485	24 451	45 936	421	1 868	2 289	
1906	1 953	118 727	110 452	229 179	1 879	2 719	4 598	757	24 144	28 049	52 193	387	2 010	2 397	
1907	1 974	119 953	111 806	231 759	2 009	3 102	5 111	751	24 843	28 528	53 371	412	1 901	2 313	
1908	2 017	120 741	113 152	233 893	2 006	3 094	5 100	696	25 191	28 845	54 036	389	1 799	2 188	
1909	2 035	120 654	112 683	233 337	2 102	3 190	5 292	678	24 998	28 823	53 821	381	1 797	2 178	
1910	2 036	121 712	113 330	235 042	2 204	3 237	5 441	641	24 714	30 026	54 740	361	1 706	2 067	
1911	2 059	121 275	113 491	234 766	2 218	3 354	5 572	587	25 936	29 957	55 893	337	1 638	1 975	
1912	2 130	124 708	116 917	241 625	2 241	3 678	5 919	548	26 194	29 841	56 035	315	1 541	1 856	
1913	2 169	127 079	118 503	245 582	2 371	3 804	6 175	519	27 182	30 516	57 698	321	1 525	1 846	
1914	2 218	129 902	121 567	251 469	2 248	3 872	6 120	512	27 461	31 425	58 886	327	1 517	1 844	
1915	2 274	132 243	123 850	256 093	2 297	4 215	6 512	509	28 211	32 654	60 865	331	1 548	1 879	
1916	2 191	138 174	129 361	267 535	2 475	4 477	6 952	495	29 645	35 185	64 830	367	1 542	1 909	
1917	2 251	134 283	127 479	261 762	2 481	4 551	7 032	495	29 526	34 843	64 369	427	1 543	1 970	
1918	2 349	130 156	122 373	252 529	2 421	4 783	7 204	493	29 032	34 444	63 476			1 903	
1919	2 406	127 857	119 934	247 791	2 485	4 801	7 286	486	30 088	33 018	63 106	385	1 606	1 991	
1920	2 431	135 174	126 748	261 922				489	30 963	35 482	66 445	380	1 570	1 950	
1921	2 455	136 127	127 391	263 518	2 438	4 845	7 283	486	31 615	36 433	68 048	402	1 661	2 063	
1922	2 526	139 122	128 126	267 248	2 522	4 913	7 435	486	31 429	36 244	67 673	421	1 688	2 109	
1923	2 584	142 037	130 619	272 656	2 611	4 963	7 574	486	32 943	37 672	70 615	430	1 724	2 154	
1924	2 634	152 947	131 865	274 812	2 660	5 073	7 733	490	33 391	38 534	71 925	432	1 731	2 163	
1925	2 702	144 858	135 173	280 031	2 716	5 108	7 824	495	33 260	38 512	71 772			2 212	
1926	2 714	147 521	136 482	284 003	3 081	5 490	8 571	493	33 925	39 324	73 249			2 220	
1927	2 753	149 824	138 275	288 099	3 356	6 033	9 389	483	33 342	39 219	72 561			2 253	
1928	2 763	150 711	138 823	289 534	3 629	5 922	9 551	500	35 701	39 438	75 139			2 325	
1929	2 789	152 240	139 600	291 840	3 857	5 875	9 732	501	35 822	40 064	75 886			2 249	
1930	2 758	154 004	140 784	294 788	3 963	5 730	9 693	502	35 837	40 107	75 944			2 400	
1931	2 747	155 046	141 444	296 490	3 906	5 476	9 382	505	31 682	38 660	73 342			2 286	
1932	2 767	145 448	141 863	296 311	3 940	5 263	9 203	504	35 369	38 341	73 710			2 309	
1933	2 756	153 833	141 244	292 077	3 987	5 125	9 112	508	35 597	38 248	73 845			2 400	
1934	2 764	151 369	139 618	290 987	4 028	4 974	9 002	510	36 275	39 508	75 783			2 498	
1935	2 754	150 778	138 381	289 159	4 060	4 818	8 878	518	37 210	40 804	78 014			2 501	
1936	2 749	148 322	135 884	284 206	4 179	4 660	8 839	520	37 615	42 178	79 793			2 556	
1937	2 742	141 417	129 202	270 619	4 180	4 731	8 911	520	36 917	41 986	78 903			2 492	
1938	2 745	138 099	126 254	264 353	4 222	4 593	8 815	516	38 463	41 698	80 161			2 654	
1939	2 739	138 312	125 011	263 323	4 309	4 645	8 954	514	38 333	42 322	80 655			2 719	
1940	2 724	137 327	124 803	262 130	4 398	4 702	9 100	518	38 565	42 812	81 377			2 733	
1941	2 697	134 822	122 448	257 270	4 421	4 921	9 342	518	38 410	42 898	81 308			2 744	
1942	2 634	127 896	117 642	245 538	4 471	5 104	9 575	513	38 476	42 684	81 160			2 754	
1943	2 613	124 408	111 383	235 791	4 341	5 456	9 797	508	40 138	44 373	84 511			2 853	
1944	2 530	123 901	110 919	234 820	4 476	5 741	10 217	502	40 318	45 289	85 607			2 952	
1945	2 493	120 832	108 341	229 173	4 005	5 006	9 011	473	39 803	42 793	82 596			2 827	
1946	2 423	123 163	110 500	233 663	4 491	5 223	9 714	470	40 263	43 213	83 476			2 860	
1947	2 345	123 858	114 030	237 888	4 115	4 524	8 639	469	40 927	43 812	84 739			2 910	
1948	2 276	111 028	100 813	211 841	4 166	4 645	8 811	470	41 471	45 200	86 671			2 985	
1949	2 231	116 152	105 248	221 400	4 279	4 560	8 839	472	43 685	46 374	90 059			3 015	
1950	2 183	123 112	112 679	235 791	4 665	4 962	9 627	476	46 810	49 818	96 628			3 147	

**PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA - continued**

Year	Number of schools	Government schools						Non-government schools							
		Number of pupils			Number of teachers			Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of teachers			
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1951	2 119	130 704	118 045	248 749	4 672	4 616	9 288	479	49 414	52 900	102 314				3 272
1952	2 100	140 618	126 963	267 581	4 851	4 797	9 648	478	52 756	56 201	108 957				3 353
1953	2 090	149 907	135 372	285 279	5 058	5 031	10 089	489	55 438	59 682	115 120				3 449
1954	2 049	159 404	143 589	302 993	5 362	5 146	10 508	494	60 259	63 243	123 502	877	2 707		3 584
1955	2 087	168 287	151 683	319 970	5 566	5 976	11 542	506	64 261	69 446	133 707	894	2 881		3 775
1956	2 103	178 335	160 318	338 653	5 942	6 101	12 043	521	69 348	72 077	141 425	951	2 969		3 920
1957	2 132	189 937	170 639	360 576	6 051	6 274	12 325	532	73 240	75 226	148 466	967	3 060		4 047
1958	2 153	202 471	181 446	383 917	6 508	7 221	13 729	533	76 951	78 574	155 525	1 052	3 188		4 240
1959	2 184	213 059	190 903	403 962	6 817	7 604	14 421	545	79 229	83 313	162 542	1 067	3 380		4 447
1960	2 208	223 285	199 110	422 395	7 237	7 744	14 981	546	78 876	81 699	160 575	1 125	3 564		4 689
1961	2 222	233 153	206 587	439 740	7 665	8 811	16 476	548	81 462	84 403	165 865	1 195	3 665		4 860
1962	2 210	242 569	214 050	456 619	8 308	9 416	17 724	551	82 914	86 050	168 964	1 275	3 827		5 102
1963	2 223	249 176	220 664	469 840	9 718	9 323	19 041	562	84 901	88 852	173 753	1 477	4 539		6 016
1964	2 229	258 450	228 742	487 192	10 409	10 185	20 594	568	87 387	91 263	178 650	1 573	4 757		6 330
1965	2 232	266 815	237 305	504 120	10 956	10 943	21 899	582	89 191	93 415	182 606	1 658	5 042		6 700
1966	2 242	277 163	246 633	523 786	11 518	11 545	23 063	579	89 196	93 659	182 855	1 803	5 278		7 081
1967	2 241	285 721	254 560	540 281	12 072	12 301	24 373	578	90 333	95 189	185 522	1 874	5 564		7 438
1968	2 247	293 459	262 379	555 838	12 779	13 324	26 103	579	91 711	96 862	188 573	2 029	5 868		7 897
1969	2 235	301 622	270 503	572 125	13 294	14 663	27 957	572	92 427	97 025	189 452	2 089	5 918		8 007
1970	2 215	308 199	277 241	585 440	13 428	15 492	28 920	581	93 451	97 577	191 028	2 323	6 393		8 716
1971	2 197	312 203	281 730	593 933	13 847	16 365	30 212	571	93 546	97 669	191 215	2 332	6 473		8 805
1972	2 194	315 876	286 738	602 614	14 400	17 664	32 064	570	94 368	97 787	192 155	2 496	6 639		9 135
1973	2 179	316 391	289 253	605 644	15 336	18 879	34 215	569	95 135	98 302	193 437	2 644	6 944		9 588
1974	2 161	316 621	292 022	608 643	15 694	19 326	35 020	571	96 525	99 895	196 420	2 822	7 237		10 059
1975	2 161	321 124	296 988	618 112	16 621	21 107	37 728	578	97 646	101 193	198 839	2 995	7 530		10 525
1976	2 164	323 499	301 208	624 707	17 557	22 986	40 543	586	98 598	102 485	201 083	3 239	7 484		10 723
1977	2 162	323 285	303 032	626 317	18 184	23 711	41 895	584	99 391	103 927	203 318	3 543	7 813		11 356
1978	2 152	321 896	301 713	623 609	18 588	24 393	42 981	600	101 304	105 856	207 160	3 812	8 070		11 882
1979	2 155	316 430	297 989	614 419	18 629	24 134	42 763	617	103 696	107 445	211 141	4 136	8 520		12 656
1980	2 158	311 702	294 445	606 147	18 391	23 810	42 201	633	106 159	109 966	216 125	4 293	8 741		13 034
1981	2 149	306 510	288 532	595 042	18 206	23 563	41 769	632	108 734	112 877	221 611	4 606	9 209		13 815
1982	2 140	301 469	283 312	584 781	18 362	23 494	41 856	641	111 732	115 471	227 203	4 877	9 561		14 438
1983	2 124	300 900	281 134	582 034	19 096	23 799	42 895	659	115 369	118 802	234 171	5 191	10 053		15 244
1984	2 118	296 050	276 563	572 613	19 480	24 611	44 091	734	119 277	122 462	241 739	5 554	11 409		16 963
1985	2 118	288 595	270 169	558 764	19 008	24 868	43 876	734	121 230	123 946	245 176	5 736	11 646		17 382
1986	2 114	281 668	264 468	546 136	18 130	23 729	41 859	733	123 568	126 828	250 396	5 926	11 834		17 760
1987	2 091	276 789	261 106	537 895	18 003	24 683	42 686	729	124 992	128 094	253 086	6 047	12 000		18 047
1988	2 064	273 623	258 984	532 607	17 636	23 528	41 164	730	127 039	129 673	256 712	6 087	12 437		18 324
1989	2 059	270 695	257 005	527 700	17 189	24 423	41 612	719	127 652	129 755	257 407	6 029	12 381		18 410
1990	2 038	270 210	256 366	526 576	16 496	24 442	40 938	715	127 774	130 012	257 786	6 014	12 523		18 537
1991	2 029	274 646	258 740	533 386	16 023	24 497	40 520	696	127 132	128 995	256 127	6 034	12 423		18 457
1992	2 013	274 786	259 123	533 909	16 162	25 633	41 796	687	126 439	127 274	253 713	6 060	12 341		18 401
1993	1 934	270 409	256 227	526 636	14 475	23 076	37 551	683	125 214	125 747	250 961	5 642	10 586		16 227
1994	1 731	266 621	253 707	520 328	13 172	21 462	34 634	679	126 128	126 738	252 866	5 710	10 950		16 661

(a) Care should be taken in interpreting the data in this table. Comparability between years and between government and non-government schools is affected by differences in the organisation of grades, policy on student advancement flows from secondary to vocational education and the recruitment and employment of teachers. In addition, the census date has differed in some years. From 1980 the census has been at 1 July or the first school day thereafter.

## UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA

Year	Enrolments (b)		Enrolments (b)			Number of academic staff (d)	Course completions (e)		
	Males	Females	Full-time	Part-time (c)	Total		Bachelor	Higher	Total
1855	17	-	17	-	17	4	-	-	-
1856	15	-	15	-	15	4	-	3	3
1857	54	-	54	-	54	5	-	-	-
1858	44	-	44	-	44	6	5	4	9
1859	60	-	60	-	60	6	1	1	2
1860	68	-	68	-	68	6	4	2	6
1861	100	-	100	-	100	7	4	1	5
1862	79	-	79	-	79	8	7	5	12
1863	68	-	68	-	68	10	4	4	8
1864	73	-	73	-	73	13	10	2	12
1865	94	-	94	-	94	15	5	3	8
1866	91	-	91	-	91	15	7	4	11
1867	89	-	89	-	89	15	9	7	16
1868	77	-	77	-	77	15	11	2	13
1869	98	-	98	-	98	14	6	7	13
1870	122	-	122	-	122	15	9	1	10
1871	122	-	122	-	122	14	15	4	19
1872	134	-	134	-	134	15	8	6	14
1873	133	-	133	-	133	20	18	3	21
1874	177	-	177	-	177	20	18	6	24
1875	199	-	199	-	199	20	22	7	29
1876	178	-	178	-	178	20	22	6	28
1877	213	-	213	-	213	20	22	4	26
1878	258	-	258	-	258	20	18	6	24
1879	273	-	273	-	273	20	47	9	56
1880	301	-	301	-	301	20	42	7	49
1881	368	2	370	-	370	20	44	11	55
1882	396	1	397	-	397	24	63	10	73
1883	387	2	389	-	389	22	46	18	64
1884	431	-	431	-	431	25	67	13	80
1885	443	1	444	-	444	22	63	14	77
1886	432	18	450	-	450	22	73	29	102
1887	471	21	492	-	492	29	96	19	115
1888	508	31	539	-	539	30	82	35	117
1889	497	40	537	-	537	32	102	27	129
1890	527	43	570	-	570	32	76	23	99
1891	582	70	652	-	652	33	94	25	119
1892	587	79	666	-	666	38	105	22	127
1893	560	79	639	-	639	38	93	22	115
1894	518	76	594	-	594	38	81	24	105
1895	496	199	695	-	695	37	120	21	141
1896	483	185	668	-	668	37	101	21	122
1897	490	196	686	-	686	38	117	28	145
1898	496	195	691	-	691	38	115	32	147
1899	489	238	727	-	727	39	105	26	131
1900	433	214	647	-	647	41	96	28	124
1901	425	159	584	-	584	43	145	55	200
1902	434	187	621	-	621	50	86	36	122
1903	434	194	628	-	628	55	96	39	135
1904	431	184	615	-	615	46	121	31	152
1905	586	216	695	107	802	44	87	25	112
1906	648	212	775	85	860	50	122	44	166
1907	749	231	862	118	980	63	122	24	146
1908	778	265	934	109	1 043	61	139	28	167
1909	845	276	1 014	107	1 121	69	165	34	199
1910	903	334	1 151	86	1 237	69	168	33	201
1911	944	276	1 139	81	1 220	68	197	46	243
1912	1 009	310	1 243	76	1 319	69	141	43	184
1913	1 015	315	1 261	69	1 330	72	216	44	260
1914	1 089	300	1 286	103	1 389	75	276	29	305
1915	955	396	1 269	82	1 351	77	315	32	347
1916	852	445	1 235	62	1 297	87	270	32	302
1917	842	490	1 139	193	1 332	68	204	37	241
1918	910	538	1 278	170	1 448	95	261	34	295
1919	1 415	572	1 859	128	1 987	101	165	39	204
1920	1 910	620	2 337	193	2 530	99	312	75	387

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA - continued

Year	Enrolments (b)		Enrolments (b)			Number of academic staff (d)	Course completions (e)		
	Males	Females	Full-time	Part-time (c)	Total		Bachelor	Higher	Total
1921	2 003	651	2 423	231	2 654	99	313	68	381
1922	1 975	672	2 404	243	2 647	102	440	74	514
1923	1 848	636	2 187	297	2 484	167	502	71	573
1924	1 764	659	2 177	246	2 423	158	539	80	619
1925	1 952	660	2 071	541	2 612	169	565	79	644
1926	2 153	701	2 182	672	2 854	162	463	88	551
1927	2 209	776	2 150	835	2 985	167	348	78	426
1928	2 164	827	2 245	746	2 991	174	417	62	479
1929	2 238	861	2 134	985	3 119	177	376	51	427
1930	2 345	911	2 205	1 051	3 256	195	392	64	456
1931	2 419	900	2 278	1 041	3 319	222	308	65	373
1932	2 456	969	2 323	1 101	3 424	167	358	73	431
1933	2 418	915	2 234	1 099	3 333	177	341	69	410
1934	2 457	887	2 327	1 017	3 344	238	342	62	404
1935	2 582	915	2 427	1 070	3 497	230	329	91	420
1936	2 770	982	2 501	1 251	3 752	257	344	81	425
1937	2 839	1 022	2 514	1 347	3 861	262	367	74	441
1938	3 117	1 164	2 773	1 508	4 281	295	377	89	466
1939	3 246	1 262	2 901	1 607	4 508	318	435	78	513
1940	3 373	1 246	2 715	1 904	4 619	272	417	65	482
1941	3 288	1 335	2 987	1 636	4 623	317	448	49	497
1942	2 119	1 081	1 834	1 366	3 200	355	450	38	488
1943	2 222	1 315	1 816	1 721	3 537	359	343	54	397
1944	2 463	1 520	2 122	1 861	3 983	373	408	56	464
1945	2 921	1 735	2 419	2 237	4 656	353	441	53	494
1946	5 343	1 940	4 348	2 935	7 283	447	498	61	559
1947	7 383	1 735	5 662	3 456	9 118	559	699	76	775
1948	7 498	2 038	5 677	3 859	9 536	628	824	80	904
1949	7 258	1 970	5 212	4 016	9 228	621	1 191	115	1 306
1950	7 032	1 971	5 212	3 791	9 003	580	1 238	103	1 341
1951	6 340	1 894	4 973	3 261	8 234	562	1 138	96	1 234
1952	5 784	1 536	4 217	3 103	7 320	581	1 044	105	1 149
1953	5 408	1 620	4 128	2 900	7 028	593	958	105	1 063
1954	5 319	1 569	4 258	2 630	6 888	585	951	84	1 035
1955	5 420	1 660	4 260	2 820	7 080	581	967	88	1 055
1956	5 738	1 850	4 574	3 014	7 588	578	1 006	95	1 101
1957	6 038	1 875	4 934	2 982	7 916	593	936	79	1 015
1958	6 833	2 187	5 553	3 467	9 020	653	983	88	1 071
1959	7 618	2 661	6 310	3 969	10 279	850	1 013	97	1 110
1960	8 237	2 920	6 894	4 263	11 157	872	1 181	103	1 284

Year	Enrolments (b)		Enrolments (b)			Number of academic staff (d)			Course completions (e)		
	Males	Females	Full-time	Part-time (c)	Total (f)	Full-time teaching and research	Part-time Teaching	Research only	Bachelor	Higher	Total
1961	8 707	3 107	7 554	4 260	11 814	831	665	9	1 296	85	1 381
1962	9 378	3 475	8 193	4 660	12 853	1 018	727	10	1 455	116	1 571
1963	10 645	4 076	9 674	5 047	14 721	1 120	881	16	1 621	155	1 776
1964	11 986	4 829	11 416	5 399	16 815	1 308	1 107	16	1 683	137	1 820
1965	12 646	5 258	12 702	5 202	17 904	1 453	1 281	20	1 715	179	1 894
1966	13 841	5 996	14 236	5 601	19 837	1 646	1 447	38	2 151	207	2 358
1967	15 140	6 680	15 956	5 864	21 820	1 833	1 307	30	2 516	215	2 731
1968	16 334	7 287	17 533	6 088	23 621	2 007	1 320	25	2 880	274	3 154
1969	17 960	8 132	18 894	7 198	26 092	2 157	1 538	30	3 455	327	3 782
1970	18 734	8 895	20 098	7 531	27 629	2 258	1 596	30	3 701	407	4 108
1971	19 363	9 633	21 149	7 847	28 996	2 348	1 856	32	4 201	433	4 634
1972	20 359	10 592	22 559	8 392	30 951	2 476	1 986	43	4 366	477	4 843
1973	20 975	11 338	23 154	9 159	32 313	2 355	385	7	4 667	543	5 210
1974	22 010	12 847	24 993	9 864	34 857	2 564	374	6	5 456	515	5 971
1975	22 792	13 882	26 104	10 570	36 674	2 655	304	7	5 660	614	6 274
1976	23 464	14 923	26 992	11 395	38 387	2 692	348	6	5 785	689	6 474
1977	24 484	16 193	28 064	12 613	40 677	2 900	349	14	6 299	668	6 967
1978	24 522	17 436	27 512	14 446	41 958	2 984	350	28	6 675	685	7 360
1979	24 646	18 319	27 229	15 736	42 965	3 034	340	18	6 962	764	7 746
1980	24 659	19 220	27 815	16 064	43 879	3 070	346	28	7 022	645	7 667

## UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA - continued

Year	Enrolments (b)		Number of academic staff (d)						Course completions (e)			
			Full-time teaching and research		Part-time Teaching		Research only					
			Males	Females	Full-time	Part-time (c)	Total (f)	research	Teaching	Research only	Bachelor	Higher
1961	8 707	3 107	7 554	4 260	11 814	831		665	9	1 296	85	1 381
1962	9 378	3 475	8 193	4 660	12 853	1 018		727	10	1 455	116	1 571
1963	10 645	4 076	9 674	5 047	14 721	1 120		881	16	1 621	155	1 776
1964	11 986	4 829	11 416	5 399	16 815	1 308		1 107	16	1 683	137	1 820
1965	12 646	5 258	12 702	5 202	17 904	1 453		1 281	20	1 715	179	1 894
1966	13 841	5 996	14 236	5 601	19 837	1 646		1 447	38	2 151	207	2 358
1967	15 140	6 680	15 956	5 864	21 820	1 833		1 307	30	2 516	215	2 731
1968	16 334	7 287	17 533	6 088	23 621	2 007		1 320	25	2 880	274	3 154
1969	17 960	8 132	18 894	7 198	26 092	2 157		1 538	30	3 455	327	3 782
1970	18 734	8 895	20 098	7 531	27 629	2 258		1 596	30	3 701	407	4 108
1971	19 363	9 633	21 149	7 847	28 996	2 348		1 856	32	4 201	433	4 634
1972	20 359	10 592	22 559	8 392	30 951	2 476		1 966	43	4 366	477	4 843
1973	20 975	11 338	23 154	9 159	32 313	2 355		385	7	4 667	543	5 210
1974	22 010	12 847	24 993	9 864	34 857	2 564		374	6	5 456	515	5 971
1975	22 792	13 882	26 104	10 570	36 674	2 655		304	7	5 660	614	6 274
1976	23 464	14 923	26 992	11 395	38 387	2 692		348	6	5 785	689	6 474
1977	24 484	16 193	28 064	12 613	40 677	2 900		349	14	6 299	668	6 967
1978	24 522	17 436	27 512	14 446	41 958	2 984		350	28	6 675	685	7 360
1979	24 646	18 319	27 229	15 736	42 965	3 034		340	18	6 962	784	7 746
1980	24 659	19 220	27 815	16 064	43 879	3 070		346	28	7 022	645	7 667
1981	24 370	19 849	27 946	16 273	44 219	3 131		385	34	6 932	780	7 712
1982	23 850	20 300	28 110	16 040	44 150	3 160		335	20	7 080	840	7 920
1983	23 406	20 897	28 115	16 188	44 303	3 170		332	23	7 455	917	8 372
1984	23 383	21 570	28 434	16 519	44 953	3 268		343	29	7 584	956	8 540
1985	23 163	22 531	28 502	17 192	45 694	3 312		339	24	7 474	1 006	8 480
1986	23 284	23 644	29 268	17 695	46 963	3 379		336	27	7 500	947	8 447
1987	22 990	23 776	30 339	16 427	46 766	3 398		341	35	8 265	832	9 097
1988	24 286	27 552	34 418	17 420	51 838	3 540		211	n.a.	8 158	832	8 990
1989	25 736	32 683	40 117	13 322	58 419	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1990	27 065	34 612	42 942	18 735	61 677	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1991	46 954	56 834	65 927	26 486	103 788	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1992	52 313	66 889	73 757	32 860	119 202	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1993	72 385	85 527	94 224	49 059	157 912	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1994	75 436	88 418	96 641	52 148	163 854	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) There were four universities in Victoria in 1989: the University of Melbourne opened 1855, Monash University opened 1961, La Trobe University opened 1967, and Deakin University opened 1977. All institutions now fall under the Unified National System, and can no longer be split into Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education. A number of institutional amalgamations and name changes occurred in the 12 months prior to the commencement of the 1992 academic year. The policy of merging Colleges of Advanced Education with Universities was completed by the end of 1993.

(b) 1855 to 1956 gross enrolments in courses.

1957 to 1971 net enrolments (students in two courses counted once).

(c) Includes external students.

(d) From 1961 all part-time staff are expressed in full-time equivalent (FTE).

(e) Course completions data to 1986 refers to year ended 30 June. 1987 data refer to year ended 31 December.

(f) From 1991 onwards, total enrolments includes full-time, part-time and external enrolments.

**NON-UNIVERSITY TERTIARY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA**

Year	Number of institutions	Student enrolments	Year	Number of institutions	Student enrolments
1969	15	23 916	1980	22	54 762
1970	16	24 180	1981	22	56 566
1971	16	26 451	1982	19	57 982
1972	16	24 072	1983	18	59 206
1973	15	25 818	1984	18	60 070
1974	31	41 539	1985	18	61 800
1975	31	46 982	1986	18	65 318
1976	30	50 085	1987	19	66 548
1977	23	49 705	1988	19	69 158
1978	23	52 232	1989	18	69 388
1979	23	54 218	1990	17	76 565

(a) From 1988 Institutes of tertiary education are included.

**HIGHER EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA**

Year	Number of institutions	Student enrolments
1991	14	150 276
1992	12	156 055
1993	9	161 992
1994	9	163 854

(a) All institutions now fall under the Unified National System, and can no longer be split into Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education. A number of institutional amalgamations and name changes occurred in the 12 months prior to the commencement of the 1992 academic year.

**PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, VICTORIA**

Year	Matriculation (a)			Year	Matriculation (a)		
	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed		Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed
1855	16	16	100.0	1881	911	409	44.9
1856	7	7	100.0	1882	940	389	41.4
1857		7		1883	1 004	342	34.1
1858		7		1884	953	438	46.0
1859		10		1885	954	339	35.5
1860	29	14	48.3	1886	857	372	43.4
1861	29	20	69.0	1887	971	385	39.6
1862	27	16	59.3	1888	995	442	44.4
1863	48	29	60.4	1889	992	464	46.8
1864	51	23	45.1	1890	1 271	631	49.6
1865	73	42	57.5	1891	1 293	543	42.0
1866	83	35	42.2	1892	1 434	567	39.5
1867	102	43	42.2	1893	1 290	535	41.5
1868	137	55	40.1	1894	1 255	496	39.5
1869	202	83	41.1	1895	1 171	466	39.8
1870	245	87	35.5	1896	1 195	517	43.3
1871	276	122	44.2	1897	1 122	484	43.1
1872	383	203	53.0	1898	1 140	482	42.3
1873	425	196	46.1	1899	1 235	559	45.3
1874	519	204	39.3	1900	1 159	443	38.2
1875	485	181	37.3	1901	1 136	511	45.0
1876	482	208	43.2	1902	1 047	490	46.8
1877	544	208	38.2	1903	1 199	478	39.9
1878	588	262	44.6	1904	1 162	490	42.2
1879	628	311	49.5	1905	1 238	493	39.8
1880	776	334	43.0	1906	484	224	46.3

## PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Junior Commercial			Junior Public (a) (c)			Senior Public (a)		
	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed
1906	(b)	(b)	(b)	914	356	38.9	66	33	50.0
1907	79	26	32.9	1 028	400	38.9	148	86	58.1
1908	88	22	25.0	1 365	539	39.5	175	102	58.3
1909	49	18	36.7	1 517	605	39.9	230	125	54.3
1910	47	12	25.5	1 483	593	40.0	232	117	50.4
1911	49	15	30.6	2 003	888	44.3	391	201	51.4
1912	51	21	41.2	2 174	1 045	48.1	462	249	53.9
1913	48	23	47.9	2 407	1 181	49.1	513	255	49.7
1914	71	28	39.4	2 497	1 166	46.7	731	288	39.4
1915	73	25	34.2	2 853	1 201	42.1	857	429	50.1
1916	74	22	29.7	3 249	1 369	42.1	900	411	45.7
1917	21	14	66.7	933	554	59.4	376	211	56.1
Year	Intermediate (c)			Leaving (d)			Matriculation (a)		
	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed
1917	2 352	986	41.9	736	353	48.0			
1918	3 532	1 551	43.9	1 328	597	45.0			
1919	4 006	1 937	48.4	1 652	796	48.2			
1920	4 176	1 667	39.9	2 047	955	46.7			
1921	3 831	1 346	35.1	2 238	827	37.0			
1922	4 431	1 725	38.9	2 587	1 004	38.8			
1923	4 275	1 974	46.2	2 422	1 016	41.9			
1924	4 148	1 858	44.8	2 418	1 053	43.5			
1925	4 165	1 919	46.1	2 335	1 098	47.0			
1926	4 421	1 909	43.2	2 434	1 226	50.4			
1927	4 998	2 284	45.7	2 568	1 360	53.0			
1928	5 371	2 457	45.7	2 640	1 317	49.9			
1929	7 282	3 071	42.2	3 467	1 538	44.4			
1930	6 255	3 337	53.3	3 322	1 657	49.9			
1931	7 805	3 412	43.7	4 699	1 877	39.9			
1932	6 103	3 302	54.1	3 492	1 779	50.9			
1933	5 392	2 900	53.8	2 969	1 609	54.2			
1934	6 144	2 781	45.3	3 260	1 396	42.8			
1935	5 095	2 886	56.6	2 595	1 288	49.6			
1936	5 658	3 284	58.0	2 726	1 607	59.0			
1937	6 133	3 749	61.1	2 949	1 806	61.2			
1938	6 582	3 907	59.4	3 263	1 882	57.7			
1939	7 135	4 502	63.1	3 589	2 109	58.8			
1940	7 484	4 489	60.1	4 841	2 227	46.0			
1941	7 378	4 488	60.8	4 959	2 247	45.3			
1942	6 965	4 395	63.1	4 799	2 243	46.7			
1943	7 703	4 616	59.9	5 718	2 492	43.6			
1944	8 245	4 663	56.6	4 970	2 768	55.7	969	619	63.9
1945	9 013	5 165	57.3	5 378	3 375	62.8	1 560	842	54.0
1946	8 538	4 891	57.3	5 331	3 414	64.0	1 992	1 189	59.7
1947	8 636	5 452	63.1	4 964	3 162	63.7	2 130	1 254	58.9
1948	8 320	5 166	62.1	5 015	3 237	64.5	2 043	1 249	61.1
1949	8 375	5 354	63.9	4 763	3 205	67.3	2 041	1 181	57.9
1950	8 608	5 572	64.7	4 999	3 353	67.1	2 278	1 346	59.1
1951	8 573	5 662	66.0	5 211	3 543	68.0	2 449	1 422	58.1
1952	9 240	6 089	65.9	5 387	3 666	68.1	2 639	1 650	62.5
1953	10 895	7 288	66.9	5 983	4 030	67.4	2 556	1 659	64.9
1954	10 720	7 310	68.2	6 882	4 552	66.1	2 700	1 700	63.0
1955	11 742	7 915	67.4	7 079	4 858	68.6	3 045	2 069	67.9
1956	13 162	8 738	66.4	7 564	5 275	69.7	3 329	2 180	65.5
1957	14 812	9 404	63.5	8 615	5 442	63.2	3 760	2 442	64.9
1958	17 228	11 293	65.6	10 393	6 288	60.5	4 257	2 808	66.0
1959	19 323	12 501	64.7	12 192	7 328	60.1	4 723	3 127	66.2
1960	21 230	14 023	66.1	13 733	8 528	62.1	5 466	3 537	64.7



## PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Intermediate (c)			Leaving (d)			Matriculation (a)		
	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed
1961	23 621	15 589	66.0	15 636	9 493	60.7	6 651	4 280	64.4
1962	25 718	18 821	73.2	17 704	11 176	63.1	7 951	5 090	64.0
1963				20 852	13 176	63.2	9 072	5 948	65.6
1964							10 801	7 054	65.3
1965							11 474	7 435	64.8
1966							12 296	8 096	65.8
1967							12 898	8 628	66.9
1968							14 617	9 701	66.4
1969							16 932	10 987	64.9
1970							18 756	12 467	66.5
1971									
1972							19 351	13 274	68.6
1973							20 044	13 935	69.5
1974							21 521	14 681	68.2
1975							21 686	14 835	68.4
1976							22 966	15 787	68.7
1977							23 676	16 069	67.9
1978							22 533	15 619	69.3
1979							22 569	15 315	67.9
1980							21 738	15 034	69.2
1981							21 367	14 609	68.4
1982							23 397	16 162	69.1
1983							23 425	16 367	69.9
1984							23 666	17 287	73.0
1985							26 253	20 660	78.7
1986							27 955	22 080	79.0
1987							30 500	24 294	79.7
1988							33 604	26 970	78.5
1989							37 898	30 272	79.9
1990							38 588	31 149	80.7
1991							37 769	30 908	81.8
1992							50 945	41 935	82.3
1993							53 249	47 642	89.5
1994							48 531	43 873	90.4
1995							45 990	42 298	92.0
							45 063	41 912	93.0

- (a) Matriculation was first held in 1855 primarily as a qualification for university entrance.  
 1906: title changed to senior and junior public examinations.  
 1917: title changed to School Leaving Certificate.  
 1944: title changed to Matriculation.  
 1970: title changed to Higher School Certificate (HSC).  
 1987: title changed to Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE) - a combination of school based and external assessment.
- (b) Included in Junior Public figures.
- (c) 1963 to 1967 Intermediate was a subject examination (one in which the candidate is presented with a certificate listing the subjects he or she passed, i.e. the candidate does not pass or fail the examination as a whole). The only available figures show the total number of entries (persons) regardless of the number of subjects each is sitting for and have been excluded. Includes candidates with Headmaster's Certificates which were accepted as satisfying the requirements of the examination. 1967 was the last year in which the examination was held.
- (d) Since 1964 known as a subject examination. In 1971 the Leaving Certificate commenced to be phased out. A large number of schools conducted their own 5th year secondary examinations.

## HEALTH

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS (a), VICTORIA

Year	Number of hospitals (a)	Number of beds	Patients treated		Year	Number of hospitals (a)	Number of beds	Patients treated	
			Inpatients	Outpatients				Inpatients	Outpatients
1856	9				1905-06	52	3 512	28 522	80 692
1857	8				1906-07	52	3 694	29 573	85 420
1858	12		4 054	7 435	1907-08	52	3 703	31 332	88 026
1859	17		5 579	11 704	1908-09	53	3 724	31 660	90 539
1860	18	947	7 119	13 749	1909-10	54	3 792	35 014	86 696
1861	19	926	7 610	17 596	1910-11	55	3 897	36 292	76 328
1862	19	1 037	7 222	22 878	1911-12	56	3 897	39 005	81 297
1863	22	1 123	7 529	29 035	1912-13	56	3 923	38 433	80 869
1864	24	1 347	8 892	33 208	1913-14	57	4 095	40 197	80 462
1865	25	1 411	9 939	37 340	1914-15	57	4 040	40 618	84 874
1866	25	1 414	10 183	49 291	1915-16	57	4 191	44 285	87 941
1867	27	1 665	10 517	39 011	1916-17	58	4 607	41 685	89 639
1868	27	1 599	10 822	44 029	1917-18	59	4 735	43 512	88 511
1869	27	1 616	11 515	44 350	1918-19	59	4 800	49 715	85 908
1870	27	1 588	11 915	65 077	1919-20	59	4 768	50 004	90 298
1871	31	1 820	13 087	49 983	1920-21	60	4 845	50 517	93 661
1872	32	1 842	13 316	47 112	1921-22	60	4 850	49 167	109 703
1873	33	2 001	14 654	50 429	1922-23	60	4 965	50 061	106 217
1874	35	2 074	15 268	76 944	1923-24	60	5 097	52 000	112 365
1875	35	2 094	15 515		1924-25	60	5 083	54 477	166 123
1876	35	2 186	15 827		1925-26	60	5 188	56 742	129 895
1877	35	2 196	16 178		1926-27	63	5 473	63 782	142 301
1878	36	2 269	16 713		1927-28	63	5 574	69 017	147 003
1879	37	2 341	16 649		1928-29	63	4 638	70 529	156 986
1880	37	2 339	16 801		1929-30	64	4 622	71 842	174 257
1881	37	2 350	16 828		1930-31	65	4 597	73 028	171 465
1881-82	38	2 229	9 391		1931-32	67	4 684	81 303	216 666
1882-83	39	2 292	16 324		1932-33	68	4 832	81 790	244 653
1883-84	41	2 372	16 390		1933-34	66	6 037	84 770	238 233
1884-85	41	2 401	16 543		1934-35	66	6 828	85 613	235 140
1885-86	41	2 483	17 993		1935-36	66	6 882	91 919	245 305
1886-87	41	2 514	17 978		1936-37	67	7 270	92 472	255 482
1887-88	41	2 563	18 567	54 892	1937-38	67	7 490	89 899	241 067
1888-89	42	2 613	20 434	40 728	1938-39	67	7 642	96 173	261 209
1889-90	42	2 604	20 855	38 498	1939-40	68	7 696	102 369	265 215
1890-91	42	2 672	19 800	41 166	1940-41	67	7 827	109 716	281 278
1891-92	46	2 726	21 056	42 577	1941-42	70	7 264	93 658	263 223
1892-93	46	2 762	21 090	37 315	1942-43	70	7 379	93 157	252 323
1893-94	46	2 800	19 838	41 105	1943-44	72	8 908	131 207	260 063
1894-95	48	2 833	18 825	48 822	1944-45	72	9 092	130 859	271 754
1895-96	48	2 900	19 969	50 817	1945-46	75	9 204	129 109	281 146
1896-97	48	2 934	20 330	55 318	1946-47	86	9 435	147 031	327 910
1897-98	48	2 976	22 997	58 172	1947-48	86	9 505	148 140	342 136
1898-99	49	3 034	22 590	58 730	1948-49	84	8 659	114 504	288 263
1899-1900	50	3 116	22 715	59 960	1949-50	91	8 930	154 231	404 743
1900-01	50	3 231	23 442	68 579	1950-51	93	9 112	165 481	415 495
1901-02	50	3 307	25 350	66 454	1951-52	96	9 237	172 353	422 851
1902-03	50	3 335	25 944	64 004	1952-53	103	9 732	183 639	431 981
1903-04	50	3 394	26 674	84 672	1953-54	109	10 152	193 082	447 838
1904-05	51	3 457	27 461	82 527	1954-55	114	11 121	257 657	596 832

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS (a), VICTORIA - continued

Year	Number of hospitals (a)	Number of beds	Patients treated		Year	Number of hospitals (a)	Number of beds	Patients treated	
			Inpatients	Outpatients				Inpatients	Outpatients
1955-56	121	11 350	220 890	512 468	1974-75	147	14 474	432 613	1 356 169
1956-57	126	11 695	233 787	523 803	1975-76	148	14 109	455 670	1 642 596
1957-58	129	11 871	244 402	539 903	1976-77	149	14 411	467 216	1 747 849
1958-59	133	12 002	258 480	564 747	1977-78	149	14 192	484 849	1 812 586
1959-60	136	12 298	260 026	563 693	1978-79	149	13 993	500 788	2 004 382
1960-61	138	12 579	270 840	581 023	1979-80	149	13 867	503 434	2 064 730
1961-62	140	12 658	283 399	617 906	1980-81	150	13 879	528 703	2 166 211
1962-63	142	12 862	290 143	658 006	1981-82	148	13 746	522 388	2 033 771
1963-64	144	12 939	304 254	716 860	1982-83	167	14 589	541 021	2 034 503
1964-65	146	12 998	310 802	767 532	1983-84	165	14 290	537 988	1 988 355
1965-66	147	13 083	319 817	809 192	1984-85	164	14 265	525 815	(b) 4 495 095
1966-67	147	13 147	328 789	805 454	1985-86	165 (c)	13 283	530 357	4 651 262
1967-68	147	13 301	339 999	826 446	1986-87	(d) 165	13 208	527 545	4 713 212
1968-69	148	13 379	354 060	868 093	1987-88	157	13 437	586 762	r5 119 734
1969-70	147	13 664	365 257	910 233	1988-89	155	13 388	616 406	5 321 920
1970-71	148	13 865	381 786	949 271	1989-90	154	13 362	636 597	5 258 005
1971-72	147	14 103	406 034	1 018 363	1990-91	156	13 526	658 341	10 315 584
1972-73	147	14 243	419 976	1 116 442	1991-92	150	13 192	685 639	9 791 351
1973-74	147	14 285	417 646	1 244 610	1992-93	148	12 869	715 524	9 621 860
					1993-94	138	12 154	766 619	6 867 313

(a) This table provides data relating to general hospitals, special hospitals (those that have accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively and the Cancer Institute which was established in 1949), sanatoria, auxiliary hospitals, convalescent hospitals, and hospitals for the aged. The table excludes mental hospitals, psychiatric and informal hospitals (except those hospitals recognised as acute care hospitals under the Medicare agreement), intellectual deficiency training centres and schools, founding homes and hospitals, bush nursing centres and convalescent homes. Also excluded are hospitals operated by the Department of Veteran's Affairs and other Commonwealth authorities.

(b) From 1984-85 the number represents outpatient attendances. The outpatient attendance for 1983-84 was 4,719,606.

(c) From 1985-86 the number of beds represents the average number over the year which were staffed and available.

(d) Subsequently affected by amalgamations, closures and inclusion of psychiatric hospitals recognised as acute care hospitals under the Medicare agreement.

(e) From 1990-91 the number of outpatients treated represents non-inpatient occasions of service.

NOTE: The following factors should be considered when interpreting data from 1948-49 onwards:

- i) All years cover a full twelve month period, with the exception of 1948-49 (9 months) and 1954-55 (15 months).
- ii) The source of data is the Health Department of Victoria or its predecessors.
- iii) Figures for most years in the 1950s are slightly understated due to the failure of some hospitals to submit statistical returns.
- iv) The basis of reporting of public hospital data changed with effect from 1 July 1993 as a result of the introduction of new funding and reporting arrangements under the National Health Information Agreement and the 1993 Medicare Agreement. These revised arrangements resulted in the exclusion from reporting arrangements of nine psychiatric hospitals (680 beds). The effect of this and other definitional changes was to create an artefactual decrease of 2.5% in the number of inpatients reported in 1993-94 compared with 1992-93.

The reporting of outpatient activity was also affected by a number of reporting changes involving the exclusion of approximately 2,665,000 domiciliary and other occasions of service funded through Commonwealth programs.

## AGRICULTURE

The scope of the Agricultural Census has changed over time. In recent years the ABS began to gradually exclude from the statistics those establishments which made only a small contribution to overall agricultural production. Commencing in 1976-77 only those establishments with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$1,500 or more were included. In 1981-82 the EVAO criterion was increased to \$2,500. Further changes followed, the most recent being in 1993-94 when the EVAO was actually reduced from \$22,500 to \$5,000.

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND  
UTILISATION, VICTORIA**

Year ended 31 March	Number of establishments with agricultural activity	Area utilised for -				Balance of estab- lishments	Total area occupied
		Crops (a)	Fallow	Sown pasture (b)	Native pasture		
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
1836-37		20					
1837-38		-					
1838-39		61					
1839-40		837					
1840-41		1 299					
1841-42		1 975					
1842-43		3 288					
1843-44		4 886					
1844-45		6 689					
1845-46		10 171					
1846-47		12 779					
1847-48		14 686					
1848-49		16 300					
1849-50		18 605					
1850-51		21 182					
1851-52		23 258					
1852-53		14 881					
1853-54		14 090					
1854-55		22 219					
1855-56	4 326	46 594		31			
1856-57	7 523	72 837		43		620 120	
1857-58	10 259	96 206		178		855 156	
1858-59	11 573	120 985	2 428	1 053		1 019 468	
1859-60	13 175	145 172	4 543	2 373		1 220 374	
1860-61	13 653	156 728	8 279	4 711		1 423 294	
1861-62	14 960	166 086	6 813	5 121		1 655 483	
1862-63	16 416	171 424	7 423	9 506		1 910 948	
1863-64	17 679	183 364	8 991	13 143		2 247 841	
1864-65	18 355	168 410	10 679	14 943		2 478 784	
1865-66	20 063	181 378	13 372	19 813		2 745 886	
1866-67	22 698	203 737	12 545	23 662		2 983 863	
1867-68	25 828	215 959	13 538	25 493		3 281 382	
1868-69	29 218	234 138	22 904	31 444		3 595 309	
1869-70	30 214	275 554	19 980	39 358		3 581 263	
1870-71	31 842	280 383	28 001	59 482		3 856 916	
1871-72	33 720	289 081	32 207	57 992		4 087 603	
1872-73	34 569	279 091	30 595	80 063		4 334 893	
1873-74	36 602	285 855	27 110	77 556		4 651 277	
1874-75	38 468	281 589	31 530	96 333		4 963 302	
1875-76	40 852	298 059	39 308	118 645		5 295 006	
1876-77	43 057	329 089	34 058	135 064		5 606 926	
1877-88	45 448	415 422	30 625	128 810		5 992 156	
1878-79	47 050	458 192	39 525	153 535		6 435 075	
1879-80	48 969	494 382	66 836	122 004		6 726 246	



**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND UTILISATION, VICTORIA - *continued***

Year ended 31 March	Number of establishments with agricultural activity	Area utilised for -				Balance of estab- lishments	Total area occupied
		Crops (a)	Fallow	Sown pasture (b)	Native pasture		
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares		
1880-81	49 637	626 781	78 566	103 193		7 341 459	
1881-82	-	582 210	58 407	96 607			
1882-83	33 952	646 271	64 467	115 192			
1883-84	37 146	712 010	70 661	114 082			
1884-85	38 139	733 790	74 137	132 358			
1885-86	38 384	755 749	85 167	132 417			
1886-87	38 216	754 134	112 147	111 811			
1887-88	37 615	831 227	147 449	63 959			
1888-89	35 727	828 469	134 593	74 853			
1889-90	36 497	849 009	153 660	60 548			
1890-91	36 013	822 304	156 036	95 199			
1891-92	35 945	856 884	159 927	70 813			
1892-93	35 223	907 815	199 811	94 338			
1893-94	34 549	945 964	185 013	90 773			
1894-95	34 249	984 595	140 126	81 365			
1895-96	33 684	976 602	117 775	72 945			
1896-97	34 354	1 078 001	105 874	69 842			
1897-98	34 990	1 110 879	161 686	46 838			
1898-99	39 877	1 299 254	209 321	60 766			
1899-1900	40 160	1 278 529	206 084	61 492			
1900-01	39 381	1 260 246	243 973	84 133			
1901-02	43 625	1 200 170	275 906	65 945			
1902-03	43 768	1 313 841	199 229	228 905			
1903-04	49 002	1 371 509	255 972	389 577	10 559 454	12 576 513	
1904-05	52 598	1 344 280	345 533	385 886	9 884 129	13 023 220	
1905-06	54 275	1 303 074	424 886	421 009	10 519 086	13 969 164	
1906-07	56 411	1 336 915	401 030	443 391	10 820 191	14 289 203	
1907-08	57 798	1 308 157	361 911	443 322	11 540 741	15 100 207	
1908-09	59 357	1 400 926	418 616	416 710	11 691 670	15 307 521	
1909-10	61 811	1 480 558	475 810	400 101	11 776 714	15 412 699	
1910-11	66 651	1 599 347	580 391	401 123	11 752 267	15 269 937	
1911-12	66 849	1 473 155	594 730	421 591	11 382 315	15 403 517	
1912-13	68 703	1 650 858	658 514	439 224	11 163 676	15 061 926	
1913-14	70 535	1 777 106	703 576	442 956	11 287 214	15 308 323	
1914-15	71 828	1 870 766	544 928	486 485	11 646 716	15 501 120	
1915-16	73 004	2 311 269	549 702	478 742	11 136 503	15 475 165	
1916-17	73 610	1 963 267	768 725	523 185	11 237 644	15 324 864	
1917-18	74 024	1 663 351	676 930	513 267	11 385 676	15 140 338	
1918-19	74 330	1 595 636	626 503	513 746	11 710 519	15 432 350	
1919-20	75 340	1 619 074	549 376	429 875	12 313 951	15 799 319	
1920-21	77 148	1 816 839	783 370	425 442	11 586 595	15 583 899	
1921-22	79 655	1 833 354	830 806	417 678	11 351 057	15 361 161	
1922-23	80 523	1 967 805	885 000	387 468	11 203 199	15 353 889	
1923-24	80 386	1 894 798	928 470	414 638	11 068 154	15 246 702	
1924-25	80 037	1 926 869	896 489	382 161	10 695 263	14 894 964	
1925-26	78 167	1 794 172	994 369	377 682	10 495 396	14 786 430	
1926-27	77 180	1 916 258	1 039 647	385 358	10 259 805	14 832 908	
1927-28	75 774	2 000 063	1 089 433	406 917	10 348 263	15 309 117	
1928-29	74 912	2 228 060	1 085 960	467 298	10 128 013	15 528 126	
1929-30	74 161	2 257 848	1 004 699	461 810	10 217 035	15 514 981	

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND  
UTILISATION, VICTORIA - continued**

Year ended 31 March	Number of establishments with agricultural activity	Area utilised for -				Balance of estab- lishments	Total area occupied
		Crops (a)	Fallow	Sown pasture (b)	Native pasture		
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
1930-31	74 537	2 717 734	1 048 391	499 630	9 511 034	1 522 777	15 299 565
1931-32	74 996	2 188 181	868 383	571 759	10 030 369	1 426 401	15 085 093
1932-33	75 392	2 070 270	1 065 654	612 930	10 088 676	1 420 872	15 258 403
1933-34	75 386	2 131 446	1 029 134	655 943	10 236 633	1 639 765	15 692 921
1934-35	74 473	1 892 993	896 972	772 725	10 333 184	1 830 699	15 726 573
1935-36	73 772	1 796 304	954 564	911 572	10 316 400	1 856 097	15 834 937
1936-37	72 845	1 783 577	1 004 901	998 315	10 620 422	1 709 986	16 117 202
1937-38	72 792	1 886 789	1 054 027	1 139 503	10 356 031	1 908 165	16 344 516
1938-39	72 452	2 031 240	1 029 208	1 248 002	10 396 988	1 801 991	16 507 429
1939-40	72 557	2 024 386	962 103	1 400 291	10 199 641	1 865 371	16 451 721
1940-41	72 382	1 807 810	763 812	1 464 694	10 851 711	1 839 426	16 727 453
1941-42	72 027	1 914 858	850 391	1 541 835	10 468 426	1 934 785	16 710 294
1942-43	71 489	1 553 353	671 848	(c)	(c)	(c)	16 606 090
1943-44	70 961	1 407 858	695 802	1 553 556	11 125 268	1 920 964	16 703 448
1944-45	70 856	1 744 258	685 577	1 458 503	10 714 862	1 920 235	16 523 436
1945-46	70 652	2 155 812	968 831	1 596 182	9 842 257	1 854 058	16 399 141
1946-47	70 750	2 065 105	995 669	1 648 903	9 681 912	1 818 354	16 209 943
1947-48	70 910	2 032 798	1 022 765	2 100 045	9 154 514	1 612 087	15 922 210
1948-49	71 049	1 879 702	948 456	2 353 634	9 025 410	1 521 848	15 729 051
1949-50	70 486	1 813 075	983 342	3 164 716	6 884 458	2 671 009	15 516 599
1950-51	69 698	1 760 878	871 536	2 890 658	8 332 936	1 565 948	15 421 956
1951-52	69 298	1 728 216	820 284	2 750 554	8 538 686	1 514 269	15 351 990
1952-53	69 353	1 734 391	928 710	2 855 340	7 944 191	1 862 129	15 324 762
1953-54	69 392	1 812 818	925 553	3 019 535	7 484 270	1 952 060	15 194 237
1954-55	69 551	1 778 373	888 768	3 300 277	7 340 946	1 994 268	15 302 631
1955-56	69 528	1 838 123	802 388	3 499 480	7 230 810	1 948 844	15 319 644
1956-57	69 509	1 471 985	760 734	3 768 431	7 293 996	1 944 823	15 239 970
1957-58	69 590	1 639 484	665 613	3 952 292	7 136 829	1 911 693	15 305 910
1958-59	69 770	1 938 846	885 134	3 804 527	6 646 280	2 004 307	15 279 093
1959-60	69 778	1 814 109	882 323	3 939 242	6 639 784	1 995 988	15 271 445
1960-61	69 623	1 823 002	897 508	4 065 886	6 435 670	2 129 421	15 351 488
1961-62	69 866	1 834 315	925 424	4 862 444	5 877 388	1 778 953	15 278 524
1962-63	69 700	2 038 276	1 020 357	5 110 882	5 647 412	1 443 313	15 260 240
1963-64	69 775	1 982 782	1 021 777	5 691 306	5 280 126	1 320 149	15 296 139
1964-65	69 737	2 031 313	1 005 411	6 001 327	5 045 500	1 231 522	15 315 073
1965-66	69 199	2 011 061	1 060 409	6 163 580	4 742 623	1 337 103	15 314 776
1966-67	68 466	2 081 500	1 113 493	6 522 066	4 697 625	1 227 620	15 642 305
1967-68	72 802	2 105 472	1 071 002	6 945 583	4 759 378	1 129 461	16 010 896
1968-69	71 056	2 491 442	1 103 673	7 285 443	4 018 681	956 980	15 856 219
1969-70	69 498	2 175 096	706 230	8 159 815	3 785 727	979 135	15 806 004
1970-71	68 555	1 698 536	930 910	8 679 487	3 590 595	860 777	15 760 305
1971-72	67 714	1 937 207	904 527	8 445 265	(d)	4 596 653	15 883 652
1972-73	66 890	1 925 984	803 518	6 456 131	(d)	6 585 790	15 771 423
1973-74	65 327	1 980 007	(c)	7 116 201	2 367 415	4 020 961	15 484 584
1974-75	62 926	1 775 306	(c)	6 978 276	2 639 361	3 833 233	15 226 176
1975-76	58 468	1 850 509	(c)	6 695 640	2 638 675	3 959 580	15 144 404
1976-77	48 994	1 948 004	(c)	6 548 831	2 620 846	3 381 084	14 498 765
1977-78	48 310	2 173 876	(c)	6 500 493	2 508 402	3 471 222	14 653 993
1978-79	48 855	2 214 935	(c)	6 616 540	2 353 142	3 255 912	14 440 529
1979-80	49 616	2 246 656	(c)	6 224 275	2 880 678	3 383 531	14 735 140

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND  
UTILISATION, VICTORIA - continued**

Year ended 31 March	Number of establishments with agricultural activity	Area utilised for -				Balance of estab- lishments hectares	Total area occupied hectares
		Crops (a)	Fallow	Sown pasture (b)	Native pasture		
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares		
1980-81	49 399	2 183 811	(c)	6 194 508	2 615 994	3 671 517	14 665 830
1981-82	48 608	2 184 048	(c)	6 007 165	2 651 256	3 604 907	14 447 376
1982-83	47 862	2 233 735	(c)	5 598 282	3 109 132	3 247 932	14 189 081
1983-84	46 508	2 654 844	(c)	5 513 233	2 846 580	3 240 301	14 254 958
1984-85	45 884	2 568 594	(c)	5 657 241	2 630 763	3 337 879	14 194 477
1985-86	44 936	2 527 743	(c)	5 754 325	2 150 437	3 751 352	14 183 857
1985-86	32 981	2 476 590	(c)	5 355 608	1 913 289	3 406 499	13 151 986
1986-87	34 583	2 316 605	(c)	5 820 200	2 262 104	2 728 250	13 127 159
1987-88	32 688	2 158 720	(c)	5 969 540	2 023 797	2 933 483	13 085 540
1988-89	32 035	1 989 604	(c)	6 457 854	1 909 669	2 738 460	13 095 587
1989-90	33 306	1 989 352	(c)	6 503 860	1 863 198	2 705 715	13 062 125
1990-91	32 620	2 063 031	(c)	5 545 873	2 339 559	2 756 364	12 704 827
1991-92	31 358	2 039 208	(c)	5 661 520	2 208 042	2 465 631	12 374 401
1992-93	31 251	2 257 666	(c)	5 434 605	2 280 141	2 298 007	12 270 419
1993-94	37 330	2 317 245	(c)	6 122 470	2 123 571	2 454 047	13 017 333

(a) Commencing with season 1960-61 the area of pasture cut for hay or seed has been excluded from the area of crops.

(b) Includes oats, barley, and lucerne sown for grazing.

(c) Information not collected.

(d) Native pasture included in balance of establishment.

**LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA**

Year	Livestock				Greasy wool production (a) '000 tonnes	Milk production for all purposes '000 kilolitres	Butter production (factory and farm) '000 tonnes	Cheese production (factory and farm) '000 tonnes
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs				
	1836-37	75	155	41 332				
1837-38								
1838-39	524	13 272	310 946					
1839-40								
1840-41	2 372	50 837	782 283					
1841-42								
1842-43	4 065	100 792	1 404 333					
1843-44	6 278	167 156	1 602 798					
1844-45	7 076	187 873	1 860 912					
1845-46	9 289	231 602	1 792 527	3 986				
1846-47	11 400	290 439	2 996 992	5 501				
1847-48	13 292	322 824	4 164 203	5 015				
1848-49	16 495	386 688	5 130 277	5 659				
1849-50	16 733	346 562	5 318 046					
1850-51	21 219	378 806	6 032 783	9 260				
1851-52	22 086	390 923	6 589 923	7 372				
1852-53	34 021	431 380	6 551 506	8 996				
1853-54	15 166	410 139	5 594 220					
1854-55	27 038	481 640	5 332 007	9 278				

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Livestock				Greasy wool production (a) '000 tonnes	Milk production for all purposes '000 kilolitres	Butter production (factory and farm) '000 tonnes	Cheese production (factory and farm) '000 tonnes
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs				
1855-56	33 430	534 113	4 577 872	20 686				
1856-57	47 832	646 613	4 641 548	52 227				
1857-58	55 683	614 537	4 766 022	43 632				
1858-59	68 323	699 330	5 578 413	37 756				
1859-60	69 288	683 534	5 794 127	50 965				
1860-61	76 536	722 332	5 780 896	61 259	11			
1861-62	84 057	628 092	6 239 258	43 480	11			
1862-63	86 067	576 601	6 764 851	52 991	11			
1863-64	103 328	675 272	7 115 943	79 655	12			
1864-65	117 182	640 625	8 406 234	113 530	18			
1865-66	121 051	621 337	8 835 380	75 869	20			
1866-67	121 381	598 968	8 833 139	74 708	18			
1867-68	131 148	650 592	9 532 811	141 522	22			
1868-69	143 934	693 682	9 756 819	136 206	28			
1869-70	161 830	692 518	9 923 663	111 464	24			
1870-71	167 220	721 096	10 761 887	130 946	23			
1871-72	181 643	799 509	10 002 381	177 447	31			
1872-73	185 796	812 289	10 575 219	193 722	24			
1873-74	180 342	883 763	11 323 080	160 336	20			
1874-75	180 254	958 658	11 221 036	137 941	39			
1875-76	196 184	1 054 598	11 749 532	140 765	30			
1876-77	194 768	1 128 265	11 278 893	175 578	41			
1877-78	203 150	1 169 576	10 117 867	183 391	37			
1878-79	210 105	1 184 843	9 379 276	177 373	35			
1879-80	216 710	1 129 358	8 651 775	144 733	32			
1880-81	275 516	1 286 267	10 360 285	241 936	34			
1881-82	278 195	1 286 677	10 267 265	239 926	28			
1882-83	280 874	1 287 088	10 174 246	237 917	35			
1883-84	286 779	1 297 546	10 739 021	233 525	39			
1884-85	293 846	1 287 945	10 637 412	234 347	35			
1885-86	304 098	1 290 790	10 681 837	239 837	31			
1886-87	308 553	1 303 265	10 700 403	240 957	32			
1887-88	315 000	1 333 873	10 623 985	243 461	28			
1888-89	323 115	1 370 660	10 818 575	245 818	29			
1889-90	329 335	1 394 209	10 882 231	249 673	30			
1890-91	436 469	1 782 881	12 692 843	282 457	29			
1891-92	440 696	1 812 104	12 928 148	286 780	39	8	2	
1892-93	439 596	1 824 704	12 965 306	290 339	41	550	11 2	
1893-94	436 903	1 817 291	13 098 725	328 162	33	569	13 2	
1894-95	431 547	1 833 900	13 180 943	337 588	33	534	16 2	
1895-96	(b) 424 995	(b) 1 795 314	(b) 12 791 084	(b) 339 718	40	584	18 2	
1896-97	(b) 418 444	(b) 1 756 728	(b) 12 401 225	(b) 341 849	33	559	17 2	
1897-98	(b) 411 892	(b) 1 718 142	(b) 12 011 367	(b) 343 979	36	535	16 2	
1898-99	(b) 405 340	(b) 1 679 556	(b) 11 621 508	(b) 346 109	33	521	15 2	
1899-1900	(b) 398 789	(b) 1 640 970	(b) 11 231 649	(b) 348 240	41	670	24 2	
1900-01	392 237	1 602 384	10 841 790	350 370	41	721	25 2	
1901-02	(b) 387 277	(b) 1 623 282	(b) 10 673 265	(b) 334 295	39	709	21 2	
1902-03	(b) 382 317	(b) 1 644 180	(b) 10 504 741	(b) 318 220	36	636	18 2	
1903-04	(b) 377 357	(b) 1 665 078	(b) 10 336 216	(b) 302 145	28	787	21 3	
1904-05	372 397	1 685 976	10 167 691	286 070	39	797	28 2	



LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Livestock				Greasy wool production (a)	Milk production for all purposes	Butter production (factory and farm)	Cheese production (factory and farm)
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	'000 tonnes	'000 kilolitres	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
1905-06	385 513	1 737 690	11 455 115	273 682	34	738	26	2
1906-07	406 840	1 804 323	12 937 440	220 452	36	669	31	2
1907-08	424 648	1 842 807	14 146 734	211 002	54	827	29	2
1908-09	424 903	1 574 162	12 545 742	179 358	43	673	22	2
1909-10	442 929	1 549 640	12 937 983	217 921	51	741	25	2
1910-11	472 080	1 547 569	12 882 665	333 281	58	894	32	2
1911-12	507 813	1 647 127	13 857 804	348 069	61	1 083	39	2
1912-13	530 494	1 508 089	11 892 224	240 072	52	906	31	2
1913-14	562 331	1 528 553	12 113 682	221 277	60	986	33	2
1914-15	552 053	1 362 542	12 051 685	243 196	55	880	28	2
1915-16	493 779	1 043 604	10 545 632	192 002	49	646	19	2
1916-17	514 403	1 175 098	12 576 587	254 436	54	848	27	3
1917-18	514 061	1 371 049	14 760 013	323 159	59	908	29	2
1918-19	523 788	1 596 544	15 773 902	267 819	69	942	30	3
1919-20	513 500	1 631 120	14 422 745	186 810	72	895	27	4
1920-21	487 503	1 575 159	12 171 084	175 275	52	930	29	2
1921-22	496 124	1 750 369	12 325 818	230 770	58	1 115	38	3
1922-23	494 947	1 785 660	11 765 520	294 962	58	1 133	38	2
1923-24	486 075	1 591 367	11 059 761	259 795	49	1 186	39	3
1924-25	473 236	1 605 554	12 649 898	286 509	61	1 340	46	3
1925-26	463 051	1 513 787	13 740 500	339 601	63	1 160	37	2
1926-27	447 988	1 435 761	14 919 653	284 271	69	1 175	37	3
1927-28	428 666	1 327 077	15 557 067	212 785	67	1 185	38	3
1928-29	412 867	1 304 426	16 498 222	222 084	82	1 269	43	2
1929-30	393 015	1 335 242	17 427 203	265 978	73	1 246	41	3
1930-31	379 872	1 429 920	16 477 995	281 245	67	1 427	50	4
1931-32	375 459	1 637 530	16 376 217	286 780	72	1 650	60	4
1932-33	372 907	1 900 922	17 512 394	287 627	77	1 804	68	4
1933-34	361 005	2 002 235	17 195 969	240 530	73	1 677	61	4
1934-35	357 877	2 085 080	16 783 631	265 006	71	1 832	67	5
1935-36	356 106	2 091 246	17 457 291	314 301	74	1 817	67	5
1936-37	357 158	2 005 759	17 663 103	318 673	74	1 924	70	6
1937-38	359 106	1 880 429	18 863 467	285 259	81	1 856	64	7
1938-39	343 828	1 697 295	17 007 352	252 462	75	1 718	59	9
1939-40	326 217	1 787 597	18 251 870	297 656	81	2 077	75	11
1940-41	318 441	1 922 336	20 412 362	397 945	85	2 036	71	8
1941-42	302 401	1 986 544	20 598 201	285 227	97	1 949	64	10
1942-43	292 534	2 022 892	19 614 040	307 929	96	1 735	57	11
1943-44	277 662	2 013 033	19 220 457	337 878	89	1 639	51	12
1944-45	253 782	1 903 110	16 457 101	296 232	80	1 639	48	12
1945-46	232 473	1 827 087	14 655 277	271 887	69	1 708	52	15
1946-47	227 164	2 060 061	16 598 490	290 450	89	2 025	61	18
1947-48	221 454	2 174 203	17 931 173	271 492	91	1 948	58	16
1948-49	213 090	2 224 543	19 170 312	223 823	93	2 102	62	19
1949-50	200 143	2 230 948	19 161 043	212 901	102	2 133	66	22
1950-51	186 415	2 216 253	20 011 933	237 127	99	2 026	60	23
1951-52	169 246	2 214 530	21 537 229	213 670	102	2 031	61	23
1952-53	153 662	2 297 208	21 368 196	182 824	114	1 984	59	23
1953-54	140 818	2 370 184	21 438 007	232 384	101	2 156	65	26
1954-55	132 172	2 456 303	22 329 515	263 666	115	2 440	81	21

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Livestock				Greasy wool production	Milk production for all purposes	Butter production (factory and farm)	Cheese production (factory and farm)
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	(a)			
					'000 tonnes	'000 kilolitres	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
1955-56	118 705	2 616 587	23 343 212	227 223	124	2 625	93	14
1956-57	107 859	2 765 049	25 830 544	258 336	136	2 669	91	21
1957-58	98 067	2 749 611	27 090 468	278 628	135	2 571	88	15
1958-59	91 452	2 651 022	26 925 365	253 125	136	2 650	90	18
1959-60	81 225	2 624 019	26 596 613	284 505	147	2 720	91	20
1960-61	64 462	2 863 799	26 619 849	318 523	146	2 713	91	20
1961-62	61 540	3 155 877	27 532 550	325 120	150	2 868	98	24
1962-63	58 172	3 225 196	27 471 730	297 791	144	3 035	103	26
1963-64	55 593	3 300 724	28 412 835	322 051	152	3 159	105	26
1964-65	55 843	3 316 407	30 437 154	378 055	164	3 391	113	28
1965-66		3 396 984	30 968 459	383 509	166	3 414	114	26
1966-67	54 687	3 528 159	31 239 391	350 591	172	3 622	121	31
1967-68		3 474 216	27 908 754	376 990	151	3 338	109	33
1968-69		3 877 826	30 184 874	421 655	165	3 709	127	34
1969-70	53 082	4 462 391	33 156 930	495 128	196	4 057	142	34
1970-71		5 060 711	33 761 487	519 779	195	4 087	136	36
1971-72		5 456 588	29 495 847	589 992	201	3 973	131	39
1972-73		5 464 467	24 105 497	585 227	172	3 945	128	49
1973-74		5 839 690	25 787 551	424 248	155	3 917	128	48
1974-75		6 192 417	26 409 930	383 144	166	3 745	119	45
1975-76		5 868 435	25 395 140	392 834	138	3 518	108	52
1976-77	45 529	5 104 278	21 925 450	396 753	121	3 212	89	52
1977-78	51 561	4 572 412	22 021 356	401 197	130	2 898	90	64
1978-79	63 001	4 134 356	22 750 116	389 976	139	3 248	84	81
1979-80	66 241	4 252 272	24 400 065	421 735	147	3 155	69	95
1980-81	66 748	4 312 123	25 486 993	400 179	146	3 065	68	80
1981-82	63 689	4 121 248	25 340 923	406 253	148	3 028	66	94
1982-83	60 659	3 408 275	22 748 412	386 902	132	3 164	75	95
1983-84	56 480	3 487 000	24 632 399	404 085	142	3 425	94	91
1984-85	53 925	3 575 683	26 470 688	409 538	142	3 540	96	93
1985-86	50 785	3 719 705	26 892 261	431 680	141	3 575	91	97
1985-86	39 733	3 382 899	25 715 626	426 814	135	..	..	..
1986-87	38 926	3 478 030	26 585 784	431 832	125	3 692	90	102
1987-88	40 646	3 473 528	26 997 009	437 161	128	3 649	82	103
1988-89	39 853	3 508 637	28 066 553	422 538	132	3 792	83	115
1989-90	41 000	3 646 000	29 268 000	428 000	143	3 787	91	103
1990-91	39 558	3 631 353	27 493 905	403 171	133	3 908	93	105
1991-92	36 897	3 574 182	24 781 940	430 665	117	4 118	94	123
1992-93	36 061	3 689 211	23 552 217	424 546	117	4 456	107	128
1993-94	39 814	4 189 709	23 438 704	459 661	110	4 967	119	144

(a) Includes dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins.

(b) Estimated. Figures derived by interpolation.

## WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Year ended 31 March -	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1836-37	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1837-38	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1838-39	34	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
1839-40	527	343	0.65	102	-	-	65	-	-
1840-41	785	1 372	1.75	332	489	1.47	121	204	1.69
1841-42	689	1 302	1.89	520	677	1.30	143	213	1.49
1842-43	984	1 507	1.53	975	1 199	1.23	308	454	1.47
1843-44	1 892	2 832	1.50	1 036	1 284	1.24	430	571	1.33
1844-45	2 800	3 768	1.35	1 248	787	0.63	662	909	1.37
1845-46	4 640	6 388	1.38	1 949	1 295	0.66	303	891	2.94
1846-47	6 395	3 415	1.47	2 468	3 372	1.37	685	1 083	1.58
1847-48	7 155	9 518	1.33	2 903	3 763	1.30	875	660	0.75
1848-49	7 846	11 164	1.42	3 354	1 431	0.43	1 044	826	0.79
1849-50	9 812	14 293	1.46	2 177	2 351	1.08	932	1 223	1.31
1850-51	11 538	15 136	1.31	2 027	1 806	0.89	851	910	1.07
1851-52	11 988	19 958	1.66	2 601	2 401	0.92	537	779	1.45
1852-53	6 808	13 573	1.99	1 193	1 760	1.48	166	214	1.29
1853-54	3 057	4 197	1.37	926	921	0.99	166	233	1.40
1854-55	5 191	6 806	1.31	2 161	2 372	1.10	280	325	1.16
1855-56	17 274	31 244	1.81	7 203	11 151	1.55	627	1 024	1.63
1856-57	32 438	50 587	1.56	10 127	11 642	1.15	904	1 577	1.74
1857-58	35 301	49 218	1.39	16 277	22 676	1.39	2 189	3 548	1.62
1858-59	31 660	42 541	1.34	31 374	39 197	1.25	2 154	2 622	1.22
1859-60	43 339	62 490	1.44	36 489	46 332	1.27	1 660	2 232	1.34
1860-61	65 256	94 163	1.44	34 939	47 785	1.37	1 669	1 902	1.14
1861-62	79 692	98 186	1.23	36 851	38 763	1.05	1 384	1 545	1.12
1862-63	65 563	81 878	1.25	43 785	45 437	1.04	2 764	3 244	1.17
1863-64	60 457	36 435	0.60	61 644	63 458	1.03	3 155	2 963	0.94
1864-65	50 602	51 693	1.02	58 397	48 887	0.84	3 095	2 832	0.92
1865-66	72 288	95 642	1.32	41 609	41 358	0.99	2 787	3 481	1.25
1866-67	84 413	126 313	1.50	52 319	70 405	1.35	4 012	6 786	1.69
1867-68	87 812	92 850	1.06	50 725	42 338	0.83	6 468	7 364	1.14
1868-69	105 139	115 101	1.09	46 513	40 978	0.88	7 779	6 638	0.85
1869-70	116 758	155 049	1.33	58 595	68 246	1.16	11 378	15 677	1.38
1870-71	114 998	78 120	0.68	60 423	40 588	0.67	7 950	5 462	0.69
1871-72	135 412	122 492	0.90	71 202	59 872	0.84	6 787	7 609	1.12
1872-73	132 156	146 722	1.11	50 790	44 529	0.88	8 600	10 052	1.17
1873-74	141 630	129 336	0.91	44 917	31 596	0.70	10 252	11 399	1.11
1874-75	134 735	132 000	0.98	46 507	38 494	0.83	11 940	14 059	1.18
1875-76	130 066	135 504	1.04	50 222	49 347	0.98	12 775	15 891	1.24
1876-77	162 448	143 691	0.88	46 623	41 626	0.89	10 131	12 028	1.19
1877-78	228 471	191 006	0.84	42 587	37 022	0.87	7 736	8 589	1.11
1878-79	279 890	164 946	0.59	54 401	42 928	0.79	9 256	9 461	1.02
1879-80	286 189	255 795	0.89	67 831	72 997	1.08	17 475	24 164	1.38
1880-81	395 494	264 736	0.67	54 264	42 863	0.79	27 774	24 241	0.87
1881-82	375 034	237 167	0.63	59 487	65 537	1.10	19 689	21 037	1.07
1882-83	392 287	238 176	0.61	68 753	80 667	1.17	17 693	17 202	0.97
1883-84	446 932	423 753	0.95	76 146	85 595	1.12	18 952	24 263	1.28
1884-85	443 679	283 944	0.64	75 964	79 700	1.05	25 201	24 549	0.97
1885-86	412 813	249 581	0.60	87 410	85 136	0.97	29 992	29 548	0.99
1886-87	426 007	329 309	0.77	75 176	77 221	1.03	14 986	18 775	1.25
1887-88	498 955	362 750	0.73	80 547	82 781	1.03	16 585	21 692	1.31
1888-89	492 580	235 352	0.48	79 933	50 871	0.64	33 784	25 660	0.76
1889-90	477 018	312 862	0.66	95 707	102 419	1.07	36 715	41 529	1.13
1890-91	463 431	347 034	0.75	89 455	89 255	1.00	35 512	35 643	1.00
1891-92	539 318	372 289	0.69	76 954	80 840	1.05	18 219	19 146	1.05
1892-93	543 293	403 189	0.74	71 890	83 004	1.15	15 189	17 559	1.16
1893-94	594 629	415 179	0.70	88 587	89 836	1.01	19 872	23 448	1.18
1894-95	555 904	311 506	0.56	107 826	102 209	0.95	39 400	36 207	0.92
1895-96	571 714	154 290	0.27	103 398	52 255	0.51	31 743	16 229	0.51
1896-97	639 652	192 986	0.30	169 750	123 685	0.73	25 241	18 498	0.73
1897-98	670 747	287 946	0.43	119 052	87 262	0.73	15 056	17 201	1.14
1898-99	871 760	532 916	0.61	107 711	100 215	0.93	19 368	25 233	1.30
1899-1900	876 426	414 709	0.47	109 783	110 968	1.01	32 202	33 250	1.03

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year ended 31 March -	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1900-01	816 382	485 725	0.59	146 775	173 859	1.18	23 817	27 567	1.16
1901-02	709 988	330 053	0.46	133 202	122 014	0.92	13 121	15 736	1.20
1902-03	807 054	69 927	0.09	175 427	79 886	0.46	15 263	12 727	0.83
1903-04	796 664	776 339	0.97	175 487	243 760	1.39	19 328	28 643	1.48
1904-05	921 687	574 034	0.62	139 220	112 553	0.81	18 652	19 824	1.06
1905-06	837 909	637 325	0.76	126 283	131 223	1.04	16 567	24 089	1.45
1906-07	822 279	615 562	0.75	153 980	160 493	1.04	21 374	28 473	1.33
1907-08	747 504	329 329	0.44	161 368	94 373	0.58	25 525	24 024	0.94
1908-09	720 303	635 365	0.88	169 915	201 847	1.19	26 162	34 273	1.31
1909-10	848 692	783 266	0.92	155 491	143 579	0.92	23 716	23 210	0.98
1910-11	970 473	947 455	0.98	158 913	175 978	1.11	21 322	30 399	1.43
1911-12	875 767	568 584	0.65	122 311	83 195	0.68	21 667	23 237	1.07
1912-13	843 858	713 676	0.85	177 755	151 021	0.85	28 988	39 565	1.36
1913-14	1 038 368	896 378	0.86	178 895	161 303	0.90	33 731	41 116	1.22
1914-15	1 158 833	1 072 255	0.09	175 964	29 183	0.17	25 290	13 621	0.54
1915-16	1 489 233	1 592 700	1.07	143 231	169 260	1.18	24 848	39 338	1.58
1916-17	1 264 924	1 392 414	1.10	178 709	150 398	0.84	37 642	40 818	1.08
1917-18	1 088 693	1 027 048	0.94	118 660	111 426	0.94	34 370	44 696	1.30
1918-19	896 173	686 917	0.77	138 753	95 708	0.69	40 549	46 009	1.13
1919-20	776 297	404 379	0.52	226 441	119 804	0.53	34 529	34 669	1.00
1920-21	929 104	1 074 160	1.16	179 533	197 897	1.10	38 022	56 603	1.49
1921-22	1 056 715	1 193 881	1.13	128 966	110 355	0.86	40 520	52 985	1.31
1922-23	1 070 117	971 519	0.91	199 250	146 845	0.74	41 591	55 384	1.33
1923-24	993 147	1 028 631	1.04	210 701	169 937	0.81	22 891	33 009	1.44
1924-25	1 094 806	1 289 051	1.18	209 315	173 671	0.83	25 804	32 768	1.27
1925-26	1 017 176	796 205	0.78	177 129	90 685	0.51	41 843	40 255	0.96
1926-27	1 179 787	1 276 029	1.08	122 791	88 614	0.72	35 975	43 561	1.21
1927-28	1 240 028	711 981	0.57	214 238	84 962	0.40	31 067	35 201	1.13
1928-29	1 504 988	1 274 200	0.85	140 435	101 648	0.72	30 534	35 292	1.16
1929-30	1 443 165	691 618	0.48	255 047	91 781	0.36	39 529	49 517	1.25
1930-31	1 861 637	1 464 588	0.79	150 148	125 079	0.83	35 417	44 977	1.27
1931-32	1 443 058	1 141 852	0.79	177 910	117 032	0.66	26 863	28 501	1.06
1932-33	1 307 522	1 302 077	1.00	149 267	115 464	0.77	37 860	45 256	1.20
1933-34	1 235 478	1 159 739	0.94	212 855	122 992	0.58	43 034	42 841	1.00
1934-35	994 954	703 536	0.71	205 029	95 232	0.46	35 450	36 503	1.03
1935-36	940 390	1 022 000	1.09	204 619	115 486	0.56	47 094	52 490	1.11
1936-37	966 748	1 166 045	1.20	154 213	110 820	0.72	40 470	48 605	1.20
1937-38	1 087 010	1 311 060	1.21	159 623	96 655	0.61	56 566	61 428	1.09
1938-39	1 112 224	492 720	0.44	266 283	52 785	0.20	71 181	37 916	0.53
1939-40	1 144 216	1 226 185	1.07	177 882	150 241	0.84	82 653	84 779	1.03
1940-41	1 081 616	367 993	0.34	226 300	47 614	0.21	75 939	26 920	0.35
1941-42	1 115 752	1 277 875	1.15	170 754	147 858	0.87	82 669	108 682	1.31
1942-43	868 115	1 137 695	1.31	173 223	120 437	0.70	31 502	28 887	0.92
1943-44	725 775	537 053	0.74	172 520	67 222	0.39	33 694	24 452	0.73
1944-45	866 728	95 191	0.11	292 252	24 230	0.08	52 226	8 154	0.16
1945-46	1 315 793	806 499	0.61	206 990	134 296	0.65	54 281	39 548	0.73
1946-47	1 416 860	1 332 770	0.94	183 686	116 146	0.63	55 856	52 660	0.94
1947-48	1 305 987	1 278 107	0.98	263 094	279 067	1.06	66 445	81 120	1.22
1948-49	1 212 320	1 335 292	1.10	218 370	135 889	0.62	79 229	80 460	1.02
1949-50	1 144 562	1 563 093	1.37	195 540	158 182	0.81	95 556	110 590	1.16
1950-51	1 107 008	1 394 414	1.26	213 357	163 910	0.77	87 856	102 287	1.16
1951-52	996 974	1 251 772	1.26	273 771	202 325	0.74	75 362	82 091	1.09
1952-53	903 298	1 369 885	1.52	305 995	228 593	0.75	94 938	107 369	1.13
1953-54	966 918	1 461 410	1.51	235 962	178 746	0.76	151 577	179 897	1.19
1954-55	967 270	1 319 533	1.36	260 797	181 813	0.70	113 553	112 167	0.99
1955-56	866 599	1 118 098	1.29	352 509	269 581	0.76	125 093	155 964	1.25
1956-57	633 423	960 224	1.52	247 905	173 365	0.70	139 731	171 211	1.23
1957-58	742 535	874 551	1.18	251 814	172 867	0.69	142 346	123 536	0.87
1958-59	732 492	1 162 017	1.59	392 824	423 450	1.08	146 849	194 609	1.33
1959-60	914 886	1 055 762	1.15	272 354	230 443	0.85	112 341	126 843	1.13
1960-61	1 081 160	1 839 413	1.70	337 880	374 954	1.11	125 167	175 050	1.40
1961-62	1 152 862	1 547 976	1.34	313 390	295 953	0.94	91 253	105 561	1.16
1962-63	1 264 559	1 847 914	1.46	377 235	490 643	1.30	78 629	124 018	1.58
1963-64	1 258 187	2 076 607	1.65	368 290	360 784	0.98	76 946	21 297	1.19
1964-65	1 309 580	2 127 322	1.62	391 040	407 253	1.04	75 651	98 304	1.30

**WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA - continued**

Year ended 31 March -	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1965-66	1 244 046	1 649 027	1.33	390 806	322 660	0.83	77 812	72 975	0.94
1966-67	1 269 916	1 929 481	1.52	436 606	566 959	1.30	92 127	122 936	1.33
1967-68	1 304 659	770 668	0.59	292 559	124 454	0.43	123 434	61 433	0.50
1968-69	1 612 303	2 469 205	1.53	401 179	548 485	1.37	165 525	201 500	1.22
1969-70	1 334 757	2 273 692	1.70	357 601	470 412	1.32	196 930	257 927	1.31
1970-71	760 423	1 004 288	1.32	399 227	466 603	1.17	269 087	318 368	1.18
1971-72	1 040 169	1 797 280	1.73	329 477	449 423	1.36	295 812	390 858	1.32
1972-73	1 087 377	1 249 303	1.14	254 656	238 227	0.93	277 085	213 587	0.77
1973-74	1 257 938	1 405 367	1.11	271 155	232 740	0.85	221 804	285 358	1.28
1974-75	1 140 653	2 091 303	1.83	197 807	186 023	0.94	242 952	319 358	1.31
1975-76	1 073 130	1 578 505	1.47	281 730	337 165	1.19	344 306	444 600	1.29
1976-77	1 103 099	1 779 550	1.61	241 290	309 016	1.28	366 237	401 827	1.09
1977-78	1 270 263	1 496 693	1.17	228 378	268 546	1.17	418 407	358 632	0.85
1978-79	1 337 441	2 998 471	2.24	290 782	446 197	1.53	365 438	519 099	1.42
1979-80	1 456 901	3 249 550	2.23	255 737	390 300	1.52	325 356	494 106	1.51
1980-81	1 431 042	2 538 004	1.77	218 682	321 664	1.47	302 777	418 049	1.38
1981-82	1 321 674	2 466 794	1.87	245 148	305 997	1.25	314 909	459 426	1.46
1982-83	1 326 574	393 975	0.30	212 939	97 614	0.46	278 217	74 554	0.27
1983-84	1 613 929	3 971 328	2.46	323 706	494 824	1.53	403 439	758 362	1.88
1984-85	1 522 621	2 666 338	1.75	228 293	343 203	1.50	485 505	637 723	1.31
1985-86	1 508 077	2 250 379	1.49	211 543	300 025	1.42	388 631	475 814	1.22
1985-86	1 487 831	2 224 941	1.50	203 630	290 471	1.43	378 467	463 811	1.22
1986-87	1 363 605	2 794 559	2.05	214 766	355 875	1.66	265 362	443 852	1.67
1987-88	1 025 737	1 882 392	1.84	216 239	325 205	1.50	366 241	529 496	1.45
1988-89	930 923	1 691 363	1.82	188 922	276 081	1.46	349 608	544 833	1.56
1989-90	952 317	1 961 360	2.10	188 552	330 414	1.75	388 719	696 032	1.79
1990-91	911 483	1 492 998	1.60	177 059	301 141	1.70	463 004	650 607	1.41
1991-92	664 097	1 150 396	1.73	182 833	300 423	1.64	533 939	897 941	1.68
1992-93	821 219	2 015 137	2.50	222 867	403 765	1.81	551 458	1 116 306	2.00
1993-94	779 895	2 021 886	2.60	185 840	362 006	1.95	639 493	1 386 229	2.20

**MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, VICTORIA**

Year ended 31 March -	Maize for grain			Hay			Potatoes		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare (a)
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1838-39	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
1839-40	57	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-
1840-41	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	305	5.00
1841-42	33	30	0.91	182	914	5.02	377	3 794	10.06
1842-43	28	35	1.25	344	2 337	6.79	574	6 092	10.61
1843-44	32	-	-	656	2 704	4.12	837	7 044	8.42
1844-45	43	84	1.95	718	6 563	9.14	1 006	12 617	12.54
1845-46	31	50	1.61	2 023	9 795	4.84	826	11 317	13.70
1846-47	49	85	1.73	1 840	9 452	5.14	866	9 169	10.59
1847-48	53	92	1.74	2 053	10 050	4.90	1 068	7 371	6.90
1848-49	60	100	1.67	2 389	10 796	4.52	1 043	12 180	11.68
1849-50	12	6	0.50	4 525	15 891	3.51	870	6 024	6.92
1850-51	10	-	-	5 490	21 308	3.88	1 148	5 703	4.97
1851-52	4	15	3.75	6 808	30 169	4.43	962	6 084	6.32
1852-53	0.4	2	5.00	5 706	21 629	3.79	800	4 584	5.73
1853-54	8	2	0.25	8 834	34 462	3.90	662	2 796	4.22
1854-55	15	10	0.67	12 753	54 488	4.27	1 334	8 518	6.39
1855-56	49	80	1.63	16 264	84 622	5.20	4 458	60 757	13.63
1856-57	132	211	1.60	21 038	82 453	3.92	6 589	37 487	5.69
1857-58	180	167	0.93	30 568	139 682	4.57	8 376	51 936	6.20
1858-59	194	246	1.27	34 869	115 365	3.31	12 151	110 208	9.07
1859-60	299	187	0.63	39 890	137 820	3.46	11 178	49 753	4.45

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year ended 31 March -	Maize for grain			Hay			Potatoes		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare (a)
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1860-61	658	636	0.95	36 794	146 526	3.98	10 053	78 498	7.81
1861-62	694	528	0.76	30 222	93 982	3.11	10 997	60 317	5.48
1862-63	506	501	0.99	41 132	112 456	2.73	10 045	51 409	5.12
1863-64	692	852	1.23	38 991	123 796	3.17	11 163	76 150	6.82
1864-65	242	101	0.42	34 457	99 300	2.88	12 615	60 788	4.82
1865-66	132	121	0.92	39 620	97 643	2.46	12 806	84 501	6.60
1866-67	658	699	1.06	37 422	163 831	4.38	13 113	90 307	6.89
1867-68	234	288	1.23	43 857	142 849	3.26	14 500	119 677	8.25
1868-69	349	433	1.24	45 439	124 771	2.75	14 651	81 227	5.54
1869-70	437	562	1.29	56 832	228 424	4.02	16 680	129 694	7.78
1870-71	410	509	1.24	66 037	186 657	2.83	15 793	129 627	8.21
1871-72	692	783	1.13	41 766	146 958	3.52	15 809	127 861	8.09
1872-73	773	958	1.24	49 119	162 531	3.31	15 587	135 132	8.67
1873-74	793	1 025	1.29	46 811	149 764	3.20	15 519	111 585	7.19
1874-75	616	616	1.00	48 170	159 785	3.32	14 238	126 305	8.87
1875-76	949	944	0.99	62 837	209 929	3.34	14 933	126 373	8.46
1876-77	651	658	1.01	59 654	183 458	3.08	16 370	136 234	8.32
1877-78	492	560	1.14	71 610	211 492	2.95	15 017	117 271	7.81
1878-79	785	1 035	1.32	69 929	212 383	3.04	14 782	100 546	6.80
1879-80	990	1 572	1.59	81 524	297 100	3.64	16 835	170 628	10.14
1880-81	716	1 252	1.75	101 032	305 405	3.02	18 596	131 337	7.06
1881-82	722	2 058	2.85	85 854	242 626	2.83	15 835	136 445	8.62
1882-83	1 093	3 343	3.06	125 203	332 640	2.66	13 867	131 685	9.50
1883-84	1 040	2 979	2.86	122 602	440 095	3.59	16 266	163 673	10.06
1884-85	1 560	4 480	2.87	137 482	377 001	2.74	15 687	163 705	10.44
1885-86	1 833	4 604	2.51	170 387	449 214	2.64	17 240	165 821	9.62
1886-87	1 983	5 879	2.96	180 146	490 802	2.72	20 224	173 400	8.57
1887-88	2 441	8 092	3.32	178 795	634 139	3.55	19 531	201 407	10.31
1888-89	2 343	6 786	2.90	166 460	313 062	1.88	17 431	133 254	7.64
1889-90	3 418	9 069	2.65	182 734	677 080	3.71	19 076	159 626	8.37
1890-91	4 191	14 582	3.48	167 156	576 892	3.45	21 779	207 432	9.52
1891-92	3 331	11 734	3.52	149 531	522 662	3.50	23 202	203 741	8.78
1892-93	2 698	9 479	3.51	207 461	751 927	3.62	16 428	144 912	8.82
1893-94	2 624	4 583	1.75	166 821	511 434	3.07	18 555	147 031	8.88
1894-95	2 297	7 482	3.26	199 339	631 523	3.17	22 817	199 863	8.76
1895-96	2 908	8 938	3.07	187 969	397 134	2.11	17 764	119 120	6.71
1896-97	3 946	14 378	3.64	168 619	456 263	2.71	17 617	148 907	8.45
1897-98	4 390	13 082	2.98	234 718	670 222	2.86	17 886	68 376	3.82
1898-99	4 309	14 912	3.46	228 787	734 908	3.21	16 694	163 728	9.81
1899-1900	4 467	15 872	3.55	182 185	605 762	3.32	22 448	176 164	7.85
1900-01	3 800	15 347	4.04	203 195	688 635	3.39	15 571	125 102	8.03
1901-02	4 055	15 634	3.86	266 785	898 563	3.37	16 211	127 488	7.86
1902-03	4 414	19 064	4.32	235 076	610 922	2.60	20 115	171 468	8.52
1903-04	4 779	22 969	4.81	296 778	1 252 854	4.22	19 801	170 428	8.61
1904-05	4 611	15 844	3.44	183 104	522 571	2.85	18 985	94 363	4.97
1905-06	4 769	16 288	3.42	239 481	878 047	3.67	18 077	117 203	6.48
1906-07	4 678	17 907	3.83	251 366	895 420	3.56	22 408	169 517	7.57
1907-08	4 388	12 923	2.95	276 074	693 322	2.51	21 913	137 279	6.26
1908-09	5 667	16 523	2.92	387 030	1 438 469	3.72	19 386	155 293	8.01
1909-10	7 734	29 415	3.80	349 794	1 205 785	3.45	25 248	177 778	7.04
1910-11	8 155	24 947	3.06	336 969	1 313 153	3.90	25 456	165 933	6.52
1911-12	7 375	20 135	2.73	348 113	1 048 856	3.01	19 300	121 003	6.27
1912-13	8 088	18 169	2.25	487 132	1 598 179	3.28	19 253	194 179	10.09
1913-14	7 269	20 334	2.80	395 655	1 372 048	3.47	30 179	179 436	5.95
1914-15	7 864	25 869	3.29	362 500	578 088	1.59	26 505	192 262	7.25
1915-16	9 008	25 398	2.82	538 417	2 379 685	4.42	23 031	176 611	7.67
1916-17	9 339	29 779	3.19	363 079	1 252 506	3.45	29 792	191 009	6.41
1917-18	8 493	29 282	3.45	303 032	964 785	3.18	27 100	185 119	6.83
1918-19	9 129	18 078	1.98	398 405	1 131 738	2.84	20 890	139 740	6.69
1919-20	9 500	22 326	2.35	452 033	1 262 431	2.79	21 820	148 230	6.79

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year ended 31 March -	Maize for grain			Hay			Potatoes		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare (a)
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1920-21	9 773	27 075	2.77	539 607	2 016 711	3.74	25 369	174 383	6.87
1921-22	9 400	24 181	2.57	469 086	1 573 306	3.35	25 857	176 447	6.82
1922-23	10 460	22 351	2.14	510 474	1 691 814	3.31	24 986	150 735	6.03
1923-24	11 778	37 206	3.16	517 029	1 566 025	3.03	24 000	242 348	10.10
1924-25	9 359	22 658	2.42	453 375	1 516 544	3.35	24 805	141 275	5.70
1925-26	8 868	19 527	2.20	410 195	943 980	2.30	25 645	163 309	6.37
1926-27	8 112	17 410	2.15	437 463	1 410 248	3.22	26 784	165 524	6.18
1927-28	7 141	19 249	2.70	367 780	1 017 321	2.77	31 423	234 045	7.45
1928-29	6 506	17 268	2.65	406 735	1 287 779	3.17	27 685	142 408	5.14
1929-30	7 139	13 557	1.90	350 059	978 547	2.80	23 791	174 504	7.33
1930-31	6 567	17 600	2.68	516 945	1 631 675	3.16	27 353	176 123	6.44
1931-32	6 359	15 543	2.44	386 815	1 086 438	2.81	28 299	209 803	7.41
1932-33	6 647	12 120	1.82	422 704	1 408 274	3.33	28 240	185 400	6.57
1933-34	7 907	16 359	2.07	484 109	1 375 524	2.84	24 628	144 413	5.86
1934-35	7 579	18 273	2.41	510 532	1 487 765	2.91	21 940	111 084	5.06
1935-36	8 246	16 222	1.97	461 468	1 368 572	2.97	17 922	105 796	5.90
1936-37	8 140	20 181	2.48	478 182	1 425 568	2.98	18 465	199 779	10.82
1937-38	8 449	19 910	2.36	436 672	1 265 932	2.90	16 635	136 874	8.23
1938-39	7 481	10 582	1.41	446 999	907 307	2.03	13 920	82 722	5.94
1939-40	7 674	9 670	1.26	487 570	1 850 103	3.79	13 022	89 342	6.86
1940-41	6 225	17 856	2.87	272 335	589 550	2.16	17 885	220 044	12.30
1941-42	3 883	7 770	2.00	407 915	1 466 673	3.60	13 513	120 355	8.91
1942-43	2 886	6 892	2.39	319 213	1 066 961	3.34	20 945	198 270	9.47
1943-44	2 670	3 821	1.43	299 740	978 561	3.26	28 502	220 869	7.75
1944-45	1 839	4 200	2.28	365 020	715 549	1.96	33 685	310 115	9.21
1945-46	2 756	7 822	2.84	429 168	1 467 430	3.42	25 495	234 453	9.20
1946-47	3 281	9 066	2.76	274 291	1 001 037	3.65	22 824	227 374	9.96
1947-48	3 225	8 230	2.55	265 938	1 059 169	3.98	24 038	187 849	7.81
1948-49	2 614	6 602	2.53	239 307	948 973	3.97	18 529	168 771	9.11
1949-50	2 078	4 931	2.37	245 452	1 016 919	4.14	20 498	170 575	8.32
1950-51	1 655	4 742	2.87	225 594	908 943	4.03	21 239	141 628	6.67
1951-52	1 665	4 266	2.56	259 168	1 063 565	4.10	17 041	181 262	10.64
1952-53	2 094	5 167	2.47	304 701	1 265 203	4.15	21 388	135 285	6.33
1953-54	2 272	7 571	3.33	326 672	1 382 501	4.23	21 345	217 144	10.17
1954-55	1 772	5 811	3.28	299 103	1 227 062	4.10	17 837	209 893	11.77
1955-56	1 431	4 466	3.12	355 836	1 550 489	4.36	14 981	165 859	11.07
1956-57	1 104	2 052	1.86	316 445	1 446 186	4.57	16 068	230 955	14.37
1957-58	1 731	6 141	3.55	352 465	1 436 084	4.07	20 172	255 190	12.65
1958-59	1 571	5 166	3.29	518 864	2 336 136	4.50	18 665	263 509	14.12
1959-60	1 369	4 584	3.35	342 991	1 372 687	4.00	19 630	246 441	12.55
1960-61	1 208	4 346	3.60	520 526	2 375 435	4.56	15 650	183 721	11.74
1961-62	1 339	4 871	3.64	373 133	1 610 602	4.32	14 758	199 178	13.50
1962-63	1 471	5 491	3.73	506 076	2 414 519	4.77	17 411	258 557	14.85
1963-64	1 376	5 167	3.76	460 729	1 978 587	4.29	16 036	203 600	12.70
1964-65	952	2 900	3.05	528 668	2 546 172	4.82	13 327	186 613	14.00
1965-66	681	2 578	3.79	465 529	1 902 893	4.09	13 894	244 651	17.61
1966-67	569	1 832	3.22	630 696	3 029 401	4.80	15 041	228 800	15.21
1967-68	371	812	2.19	471 545	1 581 443	3.35	16 321	219 407	13.44
1968-69	470	1 833	3.90	747 298	3 693 666	4.94	16 179	304 775	18.84
1969-70	463	1 827	3.95	485 606	2 500 451	5.15	16 092	284 040	17.65
1970-71	535	1 578	2.95	512 437	2 494 736	4.87	14 150	303 901	21.48
1971-72	375	1 919	5.12	636 408	3 001 701	4.72	13 986	306 707	21.93
1972-73	495	1 506	3.04	516 798	1 975 143	3.82	13 120	286 990	21.87
1973-74	654	1 890	2.89	625 726	2 967 388	4.74	12 474	254 021	20.36
1974-75	543	1 912	3.52	505 609	2 016 529	3.99	13 010	282 547	21.72
1975-76	526	2 515	4.78	487 554	1 858 060	3.81	10 940	244 467	22.35
1976-77	432	1 710	3.96	517 992	2 004 050	3.87	9 892	243 625	24.63
1977-78	505	1 848	3.66	380 091	1 251 562	3.29	12 147	303 433	24.98
1978-79	513	1 994	3.89	509 550	2 012 410	3.95	11 256	279 613	24.84
1979-80	575	2 850	4.96	411 812	1 615 035	3.92	13 077	333 614	25.51

**MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, VICTORIA - continued**

Year ended 31 March -	Maize for grain			Hay			Potatoes		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare (a)
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1980-81	568	3 002	5.29	497 327	1 894 298	3.81	13 702	348 950	25.47
1981-82	476	2 357	4.95	556 335	1 982 371	3.56	13 668	354 197	25.91
1982-83	602	2 449	4.07	348 329	1 064 904	3.06	13 520	291 380	21.55
1983-84	860	5 023	5.84	717 592	3 031 995	4.23	13 497	362 379	26.85
1984-85	1 224	6 303	5.15	386 759	1 516 426	3.92	14 922	379 074	25.40
1985-86	1 091	5 048	4.63	425 182	1 648 310	3.88	14 192	366 971	25.86
1985-86	1 073	4 999	4.66	390 348	1 524 463	3.91	14 078	365 472	25.96
1986-87	637	3 207	5.03	483 382	1 932 324	4.00	13 195	364 319	27.61
1987-88	1 328	5 503	4.14	379 938	1 459 806	3.84	14 458	398 175	27.54
1988-89	250	1 445	5.78	485 530	1 922 512	3.96	13 020	368 307	28.29
1989-90	282	1 041	3.70	491 856	1 966 239	4.00	13 319	368 409	27.70
1990-91	347	2 023	5.83	486 231	1 924 902	3.96	14 058	376 739	26.80
1991-92	362	2 953	8.16	556 086	2 047 385	3.68	13 602	368 777	27.11
1992-93	355	2 763	7.78	586 189	2 429 251	4.14	11 955	309 192	25.86
1993-94	233	1 674	7.18	492 298	1 990 940	4.04	12 005	322 147	26.84

(a) Yield per hectare - planted.

**MANUFACTURING****MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, VICTORIA**

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment	Wages and salaries paid	Value of -		
				Output	Production	Land, buildings, plant, and machinery
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1850	68					
1851	83					
1852	90					
1853	228					
1854	192					
1855	278					
1856	290					
1857	474					
1858	507					
1859	500					
1860	566	5 467				
1861	531	4 395				
1862	703	6 405				
1863	823	7 369				
1864	704	7 046				
1865	900	10 059				5
1866	983	11 488				5
1867	1 104	14 230				6
1868	1 316	16 770				8
1869	1 530	18 941				9
1870	1 579	17 758				9
1871	1 740	19 569				9
1872	1 770	21 591				10
1873	1 803	24 495				12
1874	2 104	28 036				14
1875	2 241	29 821				11
1876	2 302	31 478				12
1877	2 370	32 688				13
1878	2 343	33 278				14
1879	2 239	33 247				13
1880	2 468	38 178		27		15



## MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment	Wages and salaries paid	Value of -		
				Output	Production	Land, buildings, plant, and machinery
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1881	2 488	43 208				16
1882	2 612	45 698				17
1883	2 777	46 857				19
1884	2 856	49 393				20
1885	2 813	49 297				22
1886	2 770	45 773				22
1887	2 854	49 084				25
1888	2 975	54 488				30
1889	3 137	57 432				31
1890	3 104	56 369		45		31
1891	3 141	52 225				30
1892	2 952	43 200				27
1893	2 677	39 473				24
1894	2 632	41 000				23
1895	2 804	46 095				24
1896	2 810	50 448				24
1897	2 760	52 701				24
1898	2 869	54 778				24
1899	3 027	60 070				24
1900	3 097	64 207		39		24
1901	3 249	66 529				25
1902	4 003	73 063				27
1903	4 151	73 229	9			26
1904	4 208	76 287	10	46		27
1905	4 264	80 235	10	50		28
1906	4 360	85 229	11	56		29
1907	4 530	90 903	12	61		30
1908	4 608	93 808	13	62		31
1909	4 755	97 355	14	66		32
1910	4 873	102 176	15	73		33
1911	5 126	111 948	18	83		37
1912	5 263	116 108	20	91		39
1913	5 613	118 744	21	96		42
1914	5 650	118 399	22	99		44
1915	5 413	113 834	22	103		45
1916-17	5 445	116 970	24	120		48
1917-18	5 627	118 241	25	134		51
1918-19	5 720	122 349	28	160		55
1919-20	6 038	136 522	35	203		62
1920-21	6 532	140 743	43	212	74	71
1921-22	6 762	144 876	48	212	84	82
1922-23	7 096	152 625	51	223	90	93
1923-24	7 289	156 162	55	228	95	106
1924-25	7 425	154 158	55	236	97	122
1925-26	7 461	152 959	55	240	96	121
1926-27	7 690	161 639	60	255	105	128
1927-28	8 245	160 357	60	257	108	135
1928-29	8 197	156 568	59	256	106	140
1929-30	8 195	151 009	57	246	103	144
1930-31	8 199	126 016	43	187	79	142
1931-32	8 204	128 265	39	187	76	137
1932-33	8 612	144 428	42	204	82	136
1933-34	8 896	156 334	46	217	88	138
1934-35	9 100	169 691	51	234	98	141
1935-36	9 160	183 390	57	268	108	144
1936-37	9 165	191 383	62	285	117	150
1937-38	9 241	201 789	79	314	130	154
1938-39	9 250	201 831	72	306	132	161
1939-40	9 215	212 461	79	349	148	169

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment	Wages and salaries paid	Value of -		
				Output	Production	Land, buildings, plant, and machinery
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1940-41	9 121	237 636	100	419	178	184
1941-42	8 918	258 400	129	515	222	196
1942-43	8 738	262 357	146	555	243	209
1943-44	9 317	261 299	148	569	247	221
1944-45	9 669	257 633	141	575	245	233
1945-46	10 195	256 249	141	574	241	238
1946-47	10 949	265 757	156	631	263	244
1947-48	11 642	278 271	188	755	317	264
1948-49	12 702	292 006	225	894	366	299
1949-50	13 231	303 476	261	1 053	438	354
1950-51	13 504	316 792	326	1 350	551	415
1951-52	14 758	324 143	405	1 668	669	497
1952-53	15 154	310 759	422	1 720	716	565
1953-54	15 533	331 277	472	1 971	817	679
1954-55	15 861	346 648	526	2 201	904	825
1955-56	16 053	355 185	573	2 403	984	931
1956-57	16 232	355 204	593	2 552	1 056	1 067
1957-58	16 426	357 143	621	2 760	1 137	1 160
1958-59	16 527	362 979	649	2 866	1 218	1 294
1959-60	16 979	381 514	741	3 251	1 384	1 466
1960-61	17 173	387 430	776	3 332	1 418	1 642
1961-62	17 300	377 745	770	3 374	1 441	1 828
1962-63	17 501	397 156	839	3 707	1 602	1 957
1963-64	17 597	413 120	912	4 055	1 750	2 062
1964-65	17 925	432 389	1 028	4 501	1 950	2 234
1965-66	17 980	439 149	1 077	4 625	2 028	2 387
1966-67	18 054	445 557	1 168	5 050	2 236	2 617
1967-68	18 030	449 949	1 244	5 351	2 395	2 685
				Turnover	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
				\$m	\$m	\$m
1968-69	11 563	431 651	1 342	6 336	2 542	278
1969-70	11 393	445 663	1 497	6 998	2 799	300
1970-71						
1971-72	11 408	450 206	1 800	8 055	3 328	374
1972-73	11 735	455 029	2 045	9 078	3 738	438
1973-74	12 070	469 838	2 524	10 669	4 546	418
1974-75	(a) 8 924	432 851	2 961	11 730	5 131	455
	(b) 2 834	5 727	17	100	48	2
1975-76	8 873	417 107	3 287	13 220	5 765	462
1976-77	8 735	409 196	3 650	15 040	6 629	495
1977-78	8 571	396 722	3 831	16 175	6 905	653
1978-79	8 546	394 964	4 102	18 228	7 377	742
1979-80	8 902	397 313	4 563	21 233	8 505	735
1980-81	8 726	391 801	5 032	23 856	9 440	712
1981-82	8 916	388 872	5 757	27 208	10 578	1 046
1982-83	8 392	349 679	5 960	27 747	10 649	998
1983-84	8 404	354 409	6 069	30 081	11 779	779
1984-85	8 499	357 989	6 551	33 436	13 154	1 035
1985-86						
1986-87	9 109	356 992	7 443	39 970	15 621	
1987-88	9 858	367 603	8 302	45 577		
1988-89	9 771	367 376	8 855	51 463		
1989-90	9 729	343 703	9 186	54 249	22 571	1 952
1990-91	(a) 8 872	307 589	9 111	55 575		
	(b) 3 692	8 107	144	703		
1991-92 (c)	12 668	296 108	8 927	53 856		
1992-93 (c)	11 692	284 000	8 974	54 969	21 688	

(a) All manufacturing establishment owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. Figures from 1975-76 to 1989-90 do not include data for single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

(b) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

(c) All Manufacturing establishments.

## NOTE:

- This series of factory statistics has not always been compiled on the same basis. The definition of the unit classified the industrial classification of manufacturing establishments, and the content of the returns have all changed during the period covered by the table.
- A June-July financial year was adopted in respect of 1916-17 (previously a calendar year was used). Within the very broad headings of various industrial classifications, differences in administrative practices and coverage were also responsible for minor differences. Revisions, when introduced, could not always be carried through to statistics for earlier years.
- Returns were first collected through municipal authorities and for the period 1902 to 1954 by the Victorian Police under the supervision of the Government Statist. Between 1955 and 1958 dispatch and receipt of returns by mail was progressively introduced and the involvement of the Police ceased.
- As foreshadowed above, the series can be regarded as divisible into a number of series of varying time spans rather than as a continuous series. Between 1902 and 1967-68 the definition of the unit was treated unchanged, although a number of changes took place in the classification of the units during that period.
- In 1968-69 the first of the integrated economic censuses was conducted of manufacturing, mining, electricity and gas, wholesale, and retail establishments. The integration of these economic censuses meant that, for the first time, they were being conducted on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. For details see *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 368-89.
- No Census of Manufacturing Establishments was conducted for the years ending 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1986.
- From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data (employment and wages and salaries) was collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. This procedure has significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses.
- Further steps to reduce respondent burden were taken for the 1986-87 Manufacturing Census when single establishment enterprises with fewer than 20 employees were made subject to sampling. Those enterprises selected in the sample provided detailed information of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, expenses and goods produced. Establishments not subject to sampling provided less detailed information for employment, wages and salaries, turnover, and goods produced.
- From 1986-87 onwards, data relating to value added and fixed capital expenditure less disposals are only available triennially.

## MINING

## MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Year	Gold		Black coal		Brown coal		Net value of total mining and quarrying production \$'000
	Quantity gross oz	Value (a) \$'000	Quantity tonnes	Value (a) \$'000	Quantity tonnes	Value (a) \$'000	
1851	212 899	1 703					
1852	2 286 535	18 292					
1853	2 744 098	21 953					
1854	2 218 483	17 748					
1855	2 819 288	22 554					
1856	3 053 744	24 430					
1857	2 830 213	22 642					
1858	2 596 231	20 770	2 145	4			
1859	2 348 703	18 790					
1860	2 224 069	17 793					
1861	2 035 173	16 281					
1862	1 730 201	13 842					
1863	1 694 819	13 559					
1864	1 622 447	12 980					
1865	1 611 554	12 892	200				
1866	1 546 948	12 373					
1867	1 501 446	12 012					
1868	1 684 918	13 479					
1869	1 544 756	12 358					
1870	1 304 304	10 434	102				

## MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Gold		Black coal		Brown coal		Net value of total mining and quarrying production \$'000
	Quantity gross oz	Value (a) \$'000	Quantity tonnes	Value (a) \$'000	Quantity tonnes	Value (a) \$'000	
1871	1 368 942	10 950					
1872	1 331 377	10 651	10	-			
1873	1 170 397	9 363	512	1			
1874	1 097 643	8 781	2 956	6			
1875	1 068 417	8 547					
1876	963 730	7 710	1 113	2			
1877	809 653	6 477	2 459	5			
1878	758 040	6 064					
1879	758 947	6 072					
1880	829 121	6 633					
1881	833 378	6 667					
1882	864 600	6 917					
1883	780 253	6 242					
1884	778 618	6 229	3 333	7			
1885	735 218	5 882					
1886	665 196	5 322	87	-			
1887	617 751	4 942	3 411	8			
1888	625 026	5 000	8 711	14			
1889	614 838	4 919	14 830	22			
1890	588 560	4 708	14 835	28	9 477	5	
1891	576 399	4 611	23 200	39			
1892	654 456	5 236	23 738	40			
1893	671 126	5 369	93 198	98			
1894	716 964	5 736	174 415	190			
1895	740 086	5 921	197 344	237			
1896	805 087	6 441	230 198	226			
1897	812 766	6 502	240 069	217			
1898	837 257	6 699	246 758	206			
1899	854 500	6 836	266 591	227			
1900	807 407	6 459	214 992	203			
1901	730 453	6 206	212 689	294			
1902	720 866	6 124	228 778	312			
1903	767 297	6 519	65 230	82			
1904	765 600	6 504	123 695	140			
1905	747 166	6 347	157 625	158			
1906	772 290	6 561	163 209	161			
1907	695 576	5 909	140 808	159			
1908	671 208	5 702	115 283	159			
1909	654 222	5 558	130 230	154			
1910	570 383	4 845	374 982	378	457	1	
1911	504 000	4 278	664 359	598			
1912	480 131	4 079	598 599	517			
1913	434 932	3 695	603 444	549			
1914	413 218	3 510	627 447	577			
1915	329 068	2 796	597 543	550	2 910	1	
1916	256 643	2 180	423 879	432	2 962	1	
1917	201 872	1 715	473 703	671	39 772	21	
1918	158 827	1 349	446 630	699	67 263	36	
1919	35 428	1 151	430 749	744	113 420	69	
1920	152 792	1 298	449 339	929	165 293	128	
1921	104 512	88	523 122	1 207	84 496	62	
1922	106 872	908	568 261	1 329	91 853	63	
1923	95 403	810	484 476	1 051	118 764	76	
1924	67 167	571	526 634	1 139	129 536	82	
1925	47 296	402	542 821	1 192	884 439	326	
1926	49 078	417	600 487	1 316	973 310	378	
1927	38 538	327	695 227	1 525	1 478 842	440	
1928	33 917	288	666 889	1 462	1 617 407	405	
1929	26 275	223	715 124	1 627	1 769 122	356	3 402
1930	24 119	205	714 778	1 618	1 860 903	347	3 480

## MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Gold		Black coal		Brown coal		Net value of total mining and quarrying production
	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	
	gross oz	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	\$'000
1931	43 637	513	580 512	724	2 229 674	494	2 825
1932	47 745	712	439 292	551	2 654 443	544	2 189
1933	58 183	908	531 394	658	2 621 470	624	2 388
1934	70 196	1 208	262 687	431	2 659 545	524	2 762
1935	87 609	1 546	484 143	870	2 257 170	635	2 919
1936	117 596	1 986	433 574	781	3 093 768	646	3 587
1937	145 799	2 552	262 085	508	3 448 391	652	3 187
1938	144 243	2 563	312 189	573	3 734 441	703	3 453
1939	156 522	3 078	370 752	520	3 709 613	772	3 485
1940	180 567	3 848	271 990	461	4 347 145	783	4 222
1941	149 769	3 201	331 680	608	4 638 916	846	5 019
1942	101 497	2 122	317 875	822	5 013 049	939	4 427
1943	56 511	1 181	291 708	859	5 173 451	1 057	3 769
1944	54 086	1 137	261 828	816	5 096 951	1 133	3 088
1945	61 790	1 323	251 266	989	5 532 502	1 282	3 097
1946	86 993	1 873	194 360	795	5 798 607	1 413	3 470
1947	84 709	1 823	176 471	600	6 238 689	1 875	4 108
1948	68 579	1 476	170 229	695	6 799 702	2 375	4 594
1949	68 426	1 679	124 473	759	7 493 937	2 939	4 346
1950	67 826	2 101	128 460	764	7 444 719	3 413	4 526
1951	66 063	2 047	150 114	1 201	7 961 825	5 510	5 938
1952	66 777	2 073	146 128	1 506	8 233 829	6 953	8 418
1953	63 917	1 992	154 345	1 959	8 389 829	7 273	13 264
1954	52 665	1 640	143 586	1 803	9 481 022	7 890	14 554
1955	38 035	1 189	135 021	1 653	10 274 507	8 787	16 292
1956	38 846	1 216	120 734	1 354	10 729 286	9 288	17 738
1957	45 752	1 432	113 360	1 008	10 913 382	10 410	18 914
1958	41 476	1 358	110 098	1 037	11 830 509	11 537	19 868
1959	34 662	1 117	89 123	109	13 243 810	12 386	21 974
1960	28 566	893	78 207	835	15 207 426	13 689	24 202
1961	26 229	824	67 428	719	16 540 44	15 443	26 316
1962	28 262	637	57 631	633	17 412 494	15 682	32 958
1963	24 668	779	51 291	588	18 752 671	16 158	32 394
1964	21 284	665	47 813	544	19 340 300	17 304	33 652
1965	19 246	565	42 925	515	20 990 431	18 436	37 056
1966	21 005	610	36 089	497	22 132 594	20 064	39 958
1967	10 996	345	32 581	251	23 758 914	20 686	43 438
1968	11 069	344	26 736	209	23 339 332	21 555	47 382
							<i>Value added (b)</i>
1968-69	9 286	335	13 312	105	23 499 703	20 879	51 628
1969-70	8 678	293	407	6	24 310 900	22 131	82 478
	grammes						
1970-71	182 826	178	20	-	28 180 539	22 975	217 953
1971-72	193 556	214			23 630 467	25 706	283 445
1972-73	141 054	102			24 121 155	28 555	316 619
1973-74	67 941	81			26 354 577	31 532	389 313
1974-75	217 794	225			27 541 462	45 341	468 513
1975-76	105 582	343			29 211 090	52 871	512 919
1976-77	40 175	112			30 994 476	61 598	548 722
1977-78	9 238	35			30 492 186	73 183	636 873
1978-79	21 799	129			32 101 029	87 641	868 078
1979-80	41 088	456			32 896 281	101 480	1 091 266

**MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - continued**

Year	Gold		Black coal		Brown coal		Net value of total mining and quarrying production \$'000
	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	
	grammes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
1980-81	62 350	829			32 102 948	116 728	1 502 196
1981-82	87 392	853			37 566 541	147 485	1 689 879
1982-83	115 053	1 370			34 998 510	158 383	1 820 366
1983-84	187 472	1 725			34 004 878	145 997	2 241 016
1984-85	901 568	11 297			38 500 759	213 788	2 819 743
1985-86	1 271 669	17 901			35 468 473	245 688	3 069 722
1986-87	1 178 472	21 594			41 797 818	279 930	2 238 981
1987-88	1 634 374	32 868			43 480 844	312 031	2 605 549
	kilograms				'000 tonnes		
1988-89	2 713	44 700			47 953	354 064	
1989-90	3 515	48 515			45 959	327 438	3 150 508
1990-91	4 862	70 947			49 389	344 343	
1991-92	3 346	45 580			49 542	380 891	
1992-93	3 993				47 898	411 000	
1993-94	4 173				48 214	401 000	
1994-95	p4 100						

(a) Selling value at point of sale of mine or quarry products less transport costs from mine or quarry to point of sale, i.e. value of output at mine or quarry. Gold value excludes annual subsidy.

(b) Net value of total production until 1968. Value added of mining and quarrying from 1968-69.

**BUILDING****NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED, VICTORIA**

Year	Houses		Other residential buildings		Value of all buildings (a)(c) \$'000
	Number	Value (a) \$'000	Number (b)	Value (b) \$'000	
1946-47	7 436	18 720	86	198	22 134
1947-48	11 846	32 098	167	400	35 782
1948-49	14 278	45 084	368	1 056	54 714
1949-50	15 611	57 708	246	1 326	69 368
1950-51	21 194	88 560	333	1 368	104 280
1951-52	24 088	115 990	416	2 022	137 850
1952-53	21 284	114 222	692	4 176	153 938
1953-54	21 593	116 074	689	3 544	173 440
1954-55	23 839	135 276	781	3 664	197 864
1955-56	22 652	136 416	1 273	6 308	223 188
1956-57	20 185	131 542	897	4 680	229 660
1957-58	21 367	140 564	1 104	5 828	263 512
1958-59	24 329	161 916	1 434	7 628	274 874
1959-60	24 157	163 496	2 062	10 920	296 324
1960-61	22 094	157 596	4 183	27 072	326 304
1961-62	18 969	142 536	4 070	26 686	296 350
1962-63	20 328	154 358	3 772	23 184	333 568
1963-64	22 799	175 846	4 270	23 734	334 830
1964-65	22 821	185 692	8 674	47 564	402 280
1965-66	20 929	184 060	9 506	52 663	415 375
1966-67	22 126	203 556	10 138	55 952	471 943
1967-68	21 592	208 097	12 686	80 541	497 370
1968-69	22 731	230 420	13 775	90 085	578 126
1969-70	24 702	261 899	13 992	101 953	629 109

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Houses		Other residential buildings		Value of all buildings (a)(c) \$'000
	Number	Value (a) \$'000	Number (b)	Value (b) \$'000	
1970-71	25 179	278 109	12 087	85 717	667 966
1971-72	25 627	306 315	10 091	75 421	677 381
1972-73	28 260	372 099	9 923	82 668	809 900
1973-74 (d)	27 067	419 669	10 054	101 311	910 481
1974-75	26 902	511 546	10 440	129 749	1 108 278
1975-76	26 135	610 160	8 174	129 924	1 374 470
1976-77	28 901	796 043	8 924	177 775	1 617 273
1977-78	26 471	832 184	7 018	157 315	1 696 045
1978-79	23 445	769 068	4 514	111 773	1 748 931
1979-80	22 617	785 744	4 323	110 680	1 805 977
1980-81 (e)	(f) 21 480	817 490	4 420	115 633	1 869 595
1981-82	19 960	870 526	4 530	132 148	2 075 133
1982-83	18 850	866 167	5 006	147 150	2 397 778
1983-84	25 800	1 205 396	5 030	176 244	2 557 736
1984-85	29 650	1 524 763	5 854	223 777	3 229 392
1985-86	29 970	1 741 000	6 499	292 748	3 974 083
1986-87	27 710	1 790 546	5 999	292 950	4 326 017
1987-88	27 670	1 979 120	4 813	253 666	5 019 862
1988-89	30 540	2 421 706	4 377	297 879	6 604 253
1989-90	31 750	2 758 174	2 629	179 625	7 065 692
1990-91	25 180	2 392 400	2 922	208 100	7 189 700
1991-92	22 401	2 026 835	2 865	215 695	5 790 503
1992-93	25 083	2 232 567	2 566	179 092	5 797 654
1993-94	27 118	2 475 300	3 209	249 900	5 821 700
1994-95	26 838	2 571 400	2 811	261 400	5 508 800

(a) Excludes value of land.

(b) Individual dwelling units.

(c) Includes houses and flats.

(d) Prior to 1973-74 additions and alterations to dwellings valued at \$10 000 or more were included in the figures.

(e) There was a change in scope and methodology in 1980-81 with further modification in 1981-82.

(f) From 1980-81 figures for houses are rounded to the nearest ten units.

## TRANSPORT

## RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, AND OMNIBUS SERVICES, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Victorian Railways				Metropolitan Transit Authority (b)			
	Lines open for traffic kilometres	Kilometres run '000	Passenger journeys '000	Goods and livestock carried '000 tonnes	Tramways		Omnibuses	
					Kilometres run '000	Passenger journeys '000	Kilometres run '000	Passenger journeys '000
1862	344	1 507						
1863	344	1 929						
1864	438	2 555						
1865	436	2 378						
1866	436	2 484						
1867	436	2 396						
1868	436	2 477						
1869	436	2 516						
1870	441	2 407						

## RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, AND OMNIBUS SERVICES, VICTORIA - continued

Year (a)	Victorian Railways				Metropolitan Transit Authority (b)			
	Lines open for traffic	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Goods and livestock carried	Tramways		Omnibuses	
					Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys
kilometres	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
				tonnes				
1871	444	1 477						
1872	529	2 529						
1873	607	2 843	4 724	816				
1874	737	3 394	5 375	919				
1875	970	4 028	6 165	955				
1876	1 157	6 462	6 648	1 172				
1877	1 529	5 264	7 338	1 273				
1878	1 693	5 847	8 005	1 208				
1879	1 811	6 442	14 584	1 132				
1880	1 930	7 050	15 999	1 278				
1881	2 007	7 457	18 973	1 444				
1882	2 181	8 158	22 646	1 711				
1883	2 514	9 176	26 485	1 912				
1884	2 676	11 182	31 936	2 422				
1885	2 697	11 024	34 814	2 309				
1886	2 805	11 679	42 511	2 768	(c) 801	(c) 16 353		
1887	3 026	12 861	49 220	3 020	(d) 2 429	(d) 17 992		
1888	3 248	14 617	55 911	3 621	6 495	31 133		
1889	3 539	17 189	68 904	4 227	10 295	45 000		
1890	3 977	18 947	58 952	4 237	11 996	45 274		
1891	4 448	19 714	57 996	4 497	14 758	48 045		
1892	4 674	19 003	55 148	2 765	13 829	43 825		
1893	4 762	17 341	46 521	2 599	13 831	36 405		
1894	4 809	16 327	40 880	2 495	13 293	34 788		
1895	4 960	15 397	40 211	2 475	12 949	33 591		
1896	4 957	14 467	40 994	2 198	12 434	32 874		
1897	4 933	14 852	42 264	2 422	12 616	34 775		
1898	4 933	14 860	43 091	2 447	12 849	36 245		
1899	4 970	15 634	45 805	2 824	13 462	38 875		
1900	5 140	16 267	49 333	3 046	13 536	41 662		
1901	5 171	17 809	54 704	3 436	14 428	47 196		
1902	5 275	18 161	57 465	3 489	14 849	47 262		
1903	5 433	16 554	54 798	3 144	14 555	46 833		
1904	5 441	14 762	54 282	3 494	14 434	49 184		
1905	5 461	14 522	59 702	3 686	14 375	50 297		
1906	5 469	15 115	65 244	3 735	14 537	50 926		
1907	5 473	16 640	71 200	4 029	15 347	59 069		
1908	5 473	17 240	76 054	3 815	15 789	63 955		
1909	5 496	18 715	82 286	4 234	17 246	71 277		
1910	5 626	19 386	86 642	4 540	17 888	75 410		
1911	5 678	21 436	95 207	5 047	19 220	84 294		
1912	5 837	22 859	105 910	5 383	20 709	95 602		
1913	5 877	23 574	113 431	5 233	22 013	103 703		
1914	6 180	25 058	119 002	5 909	23 659	113 280		
1915	6 244	25 557	119 979	5 497	24 007	112 216		
1916	6 608	23 214	118 898	5 923	25 019	126 893		
1917	6 643	23 488	111 792	6 058	26 258	147 969		
1918	6 690	22 769	109 608	6 331	29 152	163 933		
1919	6 754	21 868	117 467	6 620	30 219	173 081		
1920	6 795	25 246	143 251	7 895	30 986	197 709		



**RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, AND OMNIBUS SERVICES, VICTORIA - continued**

Year (a)	Victorian Railways				Metropolitan Transit Authority (b)			
	Lines open for traffic	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Goods and livestock carried	Tramways		Omnibuses	
					Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys
kilometres	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
1921	6 878	26 689	140 851	7 695	32 723	213 872		
1922	6 959	25 477	149 224	7 611	34 133	218 451		
1923	6 986	26 270	163 120	7 638	34 738	226 632		
1924	7 145	27 753	175 031	8 443	35 381	221 892		
1925	7 224	29 245	173 657	9 103	38 161	228 752	(e) 463	(e) 1 418
1926	7 456	29 398	175 354	8 869	37 099	226 900	2 334	7 164
1927	7 474	30 226	177 103	9 383	37 345	218 837	1 658	5 374
1928	7 575	31 065	172 350	8 248	38 022	215 810	1 025	4 543
1929	7 578	30 614	168 440	8 319	38 288	211 762	404	1 086
1930	7 601	30 109	164 472	7 634	36 836	197 979	819	3 743
1931	7 607	27 290	141 212	6 197	35 697	173 854	364	1 225
1932	7 609	26 183	131 922	6 297	35 274	161 918	13	5
1933	7 609	26 128	136 078	6 360	35 278	163 688	14	7
1934	7 609	26 107	137 317	5 967	35 393	166 447	16	7
1935	7 609	26 484	145 938	6 120	35 866	172 847	16	8
1936	7 609	27 915	145 818	6 542	35 784	172 992	1 065	4 315
1937	7 609	29 244	147 744	6 948	36 751	178 506	2 070	6 232
1938	7 609	30 400	144 051	7 390	37 007	175 564	2 931	9 212
1939	7 672	30 377	148 543	6 086	36 984	182 094	3 484	11 911
1940	7 670	29 021	151 280	6 302	36 630	185 282	4 781	17 874
1941	7 670	30 316	166 650	6 748	34 722	193 386	8 473	39 694
1942	7 681	30 851	189 775	7 647	35 509	233 136	12 271	61 893
1943	7 670	30 964	205 533	8 919	36 896	265 928	13 861	70 877
1944	7 670	27 697	204 083	8 427	37 015	278 451	13 718	71 632
1945	7 654	27 586	205 738	8 193	36 582	284 139	13 110	70 664
1946	7 654	27 632	205 937	7 345	36 490	281 198	12 657	70 196
1947	7 644	26 392	178 639	7 683	36 202	262 406	11 151	57 947
1948	7 617	28 580	191 105	8 575	36 297	255 804	12 674	67 154
1949	7 574	29 475	185 005	9 001	37 208	266 440	13 029	72 333
1950	7 564	29 803	190 473	9 272	29 499	203 697	10 981	59 765
1951	7 562	23 936	147 177	7 660	34 294	238 709	12 273	67 442
1952	7 574	28 823	171 830	9 352	34 839	217 685	12 228	62 619
1953	7 519	30 052	169 372	9 339	35 752	207 398	12 997	61 045
1954	7 226	31 059	172 498	9 348	35 406	204 747	12 701	59 111
1955	7 163	31 733	170 480	10 244	33 870	202 437	11 653	56 611
1956	7 154	31 535	167 901	9 761	35 813	207 914	9 429	37 209
1957	7 092	31 189	169 137	9 531	35 792	203 323	9 506	34 640
1958	7 083	30 203	169 578	9 034	33 478	195 350	9 560	34 577
1959	6 973	30 311	165 262	9 444	32 689	183 835	9 527	32 242
1960	6 904	30 020	159 865	9 843	31 762	177 868	9 392	31 286
1961	6 906	29 909	151 302	11 153	31 054	172 055	9 537	30 282
1962	6 906	30 945	154 076	10 516	30 278	167 250	11 254	31 313
1963	6 864	31 863	153 979	11 015	28 498	162 692	11 814	32 634
1964	6 775	32 918	154 640	12 327	28 284	160 479	11 721	32 426
1965	6 777	33 503	150 907	12 798	27 230	147 891	11 695	29 812
1966	6 742	32 925	150 185	12 352	26 730	140 556	10 884	25 120
1967	6 788	32 699	147 301	12 268	26 668	131 876	11 154	25 107
1968	6 775	32 391	147 157	11 294	26 522	127 575	11 805	25 576
1969	6 743	32 103	145 769	11 498	25 861	119 009	11 425	24 271
1970	6 711	33 497	144 571	12 025	24 580	110 692	11 141	22 353

## RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, AND OMNIBUS SERVICES, VICTORIA - continued

Year (a)	Victorian Railways				Metropolitan Transit Authority (b)			
	Lines open for traffic	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Goods and livestock carried	Tramways		Omnibuses	
					Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys
kilometres	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
1971	6 705	33 949	142 486	12 691	23 978	109 779	11 294	22 753
1972	6 700	33 175	137 794	11 795	23 759	101 962	11 190	20 471
1973	6 687	33 057	113 150	11 475	24 443	104 719	11 882	20 993
1974	6 684	33 345	114 648	11 370	23 873	109 368	11 918	22 168
1975	6 658	33 876	117 720	11 057	23 840	111 077	12 027	22 658
1976	6 653	33 818	109 669	10 803	24 235	106 126	12 681	20 821
1977	6 578	33 489	102 654	10 971	24 166	102 886	12 762	20 073
1978	6 364	32 013	97 654	11 120	24 185	101 296	12 874	19 339
1979	6 185	30 856	93 323	11 190	24 191	101 070	12 879	19 927
1980	6 184	30 795	88 911	13 453	23 547	98 889	12 739	19 872
1981	5 870	30 614	88 473	12 721	24 062	99 700	13 162	20 700
1982	5 812	31 136	(f) 97 000	11 623	24 030	101 000	13 336	21 000
1983	5 815	30 166	(g) 98 000	8 570	24 201	101 300	13 311	19 200
1984	(h) 5 889	31 205	98 800	10 786	24 400	102 100	13 500	19 800
1985	(h) 5 813	30 288	102 300	11 872	24 000	109 400	13 500	22 700
1986	(h) 5 591	29 809	105 900	10 512	24 000	112 400	16 000	26 000
1987	(h) 5 257	28 399	109 800	10 615	24 000	113 300	16 000	25 600
1988	(h) 5 150	27 435	105 600	10 901	23 800	115 600	17 300	26 450
1989	(h) 5 047	26 826	111 500	9 950	24 300	118 400	17 300	25 300
1990	5 196	26 576	114 100	10 250	20 200	95 600	16 950	25 300
1991	5 180	25 639	112 900	9 659	22 295	107 700	16 537	24 700
1992	5 107	24 328	114 500	8 492	22 587	112 000	17 329	24 400
1993	5 107	25 643	111 300	9 646	21 380	100 900	16 660	22 100
1994	5 107	25 977	(i) 107 200	7 529	20 043	104 000	10 746	(j) 13 600
1995	4 917	(k) 22 217	(l) 111 800	(m) 5 716	21 700	108 600	6 037	6 000

(a) 1862 to 1870 and 1877 to 1884 year ended 31 December.

1871 six months ended 30 June

1872 to 1875 and 1885 to 1983 year ended 30 June.

1876 eighteen months ended 31 December.

(b) 1886 to 1915 Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company.

1916 to 1982 Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board.

1983 to 1989 Metropolitan Transit Authority.

1990 Public Transport Corporation

(c) Ten months only.

(d) Nine months only.

(e) Six months only.

(f) Multimodal ticket system introduced and metropolitan component redefined to represent vehicle boardings rather than journeys (from 1982 onwards).

(g) Estimated to nearest million only.

(h) Represents services of State Transport Authority only until reunited with metropolitan rail services (1 July 1989).

(i) Non-metropolitan component redefined to represent vehicle boardings rather than journeys (from 1994 onwards).

(j) In December 1993 the majority of bus services operated by the Public Transport Corporation were transferred to private contractors.

(k) Excludes interstate passenger services (contracted to interstate rail authorities)

(l) Excludes interstate passenger services and passenger services privately managed on the Shepparton and Warrnambool corridors.

(m) Excludes interstate freight: management transferred to National Rail Corporation.

MOTOR VEHICLES, VICTORIA

Year	New motor vehicles registered during period (a)				Motor vehicles on register at 30 June (a)				Drivers' licences in force 30 June	Net revenue collected by Road Traffic Authority
	Cars and station wagons (b)	Other (c)	Total (d)	Motor cycles	Cars and station wagons (b)	Other (c)	Total (d)	Motor cycles		
1924-25							70 191	19 212	100 021	828
1925-26							83 622	19 929	126 369	1 287
1926-27							111 124	23 011	164 380	1 647
1927-28							126 328	24 015	188 057	1 892
1928-29							143 844	24 554	212 228	2 185
1929-30					125 315	29 167	154 482	25 405	230 853	2 371
1930-31					116 568	28 028	144 596	23 635	228 051	2 212
1931-32					117 160	28 224	145 384	22 568	226 712	2 196
1932-33					124 609	31 554	156 163	23 439	235 613	2 371
1933-34					130 495	33 513	164 008	24 248	245 847	2 522
1934-35					140 483	37 487	177 970	24 968	260 288	2 738
1935-36					143 330	50 500	193 830	28 095	289 486	3 110
1936-37	13 292	7 948	21 240	2 923	137 885	69 025	206 910	26 663	315 826	3 394
1937-38	14 954	8 604	23 558	2 946	145 179	77 943	223 122	27 333	340 438	3 589
1938-39	15 090	6 831	21 921	2 349	153 391	81 766	235 157	28 698	358 417	3 774
1939-40	11 613	5 773	17 386	1 370	156 337	84 575	240 912	25 765	370 838	3 879
1940-41	5 529	3 304	8 833	735	148 437	84 725	233 162	23 572	365 205	3 785
1941-42	1 244	1 590	2 834	270	123 649	84 589	208 238	16 692	339 334	3 305
1942-43	852	1 153	2 005	83	131 417	85 937	217 354	16 275	329 595	2 912
1943-44	527	3 306	3 833	70	136 842	89 354	226 196	17 965	337 171	3 057
1944-45	496	2 351	2 847	86	141 249	94 110	235 359	19 820	353 584	3 214
1945-46	1 208	2 329	3 537	378	146 605	102 196	248 801	23 249	401 610	3 566
1946-47	6 136	4 643	10 779	1 683	157 461	111 263	268 724	26 203	437 924	4 026
1947-48	12 170	9 354	21 524	3 480	171 203	121 097	292 300	29 143	470 971	4 491
1948-49	18 333	11 551	29 884	5 048	189 445	130 277	319 722	31 706	487 407	4 856
1949-50	32 321	17 240	49 561	6 440	227 055	142 592	369 647	34 318	525 709	5 821
1950-51	36 692	19 432	56 124	5 442	263 714	147 049	410 763	33 637	575 753	7 024
1951-52	42 319	22 498	64 817	5 439	347 873	148 050	495 923	37 303	639 910	9 114
1952-53	26 594	11 458	38 052	2 523	376 123	130 172	506 295	33 533	645 962	9 571
1953-54	34 379	11 799	46 178	2 358	397 658	130 707	528 365	30 881	708 307	10 020
1954-55	47 528	15 907	63 435	2 363	456 024	143 930	599 954	29 193	725 826	11 280
1955-56	49 658	17 568	67 226	2 244	447 370	173 987	621 357	25 854	801 852	12 054
1956-57	43 862	14 701	58 563	1 963	473 748	177 690	651 438	24 048	831 847	14 802
1957-58	49 845	15 508	65 353	2 142	504 837	184 165	689 002	22 676	879 779	18 451
1958-59	52 926	16 736	69 662	2 280	538 113	190 036	728 149	21 816	908 343	19 333
1959-60	70 197	17 252	87 449	2 220	585 867	196 445	782 312	20 644	967 952	22 098
1960-61	67 001	14 803	81 804	1 356	625 183	201 132	826 315	18 422	1 032 431	22 538
1961-62	59 664	12 317	71 981	738	655 961	203 902	859 863	16 770	1 079 751	23 334
1962-63	77 892	14 206	92 098	656	704 906	211 558	916 464	15 079	1 112 750	25 176
1963-64	90 506	16 386	106 892	715	761 111	215 358	976 469	13 516	1 162 448	27 433
1964-65	96 268	17 486	113 754	1 000	818 331	218 957	1 037 288	12 526	1 215 435	31 928
1965-66	86 240	17 750	103 990	1 214	860 451	220 649	1 081 100	11 800	1 259 477	44 233
1966-67	87 172	17 048	104 200	1 788	901 121	222 996	1 124 117	12 431	1 313 291	46 357
1967-68	99 136	16 673	115 809	3 019	954 461	223 689	1 178 150	15 386	1 371 673	50 402
1968-69	101 677	18 634	120 311	3 457	1 008 506	227 605	1 236 111	18 527	1 435 797	57 782
1969-70	110 797	20 058	130 855	4 689	1 067 919	232 255	1 300 174	21 342	1 502 074	61 356
1970-71	109 829	18 703	128 532	8 218	1 122 460	235 739	1 358 199	28 912	1 566 396	66 480
1971-72	107 937	19 384	127 321	11 091	1 170 100	239 600	1 409 700	35 700	1 634 118	73 581
1972-73	110 660	21 754	132 414	11 778	1 231 100	250 500	1 481 600	42 200	1 711 808	80 116
1973-74	121 546	23 290	144 836	11 637	1 307 000	264 600	1 571 600	48 800	1 856 910	90 708
1974-75	133 163	26 073	159 236	8 770	1 382 700	280 600	1 663 300	52 600	1 885 874	115 378
1975-76	120 168	26 911	147 159	8 450	1 445 800	286 900	1 732 700	52 000	1 957 056	145 401
1976-77	117 794	28 551	146 345	7 645	1 479 200	298 900	1 778 100	51 100	2 032 520	172 382
1977-78	115 368	28 248	143 616	6 469	1 544 900	318 300	1 863 200	52 300	2 016 063	204 107
1978-79	122 961	24 258	147 219	7 148	1 591 500	328 200	1 919 700	54 300	2 072 172	218 683
1979-80	115 567	22 021	137 588	10 884	1 580 100	326 200	1 906 300	54 000	2 120 469	223 871

\$'000

**MOTOR VEHICLES, VICTORIA - continued**

Year	New motor vehicles registered during period (a)			Motor vehicles on register at 30 June (a)				Drivers and riders' licences in force 30 June	Net revenue collected by Road Traffic Authority	
	Cars and station wagons (b)	Other (c)	Total (d)	Motor cycles	Cars and station wagons (b)	Other (c)	Total (d)			Motor cycles
									\$'000	
1980-81	114 699	23 921	138 620	14 450	1 632 500	339 200	1 971 700	64 200	2 181 714	235 035
1981-82	121 960	27 517	149 477	15 731	1 731 200	366 400	2 097 500	74 300	2 255 439	270 704
1982-83	123 834	26 686	150 520	13 153	1 796 500	381 600	2 178 100	79 600	2 318 698	263 420
1983-84	126 652	26 650	153 302	10 067	1 859 700	400 400	2 260 100	81 700	2 369 622	312 649
1984-85	143 279	29 562	172 841	9 878	1 936 800	417 400	2 354 300	83 400	2 472 792	304 587
1985-86	132 003	26 558	158 561	8 079	1 972 900	422 200	2 395 000	81 800	2 568 163	310 520
1986-87	107 862	20 411	128 273	5 294	2 010 200	434 700	2 444 900	84 500	2 590 358	324 170
1987-88	103 907	18 254	122 161	3 847	2 064 700	440 400	2 505 100	70 100	2 696 706	330 704
1988-89	119 216	22 278	141 494	4 219	2 076 200	440 900	2 517 100	68 100	2 791 312	309 610
1989-90	140 918	28 447	169 365	4 786	2 137 800	446 400	2 584 200	67 900	2 875 289	311 858
1990-91	108 444	13 068	126 014	4 502	2 226 500	476 500	2 703 000	72 200	2 943 669	286 935
1991-92	98 766	10 274	112 918	3 878	2 178 100	536 800	2 684 800	69 900	2 992 560	403 642
1992-93	106 215	17 675	123 890	4 528	2 206 626	511 736	2 718 362	70 366	3 028 261	505 138
1993-94	113 249	19 203	132 452	4 400	2 231 900	506 600	2 738 500	69 600	3 047 999	
1994-95	127 644	22 467	150 111	5 347	2 277 900	518 400	2 796 300	72 600	3 073 212	

(a) From 1924 to 1982 the data source was the Motor Registration Branch. The Road Traffic Authority has provided this information since 1982.

(b) Excludes defence service vehicles.

(c) Includes ambulances and hearses until 1970-71 inclusive.

(d) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks, truck-type vehicles, omnibuses, and from 1971-72 onwards, ambulances and hearses.

(e) Excludes motor cycles, tractors, trailers, plant and equipment, and caravans.

**ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, VICTORIA**

Year (a)	Rate per -								
				10,000 vehicles registered (b)			100,000 mean population		
	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured
1924		224	3 534					13.6	215.2
1925		301	2 688		31.2	278.6		18.0	160.8
1926		351	3 513		29.5	295.6		20.7	207.0
1927		331	3 658		23.3	257.2		19.2	211.7
1928		349	3 714		21.9	233.0		19.9	212.0
1929		344	4 221		19.8	242.4		19.4	238.5
1930		350	4 085		20.1	234.7		19.6	228.7
1931		333	4 042		19.8	240.5		18.5	224.7
1932		311	4 090		17.9	235.4		17.2	226.1
1933		316	5 082		17.2	276.3		17.4	279.2
1934		349	6 812		17.8	348.3		19.1	372.2
1935		382	6 765		18.1	320.0		20.8	368.0
1936		404	7 375		17.8	325.3		21.9	399.5
1937	6 400	427	7 278	264.5	17.6	300.7	345.2	23.0	392.6
1938	6 638	433	7 523	259.1	16.9	293.7	355.9	23.2	403.3
1939	7 098	480	8 074	268.6	18.2	305.5	377.8	25.6	429.7
1940	7 561	515	8 723	283.5	19.3	327.1	400.7	27.3	462.3
1941	6 548	412	7 610	255.0	16.0	296.4	341.6	21.5	397.0
1942	5 240	396	5 836	233.0	17.6	259.5	268.9	20.3	299.5
1943	4 166	347	4 749	178.3	14.9	203.3	212.0	17.7	241.6
1944	3 764	266	4 219	154.2	10.9	172.8	189.9	13.4	212.9
1945	3 827	260	4 368	150.0	10.2	171.2	191.5	13.0	218.6

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Rate per -								
				10,000 vehicles registered (b)			100,000 mean population		
	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured
1946	5 285	336	6 202	194.3	12.4	228.0	262.3	16.7	307.8
1947	6 522	386	7 810	221.1	13.1	264.8	319.8	18.9	383.0
1948	6 252	362	7 210	194.5	11.3	224.3	302.0	17.5	348.3
1949	6 940	426	8 225	197.5	12.1	234.0	328.0	20.1	388.7
1950	8 618	501	10 538	213.3	12.4	260.9	396.3	23.0	484.5
1951	9 274	581	11 364	208.7	13.1	255.7	413.5	25.9	506.7
1952	10 111	603	12 531	189.6	11.3	235.0	437.8	26.1	542.5
1953	10 098	515	12 564	187.1	9.5	232.7	425.7	21.7	529.6
1954	10 537	569	13 351	188.4	10.2	238.7	434.9	23.5	551.1
1955	10 217	528	12 833	162.4	8.4	204.0	411.1	21.3	516.4
1956	10 606	582	13 483	163.9	9.0	208.3	414.9	22.8	527.5
1957	10 804	589	14 120	159.9	8.7	209.0	411.5	22.4	537.8
1958	11 233	571	15 015	157.8	8.0	211.0	418.0	21.3	558.8
1959	12 462	661	16 784	166.2	8.8	223.8	453.2	24.0	610.3
1960	12 267	698	16 595	152.8	8.7	206.7	435.1	24.8	588.6
1961	12 140	773	16 757	143.7	9.2	198.4	419.6	26.7	579.1
1962	11 639	818	16 074	132.8	9.3	183.4	393.6	27.7	543.6
1963	12 330	803	17 149	132.4	8.6	184.1	409.4	26.7	569.4
1964	13 067	838	18 401	132.0	8.5	185.9	425.2	27.3	598.7
1965	14 432	907	20 482	137.5	8.6	195.1	460.2	28.9	653.1
1966	14 110	933	20 277	129.1	8.5	185.5	441.8	29.2	634.8
1967	14 077	963	19 994	123.9	8.5	175.9	433.2	29.6	615.3
1968	15 113	868	21 932	126.6	7.3	183.8	457.9	26.3	664.5
1969	15 622	964	22 498	124.5	7.7	179.3	465.8	28.7	670.9
1970	17 030	1 065	24 502	128.9	8.1	185.4	498.5	31.2	717.2
1971	15 327	996	22 067	110.5	7.2	159.1	441.0	28.7	634.9
1972	14 988	884	21 090	102.3	6.3	143.1	410.7	25.5	574.6
1973	14 611	949	20 312	95.0	6.1	131.2	399.3	25.8	551.7
1974	13 452	877	18 634	77.2	5.0	108.1	340.8	21.9	477.1
1975	12 625	910	17 586	73.7	5.3	102.7	339.5	24.5	472.9
1976	12 680	938	17 653	72.1	5.3	100.4	332.7	24.6	463.2
1977	14 803	954	19 874	80.9	5.2	108.6	385.7	24.9	517.8
1978	14 957	869	20 377	78.4	4.6	106.8	387.0	22.5	527.2
1979	14 648	847	19 690	74.7	4.3	100.4	376.9	21.8	506.8
1980	14 988	657	19 957	76.4	3.3	101.7	382.9	16.8	509.9
1981	15 619	766	20 680	76.7	3.8	101.6	395.4	19.4	523.7
1982	15 380	709	20 293	68.4	3.2	90.2	385.2	17.8	508.2
1983	15 225	664	20 008	67.4	2.9	88.6	377.1	16.4	495.5
1984	16 001	657	21 311	66.3	2.8	91.0	392.4	16.1	522.5
1985	16 744	683	22 452	68.8	2.8	92.2	407.0	16.6	544.8
1986	17 291	668	23 274	69.8	2.7	94.0	415.2	16.0	558.9
1987	19 531	705	25 723	77.2	2.8	101.7	464.1	16.8	611.1
1988	(a)	701	(a)	(a)	2.7	(a)	(a)	16.4	(a)
1989 (b)	(a)	776	9 356	(a)	3.0	(a)	(a)	18.0	(a)
1990	(a)	548	7 084	(a)	2.1	(a)	(a)	12.5	(a)
1991	(a)	503	6 162	(a)	1.8	(a)	(a)	11.4	(a)
1992	(a)	396	5 905	(a)	1.5	(a)	(a)	8.9	(a)
1993	(a)	435	5 928	(a)	1.5	(a)	(a)	9.7	(a)
1994	(a)	378	6 023	(a)	1.4	(a)	(a)	8.4	(a)
1995	(a)	p415	n.a.	(a)	n.a.	(a)	(a)	n.a.	(a)

(a) A change of definition has resulted in this series no longer being available on the previous basis.

(b) Figures on the above basis not available after year ended December 1989. From 1989 onwards, persons injured is the number admitted to hospital.

## INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS SHIPPING, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Shipping entered		Shipping cleared		Year (a)	Shipping entered		Shipping cleared	
	Vessels	Net tonnes	Vessels	Net tonnes		Vessels	Net tonnes	Vessels	Net tonnes
1837	140	12 959	140	13 639	1885	2 154	1 657 448	2 119	1 655 036
1838	137	11 905	136	11 866	1886	2 307	1 877 719	2 324	1 177 529
1839			189	20 679	1887	2 435	1 950 999	2 418	1 969 169
1840	262	44 113	232	34 885	1888	2 724	2 217 093	2 630	1 159 931
					1889	2 855	2 307 274	2 886	2 365 721
					1890	2 474	2 213 517	2 459	2 219 856
1841	272	53 343	228	34 704	1891	2 531	2 376 403	2 560	2 414 384
1842	237	44 462	225	34 815	1892	2 255	2 260 358	2 266	2 267 419
1843	238	44 305	230	28 045	1893	1 889	2 041 434	1 887	2 052 981
1844	229	30 447	247	35 151	1894	2 083	2 198 444	2 045	2 161 893
1845	273	31 840	291	31 613	1895	1 948	2 216 553	1 889	2 201 930
1846	349	41 220	340	36 290	1896	1 882	2 313 015	1 900	2 326 503
1847	423	48 654	425	49 415	1897	1 888	2 476 307	1 882	2 467 154
1848	469	68 703	446	55 978	1898	2 008	2 512 433	2 043	2 523 860
1849	484	98 560	460	84 240	1899	2 024	2 705 530	2 031	2 721 656
1850	555	109 764	508	88 485	1900	1 928	2 948 190	1 935	2 959 445
					1901	2 418	3 446 671	2 347	3 376 603
1851	712	131 503	658	112 787	1902	2 278	3 420 517	2 286	2 426 685
1852	1 657	414 768	1 475	355 918	1903	2 204	3 464 007	2 263	3 503 915
1853	2 594	733 063	2 268	675 538	1904	2 495	3 991 907	2 503	3 969 394
1854	2 596	807 357	2 607	811 658	1904	2 376	4 053 941	2 274	3 921 037
1855	1 907	560 581	1 995	590 891	1906	2 163	4 102 148	2 160	4 106 264
1856	1 920	547 254	1 959	547 003	1907	2 219	4 271 082	2 216	4 259 647
1857	2 190	705 712	2 207	695 513	1908	2 293	4 560 813	2 290	4 544 082
1858	2 034	658 505	2 015	651 546	1909	2 174	4 579 310	2 157	4 586 752
1859	2 026	644 309	2 056	672 135	1910	2 308	5 031 757	2 310	5 034 297
1860	1 814	590 977	1 841	608 753					
					1911	2 335	5 222 684	2 347	5 239 721
1861	1 778	558 010	1 820	549 487	1912	2 399	5 513 236	2 385	5 497 644
1862	1 715	565 115	1 766	591 231	1913	2 481	6 045 533	2 469	5 997 009
1863	1 739	634 077	1 782	627 972	1914	1 281	3 201 258	1 297	3 259 895
1864	1 816	630 154	1 896	651 912	1914-15	2 324	5 374 969	2 329	5 394 024
1865	1 743	590 298	1 823	608 971	1915-16	2 392	5 014 338	2 385	4 980 926
1866	2 078	660 411	2 203	686 587	1916-17	1 962	4 107 706	1 967	4 115 099
1867	1 847	602 756	1 955	626 929	1917-18	1 721	2 917 428	1 724	2 919 894
1868	2 067	663 848	2 172	696 205	1918-19	1 730	2 917 053	1 709	2 861 134
1869	2 320	732 850	2 334	742 693	1919-20	1 792	4 051 258	1 809	4 085 728
1870	2 039	674 417	2 187	692 030					
					1920-21	2 246	4 737 969	2 248	4 726 480
1871	2 137	673 643	2 257	703 130	1921-22	2 442	5 594 500	2 436	5 606 963
1872	2 104	677 031	2 234	705 572	1922-23	2 634	6 717 464	2 634	6 725 202
1873	2 187	768 238	2 226	775 157	1923-24	2 666	6 891 354	2 676	6 858 208
1874	2 100	789 583	2 122	805 229	1924-25	2 577	6 916 615	2 605	6 986 720
1875	2 171	853 874	2 223	846 877	1925-26	2 470	6 589 654	2 447	7 107 045
1876	2 086	823 063	2 150	860 621	1926-27	2 667	7 302 501	2 666	7 295 999
1877	2 192	954 743	2 219	950 336	1927-28	2 589	6 954 668	2 608	6 979 565
1878	2 119	967 026	2 173	977 112	1928-29	2 474	6 907 201	2 466	6 924 691
1879	2 084	978 545	2 083	992 818	1929-30	2 499	7 021 970	2 488	6 987 801
1880	2 076	1 096 201	2 115	1 118 685					
					1930-31	2 166	6 260 594	2 181	6 338 450
1881	2 125	1 238 800	2 123	1 211 813	1931-32	2 097	6 092 331	2 101	6 115 264
1882	2 089	1 370 746	2 079	1 363 327	1932-33	2 343	6 796 268	2 296	6 781 258
1883	2 023	1 488 261	2 064	1 523 647					
1884	1 986	1 594 347	1 989	1 607 823					

## INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS SHIPPING, VICTORIA - continued

Year (a)	Shipping entered		Shipping cleared		Cargo			
	Vessels	Net tonnes '000	Vessels	Net tonnes '000	Shipped		Discharged	
					'000 tonnes weight	'000 tonnes measurement	'000 tonnes weight	'000 tonnes measurement
1933-34	2 393	6 900	2 359	6 884	1 376	435	2 515	673
1934-35	2 603	7 555	2 585	7 526	1 558	458	3 013	755
1935-36	2 719	8 067	2 711	8 035	1 752	481	3 375	821
1936-37	2 848	8 229	2 849	8 200	2 032	518	3 610	886
1937-38	3 019	8 675	2 991	8 658	2 137	712	3 922	1 094
1938-39	2 979	8 674	2 989	8 616	1 480	596	3 808	974
1939-40	2 658	7 138	2 672	7 206	1 329	844	3 122	1 682
1940-41	2 465	5 680	2 473	5 658	1 278	1 037	3 380	1 514
1941-42	2 154	4 523	2 139	4 531	1 174	993	3 766	1 367
1942-43	1 681	3 335	1 678	3 313	1 044	940	3 296	1 010
1943-44	1 494	3 049	1 499	3 034	1 099	873	3 013	998
1944-45	1 412	3 047	1 444	3 147	1 051	1 119	3 475	817
1945-46	1 442	3 542	1 434	3 538	899	820	3 392	716
1946-47	1 679	4 922	1 659	4 881	1 178	843	3 449	786
1947-48	1 846	5 770	1 825	5 698	1 544	714	3 907	870
1948-49	2 068	7 168	2 709	7 205	1 388	851	4 083	1 267
1949-50	2 315	8 439	2 314	8 435	1 532	797	4 539	1 752
1950-51	2 287	8 666	2 316	8 737	1 726	744	5 050	1 924
1951-52	2 316	8 889	2 328	8 982	1 508	758	5 305	2 229
1952-53	2 448	8 764	2 437	8 727	1 443	870	4 825	927
1953-54	2 546	9 158	2 541	9 155	1 339	1 037	5 169	1 457
1954-55	2 718	10 111	2 719	10 109	2 181	1 108	6 259	1 857
1955-56	2 757	10 707	2 756	10 641	2 593	1 044	7 365	1 897
1956-57	2 698	10 035	2 699	9 993	2 673	1 022	7 190	1 423
1957-58	2 830	10 542	2 801	10 440	2 503	1 027	7 432	1 553
1958-59	2 899	11 156	2 899	11 138	2 774	1 030	7 787	1 499
1959-60	2 983	11 882	2 987	11 889	2 920	1 211	8 038	1 947
1960-61	3 054	12 993	3 060	13 070	3 662	1 182	8 129	2 505
1961-62	3 210	13 743	3 198	13 624	4 340	1 164	8 191	1 691
1962-63	3 177	13 806	3 189	13 804	4 862	1 096	9 602	1 904
1963-64	3 360	14 850			5 106	1 421	9 460	2 152
1964-65	3 316	15 342			4 132	1 545	9 892	2 497
1965-66	3 418	15 361			3 803	1 563	9 614	2 498
1966-67	3 332	15 974	3 331	15 929	4 319	1 575	11 178	2 529
1967-68	3 226	15 813	3 225	15 812	3 509	1 699	11 114	2 812
1968-69	3 317	16 587	3 295	16 448	3 442	1 734	11 465	3 129
1969-70	3 364	18 669	3 352	18 615	5 628	2 105	11 357	3 414
1970-71	3 323	19 263	3 334	19 364	11 664	2 354	7 778	3 435
1971-72	3 618	21 676	3 606	21 534	14 721	2 334	7 202	3 716
1972-73	3 540	20 825	3 507	20 775	12 153	2 715	6 075	4 189
1973-74	3 449	21 088	3 450	21 264	15 406	2 621	7 228	5 016
1974-75	3 435	20 692	3 470	21 038	15 257	2 396	5 978	4 969
1975-76	3 203	20 265	3 212	20 437	15 893	1 870	5 421	4 517
1976-77	3 311	21 411	3 294	21 245	17 600	905	6 421	3 898
1977-78	2 723	19 080	2 749	19 361	17 909	1 255	5 277	2 530
1978-79 (b)	1 551	13 633	1 566	13 485	5 970	579	2 972	2 239

(a) 1837 to 1913 figures are for the year ended 31 December.

1914 figures are for the six months ended 30 June.

1914-15 to 1981-82 figures are for the year ended 30 June.

(b) Figures on the above basis not available after 1978-79.

## MELBOURNE AIRPORT, VICTORIA

Year	Domestic aircraft (a)			International aircraft (b)				
	Number of movements	Passengers		Freight handled	Number of movements	Passengers		Freight handled
		Embarked	Disembarked			Embarked	Disembarked	
		tonnes						tonnes
1960	37 436	579 985	590 623	29 310	931	9 294	11 514	364
1961	37 599	571 063	574 661	23 672	896	10 589	11 072	281
1962	36 354	584 471	589 395	22 467	834	10 607	12 438	283
1963	39 928	632 768	644 669	22 649	844	13 059	15 772	359
1964	46 418	743 352	753 155	25 739	1 085	17 768	20 161	447
1965	47 938	856 536	849 203	34 965	1 201	19 866	23 440	500
1966	48 243	890 043	896 483	36 850	1 120	20 425	22 359	436
1967	50 312	981 729	990 201	39 459	1 036	22 353	26 092	576
1968	50 066	1 075 898	1 069 415	40 360	1 018	23 643	25 634	688
1969	54 192	1 201 469	1 229 748	47 140	1 021	27 252	28 812	687
1970	59 050	1 343 510	1 358 451	49 272	2 165	51 035	49 438	1 862
1971	58 064	1 401 134	1 410 682	48 318	4 309	89 962	95 132	4 063
1972	59 985	1 475 295	1 475 621	47 466	5 758	135 303	144 932	5 144
1973	67 517	1 798 331	1 783 826	56 509	6 127	193 375	214 357	9 075
1974	72 037	1 994 115	1 996 732	61 187	6 390	222 738	242 759	10 732
1975	71 946	2 068 415	2 068 923	55 366	7 278	268 607	283 019	12 277
1976	68 473	2 065 897	2 063 022	60 114	7 528	318 345	335 184	15 317
1977	68 558	2 144 619	2 146 831	59 013	8 578	332 207	353 012	15 175
1978	72 308	2 335 629	2 331 760	62 919	9 485	355 064	384 207	20 112
1979	70 065	2 451 235	2 457 658	72 680	9 131	435 224	457 986	24 383
1980	72 024	2 584 254	2 589 151	69 763	9 907	468 359	503 017	28 418
1981	66 499	2 518 313	2 519 984	74 377	9 719	458 348	497 436	35 189
1982	61 102	2 414 298	2 416 548	72 678	10 710	462 458	505 544	40 734
1983	57 497	2 210 982	2 223 002	87 950	9 481	450 591	466 780	42 836
1984	57 437	2 322 043	2 324 453	99 455	10 575	513 324	560 217	54 547
1985	61 241	2 529 000	2 531 000	102 961	11 359	561 697	594 984	65 434
1986	65 274	2 662 000	2 651 000	89 967	12 516	611 950	649 970	70 495
1987	68 661	2 921 000	2 910 000	93 955	13 678	662 728	737 945	80 102
1988	69 473	2 987 000	3 016 000	99 813	r13 619	739 532	799 738	82 909
1989	48 212	2 312 000	2 332 000	57 020	r14 697	796 693	832 589	88 582
1990	68 606	3 206 000	3 216 000	75 049	r16 042	841 469	875 722	93 155
1991	77 494	4 065 000	4 065 000	71 995	r15 141	839 658	864 208	87 384
1992	82 835	4 042 000	4 081 000	64 279	r15 637	864 708	873 248	93 725
1993	84 701	4 288 827	4 294 320	91 535	16 232	917 716	930 161	110 495

(a) Domestic aircraft movements commenced at Melbourne Airport on 20 June 1971. Domestic aircraft previously used Essendon airport.

(b) International aircraft movements commenced at Melbourne Airport on 1 July 1970. International aircraft previously used Essendon airport. Scheduled international flights were suspended into Melbourne from 1965 to 30 June 1970. Melbourne returned to international status on 1 July 1970 as the new Melbourne airport was capable of handling larger modern aircraft.

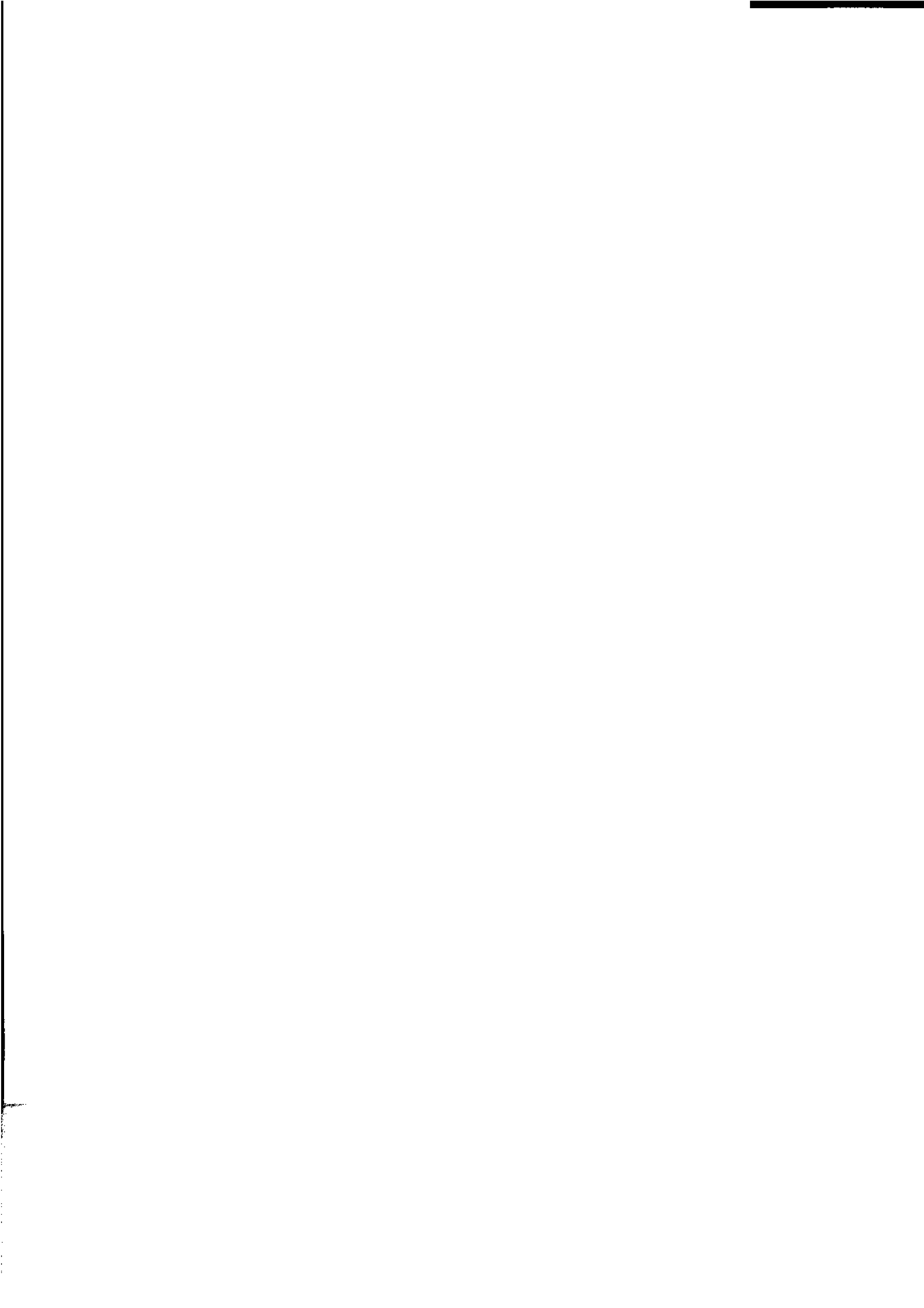




POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Telephone services in operation (lines connected) (c)	Letters, etc. posted in Victoria and received from overseas (d)	Licences in force (e)		Combined broadcast and television receiver (f)
			Broadcast receiver	Television receiver	
		'000			
1924-25	83 640	265 567	19 243		
1925-26	93 215	277 449	63 494		
1926-27	101 891	293 123	113 612		
1927-28	108 678		137 503		
1928-29	114 603		142 534		
1929-30	118 074		139 887		
1930-31	113 282				
1931-32	110 213	253 746	139 323		
1932-33	110 386	252 462	170 995		
1933-34	113 983	275 765	206 995		
1934-35	121 631	281 946	236 886		
1935-36	128 313	275 835	263 414		
1936-37	135 751	271 983	288 717		
1937-38	143 657	289 748	315 406		
1938-39	150 570	295 450	327 579		
1939-40	157 081	291 328	348 158		
1940-41	164 051	291 252	362 790		
1941-42	167 909	306 212	371 502		
1942-43	170 780	304 406	390 950		
1943-44	175 526	307 350	419 325		
1944-45	181 685	319 549	412 317		
1945-46	190 507	321 213	415 785		
1946-47	202 769	331 509	499 944		
1947-48	214 997	327 250	505 106		
1948-49	228 635	369 762	531 722		
1949-50	245 899	404 204	557 556		
1950-51	272 646	437 229	586 393		
1951-52	297 415	421 575	520 364		
1952-53	319 107	423 312	533 329		
1953-54	340 756	460 644	545 148		
1954-55	366 648	465 998	549 690		
1955-56	395 307	485 795	554 339		
1956-57	416 881	504 362	554 909	44 986	
1957-58	442 767	545 180	557 960	147 721	
1958-59	468 827	572 835	605 340	270 073	
1959-60	487 853	570 102	606 587	353 091	
1960-61	508 567	608 758	589 437	401 395	
1961-62	536 229		585 752	460 558	
1962-63	568 946	676 607	607 036	530 256	
1963-64	601 714	726 113	622 663	581 286	
1964-65	631 950	728 800	512 205	488 583	132 413
1965-66	660 974	778 531	141 630	87 649	574 955
1966-67	693 134	817 329	114 778	92 822	598 035
1967-68	727 575	790 280	94 982	96 789	629 729
1968-69	770 162	792 431	80 833	99 266	647 814
1969-70	824 227	754 282	72 051	107 362	675 457
1970-71	864 044	837 861	64 298	115 613	690 464
1971-72	896 615	813 794	58 390	111 921	699 652
1972-73	948 344	837 618	53 588	114 721	722 583
1973-74	1 011 355	837 678	(g) 48 870	(g) 103 451	(g) 732 832
1974-75	1 061 965	803 289			





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