



1

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



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
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(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)