

VICTORIAN Year Book



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VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1992

Number 105

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R.A. CROCKETT

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

VICTORIAN OFFICE

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Preface

As each year passes, more and more emphasis is placed on the provision of client tailored information solutions to support informed decision making, research and discussion within governments and the community generally. This has resulted in a proliferation of ways and means of presenting statistical information and an increased need for the Australian Bureau of Statistics to spend more time with clients, understanding their requirements and working together to achieve the best solution.

In parallel with the above, and as a consequence of developments in technology, there has evolved an increasing demand for greater consistency between data collection agencies, so that the most effective information solution can be achieved. The Australian Bureau of Statistics is spending proportionally more time attempting to achieve such consistency through the development of suitable statistical classifications, better co-ordination of government statistical activities and the promotion of statistical standards.

The above fields of endeavour presently attract a high priority. At the same time, the national and individual State year books continue to be very popular general references to key economic and social statistics. They provide a valuable gateway to the extensive data holdings of the ABS, and in some cases other organisations.

The Victorian Year Book has provided a gateway to information about Victoria since 1873. In its own right it represents an authoritative statistical record of Victoria's development.

Year Books are not easy to produce. They represent a lot of effort by the various respondents to censuses and surveys, the people who process and collate the information and the people involved in the preparation of the final product. I wish to thank all these contributors for their part in enabling this Year Book to be produced.

I have much pleasure in introducing the 1992 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*. I wish to remind readers that the Australian Bureau of Statistics also produces the ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products (Catalogue 1101.0), which will be of assistance when seeking further statistical information.

R.A CROCKETT Deputy Commonwealth Statistician March 1992

General Information

Symbols	The following symbols mean:						
	 cr. credit d. debit n.a. not available n.e.c. not elsewhere classified n.e.i. not elsewhere included 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. 1990 refer to the year ended 31 December 1990. Those shown as, e.g. 1989-90 refer to the year ended 30 June 1990. 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 publications	The Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) maintains an Information Consultancy Service, which provides advice on what products 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) 615 7000. All publications issued by the ABS are contained in the <i>Catalogue of Publications, Australia</i> (1101.0) which is available from any ABS Office.						

Victoria: An Environmental Overview



The health of the environment in which we live, and will pass on to our children, is of major concern to members of the Victorian community. In October 1990, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a household survey in Victoria, which gathered information about the community's participation in energy conservation and its level of concern about environmental issues. Only 3 per cent of Victorian households said that they were not concerned about environmental problems. This chapter presents information, drawn from a wide range of sources, about those environmental issues that are of greatest concern to the Victorian community.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

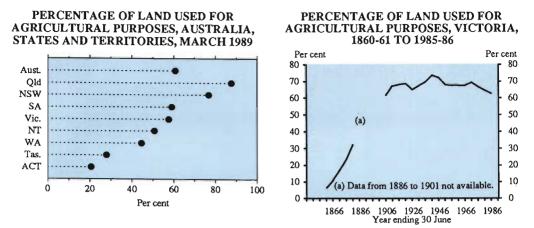
Victoria's natural environment has changed considerably since European settlement. In just 40 years, between 1866 and 1906, the percentage of Victorian land being used for agriculture increased from 12 per cent to 61 per cent, with major consequences for the State's native flora and fauna. More than two-thirds of Victoria's tree cover has disappeared since European settlement, and by 1989 only 6 per cent of privately owned land carried natural vegetation. Almost one-third of Victoria's native plants are either threatened with extinction (815 species) or have already been lost (36 species) from the State. Victoria's native animals have also been severely depleted: 26 vertebrate species have disappeared from the state entirely, and of those remaining, one in five is threatened with extinction. More than 80 per cent of freshwater fish originally found within Victoria are either threatened or extinct, while the corresponding proportion for mammals, and reptiles and amphibians, is approximately 40 per cent.

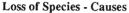
	•.	ICTORIA	, 1))1			
	V					
Status in Victoria	Mammals	Birds	Reptiles and amphibians	Fresh water fish	Total	Vascular plants
Rare (a)	15	29	32	18	94	390
Vulnerable	2	18	11	6	37	315
Endangered	9	9	8	4	30	110
Total threatened	26	56	51	28	161	815
Extinct	20	2	2	2	26	36
Percentage of species in Victoria	at					
settlement now threatened or extin	nct 41	12	37	88	25	39

TABLE 1 NUMBER OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS EXTINCT OR THREATENED IN VICTORIA, 1991

(a) Includes vertebrate taxa believed to be threatened but whose exact status is unknown.

Sources: List of threatened fauna in Victoria, Department of Conservation & Environment; Rare or threatened plants in Victoria, P.K.Gullan, D.C.Cheal, & N.G.Walsh, Department of Conservation & Environment, 1990; Atlas of Victoria, ed. J.S. Duncan, Victorian Government, 1982.





Although many different factors have led to the depletion of Victoria's native flora and fauna, habitat loss is probably the most significant. For example, Victoria's native grasslands and grassy woodlands, once widespread in western Victoria, were considered ideal for livestock by early settlers. Heavy grazing by stock (and European rabbits) led to a deterioration in both plant species and vegetation cover, followed by soil erosion and, ultimately, conversion to non-native pastures and crop land. Although it is difficult to document the extent of the loss, as "grasses" still cover the area, the impact on the State's fauna was immense. Of the 24 land animals that have become extinct within Victoria since European settlement, 22 originally made their home in the State's grasslands.

Habitat deterioration and loss is still occurring today, and the destruction of wetland habitats is currently of considerable concern. Apart from many of the State's wetlands being drained (for example, 60 per cent of fresh water marshes - see Table 3), rising salinity levels and pollution from agricultural runoff are major problems. Water storage dams have altered the flooding regime of many wetlands, particularly those along the Murray River, affecting both plant and animal species. In fact, of the 32 species of fresh-water fish currently living in Victorian waters, 28 are under threat of extinction. In an attempt to prevent further loss of wetland habitat, the Department of Conservation and Environment (DCE) has established a Wetlands Conservation Program, a function of which includes evaluating all wetlands within the State, raising community awareness, and educating and assisting private land owners.

The introduction into Victoria of non-Australian plants and animals has created another major threat to the State's wildlife. Currently, there are 980 species of non-native plant, 17 species of mammal, 14 birds, 11 fish and a wide range of non-native invertebrate animals naturalised within Victoria. These species not only compete with native wildlife, but can cause considerable damage to natural habitats (such as the erosion caused by rabbits) and severely deplete animal populations through predation.

TABLE 2	NUMBER OF PLANTS THREATENED OR EXTINCT BY HABITAT TYPE	,
	VICTORIA, 1987	

N Status in Victoria	Mountain forests	Mallee	Shrubby open forests & heathland	Grasslands & grassy woodland	Sub-alpine bogs, herbfields & woodlands
Rare (incl. status uncertai	in) 4	13	49	5	39
Vulnerable	2	15	23	13	9
Endangered	-	11	6	20	3
Total	6	39	78	38	51
Extinct	-	3	6	1	2

Source: Nature Conservation in Victoria, Study Report, D. Frood & M. Calder, School of Botany, University of Melbourne, 1987

Wetlands in survey region	Fresh water meadow	Fresh water marsh	Permanent open fresh water	Semi perm- anent saline	Perm- anent saline	Sewerage or salt evapora. basin	Total wetland area
East Gippsland (ha)	-	554	28	190	4,817		5,589
Percentage change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gippsland lakes (ha)	320	14,960	16,920	14,770	24,750	320	72,040
Percentage change	45	-48	958	1	-	n.a.	3
South Gippsland (ha)	-	570	1,720	4,970	68,700	5	75,965
Percentage change	-	-99	n.a.	1	-	n.a.	-33
Far SW Victoria (ha)	5,584	14,846	9,064	385	871	9	30,759
Percentage change	-3	-73	390	20	-	n.a.	-52
Hopkins Basin (ha)	10,329	8,959	4,662	3,906	2,585	10	30,451
Percentage change	-46	-64	33	-11	6	n.a.	-44
Western Victoria (ha)	2,410	4,860	16,100	8,080	37,200	3,860	72,510
Percentage change	-22	-71	15	23	-17	n.a.	-15
Wimmera region (a) (ha)	14,985	32,731	38,333	6,181	5,348	17	97,595
Percentage change	16	-24	60	-1	-	n.a.	+6
Goulburn & Broken R. (a) (ha)	2,954	10,915	625	-	-	364	15,858
Percentage change	-55	-2	47	-	-	n.a.	-14
Victoria (b) (ha) Percentage change	36,582 -33	88,391 -60	87,452 93	38,482 4	144,271 -5	4,585 n.a.	399,763 -22
	OWN	TERSHIP	OF WETLA	NDS			
Number of wetlands in Victoria	1,141	1,576	682 Der cont	380	92		
Privately owned	95	75	Per cent 79	79	18		
State owned					82		
	5	25	21	21	-		
not reserved reserved for conservation	4	19	19	16	52		
reserved for conservation	1	6	2	5	30		

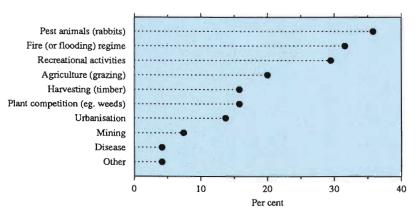
TABLE 3 WETLAND TYPES: ESTIMATED AREA IN 1982, PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AREA SINCE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT, AND OWNERSHIP, VICTORIA

(a) Data for region incomplete

(b) Victorian total based on regions surveyed only.

Source: Adapted from Victoria's Inland Waters, State of the Environment Report 1988, Office of the Commissioner for the Environment





(a) A single plant species can be threatened by more than one factor. Source: The Victorian Rare and Threatened Plant Database, Department of Conservation and Environment, Sept. 1991

	Total area	Nature conservation reserve	Percentage of State reserved					
State or Territory	(sq km)	(sq km)	1968	1977 1984		1988		
New South Wales	801.600	38,122	1.1	2.3	4.2	4.8		
Victoria	227,600	18,300	0.9	1.0	5.6	8.0		
Queensland	1,727,200	36,638	0.6	0.7	2.4	2.1		
South Australia	984,000	111,172	1.2	3.2	4.6	11.3		
Western Australia	2,525,500	152,522	0.5	1.5	5.6	6.0		
Tasmania	67,900	9,670	4.2	9.9	13.9	14.3		
Northern Territory	1.346,200	40.236	3.5	3.7	1.5	3.0		
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	1,122	1.9	4.1	30.2	46.8		
Australia	7,682,400	407,809	1.2	2.1	3.9	5.3		

TABLE 4 NATURE CONSERVATION RESERVES: AREA AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LAND AREA, BY STATE OR TERRITORY, 1988

Source: Nature Conservation Reserves in Australia, Occasional papers: No. 10 J.L.Wilson (ed.), 1984 & No. 19 C.J. Mobbs (ed.), 1988, Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service

Conservation Reserves

The amount of land dedicated to conservation reserves in Victoria has been increasing steadily in recent years: between 1981 and 1991 the area of Victoria's National and Other Parks increased more than three-fold (Table 5). In June 1991, almost 3 million hectares, or 12.4 per cent of Victoria, was reserved, and 85 per cent of this reserved land was designated National Park - the highest level of protection offered within the State. However, a study commissioned by the Victorian National Parks Association in 1987 found that a number of Victorian habitat types were not represented within the State's reserves. Those plant communities most urgently in need of protection included lowland grasslands and grassy woodlands, mallee communities, and the plant communities of wetlands, lower altitude snowplains and montane bogs and plateaus.

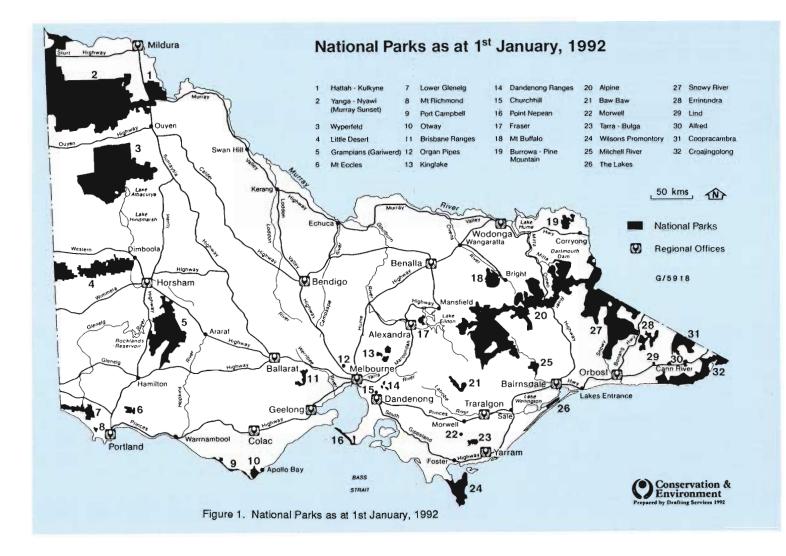
Due to the complexity of natural ecosystems, simply designating an area a National Park does not guarantee the preservation of its wildlife. Isolated patches of native vegetation, which is often all that remains of a particular habitat type, are subject to many problems. Because the movement of wildlife into and out of the park is curtailed, the genetic diversity of the species contained within the reserve becomes reduced, and if localised extinctions take place due to bushfire or disease, recolonization from surviving populations cannot occur. Small isolated patches of natural vegetation are also prone to invasion by weeds and introduced animals and support fewer species than areas of equivalent size within continuous habitat.

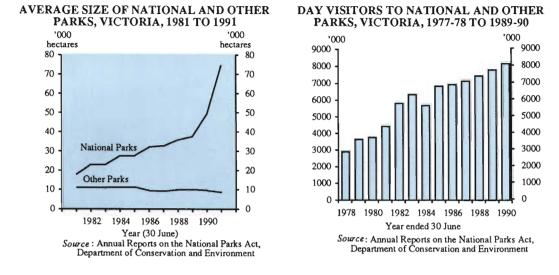
Year	Maria	onal Parks	Other	r parks(a)	Other reserves	Total	
ended	Ivanc	mat Farks	Other				
30 June	No.	'000 ha	No.	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	
1981	28	497.8	27	294.5	1.1	793.4	
1982	30	685.8	27	298.1	1.2	985.1	
1983	30	685.8	27	298.1	1.6	985.5	
1984	31	853.4	27	298.6	0.9	1,153.0	
1985	31	853.5	27	298.6	2.5	1,154.5	
1986	30	960.3	35	325.3	50.8	1,336.5	
1987	30	975.4	37	331.8	50.7	1,357.9	
1988	30	1.073.6	47	459.7	50.9	1,584.1	
1989	33	1.240.1	45	443.9	51.2	1,735.2	
1990	31	1.526.2	46	432.2	51.3	2,009.6	
1991	32	2,390.7	45	380.4	51.4	2,822.5	

TABLE 5NUMBER AND AREA OF NATIONAL AND OTHER PARKSIN VICTORIA, 1981 TO 1991

(a) Includes Wildemess Parks, State Parks and other Schedule 3 parks.

Source: Annual Reports on the National Parks Act, Department of Conservation and Environment.



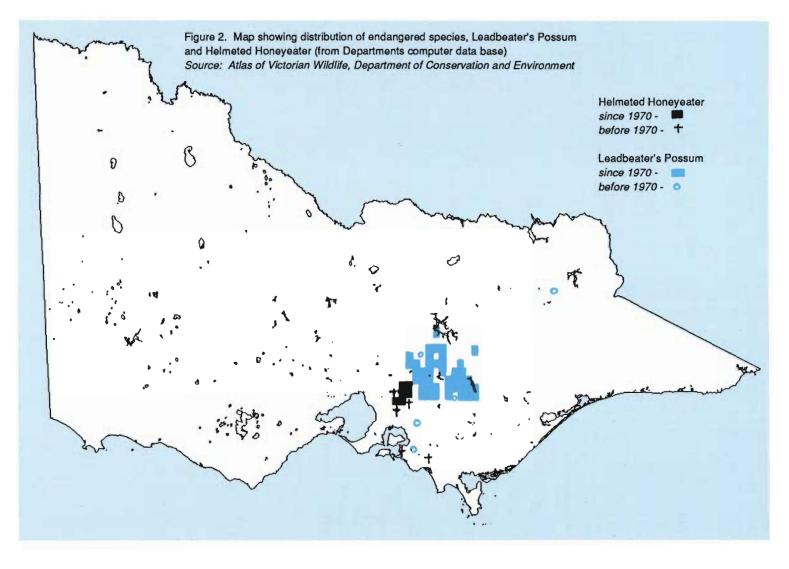


Effective park management, including the maintenance of appropriate fire regimes, is also important for species conservation. Some plant communities such as heathlands, lose species diversity in the absence of fire, while others such as rainforest, take long periods to recover after burning. Although many of Victoria's native plants require fire for seed germination, these species are quickly eliminated if burnt too frequently. Similarly, different animal species prefer different stages of habitat regeneration; some thrive best in plant communities at the early stages of regrowth, while others require mature vegetation for their survival. Tourism can also have an impact upon wildlife. In 1986, an ABS survey revealed that almost one-third of all Victorians over the age of 15 had visited a National Park during the preceding 12 months, and in 1989-90, there were more than 9 million visitors to Victorian parks. The provision of facilities for these visitors, and the recreational activities that they pursue can have adverse effects. For example, of the 68 bushfires which occurred within Victorian parks during 1989-90, 9 began as campfires and 26 were lit deliberately by members of the public.

Unique Victorians

Considerable effort is being expended, by all levels of the community, to save Victoria's endangered wildlife. The type of work being undertaken to save individual species can be appreciated by looking at just a couple of examples; Victoria's two faunal emblems, the Helmeted Honeyeater and the Leadbeater's Possum. Both these animals are unique to Victoria, and both are highly endangered.

The Helmeted Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus melanops cassidix*) is an attractive yellow-crested bird which once lived in stream-side vegetation throughout western Gippsland. Clearing for agriculture affected its numbers severely and by the 1960's only one population, comprised of about 250 birds, survived. The Yellingbo State Nature Reserve was declared (in 1965) to protect this population, but numbers continued to dwindle and by 1988 only 40 breeding birds remained. In 1989, with the aid of a special grant provided in the State budget, an advisory group comprised of representatives from DCE, the Zoological Board of Victoria, La Trobe University and conservation groups, was set up to devise a strategy for saving the Helmeted Honeyeater. Since that time the honeyeater's population has been intensively monitored to identify factors affecting the bird's survival and breeding success. The information gained has led to supplementary food being provided during the winter and the management of competing Bell Miners (bellbirds). Additional habitat is being provided for the honeyeaters through a revegetation program; 90,000 trees and shrubs (propagated from seed collected in the Yellingbo reserve) have been planted. The community group "Friends of the Helmeted Honeyeater" provides direct assistance to local land owners wishing to restore such vegetation. A captive breeding colony of Helmeted Honeyeaters



has been established at Healesville Sanctuary to provide birds for release into the wild and to ensure the species' survival in the event of a natural disaster (such as bushfire) befalling the wild population. Research into the genetic composition of the honeyeater population is also taking place to ensure diversity is maintained.

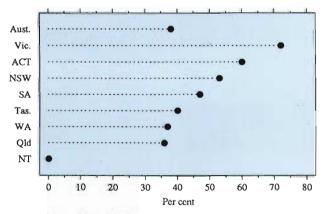
For many years the Leadbeater's Possum (*Gymnobelideus leadbeateri*), known only from a few specimens collected early in the century, was believed to be extinct. However in 1961 it was rediscovered in the mountain ash forests of Victoria's central highlands. This small possum cannot survive without large, old (more than 150 years of age), hollow-bearing trees in which to nest, and it is this fact which has led to considerable debate about the impact of timber harvesting. During 1989-90, DCE provided \$200,000 to fund a research and management program for the Leadbeater's Possum. Work on the program will include the mapping of the distribution and density of hollow-bearing trees in the central highlands to define conservation zones, assessment of how the possum utilises trees of different age and structure in its daily activities, and integration of data on the possum's range and habitat requirements into forest management planning.

DEFORESTATION

Currently Victoria has 5.4 million hectares of native forest. Eighty-nine per cent of this treed land (or 4.8 million hectares) is publicly owned, and almost one-third is protected in National Parks and reserves. By comparison, only one-sixth of all forests in Australia enjoy such protection (Table 7). Although Victoria comprises only 3 per cent of Australia's land mass, it carries 13 per cent of Australia's native forests and produces 30 per cent of the nation's total hardwood forest products (timber, pulpwood, etc.).

The clearing of forests and woodland, or *deforestation*, is an issue of growing concern to the community. An ABS survey conducted in 1990 revealed that two-thirds of Victorian households were concerned about deforestation, with the proportion rising to three-quarters among those aged between 25 and 44 years. Four years earlier, an ABS survey revealed that only one-sixth of Victorians were concerned about the loss of forests.

Deforestation can have a very significant impact upon the environment. Because trees absorb large amounts of water, deforestation can lead not only to a rise in the underground water table (causing soil salinity), but also increases surface water runoff, which in turn results in flooding, leaching of soil nutrients, soil erosion, and siltation of waterways and water storage facilities. Forests also provide an essential refuge for many species of native animals and plants and act as a major sink for carbon dioxide - one of the main greenhouse gases.



PERCENTAGE DECLINE IN FOREST AND WOODLAND COVER SINCE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT, BY STATE OR TERRITORY, 1984

Source: State of the Environment: Source Book, Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment, 1986

	STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA									
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.	
Forest cover -										
Prior to European settlement										
'000 ha	15,739	8,591	35,544	213	2,030	3,218	4,741	146	70,222	
% of state	19.6	37.7	20.6	0.2	0.8	47.1	3.5	59.1	9.1	
Current (a)										
'000 ha	4,725	2,857	18,704	72	1,049	1,696	4,733	65	33,852	
% of state	5.9	12.6	10.8	0.1	0.4	24.8	3.5	26.3	4.4	
Percentage of original forest lost	70.0	66.7	47.4	66.2	48.3	47.3	0.2	55.5	51.8	
Woodland cover - Prior to European settlement										
'000 ha	45,776	7,709	48,283	5,432	34,565	2,110	29,610	93	173,657	
% of state	57.1	33.9	27.9	5.5	13.7	30.9	21.9	37.7	22.6	
Current (a)										
'000 ha	24,592	1,868	35,009	2,979	21,751	1,344	29,689	31	117,266	
% of state	30.7	8.2	20.3	3.0	8.6	, 19.7	21.9	12.6	15.2	
Percentage of original woodland lost	46.3	75.8	27.5	45.2	37.1	36.3	0.0	66.7	32.5	

TABLE 6 ESTIMATED DECLINE IN FOREST AND WOODLAND COVER, STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA

(a) 'Current' cover is mid point between the maximum and minimum cover estimated by source.

Source: Adapted from State of the Environment: Source Book, Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment, 1986.

TABLE / UWNERS	SIIII OF	FURES	15, DI 5	IAIES,	IERRI	IURIES	ANDAC	JSTRAL.	IA, 1990
Ownership	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA (a)	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Native forest -									
Public (per cent)	65.3	88.8	87.4	-	81.3	76.6	25.7	100.0	73.4
- conserv. reserve	14.9	31.1	11.3	-	12.1	11.5	9.7	82.4	15.2
- other	50.4	57.7	76.1	-	69.2	65.1	16.0	17.6	58.3
Private (per cent)	34.7	11.2	12.6	-	18.7	23.4	74.3	-	26.6
Total ('000 ha)	14,959	5,400	11,796	-	2,657	2,843	3,266	51	40,972
Coniferous plantations	; -								
Public (per cent)	72.4	51.7	n.a.	72.4	79.8	55.9	n.a.	n.a.	72.5
Private (per cent)	27.6	48.3	n.a.	27.6	20.2	44.1	n.a.	n.a.	27.5
Total ('000 ha)	248.2	204.9	167.0(<i>b</i>)	95.3	87.8	68.0	4.2(c)	16.5(<i>b</i>)	891.8
Hardwood plantations	-								
Public (per cent)	89.9	53.8	n.a.	n.a.	33.7	17.4	n.a.	n.a.	52.7
Private (per cent)	10.1	46.2	n.a.	n.a.	66.3	82.6	n.a.	n.a.	47.3
Total ('000 ha)	27. 7	17.9	n.a.	1.0(<i>b</i>)	14.8	23.0	0.2(c)	0.1(<i>b</i>)	84.6

TABLE 7 OWNERSHIP OF FORESTS, BY STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA, 1990

(a) South Australia does not support forest as defined by the Resource Assessment Commission's Forest Resource Survey.

(b) Excludes privately owned plantations.

(c) Excludes publicly owned plantations.

Source: Adapted from Forest and Timber Inquiry Draft Report, Resource Assessment Commission, 1991

History of deforestation

Since settlement by Europeans, Victoria has lost two-thirds of its forests and three-quarters of its woodland (Table 6). It is estimated that 72 per cent of Victoria was once treed; now the proportion is 21 per cent. This loss is greater than that sustained by any other Australian state. The highest rates of deforestation occurred during the nineteenth century when large tracts of land were opened up for agriculture. The gold-rush of the 1850s created a huge demand for building materials and fuel, leading to the felling of stringy-bark forests throughout the gold-fields. In the 1870s, legislation was introduced requiring land selectors to clear and fence land to maintain tenure; forests in the Otways, Gippsland and the Mallee were severely affected. Timber harvesting increased considerably during the twentieth century. Between 1931 and 1955 the quantity of saw-logs removed from Victoria's forests increased seven-fold, before peaking in 1957 at 1.4 million cubic metres. Saw-log extraction from public forests has since decreased to approximately 1 million cubic metres per year. However, pulpwood extraction has been increasing steadily over the last 40 years, reaching 0.5 million cubic metres during the late 1980s.

Current threats

Over the last 120 years, more than 1,000 sq. kms. of Victorian forest have disappeared every year. However current deforestation rates are much lower; between 1972 and 1987 the loss was 120 sq. km. annually. More than ninety-five per cent of forest lost during this 15 year period was cleared from privately owned land. Despite intensive publicity campaigns and restrictions imposed by many local councils, the clearing of native vegetation from private land continues to be a major threat. In 1989, when only 6 per cent of the State's privately owned land carried natural vegetation (amounting to 600,000 hectares of forest), the State Government introduced a state-wide planning scheme requiring land-owners to obtain a permit to clear more than ten hectares of their land.

The harvesting of forests for timber need not result in deforestation, provided that the areas felled are reafforested, and that sustainable yields are not exceeded; that is, the amount of wood removed is no greater than that replaced by forest growth. Timber is an exceedingly valuable resource, being both totally renewable and energy-efficient to produce. The energy required to produce one tonne of building materials has been estimated at 1,800 kiloWatt hours (kwh) for timber, 2,200 kwh for concrete, 13,200 kwh for steel, 45,000 kwh for plastic and 91,000 kwh for aluminium. As in the past, timber production is currently an important function of Victoria's State Forests. Two-thirds of the timber used by the Victorian community is harvested from within the State, and the Victorian timber industry provides both Government revenue (\$53 million in timber royalties in 1989-90) and direct employment for 7,400 people (Table 9). Each year approximately 150 sq. km. of State-owned native forest is harvested; in 1989-90 1.06 million cubic metres of saw-logs and 0.54 million cubic metres of pulpwood were produced. After harvesting, this land (0.5 per cent of all unreserved State forests) is regenerated. However, there is considerable debate over whether this level of harvesting is sustainable in the longterm. Plantation forests, of which there are currently 0.2 million hectares, are likely to play a much greater role in the State's future timber production.

TABLE 8	NATIVE FORESTS:	AREA AND PR	ROPORTION NEVER LOGG	ED,
	BY FORES	ST TYPE, VICT	foria, 1991	

	State	e forest	Conservatio	on reserve	All public forest	
 Forest type	Percentage '000 ha unlogged		'000 ha	Perceniage unlogged	'000 ha	Percentage unlogged
Southern rainforest	10	73	1	-	11	67
Swamp forest	-	-	2	48	2	48
SE dry eucalypt forest	-	-	10	-	10	-
SE wet eucalypt forest	2,899	35	981	57	3,880	41
SE coast eucalypt forest	210	57	212	44	422	50
River red gum forest	-	-	35	51	35	51
Dry woodland	. 3	-	102	47	105	46
Total	3,122	37	1,343	54	4,465	42

Source: Forest and Timber Inquiry Draft Report, Resource Assessment Commission, 1991

VICTORIAN: AN ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

Other threats to Victoria's forests include the root-rot fungal diseases, *Phytophthera cinnamomi* and *Armillaria luteobubalina*, responsible for forest 'die back'. Bush fires can also damage forests, particularly young regrowth forests and fire-sensitive forest types such as rainforest and mountain ash. However improved fire-fighting equipment and techniques coupled with widespread fuel-reduction burning have gone a long way toward eliminating devastating forest fires such as those which swept the State in 1939.

TABLE 9 NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN THE WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1980 TO 1989

Year (30 June)	Log saw-milling (ASIC 2531)	Resawn & dressed timber (ASIC 2532)	Veneer & manufact. board (ASIC 2533)	Paper, pulp & paper board (ASIC 2631)	Total
1980	2,556	1,696	862	n.a.	n.a.
1981	2,507	1,905	782	3,570	8,764
1982	2,288	1,914	831	2,688	7,721
1983	2,036	1,830	824	n.a.	n.a.
1984	2,036	1,842	911	2,671	7,460
1985	2,011	1,931	967	2,803	7,712
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1987	2,234	1,629	961	2,203	7,027
1988	2,278	1,600	860	2,356	7,094
1989	2,221	1,211	968	3,011	7,411

DEGRADATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

Although state-wide data is difficult to obtain, land degradation - in the form of soil erosion, salinity or declining soil quality - is believed to affect at least 60 per cent of Victorian farmland. The problem is severe, with the cost of lost production estimated at more than \$200 million per annum. Such losses not only threaten the viability of individual farms, but impact on whole rural communities, and ultimately, with the depletion of the State's soil resources, on all Victorians. A survey conducted by the ABS in 1990 revealed the community's growing concern over this problem: 63 per cent of Victorian households (61 per cent of those in the Melbourne Statistical Division and 69 per cent of those in the rest of the State) expressed concern about soil erosion and salinity.

Land use	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Cropping									
'000 ha	12,680	6,800	2,850	9,297	14,848	176	27	1	46,700
percentage degraded	93.0	59.7	75.1	32.2	66.1	7.4	88.9	35.0	66.0
Grazing (non-arid)									
'000 ha	17,600	10,100	75,200	3,700	6,600	2,400	18,000	110	133,700
percentage degraded	72.3	57.2	30.5	12.2	4.2	3.3	32.2	54.5	36.1
Arid land grazing									
'000 ha	33,500	-	84,000	44,100	111,400	-	62,600	-	335,600
percentage degraded	100.0	-	51.9	81.6	43.1	-	38.3	-	55.2
Total agricultural land									
'000 ha	63,800	16,800	62,000	57,100	132,900	2,600	80,600	110	516,000
percentage degraded	91.1	58.6	42.3	69.2	43.7	3.6	37.0	54.5	51.2

TABLE 10 AGRICULTURAL LAND: TYPE OF LAND USE AND PERCENTAGE OF AREA DEGRADED, STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA, 1975

Source: Adapted from State of the Environment. Source Book, Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment, 1986.

Form of land degradation	Estimated area affected	% of susceptible land affected	Estimated annual cost of lost production
	sq. km.	per cent	\$m
Salinity	•	•	
dryland	980	19.6	8.0
irrigated	1,400	36.4	68.0
Reduction in soil quality			
structural decline	50,000	52.6	48.0
fertility decline	40,000	67.8	(a)32.0
contamination	1,000	п.а.	n.a.
induced acidity	12,000	24.0	15.0
Soil erosion	,		
gully/tunnel erosion	350	n.a.	(b)4.5
sheet/rill erosion	13,000	41.9	16.0
wind erosion	7,000	2.5	3.0
Induced water-logging	18,000	78.3	36.0
Water repellence	200	57.1	1.5

TABLE 11 LAND DEGRADATION, VICTORIA, 1991

(a) Cost of additional fertilizer application.

(b) Includes cost of reduced water storage and repair of public utilities.

Source: Towards sustainable land use ..., Victorian Decade of Landcare Steering Committee, 1991

Soil Erosion

Soil erosion, or loss of soil through the actions of water or wind, is a widespread problem throughout Victoria; water erosion is particularly acute in Central Victoria while wind erosion is a problem in North-western Victoria.

Types of erosion

Sheet and rill erosion (the washing away of thin layers of top-soil from extensive areas) has reduced the productivity of 1.3 million hectares in Victoria, and another 1.8 million hectares are considered susceptible (Table 11). Gully and tunnel erosion (the loss of both top and sub-soil along water channels) reduces the amount of arable land available and often destroys roads, fences, bridges, etc. Sixty-five per cent of rivers and streams in cleared areas in Victoria suffer from heavy erosion. The action of water also contributes to mass soil movements such as landslides and mudflows, although tree clearing and construction work are usually the primary cause. All forms of water erosion lead to a deterioration in water quality, with many of the State's rivers carrying heavy loads of silt (Table 12). Sixteen per cent of rural Victorians are provided with drinking water which fails to meet World Health Organisation (WHO) standards for turbidity, due to the amount of suspended solids. The deposition of this water-borne soil is also a problem, particularly the siltation of the State's water-storage facilities. The removal of top-soil by the wind has reduced the productivity of 700,000 hectares in the Mallee and Northern Wimmera. Severe wind erosion, as occurs in drought years, can result in scalding (the exposure of saline or clayey sub-soils which will not support plant growth); 1,000 hectares in the Mallee region are scalded.

TABLE 12 QUALITY OF WATERWAYS, VICTORIA, 1985

Type of stream	Total stream length	Excellent/good (in natural state or slightly altered, good habitat)	Moderate (signific. alterations, moderate habitat, stable)	Poor/very poor (badly degraded, erosion problems, low habitat value)
	(km)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Rivers and major streams Tributaries Minor streams	7,300 7,500 49,200	21 35 70	51 20 7	29 45 24
Total	64,000	60	13	27
All streams in cleared areas	27,000	5	30	65

Source: Towards sustainable land use ..., Victorian Decade of Landcare Steering Committee, 1991

History of erosion

Soil erosion, which occurs when the soil's surface is exposed to the elements, has been a problem in Victoria for a long time. Even prior to the turn of the century, heavy grazing pressure had denuded large areas of pasture leaving the soil vulnerable to erosion. The clearing of native vegetation, particularly from steep slopes and water-courses, and the adoption, in the early 1900s, of prolonged bare fallow wheat-growing techniques resulted in severe erosion. Rabbits, whose populations had reached plague proportions by the 1920s, overgrazed soil-protecting vegetation and dramatically hastened erosion with their burrowing. By the 1930s erosion had become a serious threat to Victorian agriculture. In the Mallee, for example, roads and railways became impassable under drifts of eroded sand.

However, during the past 50 years there has been considerable improvement. The prosperity of the postwar years allowed farmers to adopt newly developed pasture species and ley farming (the alternating of crops with clover pasture), both of which significantly reduced the soil's exposure. During the 1950s the introduction of myxomatosis decimated the State's rabbit population. Structural methods of stabilising gully erosion have been developed and widely employed, together with the planting of trees and restoration of native vegetation. The Tree Victoria program currently provides community grants from both State and Federal funds for the planting of trees on land affected by erosion or salinity: during 1989-90, grants totalled \$1 million and 600,000 trees were planted.

And now

Perhaps the most important development in recent years has been the increase in conservation attitudes of rural land-holders and the proliferation of farmer-groups dedicated to land-conservation issues. However the declining market price of agricultural produce has prevented many land-holders from adopting more sustainable farming practices. Current methods of crop cultivation still leave the soil vulnerable to erosion but the machinery required for minimum tillage techniques is costly. Similarly, a reduction in grazing pressure means a reduction in financial returns. LandCare, a community based program introduced in 1986, aims to improve land management and sustainable productivity through cooperative effort, with the State Government providing technical and financial support to community groups. In June 1990 there were sixty-nine Landcare groups in Victoria, covering 1.5 million hectares (11 per cent) of the State's farmland, and involving more than 3,000 land-holders. The Victorian Landcare program has since been adopted as a model by the Federal Government, and the 1990s has been declared the National Decade of Landcare.

	Woodlots or other	her treed land	Farms with treed land		
Statistical division	Area (ha)	Percentage of agric. land	Number	Percentage of all farms	
Melbourne	9,802	5.7	258	16.3	
Barwon	13,813	3.0	590	35.2	
South Western	19,963	1.1	1,805	36.0	
Central Highlands	7,757	1.0	637	33.6	
Wimmera	17,388	0.7	867	26.1	
Northern Mallee	14,240	0.6	536	14.9	
Loddon-Campaspe	11,628	0.8	924	27.7	
Goulburn	11,514	0.9	1,104	21.6	
North Eastern	6.717	1.0	440	22.2	
East Gippsland	9.616	1.1	367	28.0	
Central Gippsland	10,171	1.8	1,057	29.5	
East Central Gippsland	1,350	1.3	207	22.5	
Total Victoria	133,959	1.0	8,792	26.4	

TABLE 13 TREES(a) ON FARMLAND, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1989-90

(a) Comprised of trees from which stock are excluded; used as wind breaks, erosion control, timber production, wildlife habitat, etc.

Salinity

Salinity is considered to be the single greatest threat to Victorian agriculture. Excessive salt in the soil and water has already damaged 2,400 square kilometres and threatens an area more than twice that size. The estimated cost of lost production is \$76 million per annum. Between 1983-84 and 1988-89 the area of salt affected farmland in Victoria, as reported by farmers in Agricultural Censuses, increased by 67 per cent, and the proportion of Victorian farms affected rose from 6 per cent of all farming establishments to 9 per cent (2,711 farms in 1989-90) (Table 14).

Salinity is caused by ground-water rising to within two metres of the soil's surface. As the underground water rises, it dissolves salts, and when this salty water makes contact with plant roots, vegetation dies and the land becomes unproductive. In some areas the ground-water seeps out on to the surface, evaporating to leave salt encrusted soil on which virtually nothing will grow. Salt also washes into the waterways, harming both aquatic animals and wetland habitats, and affecting the quality of drinking water.

Types of salinity

There are two types of salinity in Victoria. *Dryland salinity* is brought about by the clearing of native vegetation, particularly deep-rooted trees which keep the ground-water levels low through the absorption of large amounts of water. The salt load of the Avoca river, for example, increased ten-fold after the clearing of surrounding land for agriculture. Dryland salinity currently affects 98,000 hectares in the Western parts of Victoria, with damage occurring to low-lying bushland as well as farmland. Almost 2,000 of the State's farms reported dryland salinity in 1988-89. *Irrigation salinity* occurs when irrigation water seeps down too deeply into the soil causing a build up in ground-water. It is estimated that irrigation salinity has damaged 140,000 hectares in the Murray-Goulburn irrigation district, and, according to the 1988-89 Agricultural Census, affects one farm in ten in the Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division.

Solving the problem

Although the solution to salinity is simple - lower ground-water levels - this is often very difficult to achieve. For dryland salinity it is important to plant water-absorbing vegetation, such as trees or deep-

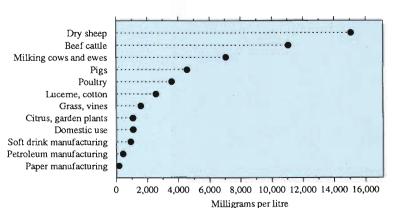
				centage of farmland	mland Fai		<u>salt (no.)</u> 88-89		centage of all farms with salt	
Statistical division	1983-84	Irrig- ated	Dry- land	Total	affected in 1988-89	1983-84	Irrig- ated	Dry- land	1983-84	1988-89
Melbourne	2.9	1.8	1.2	3.0	0.2	35	15	16	1.1	2.1
Barwon	19.9	0.3	29.5	29.8	0.7	146	4	130	5.8	8.3
South Western	51.2	1.5	83.2	84.7	0.5	321	9	408	5.0	8.6
Central Highlands	47.9	4.6	65.6	70.2	0.9	246	10	249	8.7	14.5
Wimmera	42.5	13.4	85.9	99.3	0.4	284	15	266	7.1	8.6
Northern Mallee	166.4	162.4	106.9	269.3	1.1	565	217	291	12.9	14.4
Loddon-Campaspe	120.4	113.5	61.6	175.1	1.2	542	332	249	11.4	18.2
Goulburn	27.2	23.3	38.0	61.3	0.5	278	167	164	4.0	6.8
North Eastern	0.4	1.1	4.5	5.6	0.1	12	6	24	0.4	1.6
East Gippsland	8.9	2.7	12.1	14.8	0.2	51	28	37	2.5	5.4
Central Gippsland	6.3	3.5	10.6	14.1	0.2	41	11	44	0.8	1.6
East Central	2.7	0.1	1.9	2.0	0.2	23	1	18	1.7	2.1
Total	496.7	328.2	501.0	829.2	0.6	2,544	815	1,896	5.5	8.5

 TABLE 14
 SALT AFECTED FARMLAND(a), BY STATISTICAL DIVISION,

 VICTORIA, 1983-84 AND 1988-89

(a) As reported by farming establishments.

rooted, perennial pasture species, in those areas where water is infiltrating the soil too deeply (termed *recharge* areas). However recharge areas are often located far from the low-lying regions where salinity is occurring, and so problems of ownership arise. For irrigation salinity it is necessary to control water usage and improve drainage and watering systems, so water excess to the needs of the crop does not soak deeply into the soil; these are costly modifications. The pumping of ground-water is also beneficial but difficult to perform without raising the salinity of river systems and wetlands. The Department of Conservation and Environment, in consultation with local communities, is currently developing salinity management plans for catchment areas throughout Victoria.



WATER SALINITY: HIGHEST LEVELS TOLERATED BY USE

Source: Victoria's Inland Waters, State of the Environment Report 1988, Office of the Commissioner of the Environment

Other problems

Victoria's farmland is subject to a number of other problems. The most widespread problem is loss of productivity due to deteriorating soil structure (affecting 40 per cent of the State's agricultural land) and soil fertility (30 per cent). The use of artificial fertilizers (754,000 tonnes were applied to Victorian farmland in 1989-90) alleviates low soil fertility, but leads to water quality problems. Soil contamination, by pesticide residues, and arsenic and heavy metals from historic gold-mining activities, is also an issue. It has been estimated that up to 100,000 hectares may be affected, although only 1,200 hectares of Victorian land were listed on the EPA's Contaminated Sites Register in 1990. Other problems include the infestation of weeds, the proliferation of pest animals (mainly introduced or feral species) and the loss of prime agricultural land to urbanisation. In just six years, between 1983 and 1989, Victoria lost almost 2,000 ha of high quality farmland to urban development.

QUALITY OF LIFE

The existence of humans on earth is dependent upon the health of the natural environment. Without clean water to drink, clean air to breath and uncontaminated food to eat, man cannot survive. Yet many of our activities are jeopardising these natural life support systems. The maintenance of a world in which we can live comfortably is an issue of concern to many Victorians, particularly those of child-rearing age (25 to 44 years), and people with children (Table 15).

12 17 12 19 19 19 19			Percentage		lds who were c	oncerned abo	out	
	Freenhouse effect	Water pollution	Pollution from waste disposal	Hole in ozone layer	Destruction of forests	Nuclear issues, uranium	Soil erosion, salinity	None of these
Age of household's								
reference person - (a)								
15-24 years	81.3	87.8	88.4	78.5	66.8	59.5	50.1	3.3
25-34 years	88.1	92.3	91.9	83.5	74.3	66.2	60.9	2.3
35-44 years	88.7	93.4	93.7	83.8	74.8	66.8	68.1	1.3
45-54 years	82.4	90.2	90.7	76.4	69.5	58.4	65.6	2.6
55-64 years	76.9	90.1	87.5	68.6	62.3	57.7	62.4	4.1
65 years or more	66.9	82.5	81.5	57.1	57.6	52.6	61.0	7.4
Household type -								
Person living alone	72.0	84.2	82.8	63.5	64.4	55.7	61.1	5.7
Couple only	80.2	90.5	90.1	71.5	64.6	57.2	66.8	3.5
Couple & child(ren)	85.4	92.1	92.0	80.7	70.3	64.7	64.3	2.2
Single parent	82.2	88.7	88.9	76.4	69.2	59.8	58.1	3.9
Other	81.3	88.9	88.4	76.4	72.6	62.5	58.1	4.1
Labour force region - Melbourne Stat. Div.								
Inner Melb.	77.0	88.4	88.6	75.2	75.5	64.5	61.7	4.1
Southern Melb.	83.9	88.5	90.6	75.6	74.2	65.5	67.0	3.4
Inner Eastern Melb.	85.3	88.7	92.1	77.3	70.7	65.5	66.6	1.9
Nth Eastern Melb.	76.5	89.6	86.6	73.0	65.7	63.2	57.3	6.3
Nth Western Melb.	76.2	87.4	87.4	69.4	68.0	63.1	55.9	5.7
Western Melb.	81.6	88.3	83.0	78.6	57.5	56.2	46.1	4.1
Mornington Peninsu		90.2	89.2	75.1	67.8	56.1	60.8	4.0
Outer Eastern Melb.		92.8	94.1	81.1	76.4	63.1	67.4	2.0
Rest of Victoria	0	2.0	2114	0	,	0211		
Sth Western Victori	a 82.2	89.9	89.6	71.0	69.6	59.8	62.2	3.6
Nth Western Victori		89.3	87.1	73.3	64.4	59.1	72.0	2.8
Northern Victoria	80.1	89.1	88.9	70.2	66.0	57.4	74.3	3.2
Eastern Victoria	77.4	92.5	92.1	68.6	60.3	56.8	67.4	-
Victoria	81.0	89.6	89.2	74.5	68.1	60.7	63.1	3.5

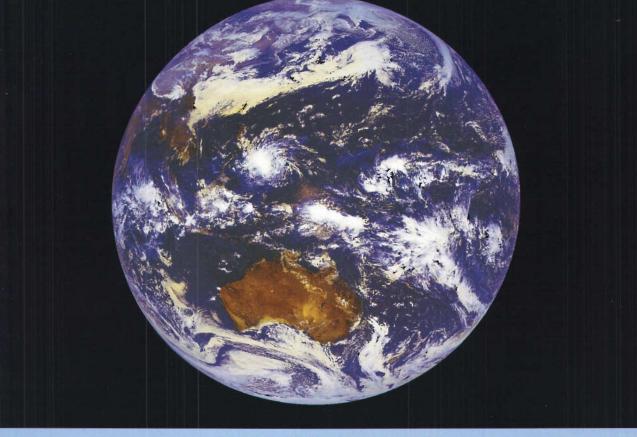
TABLE 15 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO WERE CONCERNED ABOUT SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES BY AGE, HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND LABOUR FORCE REGION, VICTORIA, 1990

(a) The person responding on behalf of the household.

Enhanced greenhouse effect

The greenhouse effect is a natural process essential for the continuance of life on earth. Incoming sunlight warms the earth, which then radiates this heat back into space. Some of the out-going heat is trapped by gases in the atmosphere, and it is this blanketing *greenhouse effect* of the atmospheric gases which maintains the earth's temperature within a desirable range. *Greenhouse gases* is the name applied to those gases which trap heat most effectively. Unfortunately, the activities of man have greatly increased the quantity of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and it is thought that with more heat being trapped by the atmosphere, global temperatures will rise. Even a small increase in temperatures could have devastating effects due to changes in weather patterns and rises in sea level.

The main greenhouse gases produced by man are carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and nitrous oxide. Australia produces almost 300 million tonnes of carbon dioxide annually (Table 16), four-fifths of which comes from the burning of fossil fuels. This gas is responsible for more than half of Australia's contribution to the enhanced greenhouse effect. Although the other three greenhouse gases are produced in much smaller quantities (totalling about 8 million tonnes annually), they trap heat much more efficiently than carbon dioxide and as a consequence are each responsible for about 15 per cent of

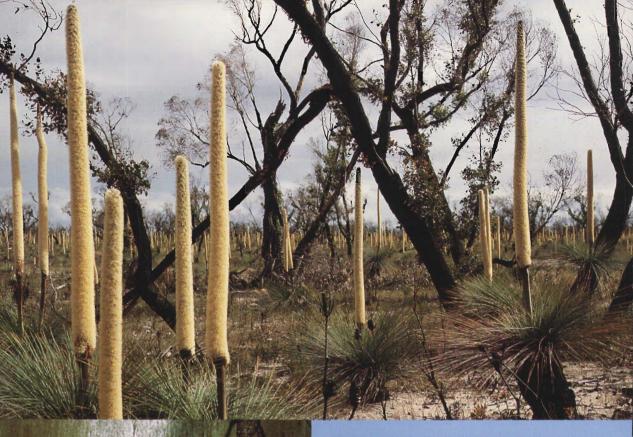


VICTORIA - AN ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

Above: Image generated by the Australian Centre for Remote Environmental Sensing, using data from the Japanese Geostationary Meteorological Satellite, - *Bureau of Meteorology*

Below: Coranderrk Creek in Corankerrk Park. A supplier of water to Melbourne since 1908, it now supplies up to 110 megolitres of water a day to Silvan Reservoir - *Melbourne Water*





Above: Grass trees in the Little Desert National Park -Department of Conservation and Environment (Photo: Noel Ryan)

Left: Leadbeater's Possum, one of our faunal emblems, endangered by loss and fragmentation of its habitat. - Department of Conservation and Environment

Below: Helmeted Honeyeater, bird emblem of Victoria, and one of the rarest birds in the world - Photo: Len Robinson



EPA monitoring water quality off shore from St. Kilda - Environment Protection Authority

Testing for water quality at the Water Sciences Laboratory, Mount Waverley - *Melbourne Water*

One of the floating litter booms on the Yarra River - Melbourne Water

OVERLEAF: Australia Paper Manufacturers is Australia's largest private plantation forester.





Australia's contribution to the greenhouse effect. Overall, Australia's annual greenhouse gas production equals 30 tonnes of carbon dioxide for every Australian; three times the world average. Energy use - industrial, domestic and for transportation - is responsible for approximately half of Australia's total greenhouse emissions, and another quarter is the result of agricultural activities.

State	Total em	Emissions per capita	
	million tonnes	per cent	tonnes
Northern Territory	4,091	1.5	2.6
Victoria	81,231	29.4	1.9
Queensland	52,080	18.9	1.8
Western Australia	27,953	10.1	1.8
New South Wales (a)	86,078	31.2	1.5
South Australia	20,169	7.3	1.4
Tasmania	4,643	1.7	1.0
Australia	276,244	100.0	1.6

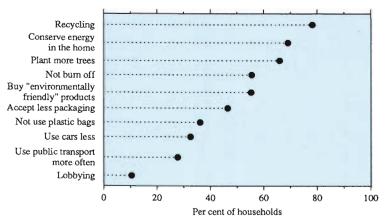
TABLE 16 ESTIMATED CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS, BY STATE OR TERRITORY, 1987-88

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

Source: A National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, July 1990, Australia and New Zealand Environment Council.

In 1988, Australia made a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent by the year 2005. This has led to the promotion of energy conservation measures at all levels, including extensive public awareness campaigns. In 1990, a survey conducted by the ABS revealed that four out of five Victorian households felt concerned about the greenhouse issue, and more than two-thirds were prepared to undertake energy conservation measures in their homes. Initiatives undertaken by the Victorian Government include the establishment of a Greenhouse Unit, and the monitoring of the effects of climate change on the State's fauna, forests and coastal regions.





Depletion of the ozone layer

The ozone layer, located 30 km above the earth' surface, is responsible for the screening of harmful ultra-violet (UV) radiation from sunlight. However the ozone layer is becoming depleted, particularly in the Antartic region (the *hole* in the ozone layer), with losses as high as 40 per cent since the late 1950s. With less ozone in the stratosphere, the amount of UV-B radiation reaching the earth's surface will increase, and exposure to such radiation is harmful to most living organisms. In humans it can lead to eye problems, skin cancer, and suppression of the immune system. Although the exact causes of ozone

depletion are not yet known, oxides of hydrogen, nitrogen and chlorine - such as those derived from the man-made pollutants chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and bromoflurocarbons (halons) - act as a catalyst in the breakdown of ozone. In 1989 the Australian Government passed the Ozone Protection Act, limiting or banning the import, export and manufacture of ozone depleting substances, as well as products which contain or use them. A commitment was made to reduce CFCs (currently used in refrigerators and air-conditioners, as aerosol propellants and in the manufacture of plastic foam) and Halons (used as fire-fighting chemicals) by 45 per cent by 1995, and to phase them out completely by 1998. Within Victoria, an Industrial Waste Management Policy was proclaimed in 1990 making the recovery and re-use of CFCs compulsory and regulating their labelling and handling. Regulations banning or restricting the sale of products containing or using ozone-depleting substances were also introduced.

Air pollution

In 1973, the Environment Protection Agency began monitoring air quality in Victoria, assessing levels of the major pollutants ozone (smog), sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, air-borne particles, hydrocarbons and lead. The State Environment Protection Policy (SEPP), promulgated in 1981, sets out air quality objectives, defining both the acceptable limit and detrimental level (based on health effects) for each of these pollutants. It is against these objectives that ambient conditions are evaluated.

The quality of Victoria's air is generally good except for occurrences of smog in Melbourne and Geelong, and periods of poor visibility in Melbourne, Geelong and the Latrobe Valley. Air-borne lead is a problem within the Melbourne region. Sulphur dioxide, a major pollutant in cities overseas, is not a problem in Victoria, as the State's main fuels - Bass Strait oil and gas, and Latrobe Valley brown coal - have a low sulphur content. Levels of nitrogen dioxide, although a potential problem, have not exceeded acceptable limits during the last three years. Except for smog, Melbourne's air pollutants away from the city, and traffic densities are lower.

	Carbon monoxide		Hydrocarb	Hydrocarbons		Nitrogen oxides		Sulphur dioxide	
Source	'000 tonnes	Per cent	'000 tonnes	Per cent	'000 tonnes	Per cent	'000 tonnes	Per cent	
Motor vehicles	597.7	85.7	73.3	40.8	52.2	76.3	1.3	18.1	
Other transport (rail, air)	16.8	2.4	2.8	1.6	3.2	4.7	0.3	4.2	
Combustion of waste	8.3	1.2	2.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	
Combustion of fuel -									
Domestic	57.8	8.3	19.5	10.9	2.5	3.7	0.3	4.2	
Other	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	8.1	11.8	2.2	30.6	
Petroleum/solvent									
plants, storage, etc.	0.7	0.1	66.7	37.1	1.6	2.3	3.1	43.1	
Other	14.1	2.0	14.8	8.2	0.8	I.2	-	0.3	
Total	697.6	100.0	179.7	100.0	68.4	100.0	7.2	100.0	

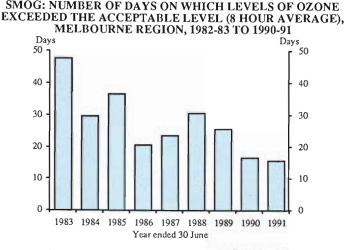
TABLE 17 AIR POLLUTION: ESTIMATED EMISSIONS BY SOURCE, MELBOURNE, 1986

Source: Air emission inventories (1985) for the Australian capital cities, Australian Environment Council, Report No 22, AGPS, 1988

Smog

Smog, also called photochemical oxidants, is produced by the action of sunlight on the pollutants nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons, most of which come from motor vehicle emissions. Smog is therefore a secondary pollutant, made up primarily (more than 90 per cent) of ozone. It not only has serious health effects, attacking the nasal passages, eyes and respiratory system, but is also very damaging to plants. In Melbourne, episodes of heavy smog occur in calm weather during summer and autumn. Although Melbourne suffers worse smog than any other Australian city, levels have been

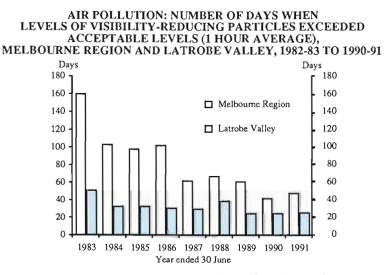
decreasing. During 1990-91 the acceptable limit for smog was exceeded on 16 days, compared with 48 days in 1982-83 (based on eight hour averages). This reduction is attributable to the use of catalytic converters in motor vehicles (enabled by the use of unleaded petrol), tighter restrictions for motor vehicle emissions, and regulations controlling the storage and handling of volatile liquids and industrial processes which emit hydrocarbons.



Source: Annual Report 1990-91, Environment Protection Authority

Air-borne particles

Air-borne particulate matter is not only aesthetically unpleasant, producing a brown haze which reduces visibility, but also aggravates respiratory diseases such as asthma and bronchitis. As the air-borne particles are often soaked in more harmful pollutants, such as sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, the overall health effects are more severe. During 1990-91, concentrations of visibility-reducing particles in the Melbourne region exceeded acceptable limits on 49 days. However, there has been considerable improvement in recent years: in the drought year of 1982-83 acceptable limits were exceeded on 161



Source: Annual Report 1990-91, Environment Protection Authority

days. The main sources of air-borne particles in Melbourne are dust, arising from cleared land and unmade roads, and smoke from domestic incinerators and open burning, such as fuel-reduction burning of forests and burning of agricultural stubble. With very tight controls governing industrial particulate emissions, the Environment Protection Authority is working to reduce domestic sources by conducting publicity campaigns which encourage householders to compost and recycle their waste. The agency is also encouraging Local Government Authorities to adopt more stringent by-laws for domestic incinerators; as of 1991 more than one-quarter of all Local Councils in the Melbourne, Geelong and Westernport regions did not have adequate controls in place.

Lead

Lead is a heavy metal which acts as a cumulative poison in humans, attacking the central nervous system and kidneys; young children are particularly susceptible. Ninety per cent of Melbourne's lead emissions are generated by the combustion of leaded petrol in motor vehicle engines, and as a consequence, the concentration of air-borne lead particles varies considerably between localities, depending on traffic density. For example, the Environment Protection Authority's Collingwood monitoring station is located close to the exit of the Eastern Freeway and records considerably higher levels of lead than those recorded at Alphington. However, overall lead concentrations have fallen

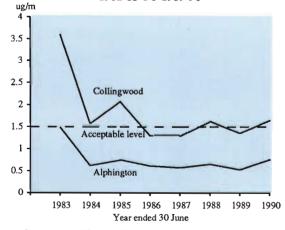
TABLE 18 ESTIMATED LEAD EMISSIONS BY SOURCE, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1986

(tonnes)

City	Motor vehicle petrol	Combustion of sump	Other	All	Total leaded petrol	Leaded petrol as percentage of total
City	engines	oil	sources	sources	sources	of total
Adelaide	361	15	30	406	386	95
Brisbane	470	12	27	509	496	97
Canberra	47		2	49	48	99
Darwin	21	2	2	25	24	93
Hobart	33	3	11	47	37	79
Melbourne	440	1	64	506	457	90
Perth	397	7	23	427	416	97
Sydney	620	1	88	709	640	90

Source: Air emission inventories (1985) for the Australian capital cities, Australian Environment Council, Report No 22, AGPS, 1988

ATMOSPHERIC LEAD: MAXIMUM 3 MONTHLY MOVING MEAN LEVELS FOR TWO MELBOURNE LOCATIONS, 1982-83 TO 1989-90



Source: Annual Report 1989-90, Environment Protection Authority

considerably since 1983 when the lead content of petrol was reduced by 30 per cent. The introduction of unleaded petrol (ULP) in 1985 and the requirement that all cars manufactured after February 1986 must run on ULP will significantly reduce levels of atmoshperic lead in the future; currently about one-quarter of Melbourne's motor vehicles are fuelled by ULP.

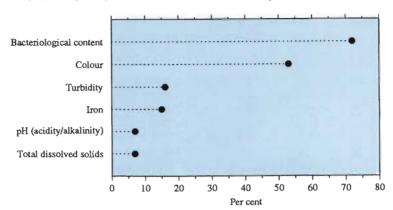
Water pollution

A survey conducted by the ABS in 1990 revealed that water pollution was of greater concern to the Victorian public than any other environmental issue; nine out of ten Victorian households were concerned about this issue. Water pollution can be divided into two main types: the first is point-source pollution, in which the pollutant's source is localised and identifiable, for example the discharge drains of industrial or sewerage treatment plants. Effluent from industry often contains toxic substances, such as heavy metals, which can poison aquatic life or accumulate within the food chain, leading to the contamination of fish and other edible species. During 1990-91, levels of heavy metals were a problem in the lower Yarra River, and copper, chromium, cadium and mercury exceeded acceptable limits in the Kororoit Creek. The discharge of heated water, after use for industrial cooling, can also be fatal to aquatic organisms. Sewage waste is the other main source of point-source pollution. In 1986-87 the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) received almost 300,000 megalitres of sewage for treatment. This waste, after treatment, is discharged into Bass Strait and Port Philip Bay at Werribee. Although raw sewage often contains high levels of bacteria and viruses which can cause disease, the most common pollutants in treated sewage waste are the water-enriching chemicals, nitrogen and phosphorous. High levels of these chemicals can result in highly detrimental algal blooms, such as those which have occurred in Lakes Colac and Burrumbeet and the Gippsland Lakes system. In 1985-86, up to 1.8 million kg of nitrogen and 0.6 million kg of phosphorous entered Victorian waterbodies from sewerage treatment plants.

Point-source pollution, however, is not a major problem in Victoria, because it is tightly controlled. Most effluent-producing industrial and sewage plants within the State are licensed and monitored by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA). Any breach of the licence, which specifies the maximum quantity and pollutant content of the discharge, can be prosecuted by law. Of much greater concern is diffuse water pollution, where the pollutant is derived from a large area, and is associated with land use practises. A major problem of this type within Victoria, is the high level of suspended solids (or silt) carried by the State's waterways; the Yarra River is notorious as an example. These suspended particles, which suffocate aquatic animals and kill aquatic plants by blocking out sunlight, are a product of the soil erosion occurring in cleared land and construction sites throughout Victoria. Water runoff from urban areas is also a problem as it is often contaminated by car oil, lead from petrol and seepage from septic tanks. Contaminated runoff of this sort is believed to be the cause of bacterial levels exceeding acceptable limits at several beaches in Port Philip Bay. Agricultural pesticides and herbicides, highly toxic to aquatic life, are also washed into Victorian waterways. The EPA is currently conducting a study of organochlorine pesticides, such as DDT and dieldrin, in the Ovens, King and upper Yarra Rivers. Similarly, agricultural fertilisers are a major contributor to the rising levels of nitrogen and phosphorous recorded in many of the State's water bodies.

Diffuse pollutants, are not only very difficult to control, but can also affect domestic water supplies. In 1987-88, eight per cent of Melbourne's population received drinking water which failed to meet the Australian Water Resources Council/National Health and Medical Research Council (AWRC/NHMRC) guide-lines for bacterial content. Yet by the more stringent World Health Organisation (WHO) standards, 92 per cent of Melbournians received water whose bacterial content was occasionally too high. Rural water supplies were even more severely affected; fewer than 7 per cent of people living in rural towns and cities, and only 6 per cent of all country towns, received drinking water which consistently met WHO standards for microbiological quality. Throughout rural Victoria there were also poor levels of compliance with WHO guide-lines for the physical and chemical parameters of drinking water.

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1992



PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION WHO RECEIVED DRINKING WATER WHICH FAILED TO MEET WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION GUIDELINES BY REASON, VICTORIA 1985-86

Source: Victoria's Inland Waters, State of the Environment Report 1988, Office of the Commissioner of the Environment

Resource conservation and waste disposal

Many of the products integral to our current way of life are produced from non-renewable resources, which may ultimately be exhausted. Fossil fuels are a prime example, with petrol, oil, gas and coal providing most of our energy. Often called the "throw-away society", the world's developed nations have been using non-renewable resources with little restraint, and in the process have polluted the environment with huge quantities of waste. In Victoria alone, 4.1 million tonnes of waste must be disposed of annually; almost one tonne for every man, woman and child. In 1990, eighty-nine per cent of Victorian households were concerned about pollution from the disposal of wastes. The re-use and recycling of waste materials not only reduces the amount of garbage produced (Victoria's waste could be halved by this means), but also helps to conserve resources.

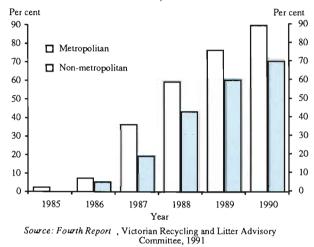
TABLE 19 WASTE: CONTENT (BY WEIGHT) OF DOMESTIC GARBAGE AND LANDFILL, VICTORIA, 1990

Content of domestic garbage		Content of landfill	
Type of waste	Per cent	Type of waste	Per cent
Food	36	Domestic garbage	35
Paper	21	Industrial waste	18
Glass	16	Garden waste	14
Plastic	10	Clean fill	11
Garden waste	7	Building rubble	11
Steel	5	Municipal waste	9
Aluminium	1	Large appliances, car bodies, tyres	1
Other	4	5 II , , , , , ,	

Source: Fourth Report, Victorian Recycling and Litter Advisory Committee, 1991

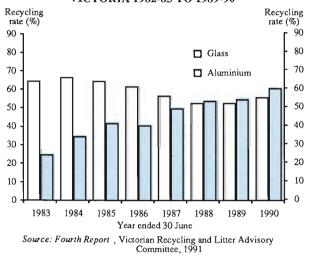
In 1990, eighty-four per cent of the Victoria population had access to a kerbside collection of recyclable materials. An EPA survey of eight municipalities found that almost half the residents utilised this collection service. This level of participation (46 per cent) is higher than that of any other State. In October 1990, an ABS survey showed that 78 per cent of households were prepared to sort their rubbish for recycling, and 71 per cent actually did so at the time of the survey (Table 19). Half of the 1.1 million households who recycled their rubbish said that they did so to help the environment, with almost all (87 per cent) recycling glass, 58 per cent recycling paper, almost 40 per cent recycling cans and plastic and 29 per cent recycling garden waste. Of those who did not sort wastes, 10 per cent reported that they





simply had not got around to doing it, and 18 per cent did not recycle because they did not have access to a kerbside collection service or did not know where to take the sorted material.

Currently, 61 per cent of all aluminium used within the State is recycled, as is 56 per cent of glass and 9 per cent of PET plastic. Paper recycling is more of a problem. Although the recycling of high-grade office paper has been very successful (in fact many Government Departments are now using recycled paper), the recycling of low-grade paper, particularly newsprint, has suffered due to a lack of profitable end market uses. The community's increased environmental awareness has led to the collection of large quantities of low-grade paper, and this glut of waste newsprint has caused the abandonment of many paper collection services. However, a commitment by the newspaper industry to build a de-inking plant at Albury-Wodonga will allow old newpapers to be used in the production of new ones, and provided that the scheme goes ahead, the future of low-grade paper recycling is assured.



RECYCLING RATES FOR BEVERAGE CONTAINERS, VICTORIA 1982-83 TO 1989-90

		Percentage of households which							
	Have roof insulation	Have weather- seals on doors	Sort rubbish for recycling	Compost garden waste	Wash clothes in cold water	Have water- saving shower	Installed compact fluorescent bulbs	Have fluorescent tubes	
Age of household's									
reference person - (a)									
15-24 years	22,2	22.6	52.9	26.3	48.2	5.5	3.0	53.0	
25-34 years	53.4	35.1	67.3	45.1	58.1	13.2	3.9	60.6	
35-44 years	72.6	38.2	74.0	56.5	51.5	16.2	5.5	66.6	
45-54 years	74.0	35.4	72.9	57.7	49.1	18.4	6.8	70.1	
55-64 years	73.3	37.1	74.6	61.0	44.6	19.6	5.0	76.9	
65 years or more	65.5	36.7	71.8	55.8	35.9	11.1	2.2	72.7	
Household type -									
Person living alone	47.8	32.8	61.7	34.8	34.2	9.4	3.1	62.4	
Couple only	72.2	39.6	74.7	61.6	46.6	16.6	3.7	74.1	
Couple & child(ren)	76.8	38.2	75.6	61.3	52.6	17.6	6.3	68.6	
Single parent	58.0	35.4	63.6	46.0	54.9	12.0	3.2	63.8	
Other	43.9	26.0	69.3	46.2	54.6	13.0	3.4	66.7	
Total	65.1	35.9	71.1	53.4	48.1	14.9	4.5	68.0	

 TABLE 20
 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS PRACTISING ENERGY CONSERVATION

 BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE, VICTORIA, 1990

(a) The person responding on behalf of the household.

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1 Geography and Government

GEOGRAPHY

Geographic position and area

The most southerly point of Wilsons Promontory, latitude 39° 08' S., longitude 146° 22' 30" E., is the southernmost 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, latitude 33° 59' S., longitude 140° 58' E; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 58' E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E., and extends from latitude 33° 59' S. to latitude 38° 04' S., a distance of 451 kilometres.

Victoria covers an area of about 227,600 square kilometres. It is therefore slightly smaller than Great Britain which (if inland water is included) contains 229,900 square kilometres.

IABLE	1.1 AREA OF STAT	ES AND TERRITORIES	
State or Territory	Area in square kilometres	Length of coastline in kilometres	Percentage of lotal area
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	35	0.03
Australia	7,682,300	36,735	100.00

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.

Physical divisions

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown on page 27. Each of these divisions has certain physical features (elevation, geological structure, climate, and soils) which distinguish it from the others.

Murray Basin Plains: 1.

- (a)The Mallee
- (b) The Riverine Plains
- The Wimmera (c)
- 2. Central Highlands:
 - Α. The Eastern Highlands Β.
 - The Western Highlands:
 - (a)The Midlands
 - (b) The Grampians
 - (c) The Dundas Tablelands
- 3. Western District Plains:
 - (a)The Volcanic Plains
 - (b) The Coastal Plains

The following table lists Victoria's highest mountains:

(metres) Mountain Height Mountain Height Bogong 1.986 Niggerhead 1,843 Feathertop 1,922 Mckay 1,843 Nelse North 1,883 Cobberas No. 1 1,838 Fainter South 1,837 1,877 Cope Loch 1,874 Spion Kopje 1,836 Hotham 1,804 1.861 Buller

TABLE 1.2 HEIGHT OF SELECTED MOUNTAINS, VICTORIA

ABS STATISTICAL GEOGRAP	HV

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)

The statistical division structure of Victoria was formed in 1974 by combining legal local government areas into socio-economic zones.

Since January 1986, ABS statistical geography has been based on the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC). The current ASGC was implemented in January 1991, following extensive review designed to accommodate future population growth, especially in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD). The previous review occurred in the mid-1960's.

The ASGC is an hierarchical structure designed to cover the whole of Australia, without omission or overlap. Within Victoria's statistical division structure there are 12 statistical divisions, 50 subdivisions, 238 statistical local areas (SLA), and 7,501 collection districts (CD). The ASGC also contains 14 labour force regions, of which 9 are in the MSD and 5 are in the Rest of Victoria (ROV). Labour Force regions are used extensively for ABS social surveys, including the Labour Force Survey. Victoria also has 7 statistical districts, which are urban areas outside the MSD, and whose populations exceed 25,000. The smallest geographic unit normally used in ABS published material is the SLA. Special data runs and electronic products like 4-Site can utilise CD level data.

In order to meet census collector requirements, approximately 20 per cent of CDs changed between 1986 and 1991. A total of 14 SLAs (1986) changed status in January 1991 either through splitting or recombining. The SLA structure in Victoria (238 SLAs) is largely equivalent to that for LGAs (210 LGAs), although 22 LGAs are split and 5 SLAs cover unincorporated areas.

- 4. **Gippsland Plains:**
 - The East Gippsland Plains (a)
 - *(b)* The West Gippsland Plains
- 5. Southern Uplands:
 - (a)The Otway Ranges
 - (b) The Barrabool Hills
 - (c) The Mornington Peninsula
 - (d)The South Gippsland Highlands
 - (e) Wilsons Promontory

The ASGC is being increasingly used by government agencies and other organisations to allow geographic comparability. The SLA/LGA unit is usually the key when looking for concordance across government department regions which differ from the ASGC.

CLIMATE

General conditions

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 $35^{\circ}C$ and $40^{\circ}C$, often with a strong northerly wind.

Climate 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, 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 frequencies of occurrences of low air temperatures are noted across the Melbourne metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 2° C or less around the Bay, but frequencies increase 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 from all available official records, are given in Table 1.3.

Rainfall

The average annual number of days of rain (0.2mm 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 1.4.

Distribution of average rainfall in Victoria is shown in Figure 3 on page 30. Average rainfall ranges from 250mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600mm at Falls Creek in the Alps.

Meteorological element	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean atmospheric pressure (hectopascals)	1,015.0	1,013.2	1,018.4	1,018.5
Mean maximum temperature of air in shade (°C)	19.5	25.1	20.2	14.0
Mean minimum temperature of air in shade (°C)	9.4	13.7	10.7	6.3
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (per cent, saturation = 10	0) 64	61	72	79
Mean rainfall (mm)	186	154	168	149
Mean number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Mean amount of evaporation $(mm)(a)$	359	564	276	138
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.9	4.2	4.8	5.2
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.6	8.4	5.6	4.5
Mean number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	5.8	10.3

TABLE 1.3 MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS, MELBOURNE

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

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

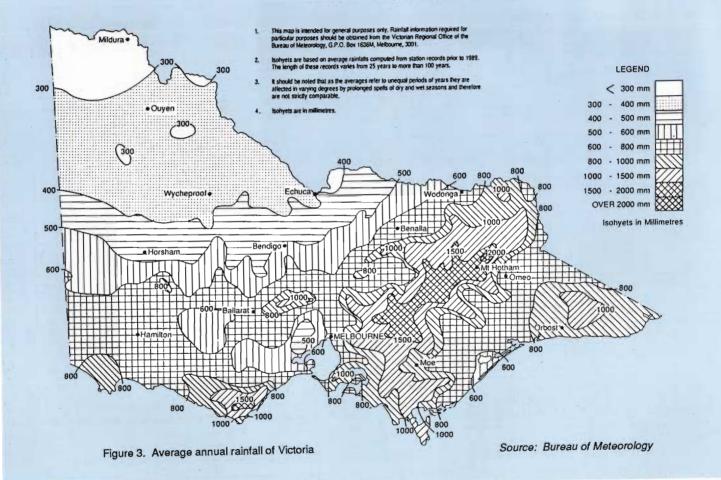
(c) Measured at Laverton (records commenced 1968).

			(mm)				
		and the second	Year				Average
District	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	(a)
North Mallee	270	357	316	348	358	273	309
South Mallee	316	414	378	408	429	294	355
North Wimmera	391	415	400	441	431	313	411
South Wimmera	440	616	547	630	568	460	504
Lower North	400	420	364	537	519	376	431
Upper North	492	516	452	634	613	437	516
Lower Northeast	769	910	688	954	927	925	782
Upper Northeast	1,023	1,289	1,068	1,341	1,334	1,237	1,107
East Gippsland	1,062	576	639	868	910	862	776
West Gippsland	953	959	828	982	999	975	915
East Central	892	965	859	931	1,094	923	891
West Central	646	611	690	635	741	675	613
North Central	751	858	815	920	932	782	727
Western Plains	612	659	634	592	641	622	629
West Coast	814	849	724	760	858	854	775

TABLE 1.4 RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS, VICTORIA

(a) Average for 78 years 1913 to 1990.





GOVERNMENT

The system of government in Victoria provides for 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.

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, and the provision of roads, water, sewerage, power, 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 - Ministry of Ethnic, Municipal and Community Affairs.

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. Senators are chosen directly by the people on a single State wide electorate and on a proportional representation system.

Since the 1989 electoral redistribution Victoria has had 38 members in the House of Representatives, and 12 Senators.

Year	Number of electors enrolled	Year	Number of electors enrolled
1986	2,601,091	1989	2,773,200
1987	2,702,932	1990	2,805,773
1988	2,680,181	1991	2,835,591

TABLE 1.5 ELECTORS ON JOINT ROLLS, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

Ministry

A simultaneous election for the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament was held on 1 October 1988. The Australian Labour Party, under the leadership of the Hon. John Cain, was elected to office.

On 10 August 1990, following Mr Cain's resignation, the Hon. Joan Kirner became the first female Premier of Victoria. Her first Ministry, and Victoria's 66th, was reshuffled in January 1991. A further reshuffle took place in January 1992. The Ministry consisted of the following members as at 1 February 1992.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Hon. Joan Kirner	Premier and Minister responsible for Women's Affairs
The Hon. Jim Kennan	Deputy Premier, Attorney-General, Minister for the Arts and
	Minister for Major Projects
The Hon. Ian Baker	Minister for Food and Agriculture
The Hon. Steve Crabb	Minister for Tourism and Minister for Water Resources
The Hon. Andrew McCutcheon	Minister for Planning and Housing
The Hon. Neil Pope	Minister for Labour and Minister for School Education
The Hon. Tom Roper	Minister for Employment, Post-Secondary Education and
	Training; Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Minister
	responsible for Gaming
The Hon. John Harrowfield	Minister for Finance and Minister assisting in Labour with
	responsibility for Workcare
The Hon. Mal Sandon	Minister for Police and Emergency Services and Minister for
	Corrections
The Hon. Kay Setches	Minister for Community Services and Minister responsible
	for Child Care
The Hon. Tony Sheehan	Treasurer
The Hon. Peter Spyker	Minister for Transport
The Hon. Neil Trezise	Minister for Sport and Recreation

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Hon. David White	Minister for Manufacturing and Industry Development and Minister responsible for Ports
The Hon. Caroline Hogg	Minister for Ethnic, Municipal and Community Affairs
The Hon. Maureen Lyster	Minister for Health
The Hon. Theo Theophanous	Minister for Small Business; Minister for Consumer Affairs and Minister assisting in Manufacturing and Industry Development, with responsibility for Corporatisation
The Hon. Barry Pullen	Minister for Conservation and Environment

of office	from office	Duration of office (days)
18 September 1943	2 October 1945	746
2 October 1945	21 November 1945	51
21 November 1945	20 November 1947	730
20 November 1947	3 December 1948	380
3 December 1948	27 June 1950	572
27 June 1950	28 October 1952	855
28 October 1952	31 October 1952	3
31 October 1952	17 December 1952	48
17 December 1952	31 March 1955	835
31 March 1955	7 June 1955	69
7 June 1955	23 August 1972	6,288
23 August 1972	5 June 1981	3,209
2		
5 June 1981	8 April 1982	299
8 April 1982	10 August 1990	3,046
10 August 1990	still in office	
	2 October 1945 21 November 1945 20 November 1947 3 December 1948 27 June 1950 28 October 1952 31 October 1952 17 December 1952 31 March 1955 7 June 1955 23 August 1972 5 June 1981 8 April 1982	2 October 1945 21 November 1945 21 November 1945 20 November 1947 20 November 1947 3 December 1948 3 December 1948 27 June 1950 27 June 1950 28 October 1952 28 October 1952 31 October 1952 31 October 1952 17 December 1952 31 March 1955 7 June 1955 7 June 1955 23 August 1972 5 June 1981 8 April 1982 5 June 1981 8 April 1982

MINISTRIES, VICTORIA 1943 TO 1990 (a)

(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.

Local government administration

For Local Government purposes, Victoria is divided into 210 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area, which was separated from the municipal districts of which it had formed a part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area) Act* 1947. For certain purposes it is deemed to be a borough and municipal administration is the responsibility of the Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 210 municipalities comprise 68 cities, 1 rural city, 5 towns, 6 boroughs, and 130 shires.

The only unincorporated areas of Victoria are 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), Gippsland Lakes (part) (309 square kilometres), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (5.0 square kilometres) which is within the Shire of Warrambool.

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, water supply and sewerage; building control; community welfare, including infant and pre-school centres, home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels and garbage; parking areas and traffic engineering.

Year	Number of rateable properties	Year	Number of rateable properties
1985	1,746,443	1988	1,832,255
1986	1,782,130	1989	1,862,832
1987	1,803,015	1990	1,915,037

TABLE 1.6 RATEABLE PROPERTIES, VICTORIA, 30 SEPTEMBER

REFERENCES

ABS publications

Statistical Maps, Victoria (1103.2) Melbourne Statistical Division Map (1104.2) Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (1216.0)

2 Demography



INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains information on different aspects of the population including demographic characteristics, immigration, citizenship, language, ancestry and religion.

Despite being the second smallest State in area with just under three per cent of the Australian land mass, Victoria is home to one quarter of Australia's population. Since 1974 the Victorian birth rate has consistently been lower than the rate for Australia, however over the past three years it has slowly been increasing to the point where, in 1990, it was approximately the same as the rate for Australia.

Just over 40 per cent of Victoria's population increase between 1989 and 1990 was due to net migration. The annual population loss as a result of persons migrating out of Victoria decreased markedly since 1989. People from the UK and Ireland remain the largest overseas born population group residing in Victoria, with almost 240,000 settlers in Victoria as at May 1991.

Over recent years, the rate of people marrying for the first time in their late twenties and early thirties has gradually increased. The median age of persons marrying for the first time increased from 25.5 to 26.6 years for males and from 23.4 to 24.6 years for females from 1985 to 1990.

Population

As at June 1990, Australia's Estimated Resident Population (ERP) was 17.1 million, an increase of over 250,000, or 1.5 per cent, over the previous year. During the same period the population of Victoria rose by 58,300 to 4,379,800, representing 26 per cent of Australia's population.

Victoria's population increased by 6 per cent over the five years 1985 to 1990, compared with an 8 per cent increase for Australia. Over the same period the populations of Western Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and Queensland grew by 15.2, 13.4 and 13.1 per cent respectively.

Victoria is the most densely populated State, averaging 19 persons per square kilometre at 30 June 1990, compared with the Australian average of just over 2 persons per square kilometre. At 30 June 1990, an estimated 3,080,700 persons lived in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD), representing 70 per cent of Victoria's population, at a density of 503 persons per square kilometre.

DEMOGRAPHY

		-	ted resident po at June 30		Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
State or Territory	Area	1985	1989	1990	(at 1990)	(at 1990)
	sq km	,000	,000	,000		per cent
New South Wales	801,600	5,464.5	5,771.9	5,826.9	7.3	34.1
Victoria	227,600	4,120.1	4,321.5	4,379.8	19.2	25.6
Queensland	1,727,200	2,571.2	2,834.1	2,906.8	1.7	17.0
South Australia	984,000	1,371.2	1,424.6	1,439.1	1.5	8.4
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,418.6	1,594.7	1,633.8	0.6	9.6
Tasmania	67,800	442.8	451.1	456.6	6.7	2.7
Northern Territory	1,346,200	148.5	156.3	157.3	0.1	0.9
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	251.4	278.7	285.1	118.8	1.7
Australia	7,682,300	15,788.3	16,833.1	17,085.4	2.2	100.0

TABLE 2.1 AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

TABLE 2.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN BROAD GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, VICTORIA

Census (d)	Major urb	pan(a)	Other urban (b) Ruro		Rural	(c)	Total
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Victoria (e)
1921	766,465	50.1	187,490	12.2	571,577	37.3	1,531,280
1933	991,934	54.5	198,191	10.9	628,558	34.5	1,820,261
1947	1,226,409	59.7	231,443	11.3	592,998	28.9	2,054,701
1954	1,524,111	62.1	470,063	19.2	450,126	18.4	2,452,341
1961	1,911,895	65.3	573,930	19.6	439,679	15.0	2,930,113
1966	2,215,396	68.8	538,776	16.7	463,057	14.4	3,220,217
1971	2,509,298	71.6	562,830	16.1	427,920	12.2	3,502,351
1976	2,603,028	71.4	601,185	16.5	441,057	12.1	3,646,975
1981	2,704,038	70.6	661,953	17.3	464,352	12.1	3,832,443
1986	2,771,317	68.9	743,360	18.5	501,022	12.5	4,019,478

(a) Includes all urban centres with a population of 100,000 or more.

(b) Includes all urban centres with a population of 1,000 to 99,999 and known holiday resorts of lower population if they contain 250 or more dwellings, of which at least 100 are occupied on census night.

(c) Includes rural localities.

(d) Census years 1921 to 1966 excluded full-blooded aboriginals.

(e) Includes migratory - those persons counted on trains, boats or at aircraft terminals.

TABLE 2.3 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

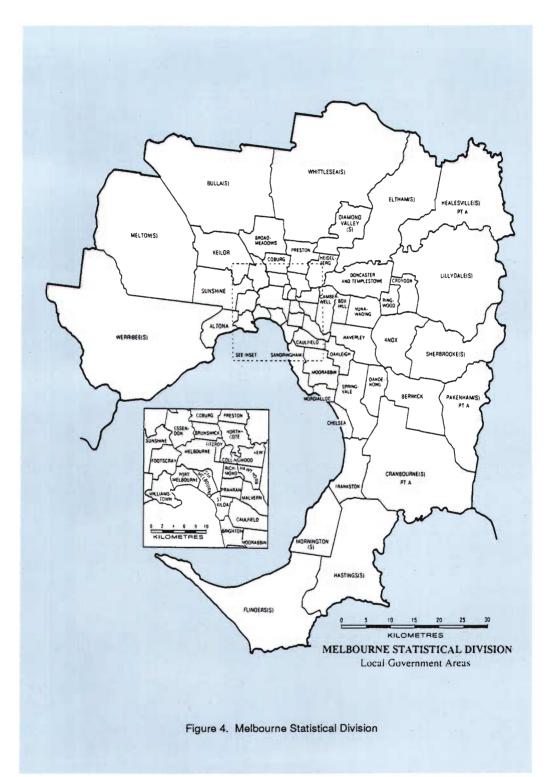
	1	Aboriginals and I	All persons, Victoria			
Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
0-4	908	842	1,750	13.9	295,151	7.3
5-14	1,542	1,495	3,037	24.1	625,435	15.6
15-19	820	809	1,629	12.9	354,498	8.8
20-39	2,058	2,231	4,289	34.0	1,301,074	32.4
40-59	654	767	1,421	11.3	843,988	21.0
60 and over	210	275	485	3.8	599,332	14.9
Total	6,192	6,419	12,611	100.0	4,019,478	100.0

In the MSD there were five Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with more than 100,000 persons, based on 30 June 1990 ERP figures. These were Waverley (126,300 persons), Knox (124,100), Doncaster and Templestowe (108,000), Keilor (106,600) and Broadmeadows (105,800). The SLAs showing the highest growth rates over the previous twelve month period were Cranbourne (Pt.A) (9.4 per cent), Berwick (7.7), Werribee (7.5) and Bulla (6.5). These SLAs also showed the highest percentage growth over the period 1985 to 1990. The SLA with the largest population increase in the five year period was Cranbourne (Pt.A), which grew by 23,000 persons (54.9 per cent).

TABLE 2.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, VICTORIA

	VICI	UKIA			-
	Area at 30 June 1990 (b)	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Percentage
Statistical Local Area (a)	(sq km)	1985	1989	1990	1989 10 1990
MEL	BOURNE STAT	TISTICAL D	IVISION		
Altona (C)	39.73	33,600	35,800	36,400	1.7
Berwick (C) (c)	126.30	47,100	63,900	68,800	7.7
Box Hill (C)	21.48	48,000	47,900	48,000	0.2
Brighton (C)	13.70	34,900	34,400	34,400	0.0
Broadmeadows (C)	65.22	105,300	105,500	105,800	0.3
Brunswick (C)	10.75	43,300	41,200	40,900	-0.7
Bulla (S)	421.40	26,700	35,300	37,600	6.5
Camberwell (C) (c)	35.59	88,500	87,700	87,900	0.2
Caulfield (C)	22.10	71,200	70,300	70,400	0.1
Chelsea (C)	12.59	27,400	27,800	28,100	1.1
Coburg (C)	18.77	55,200	54,600	54,600	0.0
Collingwood (C)	4.88	14,200	13,500	13,600	0.7
Cranbourne (S) (Pt A) (c)	400.80	41,900	59,300	64,900	9.4
Croydon (C)	33.71	40,700	45,400	46,700	2.9
Dandenong (C)	38.94	58,200	59,500	59,700	0.3
Diamond Valley (S)	73.91	55,900	61,000	61,900	1.5
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	90.62	101,600	107,700	108,000	0.3
Eltham (S)	276.00	40,800	43,800	44,700	2.1
Essendon (C)	22.17	56,900	55,400	55,300	-0.2
Fitzroy (C)	3.71	18,600	18,300	18,300	0.0
Flinders (S)	327.50	33,200	38,800	40,100	3.4
Footscray (C)	18.14	49,500	48,800	48,900	0.2
Frankston (C) (c)	71.37	85,700	90,600	91,500	1.0
Hastings (S)	292.90	22,300	27,000	28,200	4.4
Hawthorn (C)	9.84	31,600	30,700	30,500	-0.7
Healesville (S) (Pt A)	284.30	9,500	10,600	10,900	2.8
Heidelberg (C) (c)	32.84	64,300	63,500	63,400	-0.2
Keilor (C)	97.20	93,700	103,900	106,600	2.6
Kew (C)	14.46	29,100	29,000	29,000	0.0
Knox (C)	113.20	103,100	121,600	124,100	2.1
Lillydale (S)	403.30	72,100	79,600	81,200	2.0
Malvern (C) (c)	16.07	44,200	43,500	43,500	0.0
Melbourne (C) (Inner & Remainder		58,300	55,100	54,300	-1.5
					4.2
					-0.1
		- ,	,	,	-0.4
					2.0
e			,		-0.6
			,	-	0.2
Melton (S) Moorabbin (C) Mordialloc (C) Mornington (S) Northcote (C) Nunawading (C)	459.40 53.13 12.14 92.89 17.62 42.27	28,000 100,000 28,200 27,700 50,700 98,300	33,200 99,000 27,700 30,700 49,300 96,600	34,600 98,900 27,600 31,300 49,000 96,800	

III 7 Sec. 2 Sec. 2 Sec. 2	Area at	Estimated	resident populat	ion at 30 June	Percentage
Statistical Local Area (a)	30 June 1990 (b) (sq km)	1985	1989	1990	change 1989 to 1990
	RNE STATISTI				1707 10 1770
					0.3
Oakleigh (C)	30.84	58,100	57,800	58,000	0.3 2.6
Pakenham (S) (Pt A)	149.50	6,500	7,600	7,800 8,000	-1.2
Port Melbourne (C)	10.62	8,500	8,100 44,000	43,800	-1.2
Prahran (C) Preston (C) (c)	9.58 36.74	45,300 83,900	44,000 82,200	43,800 82,100	-0.1
Richmond (C)	6.25	24,400	23,300	23,100	-0.9
Ringwood (C)	23.03	24,400 41,500	42,600	42,700	0.2
St Kilda (C)	8.84	41,300	42,000	46,200	-0.6
Sandringham (C)	15.00	32,200	32,100	32,200	0.3
Sherbrooke (S)	194.30	32,200	37,900	38,300	1.1
South Melbourne (C)	8.99	19,100	18,400	18,300	-0.5
Springvale (C)	98.48	86,000	88,800	89,700	1.0
Sunshine (C)	80.52	98,100	97,900	98,200	0.3
Waverley (C)	59.72	128,800	126,600	126,300	-0.2
Werribee (C) (c)	659.60	49,900	66,400	71,400	7.5
Whittlesea (C) (c)	599.60	78,800	91,800	94,700	3.2
Williamstown (C)	14.71	24,300	23,900	23,800	-0.4
Total division	6,129.00	2,909,100	3,043,500	3,080,900	1.2
BA	RWON STATI	STICAL DI	VISION		
Bannockburn (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	704.00	3,540	3,990	4,100	2.8
Barrabool (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	581.50	6,950	8,600	9,050	5.2
Bellarine (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	328.30	35,880	41,220	42,900	4.1
Colac (C)	10.99	10,040	10,070	10,020	-0.5
Colac (S)	1,456.00	6,670	7,010	7,050	0.6
Corio (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	698.40	54,380	56,770	57,520	1.3
Geelong (C)	13.71	13,870	13,180	13,110	-0.5
Geelong West (C)	5.19	15,000	14,620	14,630	0.1
Leigh (S)	982,70	17,200	2,100	2,180	3.8
Newtown (C)	6.35	10,470	10,420	10,380	-0.4
Otway (S)	1,872.00	3,800	3,850	3,870	0.5
Queenscliffe (B)	8.44	3,350	3,360	3,410	1.5
South Barwon (C) (Pt A & Pt B)	161.20	39,620	41,760	42,630	2.1
Winchelsea (S)	1,299.00	4,150	4,570	4,710	3.1
Total division	8,128.00	209,440	221,520	225,550	1.8
SOUTH	I WESTERN ST	TATISTICA	L DIVISION	T	
Belfast (S)	515.70	1,520	1,500	1,500	0.0
Camperdown (T)	14.85	3,640	3,560	3,560	0.0
Dundas (S)	3,477.00	3,620	3,700	3,730	0.8
Glenelg (S)	3,589.00	4,510	4,360	4,360	0.0
Hamilton (C)	20.61	10,340	10,540	10,580	0.4
Hampden (S)	2,646.00	7,480	7,180	7,190	0.1
Heytesbury (S)	1,503.00	7,840	7,730	7,750	0.3
Heywood $(S)(c)$	3,764.00	7,360	7,730	7,820	1.2
Minhamite (S)	1,364.00	2,040	1,970	1,960	-0.5
Mortlake (S)	2,153.00	3,350	3,200	3,200	0.0



$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	ercentage change 9 to 1990 -0.4 1.4 2.5 0.3 1.3 1.0 - 0.9 - 0.6 0.4
Statistical Local Area (a) (sq km) 1985 1989 1990 1985 SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION - continued Mount Rouse (S) 1,407.00 2,460 2,360 2,350 Port Fairy (B) 22.74 2,590 2,760 2,800 Portland (C) (c) 35.28 10,920 11,160 11,440 Wannon (S) 1,958.00 3,120 2,980 2,990 Warmambool (C) 35.68 23,260 24,490 24,820 Warmambool (S) (c) 1,552.00 6,760 8,630 8,720 Tower Hill Lake Reserve and Lady Julia Percy Island 6.99 n.a. n.a. n.a. Lady Julia Percy Island 6.99 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. Ararat (C) 18.15 8,260 8,240 8,290 Ararat (S) 3,679.00 4,380 4,560 4,580 Avoca (S) 1,127.00 2,190 2,260 2,270 Balchus Marsh (S) 567.10 9,280 11,110 11,670 <td< th=""><th>-0.4 1.4 2.5 0.3 1.3 1.0 - 0.9 0.6</th></td<>	-0.4 1.4 2.5 0.3 1.3 1.0 - 0.9 0.6
Mount Rouse (S) $1,407.00$ $2,460$ $2,360$ $2,350$ Port Fairy (B) 22.74 $2,590$ $2,760$ $2,800$ Portland (C) (c) 35.28 $10,920$ $11,160$ $11,440$ Wannon (S) $1,958.00$ $3,120$ $2,980$ $2,990$ Warrnambool (C) 35.68 $23,260$ $24,490$ $24,820$ Warrnambool (S) (c) $1,552.00$ $6,760$ $8,630$ $8,720$ Tower Hill Lake Reserve andLady Julia Percy Island 6.99 $n.a.$ $n.a.$ $n.a.$ Total division $24,065.00$ $102,350$ $103,850$ $104,770$ CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISIONArarat (C) 18.15 $8,260$ $8,240$ $8,290$ Ararat (S) $3,679.00$ $4,380$ $4,560$ $4,580$ Avoca (S) $1,127.00$ $2,190$ $2,260$ $2,270$ Bacchus Marsh (S) 567.10 $9,280$ $11,110$ $11,670$ Ballarat (C) 34.18 $36,940$ $36,780$ $36,950$ Ballarat (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 475.70 $19,580$ $19,520$ $19,820$ Bungaree (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 762.70 $9,810$ $11,370$ $11,710$ Creswick (S) 540.90 $4,520$ $4,850$ $4,920$ Daylesford and Glenlyon (S) 606.00 $5,660$ $5,860$ $5,860$ Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 843.40 $6,040$ $7,630$ $7,950$ Lexton (S) 815.90 $1,330$ $1,490$ $1,550$	1.4 2.5 0.3 1.3 1.0 - - 0.9
Port Fairy (B) 22.74 $2,590$ $2,760$ $2,800$ Portland (C) (c) 35.28 $10,920$ $11,160$ $11,440$ Wannon (S) $1,958.00$ $3,120$ $2,980$ $2,990$ Warmambool (C) 35.68 $23,260$ $24,490$ $24,820$ Warmambool (S) (c) $1,552.00$ $6,760$ $8,630$ $8,720$ Tower Hill Lake Reserve andLady Julia Percy Island 6.99 $n.a.$ $n.a.$ $n.a.$ Total division $24,065.00$ $102,350$ $103,850$ $104,770$ CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISIONArarat (C) 8.15 $8,260$ $8,240$ $8,290$ Ararat (S) $3,679.00$ $4,380$ $4,560$ $4,580$ Avoca (S) $1,127.00$ $2,190$ $2,260$ $2,270$ Bacchus Marsh (S) 567.10 $9,280$ $11,110$ $11,670$ Ballarat (C) 34.18 $36,940$ $36,780$ $36,950$ Ballarat (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 475.70 $19,580$ $19,520$ $19,820$ Bungaree (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 762.70 $9,810$ $11,370$ $11,710$ Creswick (S) 540.90 $4,520$ $4,850$ $4,920$ Daylesford and Glenlyon (S) 606.00 $5,060$ $5,800$ $5,860$ Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 843.40 $6,040$ $7,630$ $7,950$ Lexton (S) 815.90 $1,330$ $1,490$ $1,550$ Ripon (S) $1,516.00$ $3,370$ $3,650$ $3,690$	1.4 2.5 0.3 1.3 1.0 - - 0.9
Port Fairy (B) 22.74 $2,590$ $2,760$ $2,800$ Portland (C) (c) 35.28 $10,920$ $11,160$ $11,440$ Wannon (S) $1,958.00$ $3,120$ $2,980$ $2,990$ Warrnambool (C) 35.68 $23,260$ $24,490$ $24,820$ Warrnambool (S) (c) $1,552.00$ $6,760$ $8,630$ $8,720$ Tower Hill Lake Reserve and </td <td>2.5 0.3 1.3 1.0 - 0.9 0.6</td>	2.5 0.3 1.3 1.0 - 0.9 0.6
Portland (C) (c) 35.2810,92011,16011,440Wannon (S)1,958.003,1202,9802,990Warrnambool (C)35.6823,26024,49024,820Warrnambool (S) (c) 1,552.006,7608,6308,720Tower Hill Lake Reserve and </td <td>0.3 1.3 1.0 - 0.9 </td>	0.3 1.3 1.0 - 0.9
Wannon (S) $1,958.00$ $3,120$ $2,980$ $2,990$ Warrnambool (C) 35.68 $23,260$ $24,490$ $24,820$ Warrnambool (S) (c) $1,552.00$ $6,760$ $8,630$ $8,720$ Tower Hill Lake Reserve and </td <td>1.3 1.0 - 0.9 </td>	1.3 1.0 - 0.9
Warmambool (C) 35.68 $23,260$ $24,490$ $24,820$ Warmambool (S) (c) $1,552.00$ $6,760$ $8,630$ $8,720$ Tower Hill Lake Reserve and Lady Julia Percy Island 6.99 n.a.n.a.n.a.Total division $24,065.00$ $102,350$ $103,850$ $104,770$ CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISIONArarat (C) 18.15 $8,260$ $8,240$ $8,290$ Ararat (S) $3,679.00$ $4,380$ $4,560$ $4,580$ Avoca (S) $1,127.00$ $2,190$ $2,260$ $2,270$ Bacchus Marsh (S) 567.10 $9,280$ $11,110$ $11,670$ Ballarat (C) 34.18 $36,940$ $36,780$ $36,950$ Ballarat (S) 911.70 $3,180$ $4,040$ $4,300$ Ballarat (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 234.00 $4,100$ $4,510$ $4,600$ Buninyong (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 762.70 $9,810$ $11,370$ $11,710$ Creswick (S) 540.90 $4,520$ $4,850$ 4.920 Daylesford and Glenlyon (S) 606.00 $5,060$ $5,800$ $5,860$ Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 843.40 $6,040$ $7,630$ $7,950$ Lexton (S) 815.90 $1,330$ $1,490$ $1,550$ Ripon (S) $1,516.00$ $3,370$ $3,650$ $3,690$ Sebastopol (B) 7.78 $7,060$ $7,380$ $7,560$	1.3 1.0 - 0.9
Warrnambool (S) (c) 1,552.006,7608,6308,720Tower Hill Lake Reserve and Lady Julia Percy Island6.99n.a.n.a.n.a.n.a.Total division24,065.00102,350103,850104,770CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISIONArarat (C)18.158,2608,2408,290Ararat (S)3,679.004,3804,5604,580Avoca (S)1,127.002,1902,2602,270Bacchus Marsh (S)567.109,28011,11011,670Ballarat (C)34.1836,94036,78036,950Ballarat (S)911.703,1804,0404,300Ballarat (S) (Pt A & Pt B)234.004,1004,5104,600Bungaree (S) (Pt A & Pt B)762.709,81011,37011,710Creswick (S)540.904,5204,8504,920Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)606.005,0605,8605,860Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B)843.406,0407,6307,950Lexton (S)815.901,3301,4901,550Ripon (S)1,516.003,3703,6503,690Sebastopol (B)7.787,0607,3807,560	0.9
Tower Hill Lake Reserve and Lady Julia Percy Island6.99n.a.n.a.n.a.Total division24,065.00102,350103,850104,770CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISIONArarat (C)18.158,2608,2408,290Ararat (S)3,679.004,3804,5604,580Avoca (S)1,127.002,1902,2602,270Bacchus Marsh (S)567.109,28011,11011,670Ballarat (C)34.1836,94036,78036,950Ballarat (S)911.703,1804,0404,300Ballarat (S) (Pt A & Pt B)475.7019,58019,52019,820Bungaree (S) (Pt A & Pt B)762.709,81011,37011,710Creswick (S)540.904,5204,8504,920Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)606.005,0605,8005,860Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B)843.406,0407,6307,950Lexton (S)815.901,3301,4901,550Ripon (S)1,516.003,3703,6503,690Sebastopol (B)7.787,0607,3807,560	0.9
Lady Julia Percy Island6.99n.a.n.a.n.a.Total division24,065.00102,350103,850104,770CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISIONArarat (C)18.158,2608,2408,290Ararat (S)3,679.004,3804,5604,580Avoca (S)1,127.002,1902,2602,270Bacchus Marsh (S)567.109,28011,11011,670Ballarat (C)34.1836,94036,78036,950Ballarat (S)911.703,1804,0404,300Ballarat (S) (Pt A & Pt B)475.7019,58019,52019,820Bungaree (S) (Pt A & Pt B)762.709,81011,37011,710Creswick (S)540.904,5204,8504,920Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)606.005,0605,8005,860Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B)843.406,0407,6307,950Lexton (S)815.901,3301,4901,550Ripon (S)1,516.003,3703,6503,690Sebastopol (B)7.787,0607,3807,560	0.6
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Ararat (C)18.158,2608,2408,290Ararat (S)3,679.004,3804,5604,580Avoca (S)1,127.002,1902,2602,270Bacchus Marsh (S)567.109,28011,11011,670Ballarat (C)34.1836,94036,78036,950Ballarat (S)911.703,1804,0404,300Ballarat (S) (Pt A & Pt B)475.7019,58019,52019,820Bungaree (S) (Pt A & Pt B)234.004,1004,5104,600Buninyong (S) (Pt A & Pt B)762.709,81011,37011,710Creswick (S)540.904,5204,8504,920Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)606.005,0605,8005,860Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B)843.406,0407,6307,950Lexton (S)815.901,3301,4901,550Ripon (S)1,516.003,3703,6503,690Sebastopol (B)7.787,0607,3807,560	
Ararat (S) $3,679.00$ $4,380$ $4,560$ $4,580$ Avoca (S) $1,127.00$ $2,190$ $2,260$ $2,270$ Bacchus Marsh (S) 567.10 $9,280$ $11,110$ $11,670$ Ballarat (C) 34.18 $36,940$ $36,780$ $36,950$ Ballarat (S) 911.70 $3,180$ $4,040$ $4,300$ Ballarat (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 475.70 $19,580$ $19,520$ $19,820$ Bungaree (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 234.00 $4,100$ $4,510$ $4,600$ Buninyong (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 762.70 $9,810$ $11,370$ $11,710$ Creswick (S) 540.90 $4,520$ $4,850$ $4,920$ Daylesford and Glenlyon (S) 606.00 $5,060$ $5,800$ $5,860$ Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 843.40 $6,040$ $7,630$ $7,950$ Lexton (S) 815.90 $1,330$ $1,490$ $1,550$ Ripon (S) $1,516.00$ $3,370$ $3,650$ $3,690$ Sebastopol (B) 7.78 $7,060$ $7,380$ $7,560$	
Avoca (S) $1,127.00$ $2,190$ $2,260$ $2,270$ Bacchus Marsh (S) 567.10 $9,280$ $11,110$ $11,670$ Ballarat (C) 34.18 $36,940$ $36,780$ $36,950$ Ballar (S) 911.70 $3,180$ $4,040$ $4,300$ Ballarat (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 475.70 $19,580$ $19,520$ $19,820$ Bungaree (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 234.00 $4,100$ $4,510$ $4,600$ Buninyong (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 762.70 $9,810$ $11,370$ $11,710$ Creswick (S) 540.90 $4,520$ $4,850$ $4,920$ Daylesford and Glenlyon (S) 606.00 $5,060$ $5,800$ $5,860$ Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 843.40 $6,040$ $7,630$ $7,950$ Lexton (S) 815.90 $1,330$ $1,490$ $1,550$ Ripon (S) $1,516.00$ $3,370$ $3,650$ $3,690$ Sebastopol (B) 7.78 $7,060$ $7,380$ $7,560$	0.4
Bacchus Marsh (S) 567.10 $9,280$ $11,110$ $11,670$ Ballarat (C) 34.18 $36,940$ $36,780$ $36,950$ Ballarat (S) 911.70 $3,180$ $4,040$ $4,300$ Ballarat (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 475.70 $19,580$ $19,520$ $19,820$ Bungaree (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 234.00 $4,100$ $4,510$ $4,600$ Buninyong (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 762.70 $9,810$ $11,370$ $11,710$ Creswick (S) 540.90 $4,520$ $4,850$ $4,920$ Daylesford and Glenlyon (S) 606.00 $5,060$ $5,800$ $5,860$ Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B) 843.40 $6,040$ $7,630$ $7,950$ Lexton (S) 815.90 $1,330$ $1,490$ $1,550$ Ripon (S) $1,516.00$ $3,370$ $3,650$ $3,690$ Sebastopol (B) 7.78 $7,060$ $7,380$ $7,560$	
Ballarat (C)34.1836,94036,78036,950Ballan (S)911.703,1804,0404,300Ballarat (S) (Pt A & Pt B)475.7019,58019,52019,820Bungaree (S) (Pt A & Pt B)234.004,1004,5104,600Buninyong (S) (Pt A & Pt B)762.709,81011,37011,710Creswick (S)540.904,5204,8504,920Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)606.005,0605,8005,860Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B)843.406,0407,6307,950Lexton (S)815.901,3301,4901,550Ripon (S)1,516.003,3703,6503,690Sebastopol (B)7.787,0607,3807,560	0.4
Ballan (S)911.703,1804,0404,300Ballarat (S) (Pt A & Pt B)475.7019,58019,52019,820Bungaree (S) (Pt A & Pt B)234.004,1004,5104,600Buninyong (S) (Pt A & Pt B)762.709,81011,37011,710Creswick (S)540.904,5204,8504,920Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)606.005,0605,8005,860Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B)843.406,0407,6307,950Lexton (S)815.901,3301,4901,550Ripon (S)1,516.003,3703,6503,690Sebastopol (B)7.787,0607,3807,560	5.0
Ballarat (S) (Pt A & Pt B)475.7019,58019,52019,820Bungaree (S) (Pt A & Pt B)234.004,1004,5104,600Buninyong (S) (Pt A & Pt B)762.709,81011,37011,710Creswick (S)540.904,5204,8504,920Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)606.005,0605,8005,860Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B)843.406,0407,6307,950Lexton (S)815.901,3301,4901,550Ripon (S)1,516.003,3703,6503,690Sebastopol (B)7.787,0607,3807,560	0.5
Bungaree (S) (Pt A & Pt B)234.004,1004,5104,600Buninyong (S) (Pt A & Pt B)762.709,81011,37011,710Creswick (S)540.904,5204,8504,920Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)606.005,0605,8005,860Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B)843.406,0407,6307,950Lexton (S)815.901,3301,4901,550Ripon (S)1,516.003,3703,6503,690Sebastopol (B)7.787,0607,3807,560	6.4
Buninyong (S) (Pt A & Pt B)762.709,81011,37011,710Creswick (S)540.904,5204,8504,920Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)606.005,0605,8005,860Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B)843.406,0407,6307,950Lexton (S)815.901,3301,4901,550Ripon (S)1,516.003,3703,6503,690Sebastopol (B)7.787,0607,3807,560	1.5
Creswick (S)540.904,5204,8504,920Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)606.005,0605,8005,860Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B)843.406,0407,6307,950Lexton (S)815.901,3301,4901,550Ripon (S)1,516.003,3703,6503,690Sebastopol (B)7.787,0607,3807,560	2.0
Creswick (S)540.904,5204,8504,920Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)606.005,0605,8005,860Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B)843.406,0407,6307,950Lexton (S)815.901,3301,4901,550Ripon (S)1,516.003,3703,6503,690Sebastopol (B)7.787,0607,3807,560	3.0
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)606.005,0605,8005,860Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B)843.406,0407,6307,950Lexton (S)815.901,3301,4901,550Ripon (S)1,516.003,3703,6503,690Sebastopol (B)7.787,0607,3807,560	1.4
Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B)843.406,0407,6307,950Lexton (S)815.901,3301,4901,550Ripon (S)1,516.003,3703,6503,690Sebastopol (B)7.787,0607,3807,560	1.0
Ripon (S)1,516.003,3703,6503,690Sebastopol (B)7.787,0607,3807,560	4.2
Sebastopol (B) 7.78 7,060 7,380 7,560	4.0
	1.1
Talbot and Clunes (S) 525.60 2.050 2.200 2.420	2.4
Talbot and Clunes (S) 525.60 2,050 2,390 2,420	1.3
Total division 12,665.00 127,160 135,600 138,150	1.9
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION	
Arapiles (S) 1,987.00 1,920 1,940 1,940	0.0
Birchip (S) (c) 1,482.00 1,420 1,350 1,330	-1.5
Dimboola (S) 4,764.00 4,500 4,170 4,100	-1.7
Donald (S) (c) 1,438.00 2,540 2,490 2,500	0.4
Dunmunkle (S) (c) 1,544.00 3,060 2,850 2,820	-1.1
Horsham (C) 24.20 12,690 12,970 13,160	1.5
Kaniva (S) 3,058.00 1,840 1,770 1,750	-1.1
Karkarooc (S) 3,782.00 3,070 2,850 2,830	-0.7
Kowree (S) 5,469.00 3,920 3,770 3,740	-0.8
Lowan (S) 2,697.00 3,420 3,400 3,420	0.6
Stawell (T) 23.99 6,490 6,710 6,790	1.2
Stawell (S) 2,606.00 2,430 2,650 2,670	
Warracknabeal (S) 1,811.00 3,930 3,910 3,900	0.8
Wimmera (S) 2,701.00 2,960 2,980 3,000	0.8 -0.3
Total division 33,388.00 54,170 53,810 53,950	

	VICTORIA	- continueu			-
	Area at 30 June 1990 (b)	Estimated r	esident population	on at 30 June	Percentage change
Statistical Local Area (a)	(sq km)	1985	1989	1990	1989 10 1990
NORT	HERN MALLEE S	TATISTICA	L DIVISION	N	
Kerang (B)	23.79	4,200	4,090	4,090	0.0
Kerang (S)	3,261.00	4,550	4,450	4,450	0.0
Mildura (C)	30.08	17,580	20,070	20,780	3.5
Mildura (S)	10,639.00	19,620	20,370	2,070	1.6
Swan Hill (C)	23.30	9,000	9,190	9,530	3.7
Swan Hill (S)	5,960.00	12,490	12,400	11,940	-3.7
Walpeup (S)	11,875.00	3,630	3,450	3,420	-0.9
Wycheproof (S) (c)	3,959.00	3,550	3,250	3,180	-2.2
Total division	35,771.00	74,610	77,270	78,090	1.1
LODD	ON-CAMPASPE S	TATISTICA	L DIVISION	N	
Bendigo (C)	32.19	32,600	32,140	32,230	0.3
Bet Bet (S)	925.00	1,920	2,210	2,250	1.8
Castlemaine (C)	23.48	6,870	7,190	7,220	0.4
Charlton (S)	1,168.00	2,060	1,970	1,950	-1.0
Cohuna (S)	498.60	4,650	4,520	4,500	-0.4
Eaglehawk(B)	14.89	8,440	8,920	8,990	0.8
East Loddon (S)	1,181.00	1,430	1,330	1,320	-0.8
Echuca (C)	24.19	8,560	9,230	9,480	2.7
Gisborne (S)	281.30	8,280	9,540	9,990	4.7
Gordon (S)	2,054.00	3,040	3,040	3,030	-0.3
Huntly (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	870.70	3,840	4,460	4,560	2.2
Kara Kara (S)	2,287.00	1,270	1,400	1,430	2.1
Korong (S)	2,379.00	3,360	3,620	3,680	1.7
Kyneton (S)	722.80	7,910	8,590	8,650	0.7
McIvor (S)	1,433.00	2,580	3,100	3,180	2.6
Maldon (S)	554.20	2,600	2,840	2,900	2.0
Marong (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	1,455.00	11,680	13,480	13,900	3.1
Maryborough (C)	22.35	7,910	7,850	7,850	0.0
Metcalfe (S)	586.30	2,730	3,120	3,210	2.9
Newham and Woodend (S)	244.00	4,320	5,100	5,300	3.9
Newstead(S)	409.90	2,410	2,650	2,770	4.5
Pyalong (S)	596.50	660	680	760	11.8
Rochester (S)	1,924.00	7,480	7,420	7,450	0.4
Romsey (S)	627.90	5,850	7,360	7,650	3.9
St Arnaud (T)	26.70	2,770	2,750	2,760	0.4
Strathfieldsaye (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	609.50	14,640	17,220	17,940	4.2
Tullaroop (S)	630.90	2,240	2,710	2,790	3.0
Total division	21,584.00	162,100	174,430	177,740	1.9
G	OULBURN STAT	STICAL DI	VISION		
Alexandra (S) (c)	2,228.00	5,500	6,120	6,250	2.1
Benalla (C)	16.21	8,820	9,110	9,190	0.9
Benalla (S)	2,311.00	4,890	5,530	5,640	2.0
Broadford (S) Cobram (S)	570.30 342.90	3,070 6,450	3,780 6,540	3,970 6,410	5.0 -2.0
Deakin (S)	934.00	6,430 5,990	6,540 5,880	6,410 5,880	-2.0
	201100	2,220	2,000	2,000	0.0

	Area at		esident populatio	on at 30 June	Percentage
Statistical Local Area (a)	30 June 1990 (b) (sq km)	1985	1989	1990	change 1989 to 1990
	URN STATISTIC				
Euroa (S)	1,406.00	4,480	4,560	4,620	1.3
Goulburn (S)	1,029.00	2,300	2,470	2,510	1.6
Kilmore (S)	505.90	6,300	8,010	8,460	5.6
Kyabram (T)	21.14	5,630	5,700	5,760	1.1
Mansfield (S)	3,929.00	5,240	5,870	6,080	3.6
Nathalia (S)	1,253.00	3,330	3,440	3,510	2.0
Numurkah (S)	820.00	6,430	6,580	6,890	4.7
Rodney (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	1,022.00	15,260	15,780	16,060	1.8
Seymour (S)	956.70	11,510	11,430	11,520	0.8
Shepparton (C)	26.59	25,510	26,490	26,760	1.0
Shepparton (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	920.90	8,120	8,740	9,000	3.0
Tungamah (S)	1,130.00	2,840	2,840	2,860	0.7
Violet Town (S)	934.40	1,450	1,510	1,520	0.7
Waranga (S)	1,611.00	4,480	4,600	4,660	1.3
Yea (S)	1,419.00	4,240	4,770	4,880	2.3
	1,119.00	1,210	1,770	1,000	2.5
Total division	23,387.00	141,840	149,750	152,440	1.8
NOR	TH EASTERN ST	ATISTICAL	DIVISION		
Beechworth (S)	764.90	4,820	5,060	5,130	1.4
Bright (S)	3,091.00	6,110	6,640	6,800	2.4
Chiltern (S)	491.30	2,190	2,490	2,590	4.0
Myrtleford (S)	821.30	4,340	4,440	4,440	0.0
Oxley (S)	2,812.00	5,440	5,820	5,900	1.4
Rutherglen (S)	527.70	3,060	3,260	3,390	4.0
Tallangatta (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	4,187.00	3,980	4,130	4,210	1.9
Upper Murray (S)	2,468.00	2,540	2,510	2,530	0.8
Wangaratta (C)	26.91	16,620	16,360	16,300	-0.4
Wangaratta (S)	906.60	3,010	3,270	3,290	0.6
Wodonga (Rural City)	345.50	22,570	25,820	26,660	3.3
Yackandandah (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	1,086.00	4,040	4,450	4,510	1.3
Yarrawonga (S)	638.30	4,680	5,130	5,260	2.5
Total division	18,166.00	83,180	89,370	91,020	1.8
EAST	GIPPSLAND ST	ATISTICAL	DIVISION	_	
Avon (S)	2,615.00	4,330	4,450	4,390	-1.3
Bairnsdale (T)	28.79	10,200	10,720	10,950	2.1
Bairnsdale (S)	2,449.00	6,520	7,400	7,540	1.9
Maffra (S)	4,162.00	9,820	10,510	10,630	1.1
Omeo (S)	5,636.00	1,650	1,900	1,900	0.0
Orbost (S)	9,347.00	6,330	6,610	6,620	0.2
Sale (C)	30.09	13,550	13,830	14,010	1.3
Tambo (S)	3,525.00	8,870	10,220	10,560	3.3
Bass Strait Islands	23.89	-	-	-	
Total division	27,817.00	61,270	65,640	66,600	1.5

		A - commu			Proventeer
	Area at 30 June 1990 (b)	Estimated	l resident popula	llion al 30 June	Percentage change
Statistical Local Area (a)	(sq km)	1985	1989	1990	1989 to 1990
CENTR	RAL GIPPSLAND	STATISTI	CAL DIVISI	ON	
Alberton (S)	1,878.00	6,230	6,430	6,550	1.9
Buln Buln (S)	1,251.00	10,560	11,200	11,370	1.5
Korumburra (S)	613.50	7,100	7,610	7,810	2.6
Mirboo (S)	260.70	2,510	2,550	2,650	3.9
Moe (C)	24.93	17,600	17,820	17,990	1.0
Morwell (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	654.70	28,360	28,130	28,010	-0.4
Narracan (S)	2,320.00	11,120	11,330	11,460	1.1
Rosedale (S)	2,256.00	7,890	9,020	9,230	2.3
South Gippsland (S)	1,358.00	6,040	6,230	6,310	1.3
Traralgon (C) (c)	22.26	19,780	20,760	21,040	1.3
Traralgon (S) (c)	464.00	4,110	4,460	4,520	1.3
Warragul (S)	347.00	12,150	12,880	13,100	1.7
Woorayl (S)	1,226.00	11,060	11,930	12,350	3.5
Yallourn Works Area	27.86	· -	-	-	
Total division	12,704.00	144,510	150,350	152,380	1.4
EAS	ST CENTRAL ST	ATISTICAI	DIVISION		
Bass (S)	515.90	4,000	4,610	4,810	4.3
Cranbourne (S) (Pt B)	351.00	4,060	4,340	4,450	2.5
Healesville (S) (Pt B) (c)	168.5	1,150	1,330	1,350	1.5
Pakenham (S) (Pt B)	738.00	15,890	19,410	20,100	3.6
Phillip Island (S)	100.90	4,050	4,990	5,200	4.2
Upper Yarra (S) (c)	1,743.00	13,190	15,200	15,560	2.4
Wonthaggi (B)	58.22	6,010	6,480	6,700	3.4
French Island	172.50	70	70	70	0.0
Total division	3,849.00	48,420	56,420	58,250	3.2
ST	ATISTICAL DIV	ISIONS - S	UMMARY		
Melbourne	6,129.00	2,909,100	r3,043,500	3,080,900	1.2
Rest of Victoria -					
Barwon	8,128.00	209,440	221,520	225,550	1.8
South Western	24,065.00	102,360	103,850	104,770	0.9
Central Highlands	12,665.00	127,160	135,600	138,150	1.9
Wimmera	33,388.00	54,170	53,810	53,950	0.3
Northern Mallee	35,771.00	74,610	77,270	78,090	1.1
Loddon-Campaspe	21,584.00	162,100	174,430	177,740	1.9
Goulburn	23,387.00	141,840	149,750	152,440	1.8
North Eastern	18,166.00	83,500	89,370	91,020	1.8
East Gippsland	27,817.00	61,270	65,640	66,600	1.5
Central Gippsland	12,704.00	144,510	150,350	152,380	1.4
East Central	3,849.00	48,420	56,420	58,250	3.2
Total Rest of Victoria	221,524.00	1,209,370	1,278,010	1,299,090	1.6
Offshore and Migratory (d)	-	-	-		
Total Victoria	227,653.00	4,118,500	r4,321,500	4,379,800	1.3

 TABLE 2.4
 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,

 VICTORIA - continued

(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 1989.

(b) Areas below 100 square kilometres have been calculated to two decimal places; areas from 100 to 999 square kilometres to one decimal place, and areas of 1,000 or more square kilometres to the nearest whole number.

(c) Indicates changes have occurred in Statistical Local Areas between 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1990.

(d) Not available for intercensal years.



Top ten increase by	percentage change	Top ten increase by numeric change			
Statistical Local Area	Per cent	Number	Statistical Local Area	Number	Per cent
Cranbourne (Pt.A)	54.9	23,000	Cranbourne (Pt.A)	23,000	54.9
Berwick	46.1	21,700	Berwick	21,700	46.1
Werribee	44.7	21,500	Werribee	21,500	44.7
Bulla	40.8	10,900	Knox	21,000	20.4
Ballan	35.2	1.120	Whittlesea	15,900	20.2
Kilmore	34.3	2,160	Keilor	12,900	13.8
Grenville	31.6	1,910	Bulla	10,900	40.8
Romsey	30.8	1,800	Lillydale	9,100	12.6
Barrabool	30.2	2,100	Bellarine	7.020	19.6
Broadford	29.3	900	Flinders	6,900	20.8

TABLE 2.5 TOP TEN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS BY INCREASE IN ESTIMATEDRESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE, VICTORIA,
30 JUNE 1985 - 30 JUNE 1990

TABLE 2.6 URBAN CENTRES AND (RURAL) LOCALITIES WITH A POPULATION OF OVER 650 PERSONS, IN SIZE ORDER, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Urban centre/		Urban centre/	
(rural) locality	Population	(rural) locality	Population
Melbourne	2,645,484	Lakes Entrance	4,104
Geelong	125,833	Kerang	4,031
Ballarat	63,802	Kyneton	4,010
Bendigo	53,944	Drouin	3,974
Shepparton-Mooroopna	30,238	Maffra	3,973
Melton	24,394	Leongatha	3,957
Warmambool	22,706	Oueenscliff	3,739
Albury-Wodonga (Wodonga Part)	20,918	Clifton Springs	3,657
Mildura	20,512	Cobram	3,651
Traralgon	19,233	Emerald	3,608
Moe-Yallourn	18,376	Torquay	3,522
Wangaratta	16,598	Camperdown	3,458
Morwell	16,387	Leopold	3,452
Sunbury	15,297	Somerville	3,432
Cranbourne	14,005	Yarrawonga-Mulwala	,
Sale	13,559	(Yarrawonga Part)	3,388
Horsham	12,174	Beechworth	3,252
Portland	10,934	Daylesford	3,111
Colac	10,545	Pakenham	3,052
Bairnsdale	10,328	Myrtleford	2,853
Hamilton	9,969	Numurkah	2,840
Swan Hill	8,831	Hurstbridge	2,808
Ocean Grove-Barwon Heads	8,680	Korumburra	2,773
Benalla	8,490	Euroa	2,730
Echuca-Moama (Echuca Part)	8,409	Tatura	2,702
Warragul	8,170	St Arnaud	2,692
Ararat	8,015	Warracknabeal	2,689
Maryborough	7,705	Port Fairy	2,504
Castlemaine	7,656	Orbost	2,502
Bacchus Marsh	7,640	Red Cliffs	2,450
Craigieburn	6,584	Rochester	2,395
Seymour	6,510	Warburton	2,304
Stawell	6,252	Portarlington	2,271
Healesville	5,759	Creswick	2,266
Churchill	5,526	Cowes	2,251
Wonthaggi	5,346	Woodend	2,219
Kyabram	5,342	Paynesville	2,209
Hastings	5,271	Trafalgar	2,149
Lara	5,186	Woori Yallock	2,111
Crib Point	4,180	Cohuna	2,103

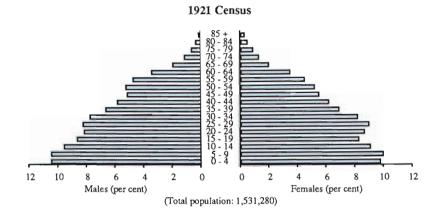
Urban centre/ (rural) locality	Population	Urban centre/ (rural) locality	Population
Cockatoo	2,060	Mirboo North	1,104
Terang	2,000	Nagambie	1,099
Mansfield	2,040	Rosedale	1,093
Kilmore	2,039	Koo-wee-rup	1,081
Nhill	2,029	Tongala	1,044
Coldstream	2,016	Avoca	1,032
Yarram	2,004	Mortlake	1,030
Gisborne	1,966	Yea	1,017
Broadford	1,893	Narre Warren North	1,011
Casterton	1,842	Foster	1,007
Inverloch	1,838	Mount Helen	1,002
Yarra Junction	1,810	Pearcedale (L)	995
Alexandra	1,790	Bunyip (L)	986
Robinvale	1,770	Tallangatta (L)	963
Merbein	1,750	Koroit (L)	958
Heyfield	1,689	Rushworth (L)	948
Bright	1,673	Chiltern (L)	935
Anglesea	1,652	Lorne (H)	935
Wallan	1,643	Winchelsea (L)	890
Rutherglen	1,586		888
0	1,564	Apollo Bay (H)	878
Mount Beauty Balanting Beach Marriska		Wedderburn (L)	876
Balnarring Beach-Merricks Dimboola	1,551	Irymple (L)	863
	1,514	Murtoa (L)	854
Millgrove	1,507	Wycheproof (L)	847
Ouyen	1,503	Sea Lake (L)	846
Diggers Rest	1,493	Ballan (L)	
Whittlesea	1,490	Birchip (L)	845 826
Donald	1,465	Lancefield (L)	
Cobden	1,421	Mallacoota (H)	826
Heathcote	1,364	Kaniva (L)	821 819
Launching Place	1,360	Edenhope (L)	
Nathalia	1,346	Clunes (L)	817
Charlton	1,341	Beaconsfield Upper (L)	809
Buninyong	1,307	Boort (L)	801
Heywood	1,295	Timboon (L)	793
Corryong	1,274	Wonga Park (L)	789
Romsey	1,266	Somers (H)	758
Tyabb	1,254	Hopetoun (L)	750
Stratford	1,242	Eildon (L)	740
Beaufort	1,199	Mernda (L)	737
Seville	1,173	Inglewood (L)	712
St Leonards	1,170	Elmore (L)	698
Yarra Glen	1,170	Wandong-Heathcote Junction (L)	696
Drysdale	1,166	Mount Macedon (L)	682
Carrum Downs	1,161	Bannockburn (L)	662
Coleraine	1,153	Rainbow (L)	655
Riddells Creek	1,153	Tooradin (L)	655
Macedon	1,137	Yarragon (L)	652
Maldon	1,116	Gembrook (L)	650

TABLE 2.6 URBAN CENTRES AND (RURAL) LOCALITIES WITH A POPULATION OF OVER 650 PERSONS, IN SIZE ORDER, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986 - continued

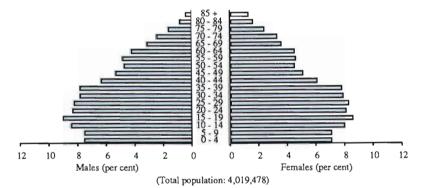
Age distribution

In 1990, 29.6 per cent of persons in Victoria were under 20 years of age, a decrease of 0.4 per cent on the 1989 figure. The proportion of persons over 60 years of age was 15.7 per cent, almost twice the 7.9 per cent who were aged over 60 years in 1901. This proportion is projected to increase to 24.3 per cent by the year 2021.

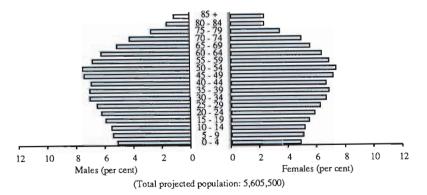
POPULATION AGE PYRAMIDS, VICTORIA











		50,	JUNE 1990			
	Male	s	Femal	Females		15
Age group (years)	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0-4	161,393	7.4	153,916	7.0	315,309	7.2
5-9	158,629	7.3	152,356	6.9	310,985	7.1
10-14	158,524	7.3	150,007	6.8	308,531	7.0
15-19	184,786	8.5	176,864	8.0	361,650	8.3
20-24	183,721	8.4	178,515	8.1	362,236	8.3
25-29	183,351	8.4	182,150	8.3	365,501	8.3
30-34	181,016	8.3	179,174	8.1	360,190	8.2
35-39	166,441	7.7	167,858	7.6	334,299	7.6
40-44	162,922	7.5	159,382	7.2	322,304	7.4
45-49	127,746	5.9	122,532	5.6	250,278	5.7
50-54	108,692	5.0	104,520	4.7	213,212	4.9
55-59	95,782	4.4	93,323	4.2	189,105	4.3
60-64	95,243	4.4	96,570	4.4	191,813	4.4
65-69	79,746	3.7	90,999	4.1	170,745	3.9
70-74	54,291	2.5	68,920	3.1	123,211	2.8
75-79	40,273	1.9	59,164	2.7	99,437	2.3
80-84	21,587	1.0	38,239	1.7	59,826	1.4
85 and over	11,337	0.5	29,853	1.4	41,190	0.9
Total	2,175,480	100.0	2,204,342	100.0	4,379,822	100.0

TABLE 2.7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA,30. JUNE 1990

TABLE 2.8 CENSUS COUNTS BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1901 - 1986

	1	Persons aged 60 years or over				Persons aged 60 or over
Year	Males (number)	Females (number)	Total (number)	Number of males per 100 females	All persons (number)	as a proportion of all persons(%)
1901	51,801	43,451	95,342	119	1,201,341	7.9
1911	47,301	48,672	95,973	97	1,315,551	7.3
1921	60,904	65,841	126,745	93	1,531,280	8.3
1933	97,316	110,065	207,381	88	1,820,261	11.4
1947	121,010	148,153	269,163	82	2,054,701	13.1
1954	140,058	178,564	318,622	78	2,452,341	13.0
1961	158,645	208,723	367,368	76	2,930,113	12.5
1966	172,809	227,162	399,971	76	3,219,526	12.4
1971	186,390	244,745	431,135	76	3,502,351	12.3
1976	205,225	270,547	475,772	76	3,646,973	13.0
1981	226,482	299,548	526,030	76	3,832,443	13.7
1986	260,258	339,073	599,332	77	4,019,478	14.9

TABLE 2.9 TOP TEN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED0 - 14 AND NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1990

Highest percentage 0 - 14 years old		Highest percentage 60 years and over				
Statistical Local Area	Per cent	Statistical Local Area	Per cent			
Melton	29.6	Queenscliffe	35.2			
Huntly (Pt.A)	29.5	Flinders	31.0			
Grenville (Pt.A)	29.2	Phillip Island	30.2			
Bungaree (Pt.B)	29.2	Dunmunkle	26.1			
Rosedale	28.0	Port Fairy	26.1			
Bulla	27.8	Castlemaine	26.0			
Seymour	27.6	Dimboola	25.8			
Kilmore	27.2	Brighton	25.4			
Mirboo	27.1	Euroa	25.4			
Romsey	27.1	Sandringham	25.2			

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. During the period 1986 to 1990 natural increase rose from 29,094 in 1986 to a high of 33,686 in 1990. Although net overseas migration increased noticeably from 20,158 in 1985 to 40,892 in 1989, the 1990 figure shows a reversal of the trend of increasing annual numbers of overseas settlers arriving in Victoria, with 32,825 overseas-born persons arriving. Net interstate migration resulted in an outflow from Victoria of 8,173; though this outflow continues the trend of the previous years it is a much smaller figure than the high recorded in 1988 of 14,802. In 1990 total net migration made up 42 per cent of Victoria's total population increase of 58,338.

			Net migration		Total
Year (a)	Natural increase	Overseas	Interstate	Total	increase
		MALE	S		
1985	14,912	10,258	-3,064	7,194	22,106
1986	14,447	13,746	-6,912	6,834	21,281
1987	15,202	15,421	-6,632	8,789	23,991
1988	14,918	19,103	-6,428	12,675	27,593
1989	15,766	20,434	-6,763	13,671	29,437
1990	16,721	16,263	-4,264	11,999	28,720
		FEMAL	ES		
1985	15,357	9,900	-2,735	7,165	22,522
1986	14,647	12,674	-6,289	6,385	21,032
1987	15,353	15,562	-6,816	8,746	24,099
1988	15,659	18,121	-8,374	9,747	25,406
1989	15,770	20,458	-6,126	14,332	30,102
1990	16,965	16,562	-3,909	12,653	29,618
		PERSO	NS		
1985	30,269	20,158	-5,799	14,359	44,628
1986	29,094	26,420	-13,201	13,219	42,313
1987	30,555	30,983	-13,448	17,535	48,090
1988	30,577	37,224	-14,802	22,422	52,999
1989	31,536	40,892	-12,889	28,003	59,539
1990	33,686	32,825	-8,173	24,652	58,338

TABLE 2.10	COMPONENTS OF POPU	JLATION INCREASE	VICTORIA

(a) Year ended 30 June.

Births

In 1990 there were 66,970 live births registered to women resident in Victoria. This represented an increase of 4.6 per cent on the 64,002 births recorded in 1989. The 1990 crude birth rate in Victoria was 15.3 per 1,000 population. The Australian crude birth rate was 15.4 per 1,000 population in 1990. The Victorian crude birth rate has remained below the Australian rate since the early 1970s.

The general rise in the birth rate was reflected in trends in the age-specific birth rates. However, there was a decrease in the age-specific birth rates for the 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 year age groups.

During the 1980s the number of ex-nuptial births has risen steadily to 11,750 in 1990, which represented 17.5 per cent of total live births.

Deaths

In 1990 there were 30,986 deaths registered of Victorian residents in Australia. This was a decrease of 4.4 per cent from the 32,357 deaths recorded in 1989, compared with the 5.3 per cent increase from 1988 to 1989. The crude death rate fell from 7.5 per 1,000 population in 1989 to 7.1 in 1990.

The infant mortality rate (deaths of children under one year) rose from 6.6 per 1,000 live births in 1989 to 7.8 in 1990. The mortality rate for male infants was consistently higher than that for females. In 1990 the rate was 8.9 for males and 7.0 for females.

There were 715 perinatal deaths (stillbirths and deaths within 28 days of birth) in 1990. This represents a death rate of 13.1 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The decline in the death rate was reflected in increased life expectancy at birth. In 1990 the life expectancy for males was 73.6 years and for females it was 79.7 years.

Marriages

There were 30,120 marriages registered in Victoria during 1990, slightly less than in 1989. As a consequence, the number of marriages per thousand of the population (crude marriage rate) declined slightly from 7.1 in 1989 to 6.9 in 1990. For almost 70 per cent of couples married in 1990 it was the first marriage for both partners. In 17.2 per cent of marriages registered, one partner had previously been married, and in 13.2 per cent of marriages both parties had been married before.

Of these marriages, 60.0 per cent were performed by ministers of religion and 40.0 per cent by civil celebrants. During the 1980s there was a gradual increase in the number of weddings performed by celebrants.

The median age for bridegrooms was 28 years in 1990, an increase from 1989 when the median age was 26 years. Similarly, the median age for brides rose from 24.7 years in 1989 to 25.9 years in 1990. Almost 35 per cent of bridegrooms in 1990 were aged between 25 and 29, and 38 per cent of brides were aged between 20 and 24. During the 1980s there was a gradual increase in the proportion of people marrying for the first time in their late twenties and early thirties.

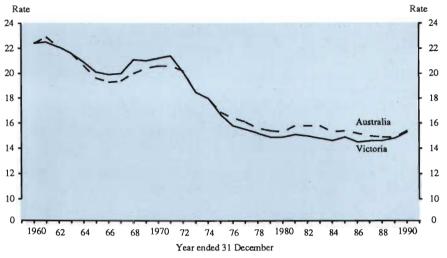
Divorces

The number of divorces granted in Victoria in 1990 was 10,406, slightly more than in 1989. As a result, the number of divorces per thousand of the population (i.e. the crude divorce rate) remained stable at 2.4. Generally, during the 1980s, the number of divorces gradually declined during the years between 1982 and 1987, but in 1988 started to slightly increase.

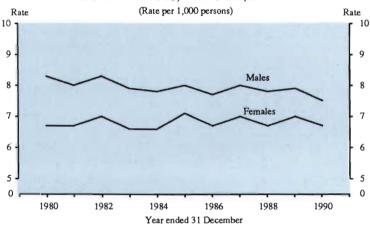
The median duration of marriage decreased to 10.0 years for divorcing couples in 1990. More noticeably, the median interval between marriage and separation steadily declined during the 1980s, from 8 years in 1982 to 7.3 years in 1990. Of the 10,406 couples divorced in 1990, almost 55 per cent had children. Of those divorced in this period, 15.0 per cent of males and 14.0 per cent of females had been divorced at least once before.

The divorce rate was highest for males in the 30 to 34 years age group and for females in the 25 to 29 years age group. Almost 34 per cent of males divorced in 1990 were aged between 30 and 44, and almost 33 per cent of females divorced in 1990 were also in this age group.

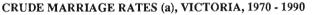
CRUDE BIRTH RATES (a), 1960 - 1990

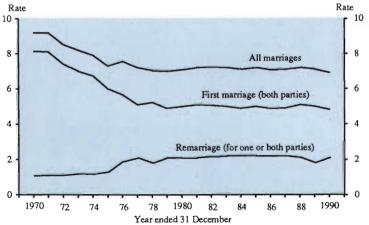


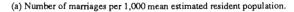
⁽a) Number of live births registered during calendar year per 1,000 mean estimated population.



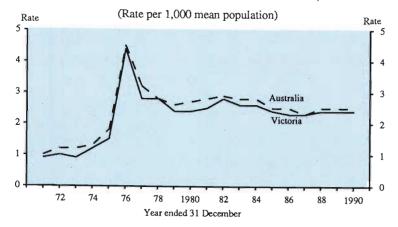
CRUDE DEATH RATES, VICTORIA, 1980 - 1990



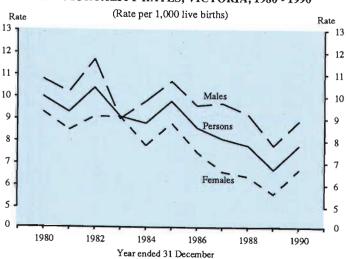




CRUDE DIVORCE RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1971 - 1990



NOTE: Introduction of Family Law Act 1975, effective 5 January 1976.



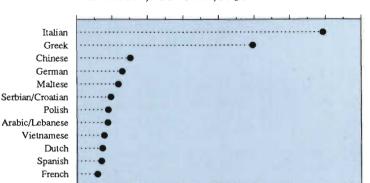
INFANT MORTALITY RATES, VICTORIA, 1980 - 1990

Birthplace, citizenship, and language

The 1986 Census revealed that approximately 915,000 people, or 23.0 per cent of Victoria's population, were born overseas. The five birthplace groups with the largest numbers living in Victoria were: UK and Ireland (250,548), Italy (109,208), Greece (67,796), Yugoslavia (59,311) and Germany (33,664).

At the time of the 1986 Census, people born in the USSR had the highest proportion of Australian citizenship for overseas-born people resident in Victoria, with 93.4 per cent. The next highest proportion was 89.2 per cent for people born in Greece. Settlers from the English-speaking countries of New Zealand and the UK and Ireland were among the lowest proportions of people to acquire Australian citizenship, with 24.8 per cent and 39.5 per cent respectively, while settlers from India had the lowest proportion of 21.8 per cent.

In 1986, 725,775 people aged 5 years or over spoke a language other than English at home. Over 173,000 people spoke Italian at home; 70,249 of those were born in Australia. The next most commonly spoken language was Greek with almost 124,000 speakers. People who spoke the Chinese language numbered 38,000, which made it the third most common non-English language spoken at home.



75

PERSONS WHO SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Immigration

0

25

50

The immigration levels of the late 1980s saw an increase in the number of overseas-born people settling in Victoria, from about 20,000 in 1985 to a high of 35,000 people in 1988 and 1989. In 1989, approximately one half of all settler arrivals in Victoria were born in Asia. In the period 1986 to 1989 the largest proportional rise in annual immigration came from people born in the USSR, with an increase of 450 per cent.

100

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125

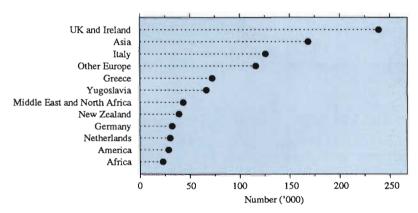
150

175

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During the 12 months to 30 June 1989, UK and Ireland was the largest source of migrants from any birthplace, with 5,094 settlers arriving in Victoria. New Zealand was the next largest source of settlers with 3,715 people, followed by 2,910 arrivals who were born in Vietnam.

OVERSEAS BORN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY BIRTHPLACE, VICTORIA, MAY 1991



Religion

In 1986, 69 per cent of the Victorian population reported that they were affiliated with a Christian religion. This was a lower proportion than that recorded in Australia as a whole (73 per cent), and was a decrease since 1976 when 76 per cent of Victorians reported that they held Christian beliefs. Catholicism was the most frequently reported denomination, accounting for 28 per cent of the population. Followers of the Anglican Church (the second largest religious denomination) were less prevalent in Victoria than in Australia as a whole, comprising 18 per cent of the State's population compared with 24 per cent of the Australian population.

In contrast to Christianity, the proportion of people affiliated with non-Christian religions rose from 1.4 per cent to 2.6 per cent over the ten years 1976 to 1986. The proportion of the population who stated that they did not have a religion also rose considerably during this period, from 9 to 14 per cent.

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A:	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
Live births -									
Males	46,752	34,357	23,082	10,170	13,082	3,620	1,798	2,333	135,194
Females	43,782	32,613	21,786	9,693	12,274	3,423	1,759	2,124	127,454
Persons	90,534	66,970	44,868	19,863	25,356	7,043	3,557	4,457	262,648
Deaths -									
Males	23,506	16,321	10,694	5,833	5,152	2,046	514	594	64,660
Females	20,307	14,665	8,627	5,105	4,255	1,667	268	508	55,402
Persons	43,813	30,986	19,321	10,938	9,407	3,713	782	1,102	120,062
Infant deaths p	749	523	390	168	205	68	43	46	2,125
Perinatal deaths (a) -									
Number	938	715	424	208	236	70	61	60	2,712
Rate (b)	10.3	10.6	9.4	10.4	9.3	9.9	17.0	13.4	10.3
Marriages p	41,450	30,120	19,671	9,609	10,613	3,026	740	1,730	116,959
Divorces p	12,414	10,406 ((c)8,509	4,066	3,845	1,170	421 (d)1,804	42,635

TABLE 2.11	SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, STATES, TERRITORIES AND
	AUSTRALIA, 1990

(a) Perinatal deaths comprise neonatal and foetal deaths.

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

(c) Includes 472 divorces heard in Lismore (NSW) but registered in Queensland.

(d) Many divorces registered in the ACT are to applicants normally resident in areas adjacent to the ACT.

TABLE 2.12 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS, VICT	ORIA
---	------

Particulars	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Live births -						
Males	31,497	30,855	31,605	31,688	32,841	34,336
Females	30,058	29,307	29,902	30,446	31,161	32,591
Persons	61,555	60,162	61,507	62,134	64,002	66,927
Sex ratio (a)	104.8	105.3	105.7	104.1	105.4	105.3
Nuptial births	54,457	52,767	53,027	52,921	53,868	55,220
Ex-nuptial births -						
Number	7,098	7,395	8,480	9,213	10,134	11,750
Percentage of total live births	11.5	12.3	13.8	14.8	15.8	17.5
Crude birth rate (b)	14.9	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.3

Particulars	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Age-specific birth rates (c)-				-		
Age group (years)-						
15-19 (d)	15.5	14.2	14.7	14.3	14.9	15.9
20-24	80.6	75.3	73.3	68.5	67.5	68.0
25-29	145.8	140.7	139.6	135.4	137.0	138.7
30-34	91.5	92.2	95.2	97.7	102.9	109.0
35-39	27.4	28.0	30.7	32.2	34.7	37.2
40-44	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.7	5.4	5.8
45-49 (e)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total fertility (f)	1,827	1,774	1,794	1,764	1,813	1,874
Confinements (number)	60,909	59,432	60,831	61,398	63,209	66,136
Median age of mother (years) -						
Nuptial first confinements	26.5	26.8	27.1	27.4	27.6	27.8
All nuptial first confinements	28.1	28.4	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.3
Ex-nuptial	23.4	23.7	23.8	24.2	24.5	24.6
All confinements	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.8
Median duration of marriage (years) -						
Nuptial first confinements	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5

TABLE 2.12 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS, VICTORIA - continued

(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) 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.

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

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

(f) 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.

TABL	TABLE 2.13 SUMMARY OF DEATHS, VICTORIA										
Particulars	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989r	1990					
Deaths -											
Males	16,516	16,021	16,714	16,426	17,079	16,321					
Females	14,837	14,154	14,835	14,300	15,300	14,665					
Persons	31,353	30,175	31,549	30,726	32,379	30,986					
Sex ratio (a)	111.3	113.2	112.7	114.9	111.6	111.3					
Crude death rate (b) -											
Males	8.0	7.7	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.5					
Females	7.1	6.7	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.7					
Persons	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1					
Infant deaths -											
Males	337	297	306	291	248	305					
Females	264	220	192	195	166	218					
Persons	601	517	498	486	414	523					
Infant mortality rate (c)	9.8	8.6	8.1	7.8	6.6	7.8					
Median age at death (years) -											
Males	71.6	71.4	72.0	72.3	72.4	72.3					
Females	78.5	78.4	79.0	78.7	79.2	79.1					

TABLE 2.13	SUMMARY	OF DEATHS.	VICTORIA
I ADDL ALLO	DOMINIANI	OF DEATIN,	VICIORIA

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

(b) Number of deaths registered per 1,000 of the mean estimated resident population.

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

 TABLE 2.14
 SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES, VICTORIA

TABLE 2.14 St	JIVIIVIARI U	FWARKI	AGES, VI	CIURIA		
Particulars	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total marriages -	29,810	29,390	29,682	30,687	30,624	30,120
First marriage both partners	20,544	20,287	20,622	21,531	21,412	20,968
First marriage one partner	5,189	5,040	5,110	5,244	5,281	5,182
Remarriage both partners	4,077	4,063	3,950	3,912	3,931	3,970
Crude marriage rate (a)	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9
Marriages performed by -			,,,,			
Ministers of religion -						
Number	18,459	18,096	18,434	18,782	18,485	18,063
Per cent	61.9	61.6	62.1	61.2	60.4	60.0
Civil celebrants -						
Number	11,351	11,294	11,248	11,905	12,139	12,057
Per cent	38.1	38.4	37.9	38.8	39.6	40.0
	BRIDEC					
Marital status of bridegroom -						
Never married	23,000	22,648	22,940	23,977	23,832	23,456
Widowed	726	732	748	712	740	705
Divorced	6,084	6,010	5,994	5,998	6,052	5,959
Total	29,810	29,390	29,682	30,687	30,624	30,120
Median age of bridegroom (years) -	27,010	27,570	27,002	50,007	50,024	50,120
Never married	25.5	25.7	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.6
Widowed	60.9	60.6	61.1	61.0	60.9	61.6
Divorced	37.4	38.3	38.5	38.9	38.9	39.3
Total	26.9	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.8	28.0
Age of bridegroom (years) -	20.7	21.2	27.4	27.0	27.0	20.0
Under 20	384	333	316	394	346	303
20-24	9,955	9,350	8,829	8,679	8,424	7,641
25-29	9,528	9,453	9,956	10,485	10,395	10,497
30-34	4,242	4,237	4,514	4,798	4,992	5,117
35-39	2,224	2,253	2,236	2,423	2,420	2,491
40-44	1,137	1,222	1,363	1,432	1,488	1,462
45-49	746	837	788	828	868	923
50 and over	1,594	1,705	1,680	1,646	1,691	1,686
Total	29,810	29,390	29,682	30,687	30,624	30,120
	BRI		27,002	50,007	50,024	
Marital status of bride -						
Never married	23,277	22,966	23,414	24,329	24,273	23,662
Widowed	886	22,900 891	25,414 905	24,329 864	24,273 844	23,002
Divorced	880 5,647	5,533	5,363	804 5,494	5,507	5,660
Total	29,810		29,682			
Median age of bride (years) -	29,010	29,390	29,002	30,687	30,624	30,120
Never married	22.4	22.7	24.0	24.2	24.4	246
Widowed	23.4	23.7	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.6
Divorced	53.8	53.1	52.3	52.1	53.1	52.7
Total	34.3	35.0	35.1	35.5	35.7	35.9
	24.6	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.6	25.9
Age of bride (years) -	0.400	0	1 0 7 8	0.000	1055	1 10-
Under 20	2,428	2,160	1,972	2,028	1,855	1,495
20-24	13,387	12,609	12,491	12,407	12,046	11,426
25-29	6,989	7,254	7,600	8,291	8,397	8,752
30-34	2,981	3,088	3,253	3,444	3,688	3,711

	+ SOUTHIAN OF MAN			ATA COTIN		
Particulars	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	BRIDE - a	continued				
35-39	1,627	1,698	1,791	1,758	1,841	1,843
40-44	883	887	983	1,133	1,150	1,153
45-49	524	638	612	657	635	723
50 and over	991	1,056	980	966	1,012	1,017
Total	29,810	29,390	29,682	30,687	30,624	30,120

TABLE 2.14 SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES, VICTORIA - continued

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

TABLE 2.15CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: MARITAL STATUS,
VICTORIA, AS AT 30 JUNE

	Marital Status							
Census years	Never married	Married	Separated/ not divorced	Divorced	Widowed	Total persons		
		MALE	ES					
			- Per cent -			Number		
1954	29.2	64.7	1.7	0.8	3.5	884,536		
1961	29.5	64.8	1.8	0.8	3.1	1,026,543		
1966	30.4	64.1	1.8	0.9	2.9	1,132,374		
1971	29.1	65.2	1.8	1.1	2.8	1,231,529		
1976	29.1	64.6	2.2	1.6	2.5	1,304,350		
1981	31.1	61.5	2.1	2.8	2.5	1,409,315		
1986	32.8	59.1	2.1	3.6	2.4	1,519,925		
		FEMAL	LES					
1954	22.2	63.6	2.0	1.0	11.2	889,806		
1961	21.6	64.2	2.1	1.0	11.1	1,029,414		
1966	22.7	62.9	2.1	1.1	11.2	1,147,632		
1971	21.3	64.0	2.1	1.3	11.3	1,258,273		
1976	21.6	62.5	2.7	2.1	11.1	1,344,957		
1981	23.6	59.1	2.5	3.7	11.1	1,461,145		
1986	25.4	57.0	2.4	4.6	10.6	1,578,967		

TABLE 2.16 St					1080	1000
Particulars	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Divorces granted -	9,688	9,670	9,626	10,250	10,253	10,406
Crude divorce rate (a)	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Median duration						
of marriage (years)	10.6	10.7	10.1	10.4	10.2	10.0
Median interval between						
marriage and separation (years)	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.6	6.6	7.3
Divorces involving children -	5,809	5,705	5,509	5,867	5,596	5,712
Percentage of total	60.0	59.0	57.2	57.2	54.6	54.9
Average number of children	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
	HUSB	AND				
Age-specific divorce rate (b) -						
Age group (years) -						
Under 25	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
25-29	10.1	9.5	9.2	9.2	8.7	8.7
30-34	11.9	11.7	12.3	12.6	12.2	12.2
35-39	12.5	11.7	11.2	12.3	11.5	11.5
40-44	10.6	10.3	9.8	10.4	10.7	10.3
45-49	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.0
50-54	5.4	6.5	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.7
55 and over	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Marital status at marriage -						
Never married	8,431	8,276	8,199	8,666	8,670	8,749
Widowed	152	132	117	115	105	98
Divorced	1,105	1,262	1,310	1,469	1,478	1,559
Median age (years) -	,	,			-	
At marriage	23.9	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.0	24.7
At separation	34.4	34.6	34.5	34.9	34.9	35.1
At divorce	37.1	37.3	37.2	37.5	36.9	37.8
	WIF	Ē				
Age-specific divorce rate (b) -						
Age group (years) -						
Under 25	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.4
25-29	12.4	11.9	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.0
30-34	12.3	12.2	11.8	12.7	12.2	11.9
35-39	11.4	10.8	10.8	11.3	11.1	11.3
40-44	9.5	9.2	8.8	9.4	9.6	9.5
45-49	6.5	7.4	7.2	7.8	7.4	7.2
50-54	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9
55 and over	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Marital status at marriage -						
Never married	8,477	8,288	8,241	8,748	8,747	8,831
Widowed	171	169	152	146	118	114
Divorced	1,040	1,213	1,233	1,356	1,388	1,461
Median age (years) -		-,	,	,		,
At marriage	21.5	21.6	21.8	21.9	21.2	22.2
At separation	31.7	31.8	31.8	32.2	32.4	32.4
At divorce	34.4	34.7	34.6	34.9	34.2	35.2

TABLE 2.16 SUMMARY OF DIVORCES, VICTORIA

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

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

	Age group (years)					Sex			
Birthplace	0-14	15-24	25-54	55 and over	Males	Females	Persons		
Australia	856,091	575,672	1,068,492	532,289	1,487,224	1,545,321	3,032,545		
New Zealand	4,725	6,855	18,404	4,021	16,961	17,042	34,003		
Other Oceania	1,337	1,846	3,241	531	3,405	3,551	6,955		
Europe -									
UK and Ireland	10,347	26,988	132,163	81,050	125,663	124,886	250,548		
Austria	170	292	3,937	2,465			6,863		
Czechoslovakia	300	272	2,274	2,304		2,293	5,147		
Germany	987	1,813	20,942	9,920			33,663		
Greece	896	4,502	48,470	13,928			67,797		
Hungary	135	151	4,370	3,877		3,912	8,536		
Italy	719	4,843	65,129	38,514	57,818	51,385	109,203		
Latvia, Lithuania, and Estor		20	1,536	4,457			6,025		
Malta	582	1,403	19,786	5,251	14,387		27,019		
Netherlands	623	1,030	18,576	9,106	15,676	13,657	29,334		
Poland	1,168	775	8,989	13,707	12,647	11,993	24,639		
USSR n.e.i.	343	461	2,740	5,577	4,386	4,731	9,120		
Yugoslavia	1,554	7,605	39,926	10,225	31,533	27,777	59,311		
Other	1,846	2,790	12,727	4,963	11,892	10,443	22,332		
Total	19,680	52,945	381,565	205,344	339,219	320,317	659,537		
Asia -									
China	404	564	4,622	3,006	4,260	4,338	8,600		
Cyprus	490	1,440	6,353	2,259	5,319	5,225	10,542		
Hong Kong	1,363	1,480	3,204	316	3,186	3,177	6,363		
India	876	1,906	8,689	3,066	7,249	7,288	14,535		
Cambodia, Laos	1,363	1,760	3,019	435	3,294	3,283	6,575		
Lebanon	1,073	2,473	6,548	1,193	5,969	5,316	11,285		
Malaysia	1,772	5,397	6,895	595	7,402	7,261	14,662		
Philippines	1,222	908	4,592	576	2,414	4,883	7,296		
Singapore	595	658	1,766	217	1,485	1,748	3,233		
Sri Lanka	944	1,500	7,042	2,531	5,929	6,083	12,014		
Turkey	963	3,368	6,871	1,254	6,450	6,005	12,454		
Vietnam	5,903	6,792	13,905	1,301	15,542	12,356	27,900		
Other	3,549	3,243	10,812	2,647	10,257	9,999	20,260		
Total	20,517	31,489	84,318	19,396	78,756	76,962	155,719		
America -									
Canada	708	768	1,786	604	1,864	2,003	3,867		
Chile	962	1,257	2,811	326	2,642	2,714	5,354		
U.S.A.	1,424	1,527	4,540	1,147	4,446	4,192	8,638		
Other	1,556	1,633	4,449	623	4,028	4,234	8,263		
Total	4,650	5,185	13,586	2,700	12,980	13,143	26,122		
Africa -									
Republic of South Africa	1,682	1,412	4,321	1,257	4,209	4,463	8,670		
Arab Republic of Egypt	178	689	6,981	3,556	5,813	5,591	11,405		
Other	925	2,108	7,908	1,921	6,606	6,256	12,863		
Total	2,785	4,209	19,210	6,734	16,628	16,310	32,938		
Total overseas									
born (a)	53,694	102,526	520,328	238,731	467,949	447,325	915,272		
Not stated	10,801	9,007	31,789	20,062	36,296	35,364	71,661		
(a) Includes persons born at sea.	920,586	087,205	1,620,609	/91,082	1,991,469	2,028,010	4,019,4/8		

 TABLE 2.17
 BIRTHPLACE BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

(a) Includes persons born at sea.

- - Country of birth		Citizenship							
	1	Australian			Other				
	Period of	Period of residence		Period of residence		Total, including			
	0-4 years	5 or more years	including not stated (a)	0-4 years	5 or more years	not stated (a)	Not stated (b)	Total	
UK and Ireland	2,786	93,373	99,030	14,507	129,307	146,449	5,076	250,555	
Germany	340	23,902	24,891	1,649	6,699	8,501	276	33,668	
Greece	428	57,882	60,460	1,083	5,340	6,669	666	67,795	
India	620	9,632	10,428	2,276	1,618	3,939	157	14,524	
Italy	216	74,719	77,378	943	28,842	30,727	1,093	109,198	
Lebanon	427	8,474	9,286	1,086	746	1,878	144	11,308	
Malaysia	515	4,360	4,960	6,040	3,420	9,574	126	14,660	
Malta	67	11,434	11,899	756	13,416	14,549	546	26994	
Netherlands	218	21,760	22,454	800	5,721	6,675	218	29,347	
New Zealand	740	7,400	8,436	9,305	15,008	24,870	696	34,002	
Poland	1,611	18,669	20,709	2,225	1,360	3,661	267	24,637	
Vietnam	3,108	12,159	15,515	9,079	2,616	11,975	406	27,896	
Yugoslavia	581	46,700	48,540	2,233	7,599	10,135	626	59,301	
Other	10,529	123,383	136,951	36,667	33,965	71,960	2,506	211,417	
Total	22,186	513,847	550,937	88,649	255,657	351,562	12,803	915,302	

TABLE 2.18 BIRTHPLACE OF OVERSEAS BORN PERSONS BY CITIZENSHIP AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE, VICTORIA 30 JUNE 1986

(a) Period of residence not stated.

(b) Citizenship not stated.

TABLE 2.19BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS OF AUSTRALIAN BORN PERSONS, VICTORIA,
30 JUNE 1986

	Birthplace of Mother								
Birthplace of Father	Australia	UK and Ireland	Southern Europe	Other Europe	Western Asia	Other Asia	Other	Total	
			('(000)			14		
Australia	2,197.6	83.2	9.4	18.1	1.0	5.9	16.4	2,339.2	
UK and Ireland	128.6	69.6	1.4	3.6	0.1	1.4	3.3	209.0	
Southern Europe	38.3	3.4	175.3	5.3	1.3	0.6	2.8	227.9	
Other Europe	41.3	5.5	2.8	49.2	0.6	1.3	1.7	102.7	
Western Asia	2.7	0.3	1.0	0.6	17.4	0.1	0.4	22.5	
Other Asia	7.8	1.3	0.3	0,8	0.1	15.9	0.5	26.7	
Other	24.2	2.5	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	11.7	42.5	
Total	2,458.8	167.2	193.5	79.3	21.0	25.9	37.2	3,032.5	

Language spoken	5-19	20-34	35-64	65 and over	Total
Arabic/Lebanese	7,888	6,498	6,811	748	21,945
Chinese	10,224	14,104	11,689	2,017	38,034
Dutch	1,403	3,109	10,219	3,346	18,077
French	2,653	4,070	6,289	1,431	14,443
German	3,481	5,589	18,278	4,895	32,243
Greek	38,110	27,579	53,223	5,062	123,974
Italian	39,912	42,542	75,740	15,107	173,211
Maltese	5,755	7,508	14,377	1,915	29,555
Polish	2,869	4,684	10,285	4,293	22,131
Serbian/Croatian	7,751	4,729	10,915	817	24,212
Spanish	5,684	4,323	7,059	512	17,578
Vietnamese	6,433	9,124	3,730	315	19,602
Other	36,169	42,233	63,265	13,113	154,780
Total (b)	176,778	183,322	306,404	59,271	725,775

TABLE 2.20 PERSONS (a) WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME: LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY AGE GROUP, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

(a) Excludes children aged 0-4 years.

(b) Includes language "not stated" responses.

TABLE 2.21 PERSONS (a) WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME:BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL BY AGE, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Profisionau	Age group (years)									
Proficiency in English	5-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total					
	OVERSEAS BORN:	ARRIVED 1	982 TO 1986							
Speaks English -										
Well or very well	19,986	16,887	2,476	603	39,952					
Not well	7,24 7	10,113	2,220	524	20,104					
Not at all	1,284	1,946	2,129	1,724	7,083					
Total (a)	28,960	29,105	6,869	2,858	67,792					
	OVERSEAS BORN:	ARRIVED B	EFORE 1982							
Speaks English -										
Well or very well	46,372	126,136	112,514	25,869	310,891					
Not well	1,970	27,117	46,522	15,500	91,109					
Not at all	206	1,369	4,345	6,724	12,644					
Total (a)	48,778	155,395	164,026	48,411	416,610					
	AUSTRA	ALIAN BORN	1							
Speaks English -										
Well or very well	151,056	36,700	6,152	1,844	195,752					
Not well	5,057	1,711	988	482	8,238					
Not at all	686	232	161	230	1,309					
Total (a)	159,102	40,075	8,018	3,575	210,770					

(a) Includes proficiency in English not stated, but excludes language spoken not stated.

				Proportion
Ancestry	Males	Females	Persons	of total
English	626,462	642,109	1,268,571	31.6
Australian	343,237	361,870	705,107	17.5
Italian	106,457	97,994	204,451	5.1
Greek	67,476	64,754	132,230	3.3
Irish	57,089	55,801	112,890	2.8
Scottish	47,469	43,734	91,203	2.3
British, (so described)	34,635	38,752	73,387	1.8
English - Irish	29,101	36,582	65,683	1.6
German	26,437	25,969	52,406	1.3
Chinese	24,622	24,070	48,692	1.2
Dutch	24,958	22,542	47,500	1.2
English- Scottish	21,086	26,088	47,174	1.2
Maltese	23,562	21,253	44,815	1.1
Australian - English	20,066	23,362	43,428	1.1
Yugoslavian	19,449	17,144	36,593	0.9
Polish	16,136	15,137	31,273	0.8
Irish - Scottish	10,793	13,049	23,842	0.6
English - German	10,013	11,257	21,270	0.5
Lebanese	7,638	7,160	14,798	0.4
Aboriginal	3,341	3,558	6,899	0.2
Other and not classifiable	313,480	313,244	626,724	15.6
Not stated	157,962	162,580	320,542	8.0
Total	1,991,469	2,028,009	4,019,478	100.0

TABLE 2.22 ANCESTRY (a) OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

(a) As stated.

TABLE 2.23RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF THE POPULATION, VICTORIA30 JUNE 1986

	50 50115 1700			
Religious denomination	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent
Christian -				
Anglican	337,743	377,671	715,414	17.8
Baptist	18,397	21,387	39,784	1.(
Brethren	1,926	2,196	4,122	0.1
Catholic	540,860	563,184	1,104,044	27.5
Congregational	687	745	1,432	0.0
Churches of Christ	10,701	13,344	24,045	0.6
Jehovah's Witnesses	5,468	6,756	12,224	0.3
Latterday Saints	3,167	3,480	6,647	0.2
Lutheran	17,647	19,261	36,908	0.9
Oriental Christian	954	923	1,877	0.0
Orthodox	90,202	87,363	177,565	4.4
Pentecostal	9,532	10,772	20,304	0.5
Presbyterian	64,641	73,359	138,000	3.4
Salvation Army	7,799	9,662	17,461	0.4
Seventh Day Adventist	3,515	4,277	7,792	0.2
Uniting Church	128,403	151,859	280,262	7.0
Other Protestant	40,292	47,265	87,557	2.2
Other Christian	44,104	46,652	90,756	2.3
Total Christian	1,326,038	1,440,156	2,766,194	68.8

Religious denomination	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent
Other religions -				
Buddhist	12,201	11,065	23,266	0.6
Hindu	2,776	2,338	5,114	0.1
Jewish	15,714	16,673	32,387	0.8
Muslim	20,145	17,820	37,965	0.9
Other non Christian	3,359	3,106	6,465	0.2
Total other religions	54,195	51,002	105,197	2.6
Other groups -				
Non-theistic	634	382	1,016	0.0
Inadequately described	8,124	6,296	14,420	0.4
No religion	308,684	249,255	557,939	13.9
Not stated	293,794	280,918	574,712	14.3
Total	1,991,469	2,028,009	4,019,478	100.0

TABLE 2.23 RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF THE POPULATION, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986 - continued

REFERENCES

Data sources

The statistics in this chapter are derived from various sources including the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. The most recent Census was conducted in 1991, however these results are not yet available.

The estimated resident population was compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis 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 and persons granted Australian citizenship are compiled from information supplied by the Department of Immigration Local Government and Ethnic Affairs.

Births, deaths, and marriages 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

Older People in Victoria (2501.2) Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0) Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0) Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Revised Intercensal Estimates, Victoria (3202.2) Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, 30 June 1989 (3208.2) Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories (3222.0) Births, Australia (3301.0) Deaths, Australia (3302.0) Births, Victoria (3305.2) Marriages, Australia (3306.0) Deaths, Victoria (3306.2) Divorces, Australia (3307.0) Marriages, Victoria (3307.2) Divorces, Victoria (3308.2) Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3404.0) Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986

3 Labour



INTRODUCTION

The major topics covered in this chapter are the labour force, employment, unemployment, earnings, hours of work, labour costs, education and training, industrial disputes and trade unions. The data provided has 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 (see figure 6) is compatible with the standards recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Further detail regarding these statistics is contained in the publications listed at the end of this chapter.

The labour force

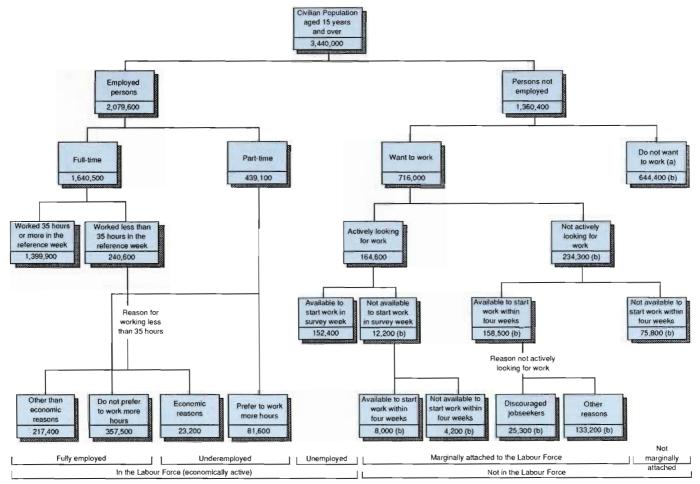
The concept of the labour force is the basis for the measurement of employment and unemployment. The labour force is a measurement of the total official supply of labour which is available to the labour market in a given reference week. It is broadly defined as those persons aged 15 and over who are either employed or unemployed during a particular reference week.

Employment and unemployment

In August 1991 there were 1,972,100 persons employed in Victoria. This figure comprised 1,120,800 males (57 per cent) and 851,300 females (43 per cent). Of the employed females, 60 per cent were married. The number of employed persons in Victoria represented 57 per cent of the civilian population aged 15 years or more, a decrease of 1.5 percentage points over the August 1981 figure. However, there was an increase in the employment of females, rising from 22 per cent of the civilian population in August 1981 to 24 per cent in August 1991. By comparison, the male employment/population ratio decreased from 36 per cent in August 1981 to 32 per cent in August 1991. Almost 54 per cent of persons employed are in the 25-44 year age group.

A total of 212,200 Victorians were unemployed in August 1991, compared with 138,800 unemployed in August 1990. Males comprised 64 per cent of the unemployed in August 1991 and females comprised 36 per cent. The majority of unemployed females (58 per cent) were not married.

The trend of declining unemployment rates which had been occurring in Victoria since 1983 has undergone a reversal since August 1989. The August 1991 Victorian unemployment rate of 9.7 per cent increased by 3.4 percentage points from the August 1990 rate, and was slightly above the Australian rate of 9.5 per cent. The unemployment rate for Victorian males in August 1991 was 10.5 per cent compared with the rate of 8.2 per cent for females. A significant difference existed in the unemployment rates of married and unmarried women. The unemployment rate for married females was 5.9 per cent compared with a rate of 11.5 per cent for unmarried females.



(a) Includes the institutionalised, boarding school pupils, and persons permanently unable to work. (b) Includes persons aged 15 to 69 only

Figure 6. The Labour Force framework, Victoria, September 1990

					Age	group (yea	rs)			
					11.014				65 and	
Month		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	over	Total
				MA	LES		_			
1990 -	June	89.3	153.5	331.2	304.1	208.1	69.0	46.7	19.8	1222.0
	July	90.1	151.6	326.8	302.8	207.7	71.3	46.4	21.0	1217.7 1200.2
	August	85.9	147.3	321.6	302.9	209.2 208.6	72.0 69.5	46.1 46.5	15.3 17.3	1200.2
	September October	85.8 87.4	149.6 147.5	318.9 316.9	301.9 300.8	208.6	69.3 70.2	46.3	21.3	1198.0
	November	81.2	147.5	315.8	297.0	205.3	70.2	45.3	20.2	1181.4
	December	88.0	149.6	314.3	300.1	205.5	70.8	42.8	21.1	1193.3
1991 -	January	84.1	143.9	309.6	294.7	203.9	69.3	39.2	19.5	1164.3
	February	80.5	140.0	313.6	295.5	210.5	67.3	44.1	19.1	1170.5
	March	72.1	135.4	312.9	297.8	207.5	62.2	39.9	18.0	1145.8
	April	73.4	137.2	305.8	294.5	205.5	63.5	40.9	17.1	1137.8
	May	69.4	137.4	305.4	295.7	209.0	63.1	38.2	17.6	1135.8
	June	67.6	135.1	305.1	294.3	207.6	63.7	35.6	17.0	1126.0
	July	67.5	135.8	307.6	290.7	205.1	62.2	35.1	18.0	1122.0
	August	67.7	131.8	304.7	289.5	207.3	61.0	37.4	21.4	1120.8
					ALES					
1990 -	June	79.5	133.1	235.9	234.5	137.7	33.2	17.6	6.7	878.4
	July	86.3	130.5	241.1	238.0	129.8	33.1	17.8	8.9	885.5
	August	79.3	130.1	237.2	233.6	136.1	31.1	19.2	6.3	872.9
	September	78.0	129.1	239.6	236.8	136.9	35.3	19.4	6.4	881.5
	October November	75. 1 74.1	$130.0 \\ 127.1$	240.1 235.6	233.7	133.3	33.1 33.1	20.6 20.6	7.4 7.9	873.3 875.0
	December	81.0	127.1	233.0	235.4 237.5	$141.2 \\ 138.4$	32.9	19.3	6.5	882.0
1991 -	January	77.0	126.5	224.6	218.0	133.6	34.5	18.3	6.7	839.2
1991 -	February	67.0	130.7	229.1	229.2	137.6	32.7	18.5	7.8	852.7
	March	69.9	129.7	230.5	226.2	142.9	28.3	17.0	6.6	851.0
	April	67.7	128.7	227.7	228.8	140.4	30.0	17.0	7.1	847.5
	May	62.7	126.7	232.0	228.8	139.7	30.8	16.3	7.0	844.0
	June	62.2	127.1	226.9	230.8	141.5	34.0	13.8	7.9	844.2
	July	62.1	130.3	224.2	229.0	139.1	29.2	11.9	6.8	832.6
	August	63.7	128.9	232.7	231.7	143.2	30.3	12.8	8.2	851.3
					SONS					
1990 -	June	168.9	286.6	567.2	538.6	345.9	102.3	64.4	26.6	2100.4
	July	176.4	282.1	567.9	540.8	337.5	104.4	64.2	29.9	2103.2
	August	165.2	277.3	558.8	536.5	345.3	103.1	65.3	21.6	2073.1
	September	163.8 162.5	278.7 277.5	558.5	538.7 534.4	345.5 336.9	104.8 103.4	65.9 66.8	23.7 28.7	2079.6 2067.2
	October November	155.3	277.5	557.0 551.4	534.4 532.4	336.9 346.5	103.4	65.9	28.7	2056.4
	December	169.0	273.3	549.0	537.6	344.9	103.2	62.1	27.6	2075.2
1991 -	January	161.1	270.5	534.2	512.7	337.5	103.8	57.5	26.2	2003.6
	February	147.5	270.3	542.7	524.7	348.0	100.0	62.6	26.2	2003.0
	March	142.0	265.1	543.4	524.0	350.3	90.6	56.9	24.6	1996.8
	April	141.1	266.0	533.5	523.3	345.9	93.5	57.9	24.3	1985.4
	May	132.0	264.1	537.3	524.5	348.7	93.9	54.5	24.6	1979.8
	June	129.8	262.1	532.0	525.1	349.1	97.7	49.4	24.9	1970.2
	July	129.6	266.1	531.8	519.7	344.2	91.4	47.0	24.9	1954.5
	August	131.5	260.7	537.4	521.1	350.5	91.3	50.2	29.5	1972.1

TABLE 3.1 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE VICTORIA

Unemployment rates vary markedly by age group. The highest unemployment rates are consistently experienced by persons in the age group 15-19 years. In August 1991, the unemployment rate for this age group was 21.6 per cent, compared with rates of 14.9 per cent for those aged 20-24 years, 9.3 per cent for those aged 25-34 and 6.7 per cent for those aged 35 years or more.

In relation to people born overseas, the unemployment rate varies considerably according to the language spoken in the country of origin. Persons from main English-speaking countries experienced an unemployment rate of 9.2 per cent, compared with the rate of 13.5 per cent for persons from countries where English is not the main language and 9.7 per cent for all Victorian persons (including Australian born).

Within the state, the unemployment rate ranged from 9.4 per cent in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) to 10.5 per cent in country Victoria. Within the MSD, the highest unemployment rate of 12.3 per cent occurred in the North Western Melbourne region and the lowest of 7.2 per cent occurred in the Inner Eastern Melbourne region. In country Victoria, the highest unemployment rate of 12.3 per cent occurred in the Western Victoria region, while the lowest of 9.6 per cent occurred in the South Western Victoria region.

TABLE 3.2 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK, VICTORIA

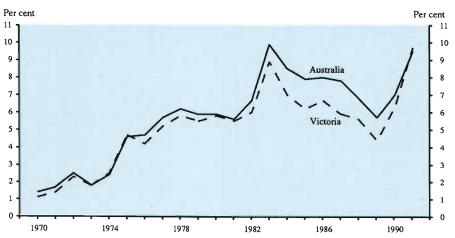
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	Males				Females			Person	s	
August	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total	Unemp- loyment rate (per cent)
1970	7.9	*0.6	8.4	4.2	*3.4	7.5	12.0	*3.9	16.0	1.1
1971	10.2	*1.8	11.9	6.1	*3.4	9.5	16.3	5.2	21.4	1.4
1972	17.5	*2.4	20.0	10.8	6.6	17.5	28.4	9.1	37.4	2.3
1973	7.8	7.2	15.0	8.8	5.3	14.1	16.6	12.4	29.0	1.8
1974	15.9	*2.1	18.0	17.3	6.0	23.3	33.2	8.1	41.3	2.5
1975	29.9	7.1	37.0	27.3	14.8	40.9	57.2	20.8	77.9	4.7
1976	27.9	7.3	35.2	23.3	12.1	35.4	51.2	19.4	70.6	4.2
1977	34.4	7.5	41.9	30.4	17.7	48.1	64.8	25.2	90.0	5.2
1978	47.6	4.1	51.7	34.1	15.0	49.1	81.7	19.0	100.8	5.8
1979	46.1	*3.4	49.4	31.5	14.8	46.3	77.6	18.1	95.7	5.5
1980	49.1	4.1	53.1	38.0	12.8	50.8	87.0	16.9	103.9	5.8
1981	46.1	4.2	50.3	36.7	13.6	50.4	82.8	17.9	100.7	5.5
1982	55.1	7.1	62.3	33.9	13.9	47.8	89.0	21.1	110.1	6.0
1983	86.5	6.0	92.5	52.9	17.8	70.7	139.4	23.8	163.2	8.9
1984	68.7	6.3	75.1	39.4	15.2	54.6	108.1	21.5	129.6	7.0
1985	60.1	5.9	65.9	34.9	16.3	51.2	95.0	22.1	117.1	6.2
1986	65.9	8.2	74.1	38.7	19.5	58.2	104.6	27.7	132.3	6.7
1987	56.3	8.1	64.4	35.7	21.5	57.1	91.9	29.6	121.5	5.9
1988	50.8	6.3	57.1	38.8	19.0	57.8	89.7	25.2	114.9	5.6
1989	42.5	7.2	49.7	24.8	19.1	43.9	67.2	26.3	93.6	4.4
1990	65.9	7.7	73.6	45.2	19.9	65.2	111.1	27.6	138.8	6.3
1991	125.3	11.1	136.5	56.9	18.9	75.7	182.2	30.0	212.2	9.7

			0-1944	400	group (year	(1000)						
		15 to 19		Age	20-24				er		Total	
August	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1970	*2.0	*2.2	4.2	*1.6	*0.9	*2.5	4.7	4.4	9.2	8.4	7.5	16.0
1971	*1.6	*2.6	4.2	*3.0	*1.7	4.7	7.3	5.1	12.5	11.9	9.5	21.4
1972	6.4	*3.9	10.2	*3.3	*3.3	6.6	10.3	10.4	20.6	20.0	17.5	37.5
1973	5.5	4.0	9.5	4.0	*2.0	6.1	5.4	8.0	13.5	15.0	14.1	29.0
1974	4.2	5.8	9.9	*2.8	*3.9	6.8	10.9	13.6	24.5	18.0	23.3	41.3
1975	9.4	15.7	25.1	6.7	6.2	12.9	21.0	19.1	40.0	37.0	40.9	77.9
1976	11.8	12.2	24.0	7.5	6.0	13.6	15.9	17.1	33.0	35.2	35.4	70.6
1977	13.5	19.2	32.7	6.4	9.5	15.9	22.0	19.4	41.4	41.9	48.1	90.0
1978	15.8	16.4	32.3	10.8	10.1	20.9	25.1	22.6	47.6	51.7	49.1	100.8
1979	13.5	16.9	30.4	10.2	8.0	18.2	25.7	21.4	47.1	49.4	46.3	95.7
1980	15.4	16.0	31.3	14.3	10.6	24.9	23.0	24.1	47.1	52.7	50.6	103.3
1981	13.6	16.7	30.5	11.8	10.5	22.3	24.7	23.2	47.8	50.3	50.4	100.7
1982	18.3	13.4	31.8	15.2	9.6	24.8	28.7	24.8	53.5	62.3	47.8	110.1
1983	20.4	24.0	44.3	20.3	13.8	34.0	51.9	33.0	84.9	92.5	70.7	163.2
1984	18.6	18.5	37.1	15.5	11.9	27.4	41.0	24.1	65.1	75.1	54.6	129.6
1985	17.5	14.5	32.0	12.7	11.1	23.8	35.7	25.6	61.3	65.9	51.2	117.1
1986	21.0	16.9	38.0	14.5	11.0	25.4	38.6	30.3	68.9	74.1	58.2	132.3
1987	16.2	16.7	32.9	10.7	12.5	23.2	37.5	28.0	65.5	64.4	57.1	121.5
1988	13.7	15.1	28.8	12.0	11.8	23.7	31.5	30.9	62.3	57.1	57.8	114.9
1989	13.5	14.0	27.5	10.6	7.8	18.4	25.6	22.0	47.7	49.7	43.9	93.6
1990	16.5	14.5	30.9	18.1	15.4	33.5	39.0	35.4	74.4	73.6	65.2	138.8
1991	19.7	16.5	36.2	26.6	19.0	45.6	90.1	40.2	130.4	136.5	75.7	212.2

TABLE 3.3 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY AGE AND SEX, VICTORIA('000)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA (August)



Particulars	Males	Females	Persons
		Number ('000)	
School Attendance			
Attending school	4.6	*3.3	7.9
Not attending school-			
Left before 1989	*4.0	*3.4	7.4
Left from 1989 to survey date	11.1	9.8	20.9
Total	19.7	16.5	36.2
Duration of unemployment-			
Under 13 weeks	7.4	6.5	13.9
13 weeks and under 52 weeks	9.0	8.4	17.3
52 weeks and over	*3.3	*1.6	5.0
Total	19.7	16.5	36.2
		Duration of unemployment (we	eks)
Average (mean) duration	25.4	23.3	24.4
Median duration	23.0	18.0	19.0

TABLE 3.4 YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT: UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-19 YEARS BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1991

TABLE 3.5 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, VICTORIAN REGIONS, AUGUST 1991

	1	Employed	I			Not in	Unemp-	Partici-
Region	Full- time ('000)	Part- time ('000)	Total ('000)	Unemp- loyed ('000)	Labour force ('000)	labour force ('000)	loyment rate (per cent)	pation rate (per cent)
		M	ALES	_				
Melbourne Statistical Division-	728.8	68.7	797.4	94.3	891.7	320.1	10.6	73.6
Outer Western Melbourne	109.8	8.4	118.2	17.2	135.4	50.4	12.7	72.9
North Western Melbourne	49.8	4.2	54.0	9.3	63.3	27.8	14.7	69.5
Inner Melbourne	50.4	6.1	56.5	5.5	62.0	27.8	8.9	69.1
North Eastern Melbourne	95.2	8.2	103.4	12.7	116.1	38.3	10.9	75.2
Inner Eastern Melbourne	98.5	13.7	112.2	9.4	121.6	43.3	7.7	73.8
Southern Melbourne	80.7	7.9	88.6	8.8	97.4	42.2	9.0	69.8
Outer Eastern Melbourne	113.5	10.2	123.6	11.9	135.5	36.8	8.8	78.6
Mornington Peninsula	130.8	10.1	140.9	19.5	160.4	53.4	12.2	75.0
Balance of Victoria-	292.2	31.2	323.3	42.2	365.5	132.2	11.5	73.4
South Western Victoria	77.7	4.4	82.0	10.0	92.0	38.4	10.9	70.6
Western Victoria	63.5	7.4	71.0	9.3	80.3	29.5	11.6	73.1
Northern Victoria	94.6	12.5	107.2	13.2	120.4	42.1	11.0	74.1
Eastern Victoria	56.3	6.8	63.2	9.7	72.8	22.2	13.3	76.6
Total	1,020.9	99 . 8	1,120.8	136.5	1,257.2	452.3	10.9	73.5

		Employed				Not in	Unemp-	Partici-
	Full-	Part-		Unemp-	Labour	labour	loyment	pation
	time	time	Total	loyed	force	force	rate	rate
Region	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	(per cent)	(per cent)
	M	ARRIEI	O FEMAI	LES				
Melbourne Statistical Division-	204.0	165.4	369.4	23.1	392.5	320.8	5.9	55.0
Outer Western Melbourne	32.6	24.7	57.3	4.9	62.2	49.7	7.9	55.6
North Western Melbourne	13.4	8.6	22.0	*1.8	23.8	27.6	*7.6 *13.8	46.3 62.7
Inner Melbourne North Eastern Melbourne	12.3 25.0	3.7 19.4	15.9 44.5	*2.5 *2.2	18.5 46.7	11.0 45.5	*4.8	50.6
Inner Eastern Melbourne	23.0	27.2	56.6	*1.5	58.1	42.9	*2.6	57.5
Southern Melbourne	19.2	18.9	38.1	*1.8	39.9	40.2	*4.6	49.8
Outer Eastern Melbourne	27.7	31.0	58.8	*2.7	61.5	42.8	*4.4	59.0
Mornington Peninsula	44.5	31.8	76.3	5.5	81.9	61.0	6.7	57.3
Balance of Victoria-	74.0	71.0	145.0	9.0	154.0	157.9	5.9	49.4
South Western Victoria	17.7	18.7	36.3	*2.2	38.6	41.4	*5.8	48.2
Western Victoria	15.2	15.6	30.8	*2.4	33.2	27.2	*7.1	55.0
Northern Victoria	27.1	22.8	49.9	*3.0	52.9	52.9	*5.6	50.0
Eastern Victoria	14.0	13.9	27.9	*1.4	29.3	36.4	*4.9	44.6
Total	278.0	236.4	514.4	32.1	546.5	478.7	5.9	53.3
		ALL F	EMALES	5				
Melbourne Statistical Division-	381.1	250.2	631.4	54.1	685.4	578.2	7.9	54.2
Outer Western Melbourne	53.2	37.8	91.0	10.0	101.0	85.9	9.9	54.0
North Western Melbourne	29.0	12.8	41.8	4.1	45.9	47.2	8.9	49.3
Inner Melbourne	40.9	9.2	50.1	6.6	56.7	36.0	11.6	61.2
North Eastern Melbourne	46.8	27.4	74.2	4.1	78.3	75.6	5.3	50.9
Inner Eastern Melbourne	58.1	43.9	102.0	7.2	109.2	83.1	6.6	56.8
Southern Melbourne	39.1	28.9	68.0	5.7	73.7	77.3	7.7	48.8
Outer Eastern Melbourne	47.8	42.6	90.4	6.4	96.8	72.7	6.6	57.1
Mornington Peninsula	66.3	47.5	113.8	10.1	123.9	100.4	8.1	55.2
Balance of Victoria-	120.2	99.8	220.0	21.6	241.6	265.7	9.0	47.6
South Western Victoria	30.0	26.3	56.4	4.8	61.1	74.2	7.8	45.2
Western Victoria	25.2	21.2	46.4	7.2	53.5	51.3	13.4	51.1
Northern Victoria	42.2	33.2	75.5	7.0	82.5	85.5	8.5 *6.2	49.1 44.8
Eastern Victoria	22.7	19.0	41.8	*2.7	44.5	54.8		
Total	501.3	350.0	851.3	75.7	927.1	843.9	8.2	52.3
		PER	SONS					
Melbourne Statistical Division-	1,109.9		1,428.8	148.4	1,577.2	898.3	9.4	63.7
Outer Western Melbourne	163.0	46.2	209.2	27.1	236.3	136.4	11.5	63.4
North Western Melbourne	78.8	17.0	95.8	13.4	109.2	75.0	12.3	59.3
Inner Melbourne	91.2	15.4	106.6	12.1	118.7	63.8	10.2	65.1
North Eastern Melbourne	142.0	35.6	177.6	16.8	194.4	114.0	8.7 7.2	63.0 64.6
Inner Eastern Melbourne	156.5	57.6	214.2	16.6	230.8	126.3	0.4	50.0
Southern Melbourne Outer Eastern Melbourne	119.8 161.3	36.8 52.7	156.7 214.1	14.5 18.2	171.1 232.3	119.5	8.4 7.9	58.9 68.0
Mornington Peninsula	197.1	57.6	254.7	29.6	284.3	153.9	10.4	64.9
Balance of Victoria-	412.4	131.0	543.3	63.8	607.1	397.9	10.5	60.4
South Western Victoria	412.4	30.7	545.5 138.4	14.8	153.2	112.6	9.6	57.6
Western Victoria	88.7	28.6	117.3	14.8	133.8	80.8	12.3	62.4
Northern Victoria	136.9	45.7	182.6	20.2	202.9	127.6	10.0	61.4
Eastern Victoria	79.0	25.9	104.9	12.4	117.3	77.0	10.6	60.4
Total	1,522.2		1,972.1		2,184.3		9.7	62.8

TABLE 3.5 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, VICTORIAN REGIONS, AUGUST 1991 - continued

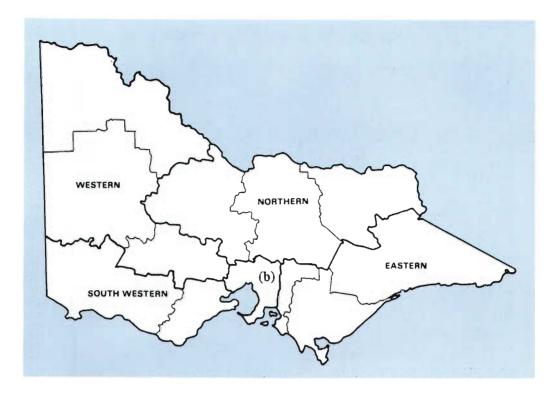
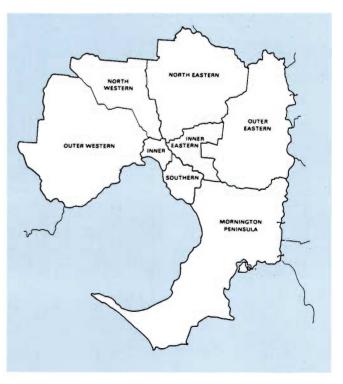


Figure 7(a) Labour Force Regions, Victoria

Figure 7(b) Labour Force Regions, Melbourne Statistical Division



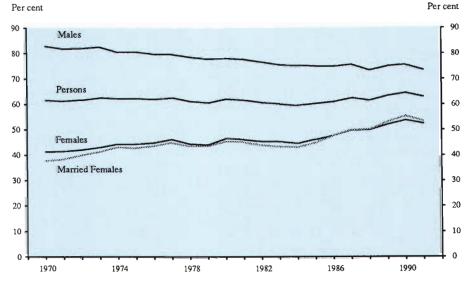
Participation rate

Over the past ten years the movement in participation rates varied according to age. The participation rates of the older age groups have declined, for example, for the 55-59 year age group. In the 15-19 year age group, participation rates have declined from 60 per cent ten years ago to 49 per cent in 1991. The 20-54 year age group participation rates have fluctuated between 74 per cent and 82 per cent.

During the last decade women have played an increasingly significant role in the labour force. The participation rate for all females rose from 46 per cent in August 1981 to 52 per cent in August 1991,



PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE, VICTORIA (August)



with the rate for married females increasing from 45 per cent to 53 per cent over the same period. The rate for males declined from 78 per cent in August 1981 to 74 per cent in August 1991.

Industry and occupation

Between 1986 and 1991 the number of employed wage and salary earners in Victoria increased by 9 per cent. The three industries which showed an increase were Recreation, personal and other services, (increasing by 50 per cent), Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (increasing by 24 per cent), and Finance, property and business services (increasing by 18 per cent). The largest decline was recorded for Electricity, gas and water (down by 35 per cent).

Over the 12 month period from August 1990 to August 1991 the number of employed wage and salary earners decreased by 5 per cent. The most significant decrease (25 per cent) was in the Construction industry. The largest increase in the number of employed wage and salary earners in the twelve months to August 1991 (10 per cent) was in the Transport and storage industry.

In August 1991, 40 per cent of people in the Community services industry were professionals, while only 4 per cent of persons in the Wholesale and retail industry were classified as professionals. In the Manufacturing industry 41 per cent of employed persons were plant operators, drivers or labourers, while in the Construction industry the corresponding figure was just over 22 per cent.

		(000)				
			A	ugust		
Industry division or subdivision	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Agriculture, forestry,						
fishing, and hunting -	22.8	24.3	20.3	23.4	27.8	28.2
Mining	5.1	7.5	5.4	6.5	5.9	4.0
Manufacturing -	353.2	371.0	386.8	386.0	373.9	347.7
Food, beverages,						
and tobacco	41.3	52.3	48.1	42.4	45.9	51.2
Metal products	41.9	47.3	47.9	50.2	42.8	36.6
Other manufacturing	270.1	271.4	290.7	293.4	285.2	259.8
Electricity, gas, and water	40.5	33.4	33.9	31.9	28.6	26.5
Construction	77.3	76.6	79.6	93.9	96.1	71.9
Wholesale and retail trade -	276.1	294.9	316.9	344.3	353.4	326.8
Wholesale trade	90.2	98.1	109.0	107.7	113.4	99.8
Retail trade	185.8	196.8	207.9	236.7	240.1	227.0
Transport and storage	79.8	77.7	73.2	82.7	70.9	77.9
Communication	38.3	39.7	34.6	41.3	40.1	39.8
Finance, property, and						
business services	167.7	173.7	186.4	205.4	208.5	197.7
Public administration						
and defence	87.9	96.1	85.6	84.1	95.9	100.2
Community services	311.3	341.1	322.6	333.4	362.3	347.6
Recreation, personal,						
and other services	71.1	89.2	79.9	106.6	104.4	106.7
Total employed	1,531.1	1,625.3	1,625.2	1,739.4	1,767.8	1,675.0

TABLE 3.6 EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

TABLE 3.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY BY OCCUPATION, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1991('000)

	Occupation group								
Industry division or sub-division	Managers and administrators	Professionals	Para- professionals	Trades persons	Clerks	Salespersons and personal service workers	Plant and machine operators and drivers	Labourers and related workers	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing,									
and hunting -	68.8	*0.8	*0.7	4.8	*2.5	*0.0	*2.0	19.3	98.8
Agriculture and services									
to agriculture	68.8	*0.3	*0.7	*4.4	*1.7	*0.0	*0.9	16.9	93.7
Mining	*0.8	*1.0	*0.3	*0.5	*0.7	*0.0	*0.2	*0.5	4.0
Manufacturing -	24.4	22.1	9.6	98.8	44.5	17.1	72.3	77.7	366.6
Food, beverages, and tobacco	*3.2	*1.3	*2.3	7.1	*4.4	*6.7	14.0	13.5	52.5
Metal products	*2.3	*3.1	*0.5	14.3	5.0	*1.1	5.2	8.0	39.5
Other manufacturing	18.9	17.8	6.8	77.4	35.0	9.4	53.2	56.2	247.6
Electricity, gas, and water	*0.8	*4.1	*3.7	7.8	*3.4	*0.0	*2.8	*4.0	26.5
Construction	7.9	*1.0	*2.1	66.6	13.6	*1.3	7.8	18.1	118.4
Wholesale and retail trade -	63.2	15.1	6.2	60.7	50.5	146.2	12.1	43.1	397.2
Wholesale trade	19.8	8.7	*3.0	7.7	25.4	23.9	7.3	13.6	109.4
Retail trade	43.4	6.4	*3.2	53.0	25.2	122.2	4.8	29.5	287.8
Transport and storage	6.1	*2.6	*3.7	6.9	15.3	12.2	36.0	9.1	91.8
Communication	*1.6	5.4	*1.8	10.0	17.7	*0.8	*1.1	*1.8	40.0
Finance, property, and business services	20.6	56.6	6.1	*3.1	87.5	35.0	*1.5	16.8	227.0
Public administration and defence	4.6	16.9	8.6	6.7	38.2	6.7	4.7	13.8	100.2
Community services	11.9	147.0	63.2	11.2	54.5	33.4	5.7	39.1	366.0
Recreation, personal, and other services	15.2	8.9	5.5	28.9	13.0	36.8	*1.6	25.6	135.4
Total employed	225.8	281.6	111.4	305.8	341.2	289.6	147.8	268.9	1,972.1

Earnings and hours

In Victoria, in August 1991, the average weekly hours worked by employed wage and salary earners was 34.2 hours. This has changed marginally in the five years since 1986. However, the average weekly hours worked varied considerably by industry. The highest average of 47.7 hours was worked by employees in the Mining industry. At the other end of the scale, average hours per week in the Retail trade and Recreation, personal and other services industries were just below 30.0. This reflects the greater usage of casual and part-time employees in these industries. Compared with the average weekly hours worked in August 1990, the greatest increase in hours worked was recorded for the Mining industry, going from 36.7 to 47.7.

In 1990, the highest average weekly earnings of \$709.60 was recorded by employees in the Mining industry. The lowest average of \$319.60 was recorded for employees in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing and hunting industry. All industry divisions recorded an increase in average weekly earnings from August 1989 to August 1990. The greatest increase in average weekly earnings (13 per cent) was recorded by the Recreation, personal, and other services industry. Average weekly earnings for females were consistently lower than the average for males, with wide variations occurring between industry divisions. The largest difference was recorded in the Mining industry, where the average weekly earnings for females represented only 45 per cent of the male average. The smallest difference was in the Electricity, gas, and water industries, where the average for females was 81 per cent of the male average.

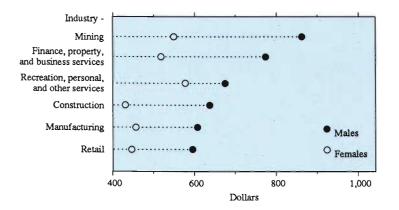
In August 1990, 12 per cent of full-time wage and salary earners aged 15 to 19 years earned \$360 or more per week, compared with 65 per cent of this age group who earned between \$120 and \$280 per week. Of full-time wage and salary earners aged 20-24 years, 65 per cent earned in excess of \$360 per week, compared with 57 per cent in August 1989. Overall, 280,800 full-time wage and salary earners earned \$640 or more per week, a 23 per cent increase since August 1989. Of full-time wage and salary earners who earned \$640 or more per week, 69 per cent were aged 25-44 years.

			August	S. Sugar S. L.		Sec. 1
Industry division or subdivision	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Agriculture and services to agriculture	39.5	37.6	38.6	37.6	37.2	40.1
Mining	41.1	42.7	37.6	45.7	36.7	47.4
Manufacturing -	38.1	37.7	38.5	39.0	38.7	36.7
Food, beverage, and tobacco	38.1	35.2	37.6	36.9	38.8	36.1
Metal products	39.2	39.4	39.8	39.7	38.4	36.4
Other manufacturing	37.9	37.9	38.4	39.1	38.7	36.9
Electricity, gas, and water	36.6	36.7	33.0	37.5	34.6	35.2
Construction	38.2	38.0	36.6	38.9	38.6	37.6
Wholesale and retail trade -	34.0	32.7	32.9	32.4	32.6	31.3
Wholesale trade	38.7	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.6	38.3
Retail trade	31.7	29.5	29.8	29.6	29.8	28.2
Transport and storage	38.3	38.4	38.9	38.5	39.9	37.7
Communication	34.1	33.1	34.1	35.0	34.8	33.0
Finance, property, and business services	37.4	35.4	35.9	37.2	37.3	37.2
Public administration and defence	32.9	31.9	33.8	32.3	32.2	32.9
Community services	32.3	32.4	32.6	33.0	32.3	32.4
Recreation, personal, and other services	31.1	29.6	31.1	30.0	29.5	29.9
Total	35.4	34.6	35.0	35.3	35.0	34.2

TABLE 3.8 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY
EARNERS BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

(hours)

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY BY GENDER, VICTORIA, FEBRUARY 1991



PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA, 1986 TO 1991

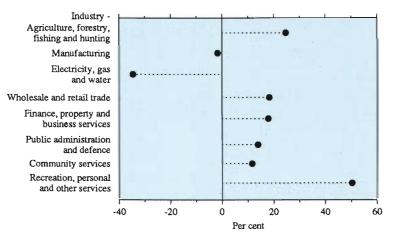


TABLE 3.9 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: FULL TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

			(\$)						
	F	ebruary 1989		Fe	bruary 1990		Fe	ebruary 1991	
Industry	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Mining	832.60	530.90	799.50	788.2	451.9	764.1	863.8	550.2	838.6
Manufacturing -									
Food, beverage, and tobacco	530.30	417.50	504.10	561.2	437.6	524.8	604.2	474.6	562.6
Textile, clothing, and footwear	508.60	363.10	419.90	519.5	399.6	468.8	554.1	413.1	488.6
Paper, paper products, printing									
and publishing	584.10	411.00	535.70	633.8	463.6	581.3	613.7	461.8	570.5
Chemical, petroleum, and coal									
products	731.30	488.90	675.20	644.3	513.5	611.4	728.6	565.2	678.5
Metal products, machinery, and									
equipment -									
Basic metal products	636.00	459.40	614.00	655.4	509.2	633.1	701.6	443.0	663.5
Fabricated metal products, other									
machinery, etc.	554.10	388.90	510.70	556.1	414.5	524.9	608.0	446.0	577.8
Transport equipment	531.90	398.30	503.90	607.6	423.7	565.8	595.0	446.1	566.3
Total metal products etc.	555.60	395.70	518.70	584.4	424.3	549.7	612.9	445.8	582.1
Other manufacturing	554.50	393.50	503.80	574.9	438.7	536.9	558.9	432.9	531.3
Total manufacturing	555.00	394.30	510.00	579.1	433.6	542.3	605.6	454.9	567.5
Electricity, gas, and water	573.70	436.30	560.60	679.8	496.0	660.4	686.7	542.1	671.4
Construction	576.10	473.10	568.90	619.0	437.7	598.8	635.8	428.6	591.7
Wholesale trade	555.90	407.20	519.70	561.8	442.2	533.5	620.2	457.6	583.9
Retail trade	495.40	370.40	444.80	548.5	410.1	495.4	593.1	444.3	542.9
Transport and storage, communication	534.40	466.10	523.20	566.2	432.9	540.5	647.0	568.4	627.2
Finance, property and business services	679.40	460.80	586.80	716.0	484.0	613.1	774.8	518.8	655.4
Public administration, community									
services, etc.	597.80	496.80	546.40	647.2	534.5	587.5	675.2	577.7	624.1
Recreation, personal and other services	449.10	371.90	414.20	458.6	403.4	437.4	460.4	404.8	433.9
Total all industries	571.20	444.60	527,70	603.9	478.6	561.0	641.5	518.6	597.9

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1992

(*000)							
	Commonwealth Government	State Government	Local Government	Total Public sector	Private sector	Total	
1987 -							
February	101.1	303.3	42.7	447.1	1,120.5	1,567.7	
May	99.9	312.7	43.2	455.8	1,148.2	1,604.0	
August	99.8	313.5	44.0	457.2	1,162.2	1,619.4	
November	98.5	310.9	43.9	453.2	1,186.4	1,639.7	
1988 -							
February	99.4	304.7	43.8	448.0	1,194.6	1,642.5	
May	97.8	314.0	43.9	455.7	1,196.7	1,652.4	
August	97.3	318.0	44.2	459.6	1,225.4	1,685.0	
November	97.4	316.9	44.5	458.8	1,254.6	1,713.4	
1989 -							
February	97.1	304.5	44.5	446.1	1,269.3	1,715.3	
May	94.8	313.8	45.2	453.8	1,257.1	1,710.9	
August	93.0	317.2	45.8	456.0	1,278.1	1,734.2	
November	92.0	316.0	46.0	454.0	1,278.0	1,732.0	
1990 -							
February	94.4	308.1	45.7	448.2	1,261.2	1,709.3	
May	93.0	316.3	46.5	455.8	1,258.6	1,714.4	
August	92.3	317.1	46.0	455.4	1,246.1	1,701.5	
November	92.5	315.9	46.1	454.6	1,252.4	1,707.0	
1991 -					-		
February	104.2	290.7	46.2	441.1	1,199.7	1,640.8	

TABLE 3.10 EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SECTOR: VICTORIA ('000) ('000)

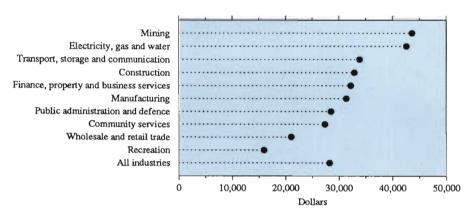
TABLE 3.11 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS WHO WORKED FULL TIME IN THEIR MAIN JOB, BY AGE, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1990 ('000)

				Age groups	(years)			
Weekly earnings (\$)	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	20 and over	Total
Under 120	*1.1	*0.8	*2.1	*1.4	*1.2	*0.6	6.2	7.3
120 and under 160	7.9	*1.1	*2.0	*2.1	*0.0	*0.0	5.2	13.1
160 and under 200	12.2	*4.4	*1.1	*1.4	*1.7	*0.7	9.3	21.6
200 and under 240	17.7	8.0	5.7	*4.4	4.8	*2.5	25.4	43.0
240 and under 280	15.7	10.2	5.4	7.1	6.4	*3.6	32.7	48.5
280 and under 320	10.6	22.8	18.4	11.4	12.5	5.6	70.7	81.3
320 and under 360	6.8	30.3	28.1	24.7	19.4	11.2	113.8	120.6
360 and under 400	*3.7	35.0	38.3	32.2	23.4	14.9	143.6	147.3
400 and under 440	*1.4	29.2	43.5	27.0	25.4	12.4	137.4	138.8
440 and under 480	*1.7	24.6	38.8	25.3	16.4	10.0	115.1	116.8
480 and under 520	*0.8	19.1	43.4	34.4	22.6	12.9	132.4	133.2
520 and under 560	*0.5	9.7	37.2	27.2	15.2	8.2	97.6	98.1
560 and under 600	*0.3	8.4	30.1	19.8	9.1	*4.1	71.4	71.7
600 and under 640	*0.9	4.6	22.9	25.0	8.4	*3.4	64.4	65.2
640 and under 680	*0.0	*2.9	20.0	14.8	9.6	*2.5	49.8	49.8
680 and under 720	*0.0	*3.2	19.4	14.7	8.1	*2.5	47.9	47.9
720 and under 760	*0.0	*1.3	9.3	14.1	6.9	*1.3	32.8	32.8
760 and under 800	*0.3	*2.1	17.5	16.3	8.3	*3.1	47.3	47.5
800 and over	*0.3	*1.9	16.8	21.4	13.3	5.6	59.0	59.3
Total	82.0	219.6	400.0	324.5	212.7	105.1	1,261.9	1,343.9
Mean weekly earnings	(\$) 266.5	416.5	537.9	565.6	532.0	531.4	523.0	507.8

Labour costs

In Victoria, the total major labour costs per employee for 1989-90 averaged \$28,217. An average of \$24,815 was paid as earnings. The average value of the remaining major labour costs were superannuation, \$1,425 per employee; payroll tax, \$1,020 per employee; workers' compensation, \$783 per employee, and fringe benefits tax, \$175 per employee.

TOTAL LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR), BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA 1989-90



Labour force experience

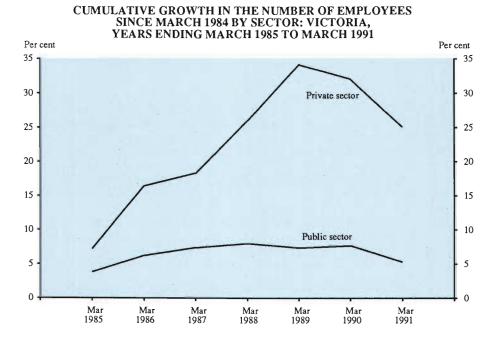
There were 2,385,800 persons in the labour force at some time during the year ending March 1991. Of these, 1,783,200 or 75 per cent were in the labour force for the whole year, the remainder working for only part of the year. There were 722,500 persons who were not in the labour force at any time during this period. There were 438,536 persons looking for work at some time during the year 1991.

At March 1991 the participation rate for all persons over 15 was 64 per cent, but differences emerged for particular age and gender groups. Married males had higher participation rates than non-married males in all age groups except the 15-19 year age group and the over 70 year age group. In the 45-54 year age group the participation rate for married males was 91 per cent, compared with 80 per cent for non-married males. Conversely, married females had lower participation rates than non-married females in most age groups. The largest difference was in the 25-34 year age group, where married females had a participation rate of 64 per cent compared with 82 per cent for non-married females.

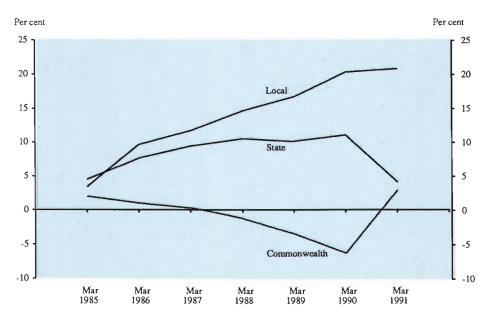
Labour mobility

In Victoria, 2,031,800 persons were employed in February 1991. Of those employed persons, 19 per cent had been in their current job less than 12 months, while 24 per cent had held their current job for 10 years or more. Only 17 per cent of females had held their current job for 10 years or more, compared with 29 per cent of males. Of the 241,700 people who were working in both February 1990 and February 1991 but had held their current job for less than one year, 62 per cent had changed jobs within the same industry division, while 38 per cent had changed industry divisions.

Of the 2,265,600 persons who worked at some time during the year ending February 1991, 481,000 (20 per cent) ceased a job during the year. Of those who had left a job, 268,300 (56 per cent) had left voluntarily (job leavers), while 212,800 (44 per cent) had left involuntarily (job losers). This is a



CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR SINCE MARCH 1984, VICTORIA, YEARS ENDING MARCH 1985 TO MARCH 1991



significant change from the situation in February 1990, when of the 541,100 persons who left a job, 383,500 (71 per cent) left voluntarily and 157,600 (29 per cent) left involuntarily. In the year ending February 1991, job losers were predominantly persons who had been retrenched (158,500 or 74 per cent). The highest rate of retrenchment (40 per cent) was experienced by persons who had been in their job for less than one year.

Education and labour force status

The level of educational attainment has a significant effect on the labour force status of Australian people. In Victoria, at February 1991, 1,200,100 persons had post-school qualifications whilst 1,726,500 did not have post-school qualifications. The participation rate of persons with post-school qualifications was 84.2 per cent, substantially higher than the participation rate of 66.3 per cent for persons without post-school qualifications. Similarly, persons with post-school qualifications experienced an unemployment rate of 6.5 per cent, compared with 11.3 per cent for those without post-school qualifications.

TABLE 3.12LEAVERS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WHO WERE AGED 15 TO 64YEARS AND EMPLOYED: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF CURRENT JOB AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDEDFULL-TIME IN 1989, VICTORIA, MAY 1990

('000)

	Attended school		ded any educe itution (a) in 1	
	in 1989	Males	Females	Persons
Industry of current job -				
Manufacturing	5.0	6.4	*2.9	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	14.8	9.3	9.8	19.2
Finance, property and business services	*2.8	4.6	6.2	10.8
Community services	*1.5	*3.7	8.9	12.5
Recreation, personal and other services	4.9	*3.5	*3.8	7.3
Other (b)	5.0	7.3	*4.0	11.3
Occupation of current job -				
Professionals	0.2	6.1	5.4	11.5
Tradespersons	10.0	10.2	*1.5	11.7
Clerks	*3.6	*2.4	8.2	10.5
Salespersons and personal service workers	11.8	4.5	14.3	18.8
Labourers and related workers	6.6	7.0	4.7	11.7
Type of employment -				
Full-time	27.5	30.1	28.1	58.2
Part-time	6.5	4.8	7.5	12.3
Males	18.3	34.9		34.9
Females	15.7		35.6	35.6
Total (c)	34.0	34.9	35.6	70.5

(a) Includes persons who attended a tertiary institution.

(b) Includes persons employed in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Mining; Construction; Transport and storage; Electricity, gas and water; Communication and Public administration and defence.

(c) Also includes persons employed as Managers and administrators; Para-professionals; and Plant and machine operators and drivers.

LABOUR

Of the persons who had post-school qualifications, 23 per cent held a degree, 32 per cent possessed trade or apprenticeship qualifications and 44 per cent held a certificate or diploma.

In May 1990, of an estimated 715,200 persons aged 15-24 years, 349,300 (49 per cent) were attending an educational institution. Of those attending full-time, 62 per cent were at school, 29 per cent were at a college or institute of higher education, 6 per cent were at TAFE or technical colleges and 3 per cent attended other institutions. Of the total aged 15-24 years attending an educational institution, 164,600 (47 per cent) were employed and 19,400 (6 per cent) were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 10.5 per cent for students in the age group 15-24 years.

In Victoria, an estimated 586,900 persons aged 15-64 years attended an educational institution in May 1989. Of these, 35 per cent were not attending an educational institution in May 1990. Of the 89,100 persons who left full-time education in 1990, the unemployment rate for persons who had left tertiary institutions was 16.5 per cent, compared with an unemployment rate of 16.0 per cent for those persons who had left school. This is a significant change from the previous year (1989) where the unemployment rate for tertiary leavers was 5.5 per cent and for school leavers 15.3 per cent. Of employed school leavers, 43 per cent were employed in the Wholesale and retail trade and 15 per cent in the Manufacturing industries. This contrasts with tertiary institution leavers; 30 per cent of whom were employed in the Community services industry, and 22 per cent in the Finance, property and business services industry. Of the 397,700 persons continuing their education, 45 per cent were attending school, 31 per cent were attending a university or college of advanced education and 18 per cent were attending a TAFE or technical college.

Education and work are combined in apprenticeships. In May 1990, there were 46,500 apprentices in Victoria. Of these, 65 per cent were aged 15-19 years and 35 per cent were aged 20-34 years. The majority of apprentices (57 per cent) were employed in the building, vehicle and electrical trades.

				()					
	Aged 15 to 19 years		Ag	Aged 20 to 24 years			Total aged 15 to 64 years		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In the labour force -	25.2	22.8	48.0	9.8	12.3	22.1	41.7	42.4	84.1
Employed -	20.5	18.8	39.3	8.3	10.1	18.3	34.9	35.6	70.5
Full-time	17.1	14.3	31.3	7.2	8.6	15.8	30.1	28.1	58.2
Part-time	*3.4	4.5	8.0	*1.1	*1.5	*2.6	4.8	7.5	12.3
Unemployed	4.7	*4.0	8.8	*1.6	*2.3	*3.8	6.8	6.8	13.6
Unemployment rate (a)	18.7	17.7	18.1	*16.3	*18.7	17.2	16.3	16.0	16.2
Participation rate (b)	100.0	95.0	97.8	92.5	93.9	92.9	97.0	92.9	94.4

TABLE 3.13 LEAVERS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, AGE AND SEX, VICTORIA, MAY 1990 ('000)

(a) Unemployed leavers as a percentage of leavers in the labour force.

(b) The percentage of leavers in the labour force.

	En	ployed			Not in	Unemp-	Average duration	Partici-
Region	Full- time ('000)	Total ('000)	Unemp- loyed ('000)	Labour force ('000)	labour force ('000)	loyment rate (Per cent)	of unemp- loyment (weeks)	pation rate (Per cent)
		M	ALES					
With post-school						_		_
qualifications	558.5	589.2	36.8	626.0	71.6	5.9	26.9	89.7
Degree	133.7	145.2	6.1	151.3	10.0	4.1	21.4	93.8
Trade qualification or								
apprenticeship	266.0	278.4	20.5	298.9	42.4	6.9	30.4	87.6
Certificate or diploma	155.2	162.1	9.5	171.7	18.6	5.6	23.1	90.2
Other	*3.5	*3.5	*0.6	*4.1	*0.8	*14.2	*23.8	*84.5
Without post-school								
qualifications (a)	503.3	546.7	70.6	617.3	149.9	11.4	35.2	80.5
Attended highest level of								
secondary school available	135.5	158.8	18.9	177.8	34.6	10.6	15.7	83.7
Did not attend highest level of								
secondary school available	365.2	385.3	51.4	436.7	111.9	11.8	42.2	79.6
Never attended school	*1.3	*1.3	*0.3	*1.6	*2.4	*16.5	*78.0	*40.1
Still at school	*0.0	21.2	7.4	28.7	60.8	26.0	14.0	32.1
Total	1,061.8	1,157.1	114.8	1,272.0	282.3	9.0	31.2	81.8
		FEM	IALES					
With post-school								
qualifications	220.3	355.2	29.0	384.2	118.3	7.5	20.9	76.5
Degree	67.7	91.5	7.2	98.7	20.4	7.3	12.4	82.8
Trade qualification or	0.11	1 110			2011			02/0
apprenticeship	12.4	21.8	*1.7	23.5	13.4	*7.3	*11.8	63.7
Certificate or diploma	137.7	239.0	19.6	258.6	82.4	7.6	24.7	75.8
Other	*2.4	*2.9	*0.5	*3.4	*2.0	*14.5	*25.9	*62.8
Without post-school								
qualifications (a)	282.1	468.6	58.5	527.1	432.1	11.1	28.9	55.0
Attended highest level of								
secondary school available	83.1	135.6	19.5	155.1	73.4	12.6	17.4	67.9
Did not attend highest level of								
secondary school available	196.4	328.8	38.5	367.4	351.9	10.5	34.9	51.1
Never attended school	*1.5	*2.0	*0.5	*2.6	5.3	*19.6	*0.0	*32.4
Still at school	*0.0	22.9	6.8	29.6	57.2	22.9	19.9	34.1
Total	502.4	846.6	94.3	940.9	607.6	10.0	25.8	60.8

TABLE 3.14 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, VICTORIA, FEBRUARY 1991

	Em	ployed			Not in	Unemp-	Average duration	Partici-
Region	Full- time ('000)	Total ('000)	Unemp- loyed ('000)	Labour force ('000)	labour force ('000)	loyment rate (Per cent)	of unemp- loyment (weeks)	pation rate (Per cent)
		PER	SONS					
With post-school								
qualifications	778.8	944.4	65.8	1,010.1	189.9	6.5	24.3	84.2
Degree	201.4	236.7	13.3	250.0	30.4	5.3	16.6	89.2
Trade qualification or								
apprenticeship	278.4	300.1	22.2	322.4	55.7	6.9	29.0	85.3
Certificate or diploma	292.9	401.1	29.1	430.2	101.0	6.8	24.2	81.0
Other	6.0	6.5	*1.1	7.6	*2.8	*14.3	*24.8	73.0
Without post-school								
qualifications (a)	785.4	1,015.3	129.1	1,144.4	463.8	11.3	32.3	66.3
Attended highest level of								
secondary school available	218.6	294.5	38.4	332.9	108.0	11.5	16.6	75.5
Did not attend highest level of								
secondary school available	561.6	714.1	89.9	804.0	463.8	11.2	39.1	63.4
Never attended school	*2.8	*3.4	*0.8	*4.1	7.7	*18.4	*32.5	35.0
Still at school	*0.0	44.1	14.2	58.3	108.0	24.4	16.8	33.1
Total	1,564.2	2,003.8	209.1	2,212.9	890.0	9.4	28.7	71.3

TABLE 3.14 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, VICTORIA, FEBRUARY 1991 - continued

(a) Includes persons for whom secondary school qualifications could not be determined.

Employee Training

Expenditure on formal training was reported by 21 per cent of all Victorian employers in the three month period July-September 1990. These employers spent a sum equivalent to 3.3 per cent of employees' gross wages and salaries on training, representing \$219.60 and eight hours training per employee. The cost of this training (i.e. wages and salaries, trainer costs, equipment, etc.) for Victorian employers was an average of \$27.40 per hour. Victoria's average training expenditure cost of 2.6 per cent of gross wages and salaries for all employers was equivalent to the Australian average.

Persons not in the labour force

In September 1990 an estimated 872,000 persons in the age group 15-69 years were not in the labour force (excluding institutionalised and boarding school pupils). These people represented 29 per cent of the civilian population in that age group. Females comprised 69 per cent of persons not in the labour force. Of these women, 71 per cent cited home duties or childcare as their main activity. Of the 270,300 males not in the labour force, 37 per cent reported their main activity as retirement or voluntary inactivity and a further 32 per cent cited their main activity as attending an educational institution.

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force are those who are neither employed nor unemployed, but who want to work and are looking for work or are available to start work. In September 1990, these people numbered 170,700 in the age group 15-69 years. Of this number 73 per cent were females. An estimated 124,300 females were not looking for work, of whom 41 per cent stated family reasons (predominantly related to childcare) as their main reason for not looking for work. In contrast, of the 46,400 males not looking for work, 61 per cent reported personal reasons (predominantly attending an educational institution or own ill health/injury) as their main reason for not looking for work.

Main activity	Sept. 1988 ('000)	Proportion (Per cent)	Sept. 1989 ('000)	Proportion (Per cent)	Sept. 1990 ('000)	Proportion (Per cent)
	1000	MALES				
Home duties, childcare	21.0	7.4	21.8	8.1	10.4	3.8
Attending an educational						
institution	99.2	34.8	91.6	34.1	87.9	32.5
Retired, voluntary inactive	92.2	32.4	93.0	34.6	100.0	37.0
Unpaid leave	*0.8	0.3	*5.0	1.9	*1.4	*0.5
Own illness, injury, disability,						
handicap	57.6	20.2	43.2	16.1	55.7	20.6
Looking after ill, disabled person	*2.8	1.0	*5.7	2.1	*2.0	*0.7
Travel, moving house	4.6	1.6	*1.6	0.6	*4.4	1.6
Worked in unpaid voluntary job	*3.7	1.3	*2.8	1.0	*3.7	*1.4
Other	*3.0	1.1	*3.9	1.5	*5.1	*1.9
Total	284.9	100.0	268.5	100.0	270.3	100.0
		FEMALES				-
Home duties, childcare	483.7	76.6	448.7	74.2	425.9	70.8
Attending an educational						
institution	89.4	14.2	89.9	14.9	92.5	15.4
Retired, voluntary inactive	15.9	2.5	27.2	4.5	43.6	7.2
Unpaid leave	*0.8	0.1	6.8	1.1	*0.3	*0.0
Own illness, injury, disability,	0.0	011	010		- 12	
handicap	19.5	3.1	13.5	2.2	18.5	3.1
Looking after ill, disabled person	5.5	0.9	*3.7	0.6	6.5	1.1
Travel, moving house	*4.4	0.7	8.3	1.4	*4.2	*0.7
Worked in unpaid voluntary job	10.2	1.6	*3.9	0.6	8.1	1.3
Other	*2.3	0.4	*3.3	0.5	*2.2	*0.4
Total	631.8	100.0	605.1	100.0	601.7	100.0
		PERSONS				
Home duties, childcare	504.7	55.1	470.5	53.9	436.2	50.0
Attending an educational	504.7	55.1	470.5	55.9	450.2	50.0
institution	188.6	20.6	181.4	20.8	180.4	20.7
Retired, voluntary inactive	108.0	11.8	120.1	13.7	143.5	16.5
Unpaid leave	*1.6	0.2	120.1	1.3	*1.6	*0.2
Own illness, injury, disability,	1.0	0.2	11./	1.5	1.0	0.2
	77 0	8.4	56.7	6.5	74.2	8.5
handicap	77.0			0.5 1.1	8.5	8.3 1.0
Looking after ill, disabled person	8.4	0.9	9.4			1.0
Travel, moving house	9.0	1.0	9.7	1.1	8.6	
Worked in unpaid voluntary job	13.9	1.5	6.7	0.8	11.7	1.3
Other	5.3	0.6	7.2	0.8	7.3	0.8
Total	916.7	100.0	873.6	100.0	872.0	100.0

 TABLE 3.15
 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a): GENDER BY MAIN ACTIVITY

 WHILE OUT OF THE LABOUR FORCE, VICTORIA

(a) In September 1988 figures relate to persons 15 years and over and not in the Labour Force. In September 1989 and 1990 figures relate to persons in the age group 15-69 years and not in the Labour force.

Industrial disputes

For the period June 1990 to June 1991, industrial disputes in progress accounted for a total of 317,400 working days lost in Victoria. Of this number, 25 per cent (78,400) of working days lost occurred in October 1990. The industries which recorded the highest working days lost were in 'Other' industries, which includes such industries as public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, business services, community services, and public administration. These 'Other' industries were responsible for 29 per cent (90,700) of the total days lost.

		Manufacturing	g				
Period	Mining	Metal products, machinery, and equipment	Other	Construction	Transport, storage and communication	Other industries (a)	All industries
1982	4.5	65.2	187.5	60.6	8.0	42.2	368.0
1983	8.8	31.0	43.4	47.2	53.5	73.8	257.7
1984	2.9	40.9	78.9	17.0	13.3	33.3	186.4
1985	5.7	36.1	56.7	47.3	67.5	142.7	355.9
1986	-	58.4	85.2	34.9	11.3	192.0	381.8
1987	0.2	71.6	89.8	12.8	55.3	59.8	289.3
1988	-	133.7	46.1	34.8	41.2	106.8	362.6
1989	6.2	62.4	98.0	17.1	29.7	135.0	348.4
1990	56.0	38.9	44.3	21.4	86.0	144.6	391.2
1991 -							
January	-	3.5	3.2	-	0.7	1.1	4.9
February	-	0.5	9.5	1.1	0.2	1.0	12.3
March	-	-	2.7	3.1	0.1	2.0	7.9
April	-	0.3	7.8	1.1	0.2	-	9.4
May	-	0.4	10.7	0.2	1.5	0.7	13.4
June	-	41.4	0.1	16.3	1.5	5.5	64.8
12 months ende	d						
June 1991	47.9	77.8	65.1	22.4	13.5	90.7	317.4

TABLE 3.16	INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:	INDUSTRIES,	WORKING DAYS LOST, VICTORIA
		('000')	

(a) Comprises Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Electricity, gas and water, Wolesale and retail trade; Finance, property and business services; Public administration and defence, Community Services, Recreation, personnal and other services.

Trade unions

In ABS statistics, a trade union is defined as an organisation consisting of predominantly employees, whose principle activities include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members. Data on trade union membership is collected from a census of trade unions conducted each year. Because this data is supplied by individual trade unions, some duplication occurs where people are members of more than one union. In addition, the percentages shown in table 3.17 should be regarded as giving only a broad indication of union membership among employees. This is due to the percentages being based on estimates of total employees which are derived from the Survey of Employment and Earnings and the Monthly Labour Force Survey. The number of union members who are unemployed will affect these percentages and comparison of data over time.

Additional trade union data was collected in several supplementary surveys conducted between November 1976 and August 1988. The numbers of trade union members measured in these surveys were lower than those derived from the census of trade unions because membership was only counted if it related to the employees' main job. Thus duplication due to membership of more than one union was avoided. Also excluded were those members whose trade union membership related to their second job, regardless of their union membership status in relation to their main job.

	Separate	Nu	mber of membe ('000)	ers	Proportion of total employ (per cent)		iees
Period	Unions	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
31 December	r -						
1979	174	514.5	235.5	750.0	60	44	54
1980	173	523.6	246.6	770.1	59	45	53
1981	173	522.9	248.8	771.7	58	45	53
1982	175	533.4	256.7	790.1	61	46	55
1983	174	529.1	259.1	788.2	61	46	55
1984	179	545.5	260.6	806.0	60	44	54
30 June(a) -							
1985	177	568.0	290.5	858.5	65	47	57
1986	176	586.9	299.5	886.4	63	44	55
1987	166	578.4	297.3	875.7	63	42	54
1988	166	589.6	311.9	901.5	63	43	54
1989	160	598.9	332.3	931.2	62	43	54
1990	157	598.5	316.7	915.2	62	41	53

TABLE 3.17 TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS, VICTORIA DECEMBER 1979 TO JUNE 1990

(a) Break in continuity of series. At 31 December until 1984, at 30 June from 1985.

TABLE 3.18 NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES WHO WERE TRADE UNION MEMBERS: GENDER BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

	August 1986		Augus	1 1988	August 1990	
Industry	Number ('000)	Proportion (per cent)	Number ('000)	Proportion (per cent)	Number ('000)	Proportion (per cent)
		MALES	S			
Agriculture, forestry,						
fishing and hunting	*2.2	13	*2.9	*20	*3.9	*21
Mining	*2.5	52	*2.8	*66	*2.6	*66
Manufacturing	132.6	54	141.5	52	140.2	53
Electricity, gas, and water	30.0	79	24.1	83	21.4	84
Construction	37.8	55	36.0	53	48.9	57
Wholesale and retail trade	37.9	24	43.0	24	38.2	19
Transport and storage	49.3	78	42.5	71	32.6	59
Communication	23.6	85	21.4	82	24.2	80
Finance, property, and						
business services	24.9	32	25.5	28	25.6	26
Public administration						
and defence	36.6	65	33.0	68	37.9	72
Community services	58.8	56	59.3	55	63.3	55
Recreation, personal and						
other services	9.9	31	8.0	23	12.0	30
Total	446.2	50	439.9	47	450.8	45

	Augu	ust 1986	Augus	1988	August 1990	
Industry	Number ('000)	Proportion (per cent)	Number ('000)	Proportion (per cent)	Number ('000)	Proportion (per cent)
		FEMAL	ES			
Agriculture, forestry,						
fishing and hunting	*0.7	*14	*0.8	*19	*1.6	*20
Mining	*0.0	*0	*0.0	*0	*0.0	*0
Manufacturing	53.9	49	47.6	42	46.9	41
Electricity, gas, and water	*1.6	*48	*2.7	*67	*1.6	61
Construction	*0.5	*6	*1.3	*12	*0.5	5
Wholesale and retail trade	36.9	31	38.5	27	42.2	26
Transport and storage	6.8	46	*3.2	*25	4.6	30
Communication	6.7	61	4.9	56	4.9	44
Finance, property, and						
business services	26.4	32	27.6	28	25.0	25
Public administration	2011	5-	2710			
and defence	14.3	43	16.8	48	19.0	41
Community services	93.8	46	87.0	40	107.0	44
Recreation, personal and	1010		0.10			
other services	7.7	20	12.1	28	15.0	25
Total	249.4	40	242.5	35	268.6	35
		PERSO	NS			
Agriculture, forestry,						
fishing and hunting	*2.8	*13	*3.7	20	5.4	20
Mining	*2.5	*47	*2.8	55	*2.6	*52
Manufacturing	186.5	52	189.1	49	187.0	50
Electricity, gas, and water	31.6	76	26.7	81	23.0	82
Construction	38.3	49	37.3	47	49.3	51
Wholesale and retail trade	74.9	27	81.5	26	80.4	22
Transport and storage	56.1	72	45.7	63	37.2	53
Communication	30.4	78	26.3	76	29.0	71
Finance, property, and	2011	10	20.5		2210	
business services	51.3	32	53.1	28	51.1	25
Public administration	51.5	52	55.1	20	51.1	20
and defence	50.9	57	49.8	59	56.8	58
Community services	152.6	49	146.4	45	170.2	47
Recreation, personal and	152.0	47	140,4	45	170.2	47
other services	17.7	25	20.1	25	27.0	27
Total	695.6	46	682.4	42	719.3	41

TABLE 3.18 EMPLOYEES WHO WERE TRADE UNION MEMBERS: GENDER BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA - continued

REFERENCES

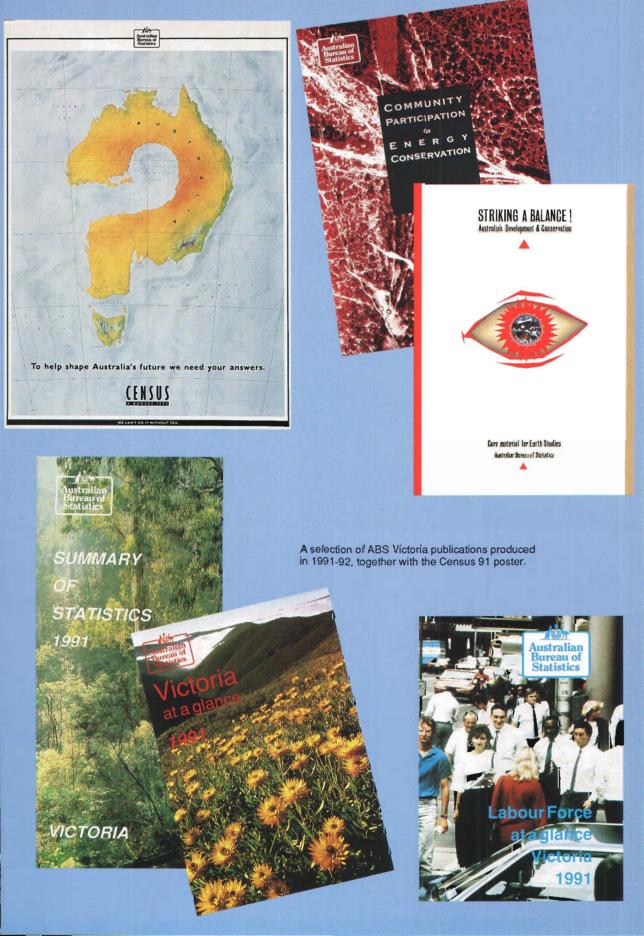
Data sources

Currently, the ABS's 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, and marital status, 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.

At present 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 Statistics, Australia (6101.0) (annual) A Guide to Labour Statistics (6102.0) (irregular) The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0) (monthly) The Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2) (quarterly) The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0) (monthly) The Labour Force, Australia, Historical Summary 1966 to 1989 (irregular) Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0) (annual) Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0) (annual) Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0) (annual) Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (6222.0) (two yearly) Transition From Education to Work, Australia (6227.0) (annual) Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey, Australia (6232.0) Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0) (annual) Career Paths of Tradespersons, Australia (6243.0) (irregular) Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0) (quarterly) Underemployed Workers, Australia (6265.0) (irregular) Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia (6267.0) (irregular) Information Paper: Labour Force Survey - Measuring Teenage Unemployment (6270.0) Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance, Australia (6272.0) (annual) Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia (6277.0) (irregular) How Workers Get Their Training, Australia (6278.0) (irregular) Information Paper: Measuring Employment and Unemployment, Australia (6279.0) (irregular) Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0) (quarterly) Average Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia (6304.0) (annual) Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (6310.0) (annual) Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0) (monthly) Superannuation, Australia (6319.0) (irregular) Industrial Disputes, Australia (monthly) (6321.0) (monthly) Industrial Disputes, Australia (quarterly) (6322.0) (annual) Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0) (annual) Trade Union Members, Australia (6325.0) (irregular) Major Labour Costs, Australia (6348.0) (annual) Employer Training Expenditure, Australia (6353.0) (irregular)





LABOUR

Apprenticeship trainees in the Aircraft Maintenance (Electrical), Metal and Building Industries - State Training Board of Victoria



4 Social



INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of social statistics for Victoria covering aspects of education, health, social welfare, recreation, and crime.

Secondary education in Victoria has undergone major changes with the phasing in of the Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE), which has become the sole means of assessing students in their final year. University enrolments increased by almost 8 per cent in 1990, with Arts being the most popular degree course.

Approximately one in every four Victorians consulted a doctor at least

once in the 12 months to May 1990. The cost of services processed by Medicare in Victoria amounted to over \$1 billion for 1990.

Due to changing economic circumstances, the number of people receiving unemployment benefits increased by 23 per cent during the year ended 30 June 1990.

The number of people proceeded against by the police rose by 16 per cent. The major reported offences were theft, fraud and motor vehicle theft.

EDUCATION

The Victorian Certificate of Education

Major changes at Year 12 level have occurred due to the gradual introduction of the Victorian Certificate of Educations (VCE). By 1990 the VCE had replaced the Higher School Certificate (HSC), Tertiary Orientation Program (TOP) and Technical Year 12 (T12) with one certificate. From 1992, the VCE will involve two years of continual assessment, in lieu of the HSC exam at the end of Year 12.

The VCE is designed to offer a wider range of subjects than was offered by the HSC, especially through the introduction of "new" subjects from areas such as technology and business. Over the two VCE years, most students will complete a total of 24 units from a range of different studies.

In 1991, each student studied four English units; four Mathematics, Science or Technology units; two Australian studies units; and two Arts or Humanities units. The remaining twelve units were chosen by the student.

Although VCE students undertake exams in every subject, these are not the sole basis for assessment. Assignments, essays, projects and research reports which are partly internally marked, also contribute to the final assessment.

Schools and Teachers

There were 2,753 schools in Victoria in July 1990. There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of government schools due to reorganisations and restructuring, particularly at secondary level.

The total enrolment of students in all Victorian schools in 1990 was 784,362, a decrease of 0.1 per cent compared with the previous year. Of the total numbers enrolled, 54.7 per cent were in primary schools and 45.3 per cent were in secondary schools. As from 1990, students attending special schools have not been identified separately and have been allocated to either primary or secondary level of education on the basis of age. This is due to the increasing trend of integrating, where possible, special students into mainstream education.

Government schools, which constituted almost three-quarters of all schools, had a student enrolment of 526,576. This figure represented a slight decrease from 1989. The gradual decline in student enrolments in government schools has continued for more than a decade, following the peak of government-school enrolments in 1977.

Non-government schools have continued to gradually attract more students, with 257,786 students enrolled in 1990. Approximately 71 per cent of non-government schools were Catholic schools. Of all students enrolled in non-government schools, there were 177,707 (68.9 per cent) students enrolled in Catholic schools, 27,649 (10.7 per cent) in Anglican schools and 52,430 (20.3 per cent) in other non-government schools. The proportion of students enrolled in non-government schools was larger at secondary level, especially at Year 12.

In 1990, all student participation rates (i.e. students in Year 12 as a percentage of the estimated resident population of the same age and sex) were higher than in 1989. This trend has been particularly significant for 17 year olds over the past five years. In 1985 the participation rate for 17 year old males was 43 per cent, compared with 57 per cent in 1990. For 17 year old females the participation rate has increased from 49 per cent to 70 per cent over the same period.

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. As in previous years, in 1990 the apparent retention rate to Year 12 for female students (74.0 per cent) was higher than the corresponding rate for males (57.4 per cent). The apparent retention rate to Year 12 has increased significantly over the last five years.

These increases in participation rates and apparent retention rates are due to such factors as changing economic and labour market circumstances, as well as government policy which has sought to encourage all students to continue to the senior levels of education.

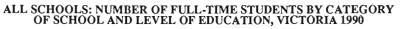
The number of teaching staff (expressed in full-time equivalent units) decreased by 1.1 per cent, from 57,137 in 1989 to 56,459 in 1990. The teaching staff in government schools decreased by 1.9 per cent, but in non-government schools the number of teachers increased by 0.7 per cent. The number of students to every teacher was 13.2 for government schools, and 15.6 in non-government schools.

	Government			Ne	Non-government			Total		
Year	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	
1985	2,118	558,764	42,699	734	245,176	15,505	2,852	803,940	58,204	
1986	2,114	546,136	40,723	733	250,396	15,907	2,847	796,532	56,629	
1987	2,091	537,895	41,432	729	253,086	16,192	2,820	790,981	57,624	
1988	2,064	532,217	40,311	730	256,712	16,458	2,794	788,923	56,769	
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	

TABLE 4.1 SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, AND TEACHING STAFF (a), VICTORIA

(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.



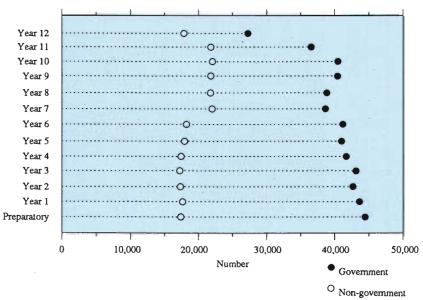


TABLE 4.2 NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS (a): CATEGORY OF SCHOOL (AND
NON-GOVERNMENT AFFILIATION), SEX, AND LEVEL OR YEAR OF EDUCATION,
VICTORIA 1990

		199.33	Non-govern	nment (b)			
Level/Year of education	Government schools	Catholic	Anglican	Other	Total	All schools	
	N	ALES					
Primary -							
Preparatory	23,090	7,470	418	1,341	9,229	32,319	
Year 1	22,707	7,597	473	1,291	9,361	32,068	
Year 2	22,035	7,544	526	1,285	9,355	31,390	
Year 3	21,807	7,360	621	1,207	9,188	30,995	
Year 4	21,349	7,182	667	1,319	9,168	30,517	
Year 5	20,965	7,261	844	1,424	9,529	30,494	
Year 6	20,933	7,233	951	1,457	9,641	30,574	
Ungraded	965	91	-	287	378	1,343	
Total primary	153,851	51,738	4,500	9,611	65,849	219,700	
Secondary -							
Year 7	20,433	6,719	1,724	2,522	10,965	31,398	
Year 8	20,550	6,600	1,735	2,461	10,796	31,346	
Year 9	21,436	6,481	1,874	2,449	10,804	32,240	
Year 10	21,093	6,276	1,920	2,361	10,557	31,650	
Year 11	18,240	5,566	2,129	2,454	10,149	28,389	
Year 12	12,327	4,172	1,783	2,151	8,106	20,433	
Ungraded	2,280	84	-	464	548	2,828	
Total secondary	116,359	35,898	11,165	14,862	61,925	178,284	
Total males	270,210	87,636	15,665	24,473	127,774	397,984	

			Non-gover	nment (b)		
Level/Year of education	Government schools	Catholic	Anglican	Other	Total	All schools
	F	EMALES			_	
Primary -						
Preparatory	21,810	7,258	419	1,340	9,017	30,827
Year 1	21,385	7,256	390	1,355	9,001	30,386
Year 2	20,710	7,130	390	1,347	8,867	29,577
Year 3	21,119	7,194	435	1,366	8,995	30,114
Year 4	20,187	7,220	521	1,398	9,139	29,326
Year 5	19,820	7,029	574	1,597	9,200	29,020
Year 6	19,822	7,042	605	1,634	9,281	29,103
Ungraded	572	35	-	222	257	829
Total primary	145,425	50,164	3,334	10,259	63,757	209,182
Secondary -						
Year 7	18,273	6,959	1,260	2,785	11,004	29,277
Year 8	18,624	6,907	1,284	2,784	10,975	29,599
Year 9	19,105	6,844	1,417	2,806	11,067	30,172
Year 10	19,678	7,062	1,557	2,913	11,532	31,210
Year 11	18,711	6,693	1,650	3,145	11,488	30,199
Year 12	14,949	5,416	1,482	2,902	9,800	24,749
Ungraded	1,601	26	-	363	389	1,990
Total secondary	110,941	39,907	8,650	17,698	66,255	177,196
Total females	256,366	90,071	11,984	27,957	130,012	386,378
	ALL	STUDENI	TS			
Primary -						
Preparatory	44,900	14,728	837	2,681	18,246	63,146
Year 1	44,092	14,853	863	2,646	18,362	62,454
Year 2	42,745	14,674	916	2,632	18,222	60,967
Year 3	42,926	14,554	1,056	2,573	18,183	61,109
Year 4	41,536	14,402	1,188	2,717	18,307	59,843
Year 5	40,785	14,290	1,418	3,021	18,729	59,514
Year 6	40,755	14,275	1,556	3,091	18,922	59,677
Ungraded	1,537	126	-	509	635	2,172
Total primary	299,276	101,902	7,834	19,870	129,606	428,882
Secondary -						
Year 7	38,706	13,678	2,984	5,307	21,969	60,675
Year 8	39,174	13,507	3,019	5,245	21,771	60,945
Year 9	40,541	13,325	3,291	5,255	21,871	62,412
Year 10	40,771	13,338	3,477	5,274	22,089	62,860
Year 11	36,951	12,259	3,779	5,599	21,637	58,588
Year 12	27,276	9,588	3,265	5,053	17,906	45,182
Ungraded	3,881	110	-,	827	937	4,818
Total secondary	227,300	75,805	19,815	32,560	128,180	355,480
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TABLE 4.2 NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS (a): CATEGORY OF SCHOOL (AND NON-GOVERNMENT AFFILIATION), SEX, AND LEVEL OR YEAR OF EDUCATION, VICTORIA 1990 - continued

(a) As from 1990 students attending special schools have not been identified seperately and have been allocated to either primary or secondary level of education. (b) Includes full-time students attending special schools administered by government authorities other than the State Department of Education.

Higher education

Despite the re-introduction of fees, there has been an increase in the number of students studying at tertiary level. The number of students studying at tertiary level reached 138,142 in 1990, an increase of 8.1 per cent on the 1989 figure. The number of students attending a university increased by 5.6 per cent. The number of students undertaking higher and post-graduate degrees increased by 15.3 per cent overall. This trend was particularly noticeable at the Universities. There was a 7.4 per cent increase in the number of students in Bachelor degree courses and a 6.9 per cent increase in the number of students in "other" degree courses ("Other" courses include Diplomas, Certificates, and Associate Diplomas). The number of people studying for interest rather than to gain formal qualifications recovered slightly, from 396 people in 1989 to 492 in 1990, after a dramatic decrease in numbers in the period 1988-89.

In 1990, 23.0 per cent of students studied Arts, Humanities or the Social Sciences. However, Business Studies, Economics and Administration were also popular, attracting 21.5 per cent of the student population. In 1990 there was an increase in the number of students studying law or legal studies, especially at university level.

TABLE 4.3 TAFE: NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY MAJOR STREAM GROUP AND BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1984 TO 1989

		Males			Females		Persons		
Year	Voca- tional (a)	Recre- ational (b)	Total	Voca- tional (a)	Recre- ational (b)	Total	Voca- tional (a)	Recre- ational (b)	Total
1984	110,653	29,863	140,516	68,612	85,180	153,792	179,265	115,043	294,308
1985	115,326	31,071	146,397	77,604	101,198	178,802	192,930	132,269	325,199
1986	121,980	33,773	155,753	88,915	128,034	216,949	210,895	161,807	372,702
1987	129,010	31,585	160,595	94,719	124,984	219,703	223,729	156,569	380,298
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

(a) TAFE streams 2100 to 4500.

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

TABLE 4.4TAFE: NUMBER OF ENROLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL COURSESBY FIELD OF STUDY, VICTORIA, 1988 AND 1989

	198	8	198	1989
Field of study	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Applied science	3,773	1.6	3,853	1.5
Art and design	9,627	4.0	12,745	5.0
Building	22,482	9.3	23,904	9.5
Business studies	58,751	24.4	62,273	24.8
Engineering	42,329	17.6	44,437	17.7
Rural and horticultural	16,936	7.0	14,441	5.8
Music	259	0.1	306	0.1
Paramedical	1,098	0.5	1,480	0.6
Industrial services	13,650	5.7	13,370	5.3
Personal services	30,548	12.7	34,301	13.7
General studies	41,214	17.1	46,265	18.5
Total (a)	240,667	100.0	250,782	100.0

(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.

			Level of course			
and the second	Bachelor	Post-graduate	Higher Degree	Other	Non-award	Total Students
Universities -						
Deakin University	6,277	791	1,004	404	11	8,487
La Trobe University	10,224	1,829	1,166	686	10	13,915
Monash University	11,837	981	2,982	-	94	15,894
University of Melbourne	16,572	2,720	2,527	1,500	-	23,319
Total Universities	44,910	6,321	7,679	2,590	115	61,615
Colleges or Institutes of Advanced Education -						
Ballarat College of Advanced Education	2,501	315	31	695	-	3,542
Bendigo College of Advanced Education	1,973	291	46	1,180	5	3,495
Chisholm Institute of Technology	7,180	1,036	172	1,313	-	9,701
Footscray Institute of Technology	4,279	572	184	1,121	23	6,179
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	2,675	725	7	1,141	58	4,606
Hawthorn Institute of Technology	58	1,028	-	655	-	1,741
Institute of Catholic Education	351	528	3	1,575	2	2,459
Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	-	-	-	107	-	107
Phillip Institute of Technology	4,161	597	56	1,970	151	6,935
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology Ltd	11,423	1,205	969	68	-	13,665
Swinburne Limited	5,828	912	177	121	-	7,038
Victoria College	5,416	1,370	14	2,305	24	9,129
Victoria College of Agriculture and Horticulture	329	46	-	533	-	908
Victorian College of Pharmacy Ltd	397	11	39	-	-	447
Warmambool Institute of Advanced Education	2,358	203	6	413	114	3,094
The Western Institute	1,744	34	-	524	-	2,302
Wodonga Institute of Tertiary Education	55	15	-	436	-	506
Total Colleges or Institutes of Advanced Education	50,728	8,888	1,704	14,157	377	75,854
Total higher education	95,638	15,209	9,383	16,747	492	137,142

TABLE 4.5 HIGHER EDUCATION: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY LEVEL OF COURSE AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT, VICTORIA, 1990

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

			Arts									
1	griculture		lumanities	Business				Law				
Institution	Animal Husbandry	Architecture Building	Social Sciences	Admin. Economics	Education	Engineering Surveying	Health	Legal Studies	Science	Veterinary Science	Non-award Courses (a)	Tota
Universities-	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~											
Deakin University		419	3,317	1,179	1,741	1	674	-	1,207	-	11	8,549
La Trobe University	213	-	5.850	1,416	1.062	118	2,951	104	2,191	-	10	13,91
Monash University	215	-	4,272	2,619	1,212	1,802	1,232	1,794	2,869	-	94	15,894
University of Melbourne	491	701	6,059	2,552	5,890	1,840	1,977	515	3,059	235	-	23,319
Total Universities	704	1,120	19,498	7,766	9,905	3,761	6,834	2,413	9,326	235	115	61,677
Colleges of Advanced Education-												
Ballarat College of Advanced Education	-	-	734	734	758	424	414	-	544	-	-	3,608
Bendigo College of Advanced Education	-	-	746	836	640	84	634	-	602	-	5	3,547
Chisholm Institute of Technology	-	-	1.633	3,579	508	1,142	673	79	2,147	-	-	9,76
Footscray Institute of Technology	-	106	746	2,253	297	1,171	628	-	1,144	-	23	6,368
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	-	-	1,163	1,302	686	397	496	-	552	-	58	4,654
Hawthorn Institute of Technology	-	-	, -	-	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750
Institute of Catholic Education	-	-	180	-	1,691	-	586	-	-	-	2	2,45
Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	e 107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
Phillip Institute of Technology	-	-	1,334	1,562	1,376	16	1,826	172	498	-	151	6,935
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	-	1,530	1,842	4,543	-	2,783	705	-	2,262	-	-	13,665
Swinburne Limited	-	-	1,686	2,158	-	1,960	-	-	1,237		-	7,04
The Western Institute	-	-	331	1,366	-	-	294	-	372	-	-	2,36
The Wodonga Institute of Tertiary Education	on -	-	160	50	43	-	238	-	15	-		500
Victorian College of Agriculture												
and Horticulture	908	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	908
Victoria College	-	68	1,260	2,183	4,173	-	880	-	612	-	24	9,20
Victorian College of Pharmacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	447	-	-	-	-	44
Warmambool Institute of Advanced Educa	tion	-	426	1,359	383	96	581	-	187	-	114	3,140
Total Colleges	1,015	1,704	12,241	21,925	12,305	8,073	8,402	251	10,172	-	377	76,46
Total Higher Education	1,719	2,824	31,739	29,691	22,210	11,834	15,236	2,664	19,498	235	492	138,142

TABLE 4.6 HIGHER EDUCATION: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY INSTITUTION AND FIELD OF STUDY, VICTORIA, 1990

(a) Difference due to enabling courses being coded as "other".

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

56

SOCIAL

The 1989-90 National Health Survey revealed that approximately 3.2 million, or 71.6 per cent of all Victorians experienced an illness in the two weeks prior to interview, whilst 65.2 per cent reported a long term condition. The most common recent illnesses reported were headaches (538,800), the common cold (439,500) and hypertension (359,400). The most frequently reported long term conditions were eyesight disorders (1,313,800) followed by hayfever (460,700) and arthritis (434,800). Of persons taking medication for a recent illness, almost half took pain relievers while 30.8 per cent took vitamins and minerals.

Almost 80 per cent of adult Victorians assessed their own health status as being good or excellent. Of Victorians who were aged over 18 years, 889,300 (27.6 per cent) were current smokers and almost two million (61.3 per cent) had consumed an alcoholic drink in the week before the interview. Over 35 per cent, or 1,146,200 people had reported undertaking no exercise in the two weeks prior to the interview, while 37.2 per cent regarded themselves as being overweight or obese.

TABLE 4.7 PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: WHETHER EXPERIENCED AN ILLNESS CONDITION, BY SELF ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS, BY AGE AND SEX, VICTORIA, 1989-90

('000)

	1.50		Age group (ye	ars)				
Self assessed health status	18 -24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 and over	Males	Females	Persons
		-	RECENT	ILLNESS				
Excellent	111.9	325.9	126.7	33.1	17.9	269.9	345.6	615.4
Good	195.5	485.5	318.4	110.8	70.3	538.6	641.9	1,180.4
Fair	37.2	122.7	159.9	94.1	59.4	208.6	264.6	473.2
Poor	*4.0	23.7	56.1	31.9	21.9	64.4	73.2	137.6
Total	348.6	957.8	661.0	269.9	169.3	1,081.4	1,325.2	2,406.7
		LOI	NG-TERM	CONDIT	ION			
Excellent	95.4	304.5	157.9	39.5	23.3	296.4	324.3	620.6
Good	154.9	457.3	362.7	122.0	75.7	559.1	613.5	1,172.6
Fair	32.2	117.3	168.1	95.8	61.1	214.5	260.1	474.6
Poor	*4.5	23.6	56.0	32.4	20.9	65.2	72.3	137.5
Total	287.1	902.8	744.8	289.7	180.9	1,135.2	1,270.1	2,405.3
		NC	ILLNESS	REPORT	ED			
Excellent	45.5	112.4	20.5	*3.8	*1.7	113.6	70.3	183.9
Good	52.0	98.2	26.8	3.7	*	114.6	67.4	181.9
Fair	*4.1	7.6	*3.6	*	*	9.8	6.1	15.9
Poor	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	101.9	218.4	51.2	8.2	*2.9	238.5	144.1	382.6
			ТОТ	AL			_	
Excellent	189.5	526.8	195.9	45.7	25.3	494.8	488.4	983.2
Good	275.3	678.9	411.5	128.5	79.5	780.5	793.2	1,573.7
Fair	42.5	141.0	176.2	96.8	62.0	237.0	282.5	519.6
Poor	5.4	24.4	56.8	32.4	21.9	66.9	74.0	140.9
Total	513.6	1,371.2	840.5	303.4	188.6	1,579.2	1,638.1	3,217.3

	(Itu	e per 1,0		group (yea	(rs)			
	Under			8. out () ou			75 and	
Type of condition experienced	5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	over	Total
		RECEN	T ILLN	ESS				
Infectious and parasitic								
diseases	30.2	37.4	25.0	24.1	17.7	*14.7	*18.8	24.5
Neoplasms	*	*	*	4.7	16.9	43.4	34.4	9.8
Endocrine, nutritional								
and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	*	*2.7	7.4	22.6	85.6	113.3	109.3	38.0
Diseases of blood and		2.1	7.4	22.0	85.0	115.5	107.5	58.0
blood forming agents	*	*	*4.1	8.0	8.8	*11.2	*14.7	6.5
Mental disorders	*	8.4	13.2	27.9	60.1	85.7	70.2	33.0
Diseases of the nervous								
system and sense organs	69.7	48.4	47.6	52.9	67.7	88.9	113.9	60.6
Diseases of the								
circulatory system	*	*	*4.1	38.3	252.9	490.2	602.7	122.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	358.4	278.7	251.7	199.9	191.3	199.2	150.3	227.2
Diseases of the	550.4	278.7	231.7	199.9	191.5	199.2	150.5	221.2
digestive system	137.5	102.6	87.7	114.5	147.6	215.0	205.7	127.3
Diseases of the	157.5	102.0	07.7	114.5	147.0	215.0	205.7	127.5
genitourinary system	*7.7	14.6	37.5	40.8	58.9	28.5	40.4	36.8
Complications of pregnancy,			5110					2
childbirth and the puerperium	*	*	*1.9	3.5	*	*	*	1.4
Diseases of the skin and								
subcutaneous tissue	211.5	79.4	131.3	117.0	116.9	163.5	150.5	125.4
Diseases of the musculoskeletal	*0.0	26.2	(2.0		224 6	225 5	0.000	101.5
system and connective tissue	*9.8	26.3	62.0	109.3	224.6	335.5	362.3	131.5
Congenital anomalies Symptoms, signs and	*	*	*	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	*
ill-defined conditions	97.5	134.5	246.8	278.0	248.6	262.9	311.8	234.3
Injury and poisoning	51.6	63.1	80.9	55.1	47.5	56.8	50.7	58.7
Disability NEC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*1.0
Unspecified reasons	*	*	*	*2.5	*3.2	*	*	2.6
Total persons who reported a recent illness (b)	703.0	500 C	(70.2	(00 5	706 4	000 C	2077	7162
a recent inness (b)		580.6	670.3	698.5	786.4	889.6	897.7	716.3
	LON	G TERM	CONDI	FIONS				
Infectious and parasitic							. – •	
diseases	*	*6.3	6.8	8.9	*3.8	*4.4	*7.3	6.4
Neoplasms	*	*	*	7.2	24.1	64.0	50.3	13.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases								
and immunity disorders	*	*5.5	*6.0	35.6	122.2	161.6	103.2	52.5
Diseases of blood and		5.5	0.0	55.0	122.2	101.0	105.2	52.5
blood forming agents	*	*	7.3	8.2	8.6	*11.0	*16.2	7.3
Mental disorders	*	14.2	14.2	24.8	35.4	41.2	29.9	23.3
Diseases of the nervous								
system and sense organs	42.5	116.3	214.4	294.7	663.2	758.2	806.3	363.6
Diseases of the		0.5		00 C		100 5	101.5	100 5
circulatory system	*9.8	8.7	12.6	80.8	279.1	488.3	481.5	138.3
Diseases of the	1027	2267	052.0	010.0	204.2	212.0	1247	012.4
respiratory system Diseases of the	123.7	236.7	253.0	218.8	204.3	212.9	134.7	213.4
digestive system	*14.7	12.8	10.0	37.6	82.0	128.9	117.9	46.3
Diseases of the	14./	12.0	10.0	57.0	02.0	120.9	11/.9	40.5
genitourinary system	*7.2	15.2	16.3	25.0	37.2	36.9	46.3	25.0
				-510	2,12	5.017		-2.0

TABLE 4.8 PERSONS WHO EXPERIENCED RECENT AND/OR LONG-TERM ILLNESS CONDITIONS: TYPE OF CONDITION (a) BY AGE, VICTORIA, 1989-90 (Rate per 1,000 population)

	(Itat	e per 1,0	oo popu	ation)				
			Age	group (yea	rs)			
Type of condition experienced	Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 and over	Total
L	ONG TI	ERM CO	NDITIO	NS - cont	tinued			
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium Diseases of the skin and	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
subcutaneous tissue Diseases of the musculoskeletal	74.5	61.3	66.2	75.1	49.3	64.6	49.9	64.8
system and connective tissue Congenital anomalies	*10.2	27.1	129.4 *	241.6	409.2 *	522.5 *	524.5 *	240.2 *0.4
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions Injury and poisoning Disability NEC Unspecified reasons	32.0 * *8.0	27.4 *4.9 *5.0	26.7 9.3 *2.4	32.9 10.0 3.5	43.7 7.4 *3.1	51.0 *10.1 *7.2	53.9 *15.1 *	35.3 8.4 4.1
Unspecified reasons Total persons who reported a long-term condition (b)			*			* 954.7	* 959.1	652.(

TABLE 4.8 PERSONS WHO EXPERIENCED RECENT AND/OR LONG-TERM ILLNESS CONDITIONS: TYPE OF CONDITION (a) BY AGE, VICTORIA, 1989-90 - continued (Rate per 1,000 population)

(a) Condition groups based on chapter headings of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD9).

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

TABLE 4.9 PERSONS WHO CONSULTED A DOCTOR, DENTIST OR OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DURING THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW BY TYPE OF HEALTH PROFESSIONAL CONSULTED, VICTORIA, 1989-90

Type of health professional consulted	Persons ('000)	Percentage of persons taking action (a)	Number of consultations ('000)
Consultation with -	(000)	racing action (a)	(000)
Doctor	851.0	19	1,068.6
Dentist	228.8	5	269.4
Chemist	117.2	3	130.1
Optician/optometrist	61.4	1	66.5
Physiotherapist	65.1	1	155.0
Chiropractor	68.2	2	98.1
Nurse (excluding dental)	60.1	1	93.1
Chiropodist/podiatrist	24.8	1	26.1
Naturopath	11.6	*	12.7
Social worker/welfare officer	10.3	*	14.9
Psychologist	11.5	*	17.0
Acupuncturist	7.0	*	9.2
Dietician	9.4	*	13.0
Osteopath	*3.5	*	*5.1
Herbalist	*3.6	*	*7.0
Total (b)	1,290.6	30	1,985.7

(a) Persons who consulted the health professional as a percentage of all persons who took any health related action in the two weeks prior to interview.

(b) Each person may have consulted more than one type of health professional and therefore components do not add to totals.

	Melbourne	Barwon	South Western	Central Highlands	Wimmera	Northern Mallee	Loddon Campaspe	Goulburn	North Eastern	East Gippsland	Central Gippsland	East Central	Total Victoria
Smoker status -													
Smoker	642,230	44,290	15,689	18.624	9,034	15,922	41,993	30,802	20,387	16,113	23,160	11,065	889,308
Ex-smoker	518,558	40.387	20.245	20.587	5.034	9.361	35,698	24,605	11.863	11,936	24,092	13,067	735,433
Never smoked	1,131,496	81,795	40,311	52,076	11,329	27,035	63,134	57,263	32,586	29,398	46,054	20,096	1,592,573
Total	2,292,283	166,472	76,244	91,286	25,397	52,317	140,825	112,670	64,837	57,447	93,306	44,228	3,217,314
Alcohol risk level -													
Not applicable	868.013	73,661	35,551	38,816	9,974	21,179	64,719	40,283	20,037	23,317	32,786	16,765	1,245,102
Low	1,181,852	78,920	34,261	45,953	11,372	25,992	65,679	65,622	36.053	30,196	51,220	23,101	1,650,220
Medium	152,711	8,751	5,380	4,121	2,645	1,998	5,241	5,385	6,802	2,981	4,743	3,270	204,026
High	89,707	5,141	1,052	2,397	1,406	3,148	5,187	1,381	1,945	954	4,557	1,092	117,967
Total persons who													
consumed alcohol	1,424,270	92,811	40,694	52,470	15,423	31,138	76,106	72,387	44,800	34,130	60,520	27,462	1,972,212
Total	2,292,283	166,472	76,244	91,286	25,397	52,317	140,825	112,670	64,837	57,447	93,306	44,228	3,217,314
Exercise activity level -													
Low	605,932	39,280	18,058	21,268	9,485	16,188	34,553	23,992	16,954	16,191	23.857	13,250	839.007
Moderate	421,746	23,728	8,750	15,343	3,741	6,439	18,429	16,557	14,826	17,721	21,861	4,535	573,677
High	395,675	35,559	11,414	9,658	2,921	9,856	15,636	22,040	15,781	14,069	17,664	10,609	560,882
Total	2,292,283	166,472	76,244	91,286	25,397	52,317	140,825	112,670	64,837	57,447	93,306	44,228	3,217,314

TABLE 4.10 PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER; SMOKER STATUS, ALCOHOL INTAKE AND EXERCISE LEVEL BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1989-90

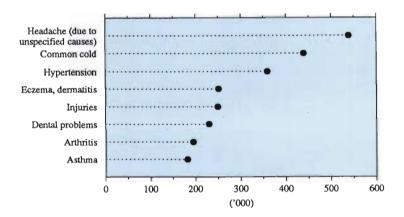
	Age group (years)								
Type of medication	Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 and over	Total	
Vitamin and mineral									
supplements	155.7	157.9	200.4	241.7	233.9	221.6	222.9	213.1	
Medication for cough or cold	278.4	150.9	131.4	100.0	94.0	88.9	93.0	123.0	
Medication for allergy	46.1	71.1	55.2	60.5	53.6	53.2	*13.7	56.2	
Skin ointments	247.1	118.4	168.8	162.8	167.4	237.6	230.2	172.5	
Stomach medicines or laxatives	24.7	28.3	45.8	63.6	111.5	177.6	190.0	75.5	
Medications for fluid,									
heart, blood pressure	*	*	*2.0	33.0	234.1	467.9	577.5	113.5	
Pain relievers	291.7	205.3	344.3	376.5	389.8	353.2	344.5	340.3	
Sleeping medications	29.8	*2.0	7.1	27.4	75.9	180.2	221.9	49.0	
Tranquillisers or sedatives	*5.3	*	*3.1	15.7	54.3	69.3	50.3	23.4	
Other medications	130.7	116.7	132.9	143.5	240.0	414.4	399.7	185.6	
Total persons who used									
medications (b)	668.5	534.2	634.4	681.6	775.2	874.8	896.2	692.7	

TABLE 4.11 PERSONS WHO USED MEDICATION DURING THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW: TYPE OF MEDICATION BY AGE, (a) VICTORIA, 1989-90

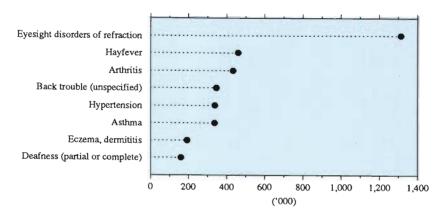
(a) Rate per 1,000 population of same age.

(b) Each person may have reported taking medication for more than one reason and therefore components do not add to totals.

PERSONS EXPERIENCING A RECENT ILLNESS: MOST REPORTED CONDITIONS, VICTORIA 1989-90



PERSONS EXPERIENCING LONG TERM CONDITIONS: MOST REPORTED CONDITIONS, VICTORIA 1989-90



Medicare

Medicare processed over 35 million claims for services in Victoria during the 1990-91 financial year, an increase of 1.5 per cent on the previous year. General Practitioner attendances amounted to 20,535,027 services, which represented 58.4 per cent of all Medicare services. Pathology was the next most utilised service with a total of 5,831,436 services; however this figure was a 3.5 per cent decrease on the number of services which were processed during 1989-90. The only other type of service which experienced a decrease from 1989-90 was Radio and Nuclear therapy, which fell by 13.3 per cent. The cost of services processed by Medicare amounted to over \$1 billion, an increase of 11.9 per cent over the previous year.

	Servic	Ca	ost (a)	
Broad type of service	Number	Percentage change	\$'000	Percentage change
GP attendances	20,535,027	0.9	392,996	9.0
Specialist attendances	3,904,034	5.7	172,101	10.5
Obstetrics	147,172	6.8	16,667	21.8
Anaesthetics	427,121	8.6	24,155	13.7
Pathology	5,831,436	-3.5	134,677	13.4
Diagnostic imaging	1,926,947	7.4	122,327	16.0
Operations	987,419	8.5	101,711	12.9
Assistance at operations	58,244	7.8	4,715	15.1
Optometry	629,163	6.4	22,823	11.7
Radio and Nuclear therapy	66,498	-13.3	3,257	8.9
Miscellaneous	665,098	10.4	24,104	34.8
Total	35,178,159	1.5	1,019,503	11.9

TABLE 4.12 MEDICARE: NUMBER (a) AND COST (b) OF SERVICES PROCESSED AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY TYPE OF SERVICE, VICTORIA, 1990-91

(a) Number does not include services provided by hospital doctors to public patients in public hospitals, services related to a compensation claim, or services which qualify for Benefits under the Department of Veterans' Affairs National Treatment account.

(b) The amounts shown in the 'cost' column represents only a portion of the total cost of the medical services paid for from the funds of the Health Insurance Commission and do not take into account the portion paid by the patient or the patient's insurance fund.

Note: There has been a regrouping of item numbers in broad types of services and figures are not comparable with previous years. Source: Health Insurance Commission Annual Report 1990-91.

Disease	1985	1988	1989	1990(b)
Acquired immune deficiency				
syndrome (AIDS)	11	107	123	105
Amoebiasis	52	6	4	6
Arbovirus infection	5	150	77	95
Brucellosis	1	-	-	-
Cholera	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhoea	1,274	561	536	402
Hepatitis A (infectious)	72	65	14	41
Hepatitis B (serum)	151	185	149	584
Hydatid disease	-	1	1	-
Leprosy	6	-	5	7
Leptospirosis	34	25	22	47
Malaria	99	65	65	89
Ornithosis	5	5	3	9
Q. Fever	2	1	6	18
Salmonella infections	158	179	218	487
Shigella infections	30	16	29	64
Syphilis	105	65	33	36
Tetanus	1	-	2	2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	293	307	369	353
Typhoid fever	9	8	24	22
Typhus (all forms)	2	1	1	-

TABLE 4.13 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (a), NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED, VICTORIA

(a) There were no cases of ankylostomiasis, anthrax, plague, poliomyelitis, smallpox, or yellow fever.

(b) The infectious diseases notification system was upgraded in 1990 to include labratory notifications in addition to clinical notifications.

Hospitals

There were 282 approved hospitals in Victoria at 30 June 1990, excluding the repatriation hospitals of Macleod and Heidelberg. Though the number of recognised public hospitals decreased from 164 in 1987 to 154 in 1990, the reduction resulted mostly from amalgamations rather than actual closures. There were 14,891 beds in public hospitals at 30 June 1989. There were 116 private hospitals at 30 June 1989. Available beds in private hospitals increased from 6,196 in 1987 to 6,265 in 1990.

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 year	14,113	10,115	24,228
1-4	16,406	10,582	26,988
5-14	20,381	14,587	34,968
15-24	24,332	49,767	74,099
25-34	26,093	82,507	108,600
35-44	26,359	41,033	67,392
45-54	26,772	28,639	55,411
55-64	38,770	31,380	70,150
65-74	49,260	39,640	88,900
75 and over	37,281	47,164	84,445
Not stated	140	322	462
Total	279,907	355,736	635,643

TABLE 4.14PUBLIC HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX OFINPATIENTS, VICTORIA, 1989-90

International Classification of Diseases		Num	ber of separa	tions	Aver	rage stay (d	ays)
(ICD) class (a)	Principal diagnosis	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	Infectious and parasitic diseases	8,849	4,850	13,699	3.6	4.8	4.0
2	Neoplasms	23,982	26,605	50,587	7.1	6.3	6.7
3	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases,	-	·				
	and immunity disorders	4,265	5,321	9,586	8.3	8.2	8.2
4	Diseases of the blood and						
~	blood-forming organs	4,496	4,329	8,825	2.2	3.1	2.7
5	Mental disorders	5,970	7,235	13,205	10.0	12.7	11.5
6	Diseases of the nervous system					~ •	~ •
-	and sense organs	14,096	14,941	29,037	5.2	5.3	5.3
7	Diseases of the circulatory system	31,401	24,402	55,803	9.3	10.5	9.8
8	Diseases of the respiratory system	25,692	20,289	45,981	5.3	5.8	5.5
9	Diseases of the digestive system	32,513	30,666	63,179	4.2	4.6	4.4
10	Diseases of the genito-urinary syste	m 15,507	36,950	52,457	4.6	3.0	3.4
11	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	-	79,593	79,593	-	4.7	4.7
12	Diseases of the skin and subcutaned						
	tissue	6,116	5,577	11,693	5.8	7.5	6.6
13	Diseases of the musculoskeletal						
	system and connective tissue	11,802	13,624	25,426	6.6	8.3	7.5
14	Congenital anomalies	3,805	2,592	6,397	5.6	5.1	5.4
15	Certain conditions originating in						
	the perinatal period	5,337	4,288	9,625	8.4	8.8	8.6
16	Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined						
	conditions	14,257	16,035	30,292	3.7	3.7	3.7
17	Injury and poisoning	31,711	22,323	54,034	5.8	8.3	6.8
V01-V82	Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status						
	and contact with health services	38,646	34,948	73,594	3.2	5.8	4.4
	Total reported						
	principal diagnoses	278,445	354,568	633,013	5.6	5.8	5.7
	Total unreported	1	1.1.0	a (20	10.0	12.0	10.1
	principal diagnoses	1,462	1,168	2,630	10.8	13.8	12.1
	Grand total	279,907	355,736	635,643	5.6	5.8	5.7

TABLE 4.15PUBLIC HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS: PRINICPAL DIAGNOSES BY NUMBER
OF SEPARATIONS, AVERAGE STAY, AND SEX, VICTORIA, 1989-90

(a) The classes selected in this table are in accordance with the Morbidity List of the Ninth International Classification of Diseases (ICD9).

		Length of stay							
Age group (years)	Under I day	l day and under l week	l week and under I month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and over	Total			
Under 1 year	3,254	15,181	5,027	683	83	24,228			
1-4	7,008	18,378	1,534	61	7	26,988			
5-14	9,140	23,282	2,347	187	12	34,968			
15-24	18,955	44,992	9,473	610	69	74,099			
25-34	29,148	59,254	19,384	751	63	108,600			
35-44	24,826	30,719	11,072	703	72	67,392			
45-54	21,964	22,308	10,266	766	107	55,411			
55-64	23,869	27,561	16,852	1,656	212	70,150			
65-74	24,720	33,197	27,025	3,517	441	88,900			
75 and over	11,482	31,363	33,488	7,159	953	84,445			
Not stated	142	193	118	8	1	462			
Total	174,508	306,428	136,586	16,101	2,020	635,643			

TABLE 4.16PUBLIC HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS BY AGE GROUP AND LENGTH OF
STAY, VICTORIA, 1989-90

Causes of death

There were 30,986 registered deaths of Victorians during 1990. General demographic statistics (including deaths) are included in Chapter 2 of this *Year Book*.

Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 43.6 per cent of all deaths. Of these diseases, ischaemic heart disease was the most prevalent. Ischaemic heart disease accounted for a slightly higher proportion of male deaths than female deaths (25.7 and 23.9 per cent, respectively). During the period 1989 to 1990, the proportion of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system decreased from 44.1 per cent to 43.6 per cent of all deaths.

Malignant neoplasms caused 26.5 per cent of all deaths in 1990, comprising 28.0 per cent of male deaths and 24.7 per cent of female deaths. Of the 4,576 male deaths from this cause, 1,313 (28.7 per cent) were from neoplasms of the trachea, bronchus, and lung, which were the most frequent sites of neoplasms in males. The most frequent site of neoplasms in females was the breast, which comprised 711 (19.6 per cent) of the 3,628 female deaths from malignant neoplasms. Other common sites of neoplasms in females were the colon which comprised 446 deaths (12.3 per cent) and the trachea, bronchus, and lung which comprised 438 deaths (12.0 per cent).

For children aged 1 to 14 years, 28.4 per cent of deaths in this age group resulted from accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents). Motor vehicle accidents were the main cause of death in the 15 to 24 year age group, representing 37.0 per cent of the deaths for this group.

	Deaths	from specified ca	use	
	In ag	e group	At all ages	
Cause of death	Number	Per cent (a)	Number	
Under 1 yea	r			
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	138	26.4	206	
Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	104	19.9	158	
Birth trauma, and other conditions originating				
in the perinatal period (760-767, 771-779)	242	46.3	244	
1-14 years				
Other external accidents (excluding motor				
vehicle accidents and suicide (800-807, 820-949, 960-9	999) 61	28.4	817	
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	48	22.3	623	
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	38	17.7	8,204	
Diseases of the nervous system (320-389)	17	7.9	667	
15-24 years				
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)		37.0	623	
Other external accidents (excluding motor				
vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960	-999) 84	16.0	817	
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (950-959)	104	19.8	499	
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	31	5.9	8,204	
25-44 years				
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	382	25.6	8,204	
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (950-959)	216	14.5	499	
Other external accidents (excluding motor				
vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960	-999) 195	13.1	817	
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	172	11.5	623	
45-54 years				
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	644	46.0	8,204	
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	247	17.6	7,704	
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	61	4.4	2,903	
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	43	3.1	264	
55-64 years				
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	1,517	42.4	8,204	
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	861	24.1	7,704	
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	205	5.7	2,284	
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	176	4.9	2,903	
65-74 years				
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	2,498	35.0	8,204	
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	1,964	27.5	7,704	
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	612	8.6	2,284	
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	506	7.1	2,903	
75 years and ov				
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	4,520	28.0	7,704	
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	3,093	19.2	8,204	
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	2,118	13.1	2,903	
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)		8.5	2,903	
Diseases of the respiratory system (400-319)	1,365	0.3	2,284	

TABLE 4.17 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 1990

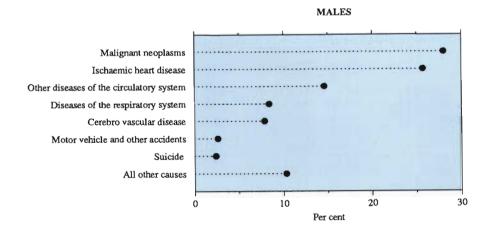
(a) Deaths in this age group from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of all deaths in the age group.

Cause of death (a)	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	159	0.5	36
Neoplasms (140-239)	8,297	26.8	1,894
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and			
immunity disorders (240-279)	1,039	3.4	237
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	116	0.4	27
Mental disorders (290-319)	622	2.0	142
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (320-389)	667	2.2	152
Diseases of the circulatory system (390-459)	13,520	43.6	3,087
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	2,284	7.4	521
Diseases of the digestive system (520-579)	1,056	3.4	241
Diseases of the genito-urinary system (580-629)	469	1.5	107
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the			
puerperium (630-676)	6	-	1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-709)	14	0.1	3
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective			
tissue (710-739)	190	0.6	43
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	206	0.7	47
Certain conditions orginating in the perinatal period (760-779)	244	0.8	56
Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	158	0.5	36
Accidents, poisonings, and violence (external causes) (800-999)	1,939	6.3	443
Total	30,986	100.0	7,075

TABLE 4.18 CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, VICTORIA, 1990

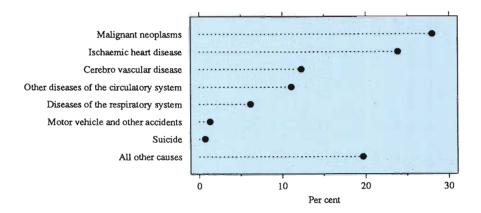
(a) The classification used is the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9), aggregated at the class level.

ALL DEATHS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER BY CAUSE, VICTORIA,1990









FEMALES

SOCIAL WELFARE

Overview

Income support for individuals is primarily provided by the Commonwealth Government through a range of pensions and benefits. At 30 June 1990 there were 345,161 age pensioners, 77,199 invalid pensioners, and 19,441 widow pensioners in Victoria.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits are provided for people temporarily unable to support themselves. During 1989-90 there were 101,602 people who received these benefits, an 18.5 per cent increase in the number of beneficiaries over the previous year. The number of people receiving unemployment benefits increased by over 22 per cent, to 78,429 at 30 June 1990. This increase in unemployment recipients has reversed the downward trend evident since 1984-85, brought about by changes in economic circumstances and Social Security procedures.

The number of people receiving sickness and special benefits increased slightly during the 12 months to 30 June 1990, continuing an increasing trend for these benefit categories in the number of recipients since the 1984-85 financial year.

TABLE 4.19 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS, VICTORIA								
1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90			
352,989	349,667	347,606	344,675	344,523	345,161			
6,144	6,356	6,459	6,276	6,418	6,695			
1,461,326	1,516,860	1,599,909	1,781,473	1,914,592	2,078,081			
72,277	75,954	79,232	77,051	77,263	77,199			
22,751	24,609	26,086	24,334	23,601	23,009			
398,918	449,686	503,239	561,961	598,786	641,729			
44,219	42,308	40,410	36,226	20,790	19,441			
243,076	248,585	250,051	255,417	n.a.	136,533			
	1984-85 352,989 6,144 1,461,326 72,277 22,751 398,918 44,219	1984-85 1985-86 352,989 349,667 6,144 6,356 1,461,326 1,516,860 72,277 75,954 22,751 24,609 398,918 449,686 44,219 42,308	1984-85 1985-86 1986-87 352,989 349,667 347,606 6,144 6,356 6,459 1,461,326 1,516,860 1,599,909 72,277 75,954 79,232 22,751 24,609 26,086 398,918 449,686 503,239 44,219 42,308 40,410	1984-85 1985-86 1986-87 1987-88 352,989 349,667 347,606 344,675 6,144 6,356 6,459 6,276 1,461,326 1,516,860 1,599,909 1,781,473 72,277 75,954 79,232 77,051 22,751 24,609 26,086 24,334 398,918 449,686 503,239 561,961 44,219 42,308 40,410 36,226	1984-85 1985-86 1986-87 1987-88 1988-89 352,989 349,667 347,606 344,675 344,523 6,144 6,356 6,459 6,276 6,418 1,461,326 1,516,860 1,599,909 1,781,473 1,914,592 72,277 75,954 79,232 77,051 77,263 22,751 24,609 26,086 24,334 23,601 398,918 449,686 503,239 561,961 598,786 44,219 42,308 40,410 36,226 20,790			

TABLE 4.19 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS, VICTORIA

Program Funeral benefits (d) - Number of claims granted Amount paid (\$'000) Unemployment benefits -	1984-85 12,202 381	1985-86 12,608 377	1986-87 11,871	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Number of claims granted Amount paid (\$'000)			11 971			
Amount paid (\$'000)				11 000	11.004	7 200
,	381			11,800	11,024	7,200
Unemployment benefits -		577	360	357	341	222
Number of beneficiaries (a)	106,807	102,155	93,499	81,227	63,992	78,429
Amount paid (\$'000) (e)	584,026	569,611	602,980	563,358	529,467	514,873
Sickness benefits -						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	12.950	12 004	14.050	15,013	16,299	16,993
	13,850	13,884	14,250			
Amount paid (\$'000) (f)	84,035	87,420	93,945	110,892	121,838	139,799
Special benefits -						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	3,929	3,894	4,199	4,953	5,419	6,180
Amount paid (\$'000) (g)	22,066	23,281	26,985	34,083	39,614	47,491
Solo poport's houseful (h)						
Sole parent's benefits (h)-	21 4/0	22.004	24 001	26 045		
Number of beneficiaries (a)	31,468	33,224	34,081	36,045	n.a.	n.a.
Amount paid (\$'000)	197,134	228,904	253,515	291,613	11. a.	11. a .
Supporting parent's benefits (h)-					
Number of beneficiaries (a)			••		50,778	52,637
Amount paid (\$'000)					n.a.	486,830
Family allowance						
Number of families	575,226	557,753	548,033	495,569	487,941	477,434
Number of children and						
students in -						
Families	1,138,718	1,084,467	1,055,413	966,737	952,044	926,837
Institutions	1,880	1,518	1,325	1,249	n.a.	n.a.
Total amount paid (\$'000)	398,679	401,380	355,773	345,688	331,968	454,076
Child disability						
allowance -						
Number of children (a)	7,678	7,643	7,550	7,989	8,640	9,385
Amount paid (\$'000)	7,304	7,836	7,330	12,490	11,735	14,217
Amount paid (\$ 000)	7,504	7,850	7,220	12,490	11,755	14,217
Family Income Supplement (i)	-					
Number of families (a)	6,157	6,598	6,872			
Number of children (a)	17,888	19,146	20,158			
Amount paid (\$'000)	9,398	11,918	13,612			
Family Allowance Supplement	t (k) -					
Number of families (a)	. ().)			29,754	35,310	37,887
Number of children (a)				75,635	88,834	93,586
Amount paid (\$'000)				43,715	85,536	108,422

TABLE 4.19 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS, VICTORIA - continued

(a) As at year ended 30 June.

(b) Amount comprises payment for pensioners, and pensioners in benevolent homes, pensions for wives and spouse carers, additional pension/ allowance for children, and supplementary assistance.

(c) Amount comprises payment for pensioners, and pensioners in benevolent homes, additional pension/allowance for children, and supplementary assistance. 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, and additional benefit for children.

(f) Amount comprises payment for beneficiaries, additional benefit for children, and supplementary allowance.

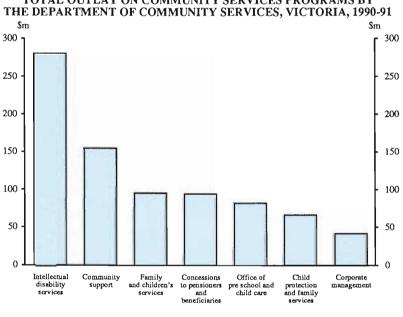
(g) As for (f), but excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

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

(i) Introduced on 1 May 1983.

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

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





Program

War Veterans

Of the \$1,061 million spent in Victoria on Veterans or the dependants of Veterans during the 1989-90 financial year, pensions accounted for \$799 million. There were 51,802 Veterans and 38,259 wives, widows or dependants of Veterans who received a Service Pension during 1989-90, while 85,468 received Disability Pensions. Approximately \$262 million was spent on the provision of health services for the 86,967 Veterans who received treatment during the 12 month period.

TABLE 4.20 NUMBER OF VETERANS AND DEPENDANTS BY TYPE OF PENSION, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1990

Pension type	World War 1	World War 2 (a)	Korea, Malaysia	Special Overseas Service	British Common- wealth Service	Allied Forces	Australian and British Marines	Total (b)
Service	474	74,900	1,051	393	10,512	1,995	736	90,061
Disability	3,348	74,366	1,161	4,476	-		-	85,468

(a) Includes Merchant Navy personnel.

(b) Disability pension total includes 2,117 members of peace-time forces

Particulars	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Percentage change 1989-90 to 1990-91
		(Number)		
Foster care -				
Children in emergency foster care	25	35	26	-25.7
Children in reception foster care	103	91	105	15.4
Children in short-term and long-term				
foster care	570	589	550	-6.6
Children in extended family placement	136	178	207	16.3
Children in pre-adoptive foster care	11	20	14	-30.0
Children in other foster care	40	130	360	176.9
All children in foster care	1,327	1,501	1,727	15.1
Reception centres -				
Young people in -				
Central reception facilities	104	39	24	-38.5
Regional reception facilities	39	60	82	36.7
Children subject to protective intervention -				
As at 30 June	258	237	337	42.2
Court orders -				
Supervision orders	1,295	1,475	1,345	-8.8
Guardianship	2,634	2,522	2,267	-10.1
New admissions	688	557	419	-24.8
Discharges	649	601	562	-6.5

TABLE 4.21	COMMUNITY SERVICES VICTORIA, SELECTED CLIENT SUMMARY
	STATISTICS

HOUSING

The Housing Survey conducted in 1988 revealed that 45 per cent of householders in Victoria owned their homes, and another 33 per cent were in the process of purchasing them. One in five households was renting the dwelling it occupied, mostly on the private market. Although young families with dependent children were least likely to own their home outright, married couples with dependent children were much more likely to be living in a dwelling that they either owned or were purchasing (83 per cent) than were equivalent one parent families (51 per cent). One parent families also spent a higher proportion of their average weekly income on housing costs (22 per cent) than did married couple families (12 per cent) or people living alone (15 per cent). One parent families renting privately were the most severely affected; 38 per cent of their average weekly income was spent on housing.

In 1988, Victorian households which rented a dwelling paid an average of \$74 per week in housing costs, while those purchasing a dwelling paid an average of \$125 in mortgage loan repayments. Costs were higher in urban Melbourne than in rural areas, particularly for those renting privately (\$91 per week compared with \$73). For those purchasing their home, average weekly mortgage repayments were more than twice as high for those who purchased their dwelling after the deregulation of home-loan interest rates (\$144 per week compared with \$67 for those who began purchasing prior to 1983). Almost two-thirds of householders who purchased their dwelling between 1983 and 1988 were aged between 25 and 44 years.

	Nature of occupancy							
				Renters -	type of lan	dlord	Living	
		Purch-	Govern-				rent	
Household composition	Owners	asers	ment	Private	Other	Total	free	Total (b)
		('	(000)					
Married couple	201.1	95.0	4.8	35.6	1.7	42.1	4.6	342.9
Married couple with								
dependent children	117.2	208.7	7.9	44.8	7.1	59.8	6.9	392.6
Married couple with								
dependent and non-dependent								
children	45.0	30.8	1.0	2.6	0.9	4.5	0.7	81.0
Married couple with								
non-dependent								
children only	70.8	28.0	0.6	5.0	0.7	6.3	0.7	105.7
Single parent with								
dependent children								
only	8.3	17.3	9.1	14.1	0.6	23.8	0.9	50.4
Single parent with								
dependent and								
non-dependent children	5.1	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.3	3.2	0.3	10.5
Single person	133.0	45.1	16.1	62.4	2.9	81.4	12.5	272.0
Other (c)	71.4	41.1	7.4	55.6	2.0	65.0	3.2	180.7
Total	651.8	467.9	48.3	221.6	16.3	286.2	20.0	1 425 7
	031.0			221.0	10.5	286.2	29.0	1,435.7
			CENT					
Married couple	58.6	27.7	1.4	1.0	0.5	12.3	1.3	100.0
Married couple with								
dependent children only	29.9	53.2	2.0	11.4	1.8	15.2	1.8	100.0
Married couple with								
dependent and non-								
dependent children	55.6	38.0	1.2	3.2	1.1	5.6	0.9	100.0
Married couple with								
non-dependent children								
only	67.0	26.5	0.6	4.7	0.7	6.0	0.7	100.0
Single parent with								
dependent children only	16.5	34.3	18.1	28.0	1.2	47.2	1.8	100.0
Single parent with								
dependents and non-								
dependent children	48.6	18.1	12.4	15.2	2.9	30.5	2.9	100.0
Single person	48.9	16.6	5.9	22.9	1.1	29.9	4.6	100.0
Other (c)	39.5	22.7	4.1	30.8	1.1	36.0	1.8	100.0
Total	45.4	32.6	3.4	15.4	1.1	19.9	2.1	100.0

TABLE 4.22 ALL HOUSEHOLDS (a): HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, VICTORIA, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1988

(a) Excludes households where type of dwelling is a converted garage, caravan, houseboat, an improvised dwelling or a combined dwelling/non-dwelling.

(b) Excludes 5,200 households renting/boarding with a usual occupant who was not resident for the full period of the survey.

(c) Includes multi-family households, related adult households and group households, as well as married couple and single parent households not defined above.

		Income Unit		
Nature of occupancy	Married couple	One parent	One person	
Owners (\$)	16	17	12	
Per cent of income	3.0	5.2	4.9	
Purchasers (\$)	129	107	113	
Per cent of income	18.8	26.8	25.1	
Renters : type of landlord -				
Government (\$)	63	44	35	
Per cent of income	17.1	20.5	24.7	
Private (\$)	111	110	67	
Per cent of income	19.4	37.8	19.3	
Other (\$)	58	48	46	
Per cent of income	10.6	18.0	15.9	
Total (a) (\$)	70	68	45	
Per cent of income	11.8	22.2	15.2	

TABLE 4.23 INCOME UNITS: MEAN WEEKLY HOUSING COSTS IN DOLLARS AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF MEAN WEEKLY INCOME BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, VICTORIA, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1988

(a) Includes those persons living rent-free.

TABLE 4.24 INCOME UNITS OWNING, PURCHASING OR RENTING THEIR DWELLING (a): NUMBER OF INCOME UNITS AND MEAN WEEKLY HOUSING COSTS BY STATISTICAL REGION BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, VICTORIA, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1988

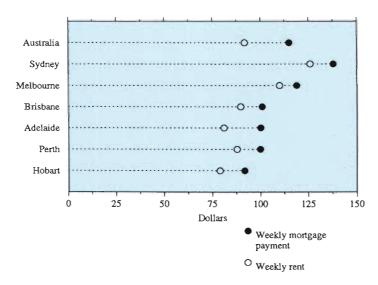
	Nature of occupancy										
Statistical Region	Owners		Purci	Purchasers		Renters		free	Total		
	('000)	(\$)	('000)	(\$)	('000)	(\$)	('000)	(\$)	('000)	(\$)	
Melbourne -											
Inner	32.2	17	13.0	160	69.9	75	5.6		120.8	65	
Southern	62.1	18	49.5	136	33.2	95	7.1		151.8	73	
Inner Eastern	76.8	18	42.2	137	38.3	83	7.6		164.9	63	
North Eastern	61.9	16	40.2	130	30.0	86	4.0		136.1	65	
Western	103.8	14	74.0	119	59.6	72	9.6		247.2	59	
Mornington											
Peninsula	63.1	12	64.9	131	34.3	73	4.6		166.9	70	
Outer Eastern	52.0	14	68.5	128	19.9	96	6.1		146.5	78	
Rest of Victoria	-										
South Western	59.7	11	31.9	104	25.2	62	4.5		121.4	46	
North Western	44.2	18	21.5	100	22.7	43	5.6		94.0	42	
Northern	65.5	12	39.8	107	31.8	62	6.9		144.0	49	
Eastern	42.9	13	30.1	129	23.5	61	4.1		100.6	59	
Total	664.3	15	475.6	125	388.5	74	65.8		1,594.2	62	

(a) Excludes one person income units renting from, or living rent-free with, parents/relatives in the same household, but includes all other income units living rent-free.

Income Unit	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Australia
	PL	RCHASIN	G DWELL	ING			
Married couple ('000)	290.8	265.4	108.3	87.2	102.5	15.2	1,297.8
Weekly mortgage payment (\$)	138	119	101	100	100	92	115
(% of income)	19.9	18.6	18.4	17.5	17.5	16.3	18.9
One parent ('000)	8.7	16.9	6.8	5.4	5.7	2.1	64.9
Weekly mortgage payment (\$)	104	98	84	70	72	57	88
(% of income)	28.9	27.9	30.0	22.5	24.3	20.9	28.1
One person ('000)	60.1	59.8	19.9	20.3	19.8	2.9	248.6
Weekly mortgage payment (\$)	112	102	86	83	94	83	99
(% of income)	25.1	24.0	22.9	22.5	25.1	23.9	24.9
]	RENTING	DWELLIN	IG			
Married couple ('000)	155.8	88.7	52.5	45.2	34.8	7.5	688.2
Weekly rent (\$)	126	110	90	81	88	79	92
(% of income)	22.7	20.0	18.6	17.7	16.2	17.2	17.1
One parent ('000)	44.9	27.5	12.6	14.1	13.5	2.5	185.7
Weekly rent (\$)	73	81	77	64	60	59	67
(% of income)	33.3	28.7	32.8	25.8	25.3	24.5	28.4
One person ('000)	233.4	169.5	77.5	62.4	70.5	11.5	937.2
Weekly rent (\$)	77	63	57	50	57	45	60
(% of income)	22.8	19.3	19.3	19.7	19.9	20.9	19.6

TABLE 4.25 INCOME UNITS PURCHASING OR RENTING DWELLING: NUMBER AND MEAN WEEKLY MORTGAGE OR RENTAL PAYMENT BY INCOME UNIT TYPE, CAPITAL CITIES AND AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1988

MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES: MEAN WEEKLY MORTGAGE PAYMENT AND RENTAL PAYMENT, CAPITAL CITIES AND AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1988



CRIME AND JUSTICE

Major crime

During 1989-90 there were 295,336 offences reported to the Victoria Police. The major reported offences were theft (42 per cent of all reported offences), burglary (30 per cent), fraud (14 per cent), and motor vehicle theft (11 per cent). There was a general decrease in the level of crime reported to the Police. The number of people proceeded against increased by 16 per cent to 63,499.

Prisoners and offenders

Following the opening of the Barwon Prison and the closing of Castlemaine Prison, there remained 14 prisons operating in Victoria at 30 June 1990. These prisons had a maximum capacity of 2,643 prisoners, a twelve per cent increase in capacity during the 12 month period.

Of the 2,316 prisoners in custody at 30 June 1990, less than 6 per cent were female. Seventy-two per cent of prisoners in custody had been in prison on previous occasions. The number of offenders on community based correction programs in Victoria increased during the 12 months by 75 to 5,264. Since 1987, the number of offenders on such programs has decreased by 15 per cent.

	Repo	orted		fences eared	People proceeded against		
Offence	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
Homicide	168	221	159	148	178	154	
Serious assault	4,483	2,383	3,233	1,793	2,323	2,782	
Robbery	1,818	537	759	355	742	999	
Rape	564	296	n.y.a.	202	304	171	
Burglary	88,527	11,038	14,740	5,670	13,667	16,029	
Theft	118,954	26,012	30,624	17,547	23,305	26,794	
Motor vehicle theft	35,574	4,681	6,864	3,092	5,793	8,034	
Fraud and deception	64,667	25,326	39,840	2,802	8,365	8,536	
Total	314,755	70,494	96,219	31,610	54,677	63,499	

TABLE 4.26 SUMMARY OF MAJOR CRIME, VICTORIA

Source: Victoria Police Statistical Review 1988-89

TABLE 4.27 SENTENCED AND UNSENTENCED PRISONERS, VICTORIA

		Prisoners in custody at 30 June -									
Year	Sente	nced	Unse	ntenced	Total						
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number						
1985	1,655	88.1	223	11.9	1,878						
1986	1,749	89.5	206	10.5	1,955						
1987	1,705	87.2	251	12.8	1,956						
1988	1,820	88.2	244	11.8	2,064						
1989	1,942	86.2	311	13.8	2,253						
1990	1,954	84.4	362	15.6	2,316						

Source: Annual National Prison Census, conducted by the Australian Institute of Criminology.

Prison	Maximum capacity at 30 June 1990	Daily average number of prisoners in custody during 1989-90
Ararat	211	207
Barwon	250	65
Beechworth	117	114
Bendigo	85	84
Castlemaine		94
Dhurringile	100	97
Fairlea	86	79
Geelong	144	139
Melbourne Remand Centre	226	206
Metropolitan Reception Prison	566	491
Morwell River	90	88
Pentridge	458	461
Sale	65	60
Tarrengower	32	30
Won Wron	116	115
Total	2,643	2,330

TABLE 4.28 PRISON CAPACITIES AND PRISONER NUMBERS, VICTORIA, 1990r

Source: Victorian Office of Corrections

TABLE 4.29 PRISONERS IN CUSTODY BY AGE BY SEX AND PRIOR IMPRISONMENT (a),VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1989

Prior imprisonment	Age of Prisoners								
status	17-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 or over	Total
Prior imprisonment									
Males	119	307	398	311	186	171	38	11	1,541
Females	3	21	30	13	10	6	1	1	85
Total	122	328	428	324	196	177	39	12	1,626
No prior imprisonment									
Males	87	116	110	92	77	76	24	5	587
Females	1	12	13	5	5	5	1	1	43
Total	88	128	123	97	82	81	25	6	630
Total	210	456	551	421	278	258	64	18	2,256
Percentage of age group with									
prior imprisonment	58.1	71.9	77.7	77.0	70.5	68.6	60.9	66.7	72.1

(a) Prior imprisonment includes time spent on remand as well as time under sentence, but does not include terms of imprisonment in a Youth Training Centre.

	Offenders per program at 30 June (a)										
Program	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989					
Community based orders (b)			290	3,319	3,962	3,726					
Probation orders	3,345	3,731	3,800	1,653	461	202					
Attendance centre orders	302	391	555	4	-	-					
Community service orders (c)	79	226	613	56	-						
Parole	1,025	956	938	925	913	757					
Pre-release (d)	199	258	238	180	174	117					
Total	4,950	5,562	6,434	6,137	5,510	4,802					

TABLE 4.30 OFFENDERS ON COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION PROGRAMS, VICTORIA

(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) Commenced on 1 June 1986. This new order replaced attendance Centre Orders, Community Service Orders and Probation Orders as a non-custodial sentencing option.

(c) Commenced in one region of the State only, in September 1982; available Statewide from 1 February 1985.

(d) Commenced 1 April 1984.

Source: Victorian Office of Corrections

REFERENCES

Data sources

The statistics in this chapter are mainly derived from a number of administrative by-product collections.

Statistics on primary and secondary education are from the National Schools Statistics Collection conducted annually. Higher education data are provided by the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training.

Data on hospitals and hospital morbidity are provided by the Victorian Health Department.

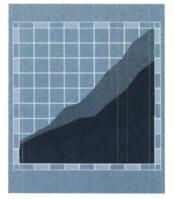
Cause of death statistics are compiled by the ABS from data made available from the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Social welfare data have been obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security, Community Services Victoria, Commonwealth Department of Veterans Affairs, Australian Institute of Criminology, the Victorian Office of Corrections and Victoria Police.

ABS publications

Older People in Victoria (2501.2) Causes of Death, Victoria (3302.2) Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0) Social Indicators, Australia (4101.0) Social Indicators, Victoria (4101.2) Youth in Victoria (4111.2) Women, Victoria (4112.2) Reasons for Completion and Non-Completion of Secondary Education, Australia (4214.0) Tertiary Education, Australia (4218.0) National Schools Statistics Collection, Australia (4221.0) Schools, Victoria (4221.2) Public Hospital Morbidity, Victoria (4301.2) Health, Social Report Victoria (4302.2) Provision of Welfare Services by Volunteers, Victoria (4401.2) Domiciliary Support in Private Dwellings, Victoria (4402.2) Court Proceedings Initiated by Police, Victoria (4501.2) Crime Victims Survey, Victoria (4505.2) Crime and Crime Prevention Survey, Victoria, July 1987, Preliminary (4507.2) Victorian Social Survey: An Overview (4116.2)

5 Victoria: A Broad Economic Overview



INTRODUCTION

This Chapter contains a range of National and State Accounts and labour force statistics for the period 1984-85 to 1989-90. It presents a broad overview of the Victorian economy and provides a basis for comparison with the National economy. In addition, this Chapter serves as an introduction to Chapters 6 to 11, which deal with specific sectors of the Victorian economy.

General trends from 1984-85 to 1989-90

In general terms, the Victorian economy grew at a similar rate to the Australian economy during the period 1984-85 to 1989-90. During that period, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost increased by 72.8 per cent for Victoria and by 72.4 per cent for Australia. The growth for the 1989-90 financial year was 9.8 per cent for Victoria and 9.4 per cent for Australia.

Household disposable income for Victoria grew by 63.3 per cent over the five year period, compared with 66.2 per cent for Australia. In 1989-90 the Victorian growth in household income was 11.8 per cent, compared with 11.6 per cent for Australia.

Trends in industries

Victoria's share of national economic activity did not vary greatly over the 1984-85 to 1989-90 period with GDP at factor cost fluctuating between 27.2 per cent in 1986-87 and 27.7 per cent in 1987-88. In 1989-90 the percentage share was 27.4 per cent.

Between 1984-85 and 1989-90, in terms of GDP at factor cost, Victoria's share of the national Finance, property and business services sector increased from 23.2 per cent to 27.6 per cent. Victoria's share also increased for Electricity, gas and water (from 29.3 to 31.7 per cent); Construction (from 24.3 to 26.3 per cent); Wholesale and retail trade (from 27.0 to 28.5 per cent) and Manufacturing (from 34.0 to 34.8 per cent). Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting increased from 19.8 per cent to 22.5 per cent over the period, while Transport, storage and communication rose from 23.4 per cent to 24.1 per cent.

Decreases in Victoria's share of national industry activity occurred in Mining (down from 30.1 to 19.3 per cent); Ownership of dwellings (from 27.7 to 25.3 per cent); and Recreation, personal and other services (from 25.1 to 21.8 per cent). General government gross operating surplus decreased by 1.0 per cent, from 24.3 per cent in 1984-85 to 23.3 per cent in 1989-90.

Within Victoria, in 1989-90 Manufacturing remained the most significant industry in terms of its contribution to the State's GDP at factor cost, with a share of 20.7 per cent, notwithstanding that its

contribution declined from 22.9 per cent in 1984-85. Wholesale and retail trade was the second most significant industry, having increased its contribution to Victoria's GDP from 13.7 per cent in 1984-85 to 15.5 per cent in 1989-90. Public administration, defence and community services ranked third, despite having declined from 16.4 per cent in 1984-85 to 15.3 per cent in 1989-90.

TABLE 5.1	AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, VICTORIA IN RELATION TO
	AUSTRALIA

		AUSTRA				
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		VICTORIA	(\$m)			
GDP at factor cost	52,002	57,674	63,469	72,761	81,795	89,847
Non farm GDP at						
market prices	60,399	66,699	71,367	81,966	91,544	100,476
Household disposable income	37,977	42,011	46,244	50,675	55,493	62,020
Farm income	476	455	736	976	1,196	1,152
Private final consumption	33,993	38,225	42,291	46,512	50,852	55,709
- Barbara Carton		AUSTRALIA	A (\$m)			
GDP at factor cost	190,257	211,611	233,422	262,809	299,921	328,032
Non farm GDP						
at market prices	207,354	231,604	255,879	288,441	327,245	358,191
Household disposable income	140,035	155,224	168,835	187,003	208,581	232,680
Farm income	2,704	1,435	1,887	3,222	4,388	3,849
Private final consumption	128,265	143,828	157,612	175,746	194,847	216,530
VICT	ORIA AS A	PERCENT	AGE OF AU	ISTRALIA		
GDP at factor cost	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.7	27.3	27.4
Non farm GDP at						
market prices	29.1	28.8	27.9	28.4	28.0	28.1
Household disposable income	27.1	27.1	27.4	27.1	26.6	26.7
Farm income	17.6	31.7	39.0	30.3	27.3	29.9
Private final consumption	26.5	26.6	26.8	26.5	26.1	25.7

Labour force

In 1991 Victoria's share of persons employed in Australia decreased to 25.7 per cent. This compared with a share of over 26.0 per cent during the late 1980's, and a peak of 27.1 per cent in 1987. In the six years to August 1991, Victoria's employment grew by 7.8 per cent compared with Australia's 10.8 per cent. In 1991, Victorian and Australian employment decreased for the first time since 1986, by 4.9 per cent and 2.0 per cent, respectively.

In the late 1980's the employment participation rate increased each year, except for 1988 in the case of Victoria, and in each year for Australia. In Victoria the rate increased from 60.9 per cent in 1986 to 64.4 per cent in 1990, while for Australia the rate increased from 61.1 per cent to 63.3 per cent over the same period. In 1991, however, the rate decreased to 62.8 per cent for Victoria and to 62.7 per cent for Australia.

In 1991, the unemployment rate in Victoria increased to 9.7 per cent, the highest rate over the 1986 to 1991 period. Similarly for Australia, a rate of 9.5 per cent was recorded in 1991, compared with the next highest rate over the period of 8.0 per cent in 1986. With the exception of 1991, Victoria's unemployment rate was consistently lower than Australia's throughout the six year period.

Since 1989 more persons have been employed in Wholesale and retail trade than in any other sector in the Victorian economy. In 1991, employment in Wholesale and retail trade decreased by 7.3 percent to 397,200 persons, but accounted for 20.1 per cent of Victorian employment. Manufacturing employment decreased by 6.7 per cent in the same period to 366,600 persons (18.6 per cent of Victorian employment) and Community services decreased by 2.7 per cent to 366,000 persons (18.6 per cent of Victorian employment). At the national level, Victorian manufacturing industry remained the most significant industry, accounting for approximately one-third of Australian manufacturing employment. The Victorian Construction industry employed 118,400 persons in 1991, a decrease of 31,500 persons (minus 21.0 per cent) over 1990, and accounted for only 6.0 per cent in 1990. Finance, property, and business services employment decreased by 5.2 per cent in 1991 to 227,000 persons and accounted for 11.5 per cent of Victorian employment.

Victorian industries with increased employment in 1991 over 1990 included Recreational, personal, and other services (from 130,200 to 135,400 persons); Transport and storage (from 87,800 to 91,800); and Agriculture, Forestry, fishing and hunting (from 96,900 to 98,800).

FACTOR COST, BY STATE AND TERRITORY											
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90					
			\$m								
New South Wales	65,170	73,004	81,107	91,574	104,808	113,207					
Victoria	52,002	57,674	63,469	72,761	81,795	89,847					
Queensland	28,430	31,258	34,212	37,625	44,095	48,845					
South Australia	15,636	17,334	18,457	20,085	22,797	25,116					
Western Australia	18,343	20,317	22,687	25,979	29,802	32,983					
Tasmania	4,587	5,024	5,672	6,219	6,963	7,538					
Northern Territory	2,142	2,502	2,829	3,042	3,424	3,799					
Australian Capital Territory	3,947	4,498	4,989	5,524	6,237	6,697					
Australia	190,257	211,611	233,422	262,809	299,921	328,032					
	Percentage change from previous year										
New South Wales	8.5	12.0	11.1	12.9	14.5	8.0					
Victoria	10.0	10.9	10.0	14.6	12.4	9.8					
Queensland	9.9	9.9	9.5	10.0	17.2	10.8					
South Australia	12.9	10.9	6.5	8.8	13.5	10.2					
Western Australia	17.5	10.8	11.7	14.5	14.7	10.7					
Tasmania	13.3	9.5	12.9	9.6	12.0	8.3					
Northern Territory	6.8	16.8	13.1	7.5	12.6	11.0					
Australian Capital Territory	14.0	14.0	10.9	12.9	12.9	7.4					
Australia	9.5	11.2	10.3	12.6	14.1	9.4					
		Pe	rcentage sha	re of total							
New South Wales	34.3	34.5	34.7	34.8	34.9	34.5					
Victoria	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.7	27.3	27.4					
Queensland	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.3	14.7	14.9					
South Australia	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.7					
Western Australia	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.1					
Tasmania	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3					
Northern Territory	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2					
Australian Capital Territory	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2,0					
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					

TABLE 5.2AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT
FACTOR COST, BY STATE AND TERRITORY

Industry	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
	VICT	ORIA				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	1,723	1,875	2,246	2,630	3,007	3,143
Mining	3,041	2,709	1,978	2,283	2,255	2,949
Manufacturing	11,895	12,638	13,486	15,020	16,852	18,615
Electricity, gas, and water	2,154	2,357	2,785	2,944	3,198	3,412
Construction	3,202	3,774	4,292	4,748	5,679	6,453
Wholesale and retail trade	7,119	8,399	9,525	10,844	13,426	13,931
Transport, storage, and communication	3,895	4,406	5,118	5,977	6,380	6,626
Finance, property, and business services	3,076	3,793	4,485	6,784	7,437	8,944
Public administration, defence, and						
community services	8,535	9,443	10,527	11,432	12,600	13,735
Recreation, personal, and other services	1,811	2,042	2,072	2,505	2,740	3,004
Ownership of dwellings	4,434	5,019	5,650	6,216	6,766	7,494
General government						
gross operating surplus	1,117	1,215	1,305	1,378	1,455	1,541
All industries	52,002	57,674	63,469	72,761	81,795	89,847
	AUST	RALIA				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	8,712	8,714	9,613	11,269	13,664	13,996
Mining	10,116	11,270	11,441	11,679	11,888	15,249
Manufacturing	34,942	37,773	39,747	44,091	50,091	53,535
Electricity, gas, and water	7,343	8,124	8,961	9,660	10,612	10,753
Construction	13,198	14,876	16,876	18,629	22,195	24,494
Wholesale and retail trade	26,322	30,276	33,125	37,641	45,620	48,954
Transport, storage, and communication	16,678	18,486	20,508	23,896	25,836	27,477
Finance, property, and business services	13,250	15,724	19,158	23,790	28,131	32,451
Public administration, defence, and						
community services	31,897	35,081	39,173	42,388	47,044	51,158
Recreation, personal, and other services	7,213	8,145	8,811	10,561	12,066	13,771
Ownership of dwellings	15,986	18,110	20,554	23,396	26,591	29,586
General government gross		-	-		-	
operating surplus	4,600	5,032	5,455	5,809	6,183	6,608
All industries	190,257	211,611	233,422	262,809	299,921	328,032

TABLE 5.3 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY (\$m)

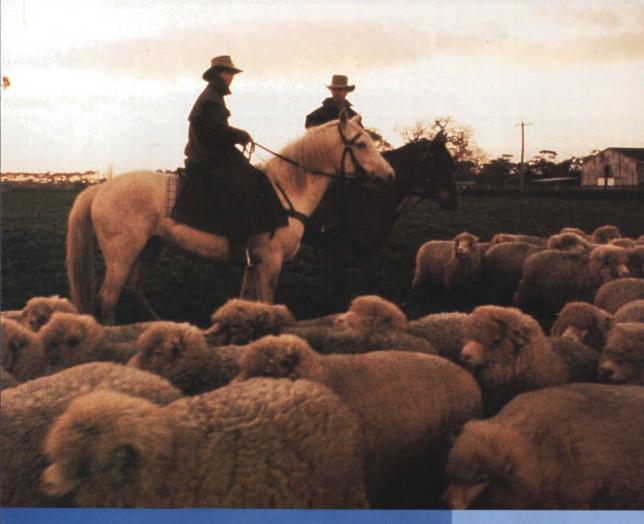


SOCIAL

Above: Children observing wildlife and undertaking environmental studies - Healsville Sanctuary, Education Section

Below: National Heart Foundation "Walk around the Block" campaign, Chinese group participants. Inset: "Skip Rope for Heart" in the City Square. - National Heart Foundation







AGRICULTURE

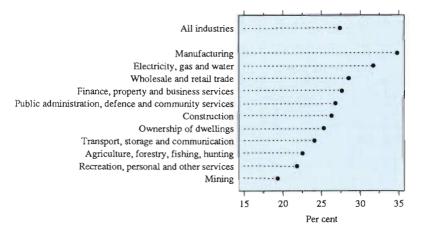
Above: Sheep grazing at the Werribee Treatment complex - Melbourne Water

Left: Gully erosion is often a consequence of overclearing and salinity -Department of Conservation and Environment

	(per cent)									
Industry	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	19.8	21.5	23.4	23.3	22.0	22.5				
Mining	30.1	24.0	17.3	19.5	19.0	19.3				
Manufacturing	34.0	33.5	33.9	34.1	33.6	34.8				
Electricity, gas, and water	29.3	29.0	31.1	30.5	30.1	31.7				
Construction	24.3	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.6	26.3				
Wholesale and retail trade	27.0	27.7	28.8	28.8	29.4	28.5				
Transport, storage, and communication	23.4	23.8	25.0	25.0	24.7	24.1				
Finance, property, and business services	23.2	24.1	23.4	28.5	26.4	27.6				
Public administration, defence, and										
community services	26.8	26.9	26.9	27.0	26.8	26.8				
Recreation, personal, and other services	25.1	25.1	23.5	23.7	22.7	21.8				
Ownership of dwellings	27.7	27.7	27.5	26.6	25.4	25.3				
General government gross										
operating surplus	24.3	24.1	23.9	23.7	23.5	23.3				
All industries	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.7	27.3	27.4				

TABLE 5.4 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA AS A PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIA (per cent)

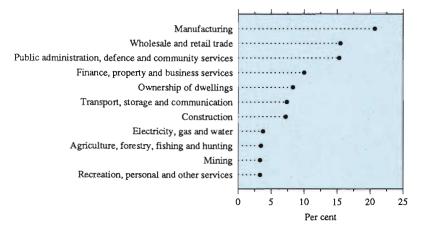
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA AS A PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIA, 1989-90



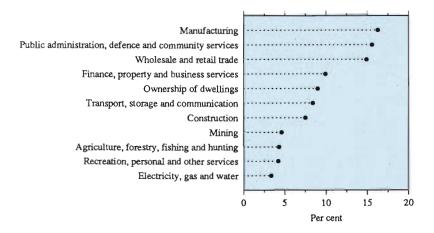
Industry	(per c 1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Industry			1900-07	1907-00	1900-09	1909-90
	VICTO	JRIA			_	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5
Mining	5.8	4.7	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.3
Manufacturing	22.9	21.9	21.2	20.6	20.6	20.7
Electricity, gas, and water	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.8
Construction	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.9	7.2
Wholesale and retail trade	13.7	14.6	15.0	14.9	16.4	15.5
Transport, storage, and communication	7.5	7.6	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.4
Finance, property, and business services	5.9	6.6	7.1	9.3	9.1	10.0
Public administration, defence, and						
community services	16.4	16.4	16.6	15.7	15.4	15.3
Recreation, personal, and other services	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
Ownership of dwellings	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.3
General government gross						
operating costs	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7
All industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	AUSTR	ALIA				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.3
Mining	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.6
Manufacturing	18.4	17.9	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.3
Electricity, gas, and water	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3
Construction	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.5
Wholesale and retail trade	13.8	14.3	14.2	14.3	15.2	14.9
Transport, storage, and communication	8.8	8.7	8.8	9.1	8.6	8.4
Finance, property, and business services	7.0	7.4	8.2	9.1	9.4	9.9
Public administration, defence, and						
community services	16.8	16.6	16.8	16.1	15.7	15.6
Recreation, personal, and other services	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2
Ownership of dwellings	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0
General government gross						
operating surplus	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
All industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5.5 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST (per cent)

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, VICTORIA, 1989-90



AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, AUSTRALIA, 1989-90



							(000)				
August	Agriculture forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Manufacturing	Constrution	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport and storage	Finance property, and business services	Community services	Recreational, personal, and other services	Other industries (b)	Tota
					V	ICTORIA					
1985	99.6	6.0	399.4	110.2	342.3	85.7	171.0	308.0	98.1	165.9	1,786.2
1986	97.1	5.5	371.7	126.6	341.1	99.7	197.2	324.5	97.1	167.8	1,828.6
1987	96.4	7.7	392.1	128.0	367.5	95.0	198.0	356.0	113.4	169.4	1,923.6
1988	95.9	5.6	407.2	132.2	381.3	89.8	214.5	338.9	110.9	154.1	1,930.5
1989	98.7	6.8	402.9	158.1	406.1	102.1	233.3	349.2	135.1	157.6	2,049.8
1990	96.9	5.9	392.8	149.9	428.4	87.8	239.5	376.1	130.2	165.5	2,073.1
					AU	JSTRALIA					
1985	415.1	101.6	1,113.2	471.2	1,324.7	377.4	668.0	1,160.4	430.9	613.2	6,675.6
1986	415.5	95.5	1,131.6	493.4	1,390.7	396.4	703.2	1,222.2	457.7	612.5	6,918.6
1987	402.4	98.5	1,154.4	487.9	1,411.6	375.3	771.1	1,283.7	496.3	611.1	7,092.3
1988	428.2	95.3	1,203.6	529.2	1,502.2	379.1	865.5	1,308.6	530.2	571.4	7,353.4
1989	406.2	103.4	1,236.0	601.4	1,606.9	407.5	875.2	1,359.9	554.7	577.2	7,727.6
1990	424.7	96.1	1,200.4	585.3	1,612.1	402.2	904.3	1,422.8	561.3	615.8	7,825.0

TABLE 5.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY (a)

('000)

See footnote at end of Table 5.8.

August -	Agriculture forestry, fishing and hunting	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport and storage	Finance, property, and business services	Community services	Recreational, personal, and other services	Other industries (b)	Total
					VICT	ORIA					
1985	5.6	0.3	22.4	6.2	19.2	4.8	9.6	17.2	5.5	9.3	100.0
1986	5.3	0.3	20.3	6.9	18.7	5.5	10.8	17.7	5.3	9.2	100.0
1987	5.0	0.4	20.4	6.7	19.1	4.9	10.3	18.5	5.9	8.8	100.0
1988	5.0	0.3	21.1	6.8	19.8	4.7	11.1	17.6	5.7	8.0	100.0
1989	4.8	0.3	19.7	7.7	19.8	5.0	11.4	17.0	6.6	7.7	100.0
1990	4.7	0.3	18.9	7.2	20.7	4.2	11.6	18.1	6.3	8.0	100.0
					AUST	RALIA					
1985	6.2	1.5	16.7	7.1	19.8	5.7	10.0	17.4	6.5	9.2	100.0
1986	6.0	1.4	16.4	7.1	20.1	5.7	10.2	17.7	6.6	8.9	100.0
1987	5.7	1.4	16.3	6.9	19.9	5.3	10.9	18.1	7.0	8.6	100.0
1988	5.8	1.3	16.4	7.2	20.4	5.2	11.8	17.8	7.2	7.8	100.0
1989	5.3	1.4	16.0	7.8	20.7	5.3	11.3	17.6	7.2	7.5	100.0
1990	5.4	1.2	15.3	7.5	20.6	5.1	11.6	18.2	4.6	7.9	100.0

TABLE 5.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)

See footnotes at end of Table 5.8.

TABLE 5.8 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY (a), VICTORIA AS A PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIA

August -	Agriculture forestry, fishing and hunting	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport and storage	Finance, property, and business services	Community services	Recreational, personal, and other services	Other industries (b)	Total
1986	23.4	6.1	32.8	25.7	24.5	25.2	28.0	26.6	21.2	27.4	26.4
1987	24.0	7.8	34.0	26.2	26.0	25.3	25.7	27.7	22.8	27.7	27.1
1988	22.4	5.9	33.8	25.0	25.4	23.7	24.8	25.9	20.9	27.0	26.3
1989	24.3	6.5	32.6	26.3	25.3	25.1	26.7	25.7	24.4	27.5	26.5
1990	22.8	6.1	32.7	25.6	26.6	21.8	26.5	26.4	36.0	26.9	26.5
1991	24.3	4.2	2 33.1	23.2	25.0	23.0	25.4	25.0	22.4	28.0	25.7

(a) Classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification, and based on 1986 Census benchmarks.

(b) Comprises electricity, gas, and water; communication; public administration; and defence.

August	Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Labour force ('000)	Not in the Labour force ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 years and over ('000)	Unemployment rate (per cent)	Participation rate (per cent)
			V	VICTORIA			
1985	1,786.2	117.1	1,903.3	1,260.4	3,163.7	6.2	60.2
1986	1,828.6	132.3	1,960.9	1,257.7	3,218.6	6.7	60.9
1987	1,923.6	121.5	2,045.1	1,230.4	3,275.5	5.9	62.4
1988	1,930.5	114.9	2,045.3	1,284.4	3,329.7	5.6	61.4
1989	2,049.8	93.6	2,143.4	1,241.6	3,385.0	4.4	63.3
1990	2,073.1	138.8	2,211.8	1,223.0	3,434.9	6.3	64.4
			A	JSTRALIA			
1985	6,675.6	572.7	7,248.3	4,783.1	12,031.4	7.9	60.2
1986	6,918.6	597.6	7,516.2	4,775.7	12,291.9	8.0	61.1
1987	7,092.3	602.0	7,694.4	4,856.8	12,551.2	7.8	61.3
1988	7,353.4	538.7	7,892.1	4,922.5	12,814.5	6.8	61.6
1989	7,727.6	469.4	8,197.0	4,878.5	13,075.4	5.7	62.7
1990	7,825.0	587.4	8,412.5	4,883.7	13,296.2	7.0	63.3

TABLE 5.9 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE STATUS

REFERENCES

Data sources

National Accounts provide a systematic statistical framework for summarising and analysing the economic transactions taking place within the nation. While other statistical systems and collections fulfil similar functions in respect of particular parts of the economy and for particular types of transactions, the national accounts provide a comprehensive picture.

For an introduction to the concepts and definitions and a description of the sources of data and methods used to derive estimates for major national accounts aggregates, reference should be made to the publication Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (5216.0).

For additional data on national accounts refer to the following publications.

ABS publications

Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure (5204.0) Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0) The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0) The Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2)

6 Agriculture



INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an overview of Victoria's agricultural performance as compared with Australia. Data are provided on the gross value of commodities produced, the major agricultural activities within statistical divisions, the area and production of agricultural commodities, and information concerning livestock and livestock products.

The 1990 Season

The 1989-90 Agricultural Census covered 33,306 establishments with agricultural activity, which was 4 per cent more than the previous season. Census results showed a general increase in livestock numbers, as well as increased output of livestock products compared to the previous year.

Wool production rose by 8 per cent to 143,000 tonnes, but the gross value was \$1.1 billion less than the previous year, due to a marginally lower average unit value. The number of sheep shorn increased by nearly 5 per cent, while the average yield for sheep and lambs was marginally higher at 4.4 kg per head.

It was a good season, with production increases for fruit, vegetables, and fodder crops. Compared to the previous season the gross value of crops, including fruit and vegetables, rose by 7 per cent to \$1.8 billion.

Both the area sown and the production of cereal grains increased, reversing the downward trend of the last three years. Gross value of cereals for grain amounted to a record \$580 million.

The total gross value of agricultural commodities produced was a record figure of just over \$5.1 billion. This was achieved due to a modest 4 per cent rise for the 1990 season.

Victoria compared with Australia

In terms of farm income, Victoria's share for the latest 6 year period (1984-85 to 1989-90) fluctuated markedly. Farm income decreased slightly from \$1,196m in 1988-89 to \$1,152m in 1989-90. The 1989-90 Victorian figure represented 29.9 per cent of the total Australian farm income of \$3,849m.

The Gross Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (GVACP) provides a measure of the output from farming. In 1989-90, the GVACP for Victoria was \$5,180m, or 22 per cent of the Australian total of \$23,156m. In terms of value, Victoria produced 18 per cent of Australia's crops, 22 per cent of livestock slaughtered, and 27 per cent of livestock products (wool, milk, eggs, and honey).

Scope of the Agricultural Census

Statistics in this publication are, in general, derived from the Agricultural Census conducted each year throughout Australia at 31 March, 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 1981-82 to 1985-86 establishments were excluded from the Census if they had, or were expected to have, an EVAO of less than \$2,500. From the 1986-87 Census, the cut-off value was raised to \$20,000.

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.

TABLE 6.1 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, AND HUNTING INDUSTRY

	Gros	s Domestic Product at factor cos	1
Year	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
	\$m	\$m	per cent
1984-85r	1,723	8,795	19.6
1985-86r	1,875	8,803	21.3
1986-87r	2,246	9,709	23.1
1987-88r	2,630	11,369	23.1
1988-89r	3,007	13,770	21.8
1989-90	3,143	14,110	22.3

Source: ABS, Cat. No. 5220.0 and Cat. No. 5204.0.

TABLE 6.2 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS : FARM INCOME

	Gross	Gross Domestic Product at factor cost					
Year	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia				
	\$m	\$m	per cent				
1984-85r	476	2,704	17.6				
1985-86r	455	1,435	31.7				
1986-87r	736	1,887	39.0				
1987-88r	976	3,222	30.3				
1988-89r	1,196	4,388	27.3				
1989-90	1,152	3,849	29.9				

Source: ABS, Cat. No. 5204.0 and Cat. No. 5220.0.

		(\$ 000				
			Year ende	d 30 June		1
Particulars	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Crops -						
Cereals for grain	588,176	480,321	525,136	421,509	502,434	578,167
Hay	82,103	143,698	181,003	148,406	211,254	234,627
Industrial crops	35,776	33,091	34,329	48,562	44,675	44,228
Vegetables	158,496	185,605	227,351	255,994	291,792	345,303
Grapes	114,014	123,000	117,776	149,323	156,215	141,160
Fruit	151,554	154,030	203,604	202,101	220,127	233,050
Other	131,078	158,528	186,862	269,598	232,317	234,334
Total	1,261,197	1,278,273	1,476,061	1,495,493	r1,658,814	1,810,869
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals -						
Cattle and calves	484,082	520,269	561,154	570,499	625,307	706,928
Sheep and lambs	179,647	178,677	259,275	270,033	233,308	180,182
Other	258,121	251,327	249,424	294,405	318,831	332,799
Total	921,851	950,273	1,069,853	1,134,937	1,177,446	1,219,909
Livestock products -		-				
Wool	502,306	542,076	726,259	1,144,831	1,159,326	1,099,775
Dairy products	473,360	557,935	643,778	747,811	904,065	956,927
Other	84,322	84,322	86,327	84,633	91,815	92,649
Total	1,059,988	1,184,647	1,456,364	1,977,275	2,155,206	2,149,351
Grand total	3,243,036	3,413,193	4,002,278	4,607,705	r4,991,466	5,178,442

 TABLE 6.3
 VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, VICTORIA

 (\$'000)

TABLE 6.4 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED 1989-90 (\$'000)

	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
Crops -			
Cereals for Grain	578,200	4,022,600	14.3
Нау	234,600	543,100	43.1
Industrial Crops	44,200	1,701,900	2.5
Vegetables	345,300	1,328,200	25.9
Grapes	141,200	392,200	36.0
Fruit	233,000	1,022,100	22.7
Other	234.300	866,200	27.0
Total	1,810,800	9,876,300	18.3
Livestock Slaughterings and other disposals -			
Cattle and Calves	706,900	3,582,200	19.7
Sheep and Lambs	180,200	495,000	36.4
Other	332,800	1,396,000	23.8
Total	1,219,900	5,473,200	22.2
Livestock Products -	, ,		
Wool	1,099,800	5,572,200	19.7
Dairy Products	956,900	1,749,000	54.7
Other	92,600	485,500	19.0
Total	2,149,300	7,806,700	27.5
Grand total	5,180,000	23,156,200	22.3

Statistical division e	Number of stablishments (a)	Area used for crops(b)(c)	Sown pasture and lucerne	Native pasture	Balance of establishments	Total area of establishments
		'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
Melbourne	1,579	16	94	26	35	171
Barwon	1,674	25	285	77	66	453
South Western	5,011	47	1,340	212	164	1,764
Central Highlands	1,895	57	523	116	97	794
Wimmera	3,323	775	963	171	481	2,390
Northern Mallee	3,596	705	679	376	660	2,419
Loddon-Campaspe	3,338	224	787	250	267	1,528
Goulburn	5,101	94	774	208	212	1,289
North Eastern	1,978	27	320	99	242	688
East Gippsland	1,313	8	242	260	400	910
Central Gippsland	3,579	8	423	57	69	556
East Central	919	4	73	10	14	101
Total Victo	ria 33,306	1,989	6,504	1,863	2,706	13,062

TABLE 6.5 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, AREA, AND LAND UTILISATION. BY STATISTICAL DIVISION 1989-90

(a) Includes non land-based bee keeping establishments (i.e. bee keeping 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.

TABLE 6.6 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, CLASSIFIED BY EVAO AND MAIN ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1989-90 (a)

Main activity	Estimo	ited value of	agricultural	operations (E	VAO) (\$'000)		Total establish-
of establishment	<20	20-39	40-59	60-99	100-199	200+	ments
	MELBO	URNE ST	ATISTIC	AL DIVISIO	ON		
Vegetables	5	19	29	53	84	114	304
Meat cattle	53	115	71	40	18	3	300
Orchard and other fruit	21	31	25	46	52	41	216
Nurseries	42	42	23	38	22	30	197
Poultry	5	11	10	19	29	60	134
Potatoes	-	1	-	3	1	4	9
Other	58	95	77	79	79	31	419
Total	184	314	235	278	285	283	1,579
	BARW	ON STA	FISTICAL	DIVISION	1		
Milk cattle	2	18	48	156	269	80	573
Sheep	22	104	78	121	143	70	538
Meat cattle	33	82	33	24	12	5	189
Other	25	74	45	66	78	86	374
Total	82	278	204	367	502	241	1,674
	SOUTH WI	ESTERN	STATIST	ICAL DIVI	SION		
Sheep	35	153	222	464	746	468	2,088
Milk cattle	11	47	86	417	811	228	1,600
Sheep and meat cattle	11	51	78	100	170	178	588
Meat cattle	70	199	115	90	47	20	541
Other	28	30	20	27	28	61	194
Total	155	480	521	1,098	1,802	955	5,011

Main activity	Estimated value of agricultural operations EVAO (\$'000)						
of establishment	<20	20-39	40-59	60-99	100-199	200+	establish- ments
	CENTRAL HI	GHLANI	OS STAT	ISTICAL DI	VISION		
Sheep	28	146	161	255	396	228	1,214
Sheep and meat cattle	7	35	37	29	24	12	144
Potatoes	-	5	8	24	38	65	140
Sheep and cereals	3	4	11	19	40	28	105
Meat cattle	20	37	15	16	5	1	94
Other	14	33	30	41	49	31	198
Total	72	260	262	384	552	365	1,895
	WIMM	ERA STA	TISTICA	L DIVISIO	N		
Sheep and cereals	5	65	117	267	567	444	1,465
Cereal grains	15	68	88	167	297	263	898
Sheep	26	117	89	192	247	91	762
Other	30	32	26	34	38	38	198
Total	76	282	320	660	1,149	836	3,323
	NORTHERN	MALLE	E STATIS	STICAL DIV	/ISION		
Grapes	23	183	337	481	325	79	1,428
Sheep and cereals	2	27	33	106	253	348	769
Cereal grains	3	22	47	73	148	215	508
Orchard and other fruit	17	29	31	42	51	57	227
Other	63	101	89	147	170	94	664
Total	108	362	537	849	947	793	3,596
	LODDON-CA	AMPASP	E STATIS	STICAL DIV	/ISION		
Sheep	39	188	192	238	281	119	1,057
Milk cattle	8	17	36	214	358	97	730
Sheep and cereals	3	50	74	159	212	130	628
Meat cattle	35	96	49	31	20	6	237
Sheep and meat cattle	5	49	32	47	52	15	200
Pigs	-	9	5	6	25	35	80
Other	45	61	60	68	77	95	406
Total	135	470	448	763	1,025	497	3,338
	GOULB	URN STA	ATISTICA	AL DIVISIO	N		
Milk cattle	19	57	109	590	843	157	1,775
Meat cattle	107	235	130	94	56	7	629
Sheep and meat cattle	18	94	97	143	130	49	531
Orchard and other fruit	5	23	30	59	102	155	374
Sheep and cereals	5	32	50	103	79	28	297
Cereal grains	10	6	2	2	4	1	25
Meat cattle and cereals	1	3	5	10	4	-	23
Other	104	242	245	313	342	171	1,257
Total	269	692	663	1,334	1,560	583	5,101

TABLE 6.6 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY,CLASSIFIED BY EVAO AND MAIN ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY STATISTICALDIVISION, VICTORIA, 1989-90 (a) - continued

The Area and Area	DIVISION,						Total
Main activity	Estimated value of agricultural operations EVAO (\$'000)						
of establishment	<20	20-39	40-59	60-99	100-199	200+	ments
	NORTH EA	ASTERN	STATISTI	CAL DIVI	SION		
Meat cattle	52	242	188	158	73	21	734
Milk cattle	2	11	27	101	165	42	348
Sheep and meat cattle	3	53	61	69	71	22	279
Tobacco	1	8	15	43	75	47	189
Other	27	66	68	102	100	65	428
Total	85	380	359	473	484	197	1,978
	EAST GIPH	SLAND	STATISTI	CAL DIVI	SION		
Meat cattle	27	140	75	65	43	7	357
Milk cattle	1	8	16	76	168	72	341
Sheep and meat cattle	2	32	39	55	64	34	226
Other	22	49	46	84	111	77	389
Total	52	229	176	280	386	190	1,313
	CENTRAL G	PPSLAN	D STATIS	TICAL DI	VISION		
Milk cattle	14	60	152	545	941	225	1,937
Meat cattle	117	357	182	151	94	26	927
Other	38	103	104	136	158	176	715
Total	169	520	438	832	1,193	427	3,579
	EAST CEN	NTRAL S	TATISTIC	CAL DIVIS	ION		
Milk cattle	4	19	40	104	157	21	345
Meat cattle	41	115	53	41	20	8	278
Other	11	40	36	60	74	75	296
Total	56	174	129	205	251	104	919

TABLE 6.6 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, CLASSIFIED BY EVAO AND MAIN ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1989-90 (a) - continued

(a) The period covered in this and most subsequent tables in this Chapter is the 1989-90 season, which in general refers to the year ended 31 March 1990 but also includes activities which may have been finalised after 31 March (e.g. grape picking). In most of these activities the growing period occurred before 31 March.

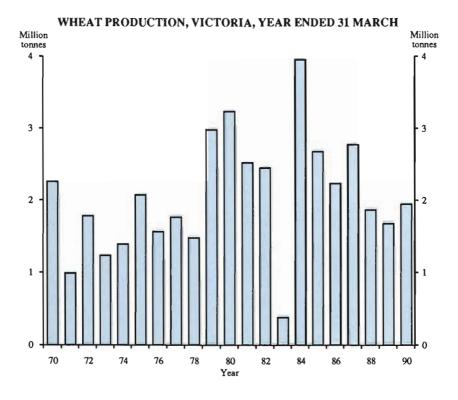
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

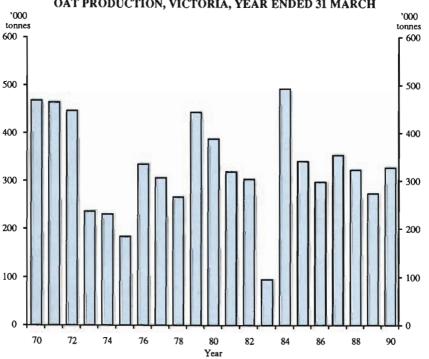
Field crops

The cereals wheat, oats, and barley are the principal field crops in Victoria. These, together with hay production, green feed, and silage, represent about 80 per cent of the total area sown, although there is some variation from year to year.

Wheat

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop in terms of area and production. The average area sown in the six-year period 1984-85 to 1989-90 was 1.2 million hectares, about 48 per cent of the State's total area under crops. Over the same period production averaged 2.2 million tonnes. In Victoria, wheat remained a significant crop in 1989-90, representing 65 per cent of total production of cereals for grain. The value of wheat produced in Victoria amounted to \$391m in 1989-90.





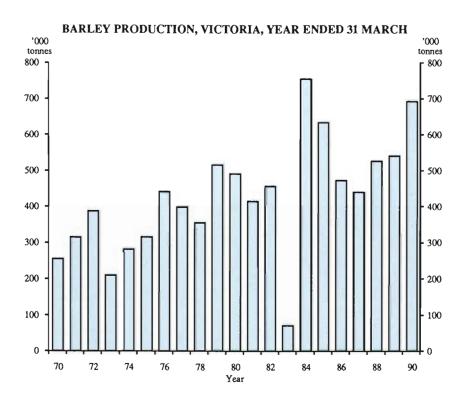
OAT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

Oats

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. The average annual area sown for grain, grazing, and hay between 1984-85 and 1989-90 was 206,833 hectares, of which about 77 per cent was harvested for grain, some of it after being grazed during the winter. Generally, 60 per cent of oats produced is held on farms, 25 per cent is used for compound/urban feed markets, 5 per cent is milled and 10 per cent is exported. Within the feed market, the horse racing industry takes around 25,000 tonnes each year of the higher quality oats available for feed.

Barley

The area sown to barley for all purposes in 1989-90 was 388,719 hectares, slightly higher than the sixyear average of 372,333 hectares. While barley is grown in all statistical divisions, production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The highest production is in the south-west of the Northern Mallee and the adjacent north-western Wimmera. The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria.



Maize

The total area of maize for grain fell from 1200 hectares in 1984-85 to 282 hectares in 1989-90. Production fell from 6,300 tonnes in 1984-85 to 1,040 tonnes in 1989-90.

Oil seeds

The production of rapeseed, of which 'canola' is a cultivar, increased from 8,711 tonnes in 1984-85 to a high of 24,000 tonnes in 1985-86, falling back to 16,609 tonnes in 1989-90. However during the six year period, yields were the highest in 1988-89 and 1989-90. Safflower production fell in 1989-90 to 13,580 tonnes, while the area sown decreased to 21,842 hectares.

Grain legumes

The legumes, predominantly field peas and lupins for grain, have generally shown strong growth in recent years. The area of lupins sown has risen from about 100 hectares in 1973 to just under 36,000 hectares in 1989-90. The 1989-90 production of lupins was 41,200 tonnes, an increase of 11 per cent over the previous year, while the area sown was 1,000 hectares more than in 1988-89.

The production of field peas fell to 198,158 tonnes in 1989-90. This was 24.9 per cent less than the previous harvest of 263,700 tonnes in 1988-89. The area sown to field peas decreased to 154,366 ha this year, compared to 221,100 ha in 1988-89.

	TABLE 5.7 WITEAT FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA							
Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	A.S.W.(a) wheat standard				
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes	kg/hl				
1984-85	1,523	2,666	1.75	84.1				
1985-86	1,508	2,250	1.49	80.9				
1985-86 (b)	1,488	2,225	1.56	80.9				
1986-87	1,364	2,795	2.05	80.2				
1987-88	1,026	1,882	1.84	82.7				
1988-89	931	1,691	1.82	82.5				
1989-90	952	1,961	2.06	83.5				

TABLE 6.7 WHEAT FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

(a) Australian Standard White, quoted in kilograms per hectolitre.

(b) To assist in gauging the degree of change of the effect of raising the EVAO cut-off from \$2,500 or more to \$20,000 or more, data for 1985-86 have been tabulated on both bases.

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1984-85	228	343	1.50
1985-86	212	300	1.42
1985-86 (a)	204	290	1.43
1986-87	215	356	1.66
1987-88	216	325	1.51
1988-89	189	276	1.46
1989-90	189	330	1.75

TABLE 6.8 OATS FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

(a) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

AGRICULTURE

	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
Season	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1984-85	485	637	1.31
1985-86	389	476	1.22
1985-86(<i>a</i>)	379	464	1.22
1986-87	265	444	1.68
1987-88	366	529	1.45
1988-89	350	544	1.55
1989-90	389	696	1.79

TABLE 6.9 BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

(a) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

Rj		e Maize		Millet		Triticale		
Season	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes
1984-85	5.4	3.3	1.2	6.3	1.9	2.9	8.9	13.6
1985-86	10.0	5.9	1.1	5.0	1.7	2.6	11.9	18.6
1985-86 (a)	10.0	5.9	1.0	5.0	1.6	2.5	11.7	18.4
1986-87	22.8	19.0	0.6	3.2	2.8	4.5	17.6	28.5
1987-88	11.6	6.8	1.3	5.5	1.4	2.1	18.3	27.4
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

TABLE 6.10 OTHER CEREAL CROPS FOR GRAIN

(a) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

TABLE 6.11 SILAGE MADE, AND FARM STOCKS OF SILAGE AND HAY, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION

(tonnes)

	Silage made,	Stocks at 31	March 1990	
Statistical division	season 1989-90	Silage	Hay	
Melbourne	2,694	3,588	45,771	
Barwon	16,973	19,648	170,656	
South Western	59,412	48,794	519,462	
Central Highlands	5,887	14,065	191,826	
Wimmera	940	4,663	241,230	
Northern Mallee	840	7,737	94,920	
Loddon-Campaspe	9,986	23,129	314,857	
Goulburn	11,708	16,398	405,238	
North Eastern	21,228	35,654	156,206	
East Gippsland	7,025	16,954	80,967	
Central Gippsland	75,872	40,628	280,200	
East Central	10,739	7,865	52,152	
Total Victoria	223,303	239,122	2,553,484	

Variety	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Meadow grass and clover	429,984	1,696,308	3.95
Oaten	28,847	112,986	3.92
Lucerne	25,647	138,836	5.41
Wheaten	5,211	12,937	2.48
Barley and other	2,167	5,172	2.39
Total	491,856	1,966,239	4.00

TABLE 6.12 HAY PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, SEASON 1989-90

TABLE 6.13 SELECTED OILSEEDS PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

		D	Average yield
Season	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	per hectare (tonnes)
	LINSEED	(1011113)	(101111)
1984-85	1,791	2,222	1.24
1985-86	3,399	5,346	1.57
1985-86 (a)	3,374	5,325	1.58
1986-87	2,618	2,926	1.12
1987-88	4,040	4,336	1.07
1988-89	1,981	2,539	1.28
1989-90	709	681	1.00
	RAPESEED (b)		
1984-85	8,592	8,711	1.01
1985-86	21,785	24,543	1.13
1985-86 (a)	21,670	24,434	1.13
1986-87	18,117	21,699	1.20
1987-88	21,080	22,730	1.08
1988-89	13,345	16,327	1.22
1989-90	12,392	16,609	1.30
	SAFFLOWER		
1984-85	7,038	4,569	0.65
1985-86	9,432	6,264	0.66
1985-86 (a)	9,174	6,136	0.67
1986-87	10,448	7,425	0.71
1987-88	20,878	14,467	0.69
1988-89	25,824	20,126	0.78
1989-90	21,842	13,580	0.60
	SUNFLOWER		
1984-85	12,355	14,407	1.17
1985-86	13,240	14,894	1.12
1985-86 (a)	12,806	14,297	1.12
1986-87	7,359	8,019	1.09
1987-88	4,161	7,234	1.74
1988-89	3,943	6,117	1.55
1989-90	3,187	5,331	1.70

(a) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

(b) Includes canola.

	Lupi	ins Field pea		peas	Total	! (a)
Season	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	'000	'000	,000,	'000	'000	,000
	ha	tonnes	ha	tonnes	ha	tonnes
1984-85	20.1	20.7	84.8	86.3	105.7	107.7
1985-86	24.2	30.4	136.7	137.0	161.9	168.6
1985-86 (b)	23.5	29.7	135.9	136.5	160.4	167.3
1986-87	27.6	37.2	197.8	334.8	232.5	384.7
1987-88	37.2	35.2	236.8	258.5	289.8	311.2
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

TABLE 6.14 LEGUMES FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

(a) Includes chick peas, dried edible beans, etc.

(b) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

TABLE 6.15 AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD OF LEGUMES FOR GRAIN, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1990

	Lupins for grain			Field peas for grain			Total	legumes for	r grain (a)
Statistical division	Area	Prod'n	Yield	Area	Prod'n	Yield	Area	Prod'n	Yield
	'000	'000	tonnes	'000	'000	tonnes	'000	'000	tonnes
	ha	tonnes	/ha	ha	tonnes	/ha	ha	tonnes	/ha
Melbourne	0.1	0.1	0.8	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.7
Barwon	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.5
South Western	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.3
Central Highlands	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.4
Wimmera	10.2	12.8	1.2	84.5	114.1	1.3	132.9	187.6	1.4
Northern Mallee	5.6	3.0	0.5	54.8	63.2	1.2	61.7	68.0	1.1
Loddon-Campaspe	5.4	7.8	1.4	12.7	17.7	1.4	25.6	37.6	1.5
Goulburn	8.8	11.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	9.9	12.4	1.3
North Eastern	2.7	2.6	1.0	-	-	0.6	2.8	2.7	1.0
East Gippsland	0.1	0.1	1.5	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.8
Central Gippsland	-	-	0.8	0.1	-	0.4	-	-	0.4
East Central	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Victoria	35.9	41.2	1.1	154.4	198.2	1.3	237.7	314.9	1.3

(a) Includes chick peas, dried edible beans, etc.

FRUIT

Area planted

In Victoria in 1989-90, the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries was 21,676 hectares and the area of vineyards was 18,916 hectares. Although this total of 40,591 hectares is only about 1.6 per cent of the total area under crops in Victoria, fruit and vine growing make a valuable contribution to the economy of the State.

Tree fruit

In Victoria, the main fruit growing areas are in the Goulburn, Northern Mallee, Melbourne, and East Central Statistical Divisions. There are smaller areas in the North Eastern Statistical Division and also in the Gippsland, Bacchus Marsh, and Ballarat areas.

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, so that most of the fruit is grown in the hills of the Eastern Melbourne Metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas which are relatively close to the Melbourne market. During the last few years fruit growers in other parts of the State interested in diversification have taken up the production of strawberries, raspberries and kiwi fruit, particularly for the fresh fruit market.

Nuts

A wide range of nuts can be grown in Victoria. Examples are almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, pecans, 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. In 1989-90, production of nuts was 2,078 tonnes.

Grapes

In Victoria, most wine grapes are grown under irrigation in the Northern Mallee Statistical Division, and in the Goulburn Valley and the Murray Valley areas. Wine grape varieties are also being grown in the traditional non-irrigated areas in the north-east (Rutherglen) and in the west (Great Western) 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.

In 1989-90, Victoria had 18,916 hectares of bearing vines which produced 85,225 tonnes of grapes for winemaking, and 215,284 tonnes for drying and table grapes. There were 1,265 hectares of non-bearing vines.

Table grape production in recent years has risen considerably, increasing from 16,312 tonnes in 1984-85 to 27,350 tonnes in 1989-90.

OTHER INTENSIVE CROPS

Vegetables

Most of the fresh vegetable production in Victoria is located in the Melbourne, Central Highlands, Loddon-Campaspe and Goulburn statistical divisions.

Potatoes are mainly grown in the Central Highlands around Ballarat, at Thorpdale in the Gippsland Hills, and at Koo-wee-rup, with additional areas around Warrnambool, the Bellarine Peninsula, Colac, the Otway Ranges, and metropolitan market gardens. In 1989-90, the gross value of potato production was \$130m or 7 per cent of the total value of production of crops.

The tomato industry in Victoria is predominantly processing-orientated with most of the crop produced in the irrigated areas between Shepparton and Rochester in northern Victoria.

Tobacco

The tobacco industry in Victoria is centred at Myrtleford in the north-east with production areas in the adjacent valleys of the Buffalo, Ovens, Upper King, and Kiewa Rivers. The 204 tobacco growers in Victoria produced 5,001 tonnes of cured leaf in 1989-90.

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. The hop is a summer growing perennial plant, propagated from root cuttings, that develops long vines supported on a post and wire trellis system about six metres above the ground surface. In 1989-90 there were 19 hop gardens in Victoria with a total area of 348 hectares, producing 577 tonnes (dried weight) of hops for both domestic brewers and export markets.

Plant nurseries

In 1989-90, there were 390 nurseries in Victoria with a total production area of 3,010 hectares (including establishments growing cultivated turf).

		(1000)			
Statistical division	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Apricots	Nectarines
Melbourne	530	59	97	1	31
Barwon	2	-	1	1	-
South Western	10	-	1	1	-
Central Highlands	113	18	5	6	9
Wimmera	2	1	2	-	1
Northern Mallee	2	2	53	66	110
Loddon-Campaspe	316	23	-	-	-
Goulburn	475	1,450	582	191	46
North Eastern	154	1	7	1	-
East Gippsland	3	-	2	-	-
Central Gippsland	45	4	6	-	3
East Central	136	5	10	-	8
Total Victoria	1,788	1,565	767	268	208

TABLE 6.16 NUMBER OF SELECTED BEARING AND NON BEARING POME AND STONE FRUIT TREES BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, AT 31 MARCH 1990

TABLE 6.17 NUMBER OF SELECTED BEARING AND NON BEARING CITRUS TREES BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, AT 31 MARCH 1990 ('000)

	(000)	Lemons	
Statistical division	Oranges	and limes	Mandarins
Melbourne	-	9	-
Barwon	-	-	-
South Western	-	-	-
Central Highlands	-	-	-
Wimmera	-	-	-
Northern Mallee	1,023	47	98
Loddon-Campaspe	-	-	-
Goulburn	98	29	1
North Eastern	11	5	-
East Gippsland	-	-	-
Central Gippsland	-	-	-
East Central	-	3	-
Total Victoria	1,132	93	99

			(tonnes)	/				
	Year ended 31 March -							
Type of fruit	1985	1986	1986(a)	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Pears	114,087	120,933	120,638	123,859	138,814	119,012	142,419	
Apples	92,379	85,404	84,902	99,801	83,451	99,554	94,098	
Peaches	32,232	31,691	31,355	31,491	38,061	28,351	32,456	
Apricots	5,936	7,682	7,297	6,365	8,567	8,384	9,279	
Cherries	1,170	1,198	1,121	1,193	1,092	971	1,291	
Plums and prunes	2,702	2,877	2,664	2,865	3,150	3,311	3,411	
Olives	810	690	690	43	111	121	183	
Nectarines	1,696	1,975	1,914	2,074	2,536	2,425	3,393	
Quinces	48	41	36	33	23	26	14	
Figs	4	3	2	2	5	6	6	
Oranges -								
Valencias	37,695	40,008	39,303	47,132	40,680	35,461	47,733	
Navels	19,470	20,481	20,145	20,572	22,094	21,620	22,319	
Other	194	255	255	324	380	331	305	
Lemons and limes	8,098	8,466	8,257	7,454	6,363	7,265	7,468	
Grapefruit	5,237	6,837	6,772	6,033	6,801	6,079	7,123	
Mandarins	3,278	2,652	2,571	3,080	2,783	3,259	4,078	

TABLE 6.18 ORCHARD FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA (tonnes)

(a) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

TABLE 6.19 SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

(kilograms)

	Year ended 31 March -								
Type of fruit	1985	1986	1986(a)	1987	1988	1989	1990		
Strawberries	1,481,776	1,475,457	1,430,480	1,619,267	1,747,881	1,621,007	1,665,103		
Raspberries	255,031	215,712	207,053	312,030	320,055	330,469	375,779		
Kiwi Fruit	103,304	239,193	237,643	567,504	860,870	1,656,630	2,238,540		
Blueberries	12,988	30,471	16,489	21,374	30,893	31,545	50,274		
Gooseberries	3,324	3,358	288	400	650	475	2,005		
Loganberries	5,280	6,680	6,680	3,585	9,128	4,410	2,947		
Other berries	50,989	56,571	52,361	135,651	100,111	95,497	102,331		

(a) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

TABLE 6.20 NUT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA (kilograms)

				Year ended 31	March -		
Type of fruit	1985	1986	1986(a)	1987	1988	1989	1990
Walnuts	71,626	78,858	74,224	68,296	47,858	43,364	74,410
Chestnuts	46,981	49,981	27,769	28,525	52,619	52,571	102,867
Almonds	597,157	871,721	864,136	1,161,347	1,655,376	1,478,694	1,895,854

(a) See footnote (b) to table 6.7

Season	Area (hectares)		Production (ton	nes) for -
	Bearing	Non- bearing	Wine making	Drying and table (a)
1984-85	19,132	1,352	96,807	255,631
1985-86	18,720	1,305	68,761	290,652
1985-86 (b)	18,412	1,240	68,086	288,376
1986-87	17,827	1,127	67,133	221,482
1987-88	17,591	1,172	78,407	250,789
1988-89	17,590	1,267	104,275	221,921
1989-90	17,648	1,265	85,225	215,284

TABLE 6.21 VITICULTURE, AREA AND PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

(a) Production for drying is estimated as fresh weight equivalent of dried weight.

(b) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

TABLE 6.22 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, VICTORIA

	Area	sown (hectares)	Pro	duction (tonnes,	
Type of vegetable	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Potatoes	14,458	13,020	13,319	298,175	368,307	368,409
Onions	421	377	399	10,020	10,656	9,221
Carrots	1,097	1,137	1,287	33,449	40,633	48,625
Parsnips	130	113	123	5,025	2,230	2,598
Beetroot	31	28	33	335	354	421
Tomatoes	2,884	2,880	3,225	125,111	107,077	136,901
French beans	712	705	855	3,880	3,993	5,341
Green peas -						
Market (a)	135	108	93	193	164	155
Factory (b)	1,547	1,806	1,849	5,584	6,929	4,928
Cabbages	723	787	727	28,055	27,750	26,233
Cauliflowers	1,009	1,094	1,206	28,626	25,033	28,668
Lettuce	1,259	1,375	1,372	32,460	30,512	28,613
Pumpkins	386	351	518	5,651	8,338	8,691

(a) Sold in pod.

(b) Shelled weight.

TABLE 6.23 TOBACCO PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes (dry)	tonnes (dry)
1984-85	2,146	4,755	2,22
1985-86	1,652	3,711	2.25
1985-86 (a)	1,649	3,708	2.25
1986-87	1,819	3,975	2.19
1987-88	2,041	5,102	2.50
1988-89	1,737	4,089	2.35
1989-90	2,116	5,001	2.36

(a) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes (a)	tonnes
1984-85	420	554	1.32
1985-86	471	643	1.37
1985-86 (b)	467	640	1.37
1986-87	336	579	1.72
1987-88	382	695	1.82
1988-89	371	680	1.84
1989-90	348	577	1.66

TABLE 6.24 HOP PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

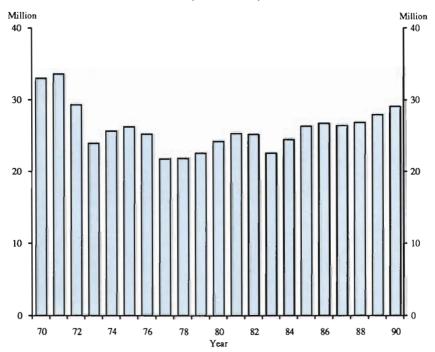
(a) Dried weight.

(b) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Sheep and wool

At 31 March 1990, the Victorian sheep population was 29.3 million head, well below the 1971 peak of 33.8 million head. Almost 60 per cent of the State's sheep flock is located in the South Western, Central Highlands, and Wimmera Statistical Divisions. Wool production rose by 7.7 per cent, reaching 143,000 tonnes, with a gross value of \$1,100 million. The number of sheep shorn increased by 5 per cent while the average yield (for sheep and lambs) rose to 4.4 kilograms per head.



SHEEP NUMBERS, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH

Lambing

The lambing performance of the Victorian flock has fluctuated (according to seasonal conditions) around a six year average of 87.2 lambs marked for each 100 ewes mated.

Victoria's largest lambing season occurred in 1970-71, when 12.7 million lambs were marked from 14.8 million ewes mated (86 per cent), but in 1983-84 reduced matings led to the smallest lambing season (8.4 million) since 1978-79. This increased sharply in 1984-85 when 10.4 million lambs were marked from 11.7 million ewes mated (89 per cent). Since then there has been a slight decline, with 9.5 million lambs marked from 10.9 million sheep mated (87 per cent) in 1989-90.

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 1989-90 mutton production was 69,000 tonnes, well down on the 1971-72 peak of 247,000 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 South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland, and parts of the North Eastern Statistical Divisions of the State. In 1989-90, 111,000 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 South Western, Goulburn, North Eastern, East Gippsland, and Central Gippsland Statistical Divisions. A significant proportion of Victorian beef and veal production was exported during 1989-90, major markets being the USA, Japan, and Republic of Korea.

Milk cattle

Dairy farming in Victoria is largely confined to the higher rainfall areas of Gippsland, the Western District, and the northern irrigation areas. With minor fluctuations, milk cattle numbers have been gradually declining from the 1973 peak of 1,977,000. There were 1,445,000 milk cattle at 31 March 1990, 7,000 more than the previous year.

Pigs

The number of commercial establishments with pigs declined from 1,468 in 1984-85 to 918 in 1989-90. During the same period the average herd size increased from 278 to 466 pigs. This trend toward fewer but larger units is expected to continue, with the bulk of the industry becoming increasingly capital-intensive and established in grain growing areas. The number of pigs in Victoria at 31 March 1990 was 428,161.

Poultry

The trend in the Victorian egg industry has been towards larger specialised farms, with egg producers, hatcheries, and pullet growers using modern poultry housing, equipment, and labour saving machinery.

The main areas of commercial egg production in Victoria are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the Bendigo district, together with a large centre around Geelong, and substantial flocks in Ballarat, the Wimmera, Goulburn Valley, the north-east, and the La Trobe Valley.

Farms consisting of one person or one family usually manage 5,000 to 15,000 layers. There are, however, many larger farms employing labour with up to 40,000 layers, and a few with much bigger establishments.

In 1989-90, there were 71.4 million chickens, hens, stags, and ducks and drakes slaughtered for human consumption. The total dressed weight was 98,921 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 southeast 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.

Apiculture

Honey production in Victoria was 3,127 tonnes in 1989-90. The bulk of the honey produced is sold to large processors who clarify and pack the honey. Nearly 50 per cent of the annual production is exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom.

		('000)			
		Cattle			
Season	Dairy	Beef	Total	Sheep	Pigs
1984-85	1,559	2,017	3,576	26,471	410
1985-86	1,534	2,187	3,720	26,895	432
1985-86 (a)	1,513	1,870	3,383	25,716	427
1986-87	1,464	2,014	3,478	26,586	432
1987-88	1,436	2,038	3,474	26,997	437
1988-89	1,438	2,071	3,509	28,067	423
1989-90	1,445	2,200	3,646	29,268	428

TABLE 6.25 SELECTED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, VICTORIA

(a) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

TABLE 6.26 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED, VICTORIA

	(*000)							
Types of livestock	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
Sheep	3,301	3,863	3,857	r3,530	3,053	3,326		
Lambs	6,777	7,987	6,634	r7,111	6,264	6,200		
Cattle and calves	1,971	2,045	2,081	2,054	1,875	1,995		
Pigs	1,298	1,020	849	938	917	971		

	('00	0)	_		
Statistical division	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Lambs	Total
Melbourne	2	92	97	43	235
Barwon	19	783	413	389	1,603
South Western	86	3,871	2,266	1,954	8,178
Central Highlands	34	1,710	1,486	888	4,118
Wimmera	39	1,867	1,586	860	4,351
Northern Mallee	16	920	387	387	1,710
Loddon-Campaspe	34	1,580	1,288	736	3,639
Goulburn	33	1,414	863	543	2,851
North Eastern	9	353	191	128	680
East Gippsland	8	441	311	238	998
Central Gippsland	11	439	194	201	844
East Central	1	40	4	16	61
Total Victoria	292	13,509	9,085	6,382	29,268

TABLE 6.27 SHEEP AND LAMBS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, AT 31 MARCH 1990 ('000) ('000)

TABLE 6.28 LAMBING, VICTORIA

Season	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Percentage of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	,000,	per cent
1984-85	11,744	10,446	89
1985-86	11,269	9,746	86
1985-86 (a)	10,801	9,344	86
1986-87	10,479	9,001	86
1987-88	10,662	9,399	88
1988-89	10,447	9,029	86
1989-90	10,923	9,504	87

(a) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

TABLE 6.29 SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED, VICTORIA

	Number Show	rn	Wool clipped (including crutchings)				
Season	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb	
	,000,	'000	tonnes	tonnes	kg	kg	
1984-85	25,784	8,306	129,728	12,744	5.0	1.5	
1985-86	27,430	7,548	129,641	11,200	4.7	1.5	
1985-86 (a) (b)	23,189	6,381	109,597	9,469	4.7	1.5	
1986-87 (a)	22,978	5,942	115,684	9,281	5.0	1.6	
1987-88 (a)	23,545	6,365	118,620	9,597	5.0	1.5	
1988-89 (a)	24,357	6,225	122,566	9,927	5.0	1.6	
1989-90 (a)	25,773	6,308	132,710	10,028	5.1	1.6	

(a) Calculated directly from Census data collected at 31 March. Previous data were 'industry best estimates' compiled at 30 June - see publication 7211.0 for details.

(b) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

SEASON 1707-70								
	Number She	orn	Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average			
Statistical division	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb		
	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	kg	kg		
Melbourne	193	39	1,059	52	5.5	1.3		
Barwon	1,366	377	6,937	566	5.1	1.5		
South Western	7,419	1,969	35,177	2,979	4.7	1.5		
Central Highlands	3,682	731	18,263	1,150	5.0	1.6		
Wimmera	3,923	871	21,716	1,412	5.5	1.6		
Northern Mallee	1,284	338	7,316	603	5.7	1.8		
Loddon-Campaspe	3,192	774	18,512	1,352	5.8	1.7		
Goulburn	2,534	606	12,944	1,009	5.1	1.7		
North Eastern	579	141	2,769	215	4.8	1.5		
East Gippsland	852	216	4,419	314	5.2	1.5		
Central Ĝippsland	699	224	3,377	345	4.8	1.5		
East Central	51	22	221	31	4.4	1.4		
Total Victoria	25,773	6,308	132,710	10,028	5.1	1.6		

TABLE 6.30 SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, SEASON 1989-90

TABLE 6.31 TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Clip	Stripped from or exported on skins (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1984-85	142,472	24,816	167,288
1985-86	140,841	30,067	170,908
1985-86 (<i>a</i>)	135,102	n.a.	n.a.
1986-87	124,965	33,728	158,693
1987-88	128,217	32,034	160,251
1988-89	132,493	25,175	157,668
1989-90	142,737	27,974	170,711

(a) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

TABLE 6.32 DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT CATTLE BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1990

('000)

	Bulls for serv	Bulls for service		Calves		
	l year and over	Under 1 year	Cows and heifers	under I year	Other (a)	Total
Melbourne	2	1	49	27	12	90
Barwon	3	1	50	28	16	96
South Western	12	4	246	110	67	440
Central Highlands	2	1	43	23	12	81
Wimmera	1	-	18	11	4	36
Northern Mallee	1	-	28	21	8	59
Loddon-Campaspe	3	1	72	47	31	155
Goulburn	8	3	156	89	46	301
North Eastern	6	2	152	87	56	302
East Gippsland	4	2	101	53	21	181
Central Gippsland	8	2	167	100	94	370
East Central	2	_	43	25	19	89
Total Victoria	52	18	1,125	619	387	2,200

(a) Steers and bullocks, 1 year and over.

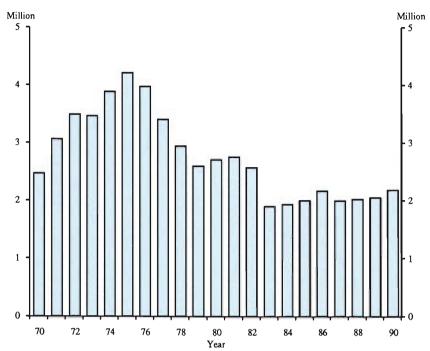


TABLE 6.33 DISTRIBUTION OF MILK CATTLE BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONAT 31 MARCH 1990

2	Bulls for ser	vice	Cows and heij	fers for milk and	cream	House	
			Cows in	Heifer	5		
Statistical division	l year and over	Under 1 year	milk and dry	l year Under and over l year		cows and heifers	Total
Melbourne	-	-	6	2	1	-	9
Barwon	1	-	72	17	15	-	107
South Western	4	1	205	51	46	-	307
Central Highlands	1	-	5	2	1	-	9
Wimmera	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Northern Mallee	-	-	24	6	6	-	36
Loddon-Campaspe	1	-	89	22	21	-	134
Goulburn	3	1	203	48	48	-	303
North Eastern	-	-	39	10	8	-	58
East Gippsland	1	-	51	12	12	-	75
Central Gippsland	3	2	234	56	53	-	349
East Central	1	-	37	9	8	-	55
Total Victoria	15	5	968	234	220	3	1,445

Year ended 30 June -	Million litres	Year ended 30 June -	Million litres
1985	3,540	1988	3,649
1986	3,575	1989	3,792
1987	3,692	1990	3,787

TABLE 6.34 MILK PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

TABLE 6.35 PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1990

Statistical division	Boars	Breeding sows	All other	Total pigs	Pig keepers
Melbourne	205	2,584	17,582	20,371	17
Barwon	61	851	5,207	6,119	26
South Western	156	1,430	15,412	16,998	75
Central Highlands	1451	2,109	18,085	20,339	32
Wimmera	358	4,959	36,604	41,921	162
Northern Mallee	282	3,539	24,967	28,788	140
Loddon-Campaspe	1,165	18,955	170,125	190,245	186
Goulburn	596	8,998	57,768	67,362	131
North Eastern	150	1,902	13,427	15,479	67
East Gippsland	22	247	1,526	1,795	14
Central Gippsland	130	2,216	15,202	17,548	60
East Central	14	174	1,008	1,196	8
Total Victoria	3,284	47,964	376,913	428,161	918

TABLE 6.36 POULTRY SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, VICTORIA

('000)

Year ended 30 June-	Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Hens and stags	Ducks and drakes
1985	55,995	2,264	452
1986	61,644	2,614	616
1987	62,466	2,441	637
1988	68,325	2,829	r703
1989	68,943	2,719	633
1990	68,335	2,154	657

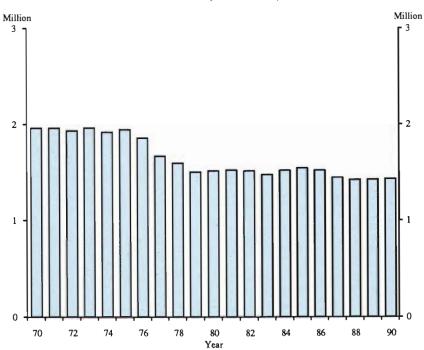
TABLE 6.37 DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED, FRESH AND FROZEN (a) (b), VICTORIA

('000 kg)

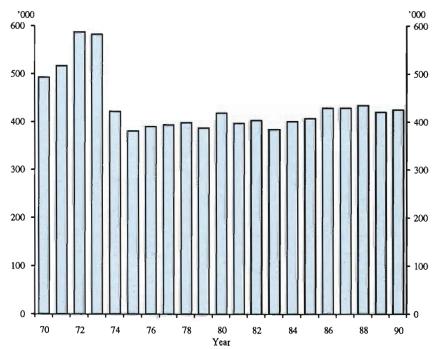
Year ended 30 June-	Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Hens and stags	Ducks and drakes
1985	75,086	3,337	865
1986	84,434	4,029	1,132
1987	84,646	3,959	1,202
1988	96,279	4,655	1,326
1989	97,409	4,547	1,206
1990	92,608	3,708	1,222

(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.







Vern under		Production				
	Beekeepers	Hives	Honey	Beeswax		
	number	number	tonnes	tonnes		
1985	436	95,130	4,224	89		
1986	456	101,002	4,210	81		
1986 (a)	107	58,116	3,022	58		
1987	111	58,948	3,107	52		
1988	145	59,377	3,824	64		
1989	130	50,561	2,886	66		
1990	131	56,657	3,127	58		

TABLE 6.38 BEEHIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX, VICTORIA

(a) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

REFERENCES

ABS publications

Agricultural Industries, Australia, Structure of Operating Units (7102.0) Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure (5206.0) Environmental Issues and Usage of National Parks, Australia (4115.0) Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary (7111.0) Principal Agricultural Commodities, Victoria, Preliminary (7111.2) Selected Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary (7112.0) Shearing and Wool Production Forecast, Australia, Preliminary (7210.0) Sheep Numbers, Shearing and Wool Production Forecast, Australia, Preliminary (7210.0) 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, Victoria (7501.2) Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (7502.0) Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Oreliminary (7502.0)

Non-ABS source Australian Wheat Board

7 Manufacturing, Mining, and Energy



MANUFACTURING

Overview

Manufacturing remains the most significant industry in terms of its contribution to the State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. However, its share of GDP has been steadily declining, dropping from 23.1 per cent in 1983-84 to 20.7 per cent in 1989-90.

A similar pattern occurred at the national level with manufacturing's share of GDP at factor cost dropping from 18.5 per cent to 16.3 per cent.

Victoria compared with Australia

During 1989-90, Victorian manufacturing industry's contribution to the Australian aggregates was 32.0 per cent of establishments, 34.1 per cent of employment, 34.2 per cent of wages and salaries paid, and 32.5 per cent of turnover. The dominant industry subdivision in Victoria, in terms of contribution to national aggregates, was Clothing and footwear. This industry represented 47.4 per cent of the total Australian establishments, 53.2 per cent of employment, 52.8 per cent of wages and salaries paid, and 51.0 per cent of turnover.

Victorian manufacturing industry invested \$2,780m in private new fixed capital expenditure during 1989-90. This compared with \$2,698m in 1988-89.

Number of establishments

Over the period 1983-84 to 1989-90, the number of Victorian manufacturing establishments with four or more persons employed increased from 8,404 to 9,679 (15.2 per cent).

The largest increase in the number of manufacturing establishments occurred between 1986-87 (9,109 establishments operating) and 1987-88 (9,858 operating).

Employment

During May 1990, manufacturing employment comprised 18.2 per cent of the Victorian employed labour force, compared with 21.4 per cent in May 1983. In May 1991, manufacturing employment comprised 18.3 per cent of the Victorian employed labour force.

Between 1983-84 and 1989-90 employment in the Victorian manufacturing sector decreased from 354,409 persons to 336,712, a decrease of 5.0 per cent. The year to year movements have fluctuated considerably, ranging from an increase of 2.9 per cent in 1987-88 to a decrease of 8.3 per cent in 1989-90.

Between 1983-84 and 1989-90, employment decreased in seven of the twelve ASIC subdivisions and increased in five.

Major decreases occurred in the Textiles (down 4,582 or 25.7 percent), Clothing and footwear (down 8,538 or 19.8 per cent), Chemical, petroleum and coal products (down 2,437 or 12.3 per cent), and Transport equipment (down 3,462 or 6.4 per cent) subdivisions. Lesser decreases occurred in the Basic metal products, Other machinery and equipment, and Food, beverages and tobacco subdivisions.

The increase in employment of 2,462 persons (13.3 per cent) in the Wood, wood products and furniture subdivision was the largest in the period under review. Smaller increases occurred in the Non-metallic mineral products, Miscellaneous manufacturing, Fabricated metal products, and Paper, paper products, printing and publishing subdivisions.

Turnover and value added

Turnover of Victorian manufacturing establishments at current prices increased by 73.6 per cent between 1983-84 and 1989-90. Value added increased by 32.4 per cent between 1983-84 and 1986-87 in current price terms. Data for value added by Victorian manufacturing establishments were not collected in respect of 1987-88 and 1988-89, and are not yet available in respect of 1989-90.

Within individual industry subdivisions, the greatest percentage increase in turnover at current prices was 111.2 per cent in the Non-metallic mineral products subdivision, followed by the Basic metal products subdivision with an increase of 82.6 per cent.

Wages and salaries

Wages and salaries paid increased by 2.4 per cent (from \$8,885m to \$9,100m) over the period 1988-89 to 1989-90. By comparison, turnover at current prices increased by 1.0 per cent over the same period. Between 1983-84 and 1989-90 wages and salaries increased by 50.2 per cent, while turnover at current prices increased by 73.6 per cent.

Major manufacturing industries

In 1989-90, the Transport equipment industry made the greatest contribution to Victorian manufacturing industry in terms of employment, providing 14.9 per cent of the total. In terms of turnover, the largest industry was Food, beverages and tobacco, which contributed 19.3 per cent of the total for Victorian manufacturing.

The Wood, wood products, and furniture, and Fabricated metal products industry subdivisions contained the greatest number of manufacturing establishments, with 1,415 and 1,343, respectively.

Industry profile - Textiles Victoria (ASIC subdivision 23)

At 30 June 1990, there were 287 establishments classified to the Textiles ASIC subdivision. These establishments contributed 3.9 per cent of Victoria's manufacturing employment. Victorian based establishments accounted for 48.4 per cent of employment within the Australian Textiles industry.

Between 1984 and 1990, employment within the subdivision in Victoria decreased by 25.7 per cent while the number of manufacturing establishments decreased by 2.7 per cent.

Wages per person employed rose by 62.5 per cent during this period.

During the six year period under review, the Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics group showed an overall decrease in the number of establishments and employment, by 3.2 and 36.4 per cent respectively. The Other textile products group experienced a decrease of 2.4 per cent in the number of establishments and a decrease in employment of 3.9 per cent. Turnover for both industry groups increased, by 44.6 per cent for Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics, and 74.5 per cent for Other textile products.

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employ- ment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover (c)	Materials and fuel used	Value added (d)	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals (e)
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1901	3,249	66,529	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25
1911	5,126	111,948	18	84	51	32	28
1920-21	6,532	140,743	43	212	135	77	71
1932-33	8,612	144,428	42	204	122	82	136
1946-47	10,949	265,757	156	631	368	263	244
1953-54	15,533	331,277	472	1,971	1,154	817	679
1960-61	17,173	388,050	776	3,332	1,914	1,418	1,642
1965-66	17,980	439,149	1,077	4,625	2,597	2,028	2,386
1967-68	18,030	449,945	1,244	5,351	2,957	2,395	2,685

TABLE 7.1 MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY, VICTORIA, 1901 TO 1967-68

(a) Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Output, excluding other revenue.

(d) Value added in process of production (ie. value of output less value of materials and fuel, etc, used).

(e) Comprises land, buildings, plant, and machinery.

	Manufacturing establishments (a)	Employ- ment (b)	Wages and salaries paid (c)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added (d)	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
Store-	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1968-69	11,563	440,236	1,342	6,336	3,861	2,542	278
1969-70	11,393	450,352	1,497	6,998	4,307	2,799	300
1980-81	8,726	391,801	5,032	23,856	14,814	9,440	712
1981-82	8,916	388,872	5,757	27,208	17,031	10,578	1,046
1982-83	8,392	349,679	5,950	27,747	17,060	10,649	998
1983-84	8,404	354,409	6,059	30,081	18,405	11,779	779
1984-85	8,499	357,989	6,551	33,436	20,782	13,154	1,035
1986-87	9,107	354,771	7,390	39,829	24,591	15,596	n.a.
1987-88	9,858	367,603	8,302	45,577	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1988-89	9,771	367,376	8,885	51,680	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1989-90 p	9,679	338,886	9,100	52,219	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) All manufacturing establishments in operation at 30 June, owned by multi-establishment management units and single establishment management units with four or more persons employed. Note that the 1968-69 and 1969-70 figures include establishments with fewer than four employees.

(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.

Note: There was no manufacturing census conducted in respect of 1985-86.

ASIC code		Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (b)	Wages and salaries paid (c)	Turnover
		number	'000	\$m	\$m
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,097	47.3	1,173	10,095
23	Textiles	287	13.2	361	1,914
24	Clothing and footwear	995	34.7	677	2,574
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,415	21.0	497	2,043
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishin	g 1,085	34.4	1,002	4,514
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	297	17.3	590	4,725
28	Non-metallic mineral products	404	11.5	362	2,114
29	Basic metal products	213	11.7	408	3,864
31	Fabricated metal products	1,343	32.0	842	3,996
32	Transport equipment	458	50.5	1,415	7,900
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,254	41.7	1,153	5,407
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	831	23.7	620	3,074
	Total	9,679	338.9	9,100	52,219

TABLE 7.3 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA, 1989-90p

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment management units and single establishment manufacturing management units with four or more persons employed.

(b) At 30 June, including working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

TABLE 7.4 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN TOTALS, VICTORIA, 1989-90p

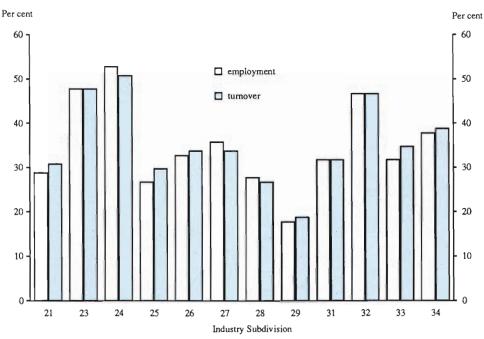
(per cent)

ASIC code	Industry subdivision	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (b)	Wages and salaries paid (c)	Turnover
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	30.3	28.6	18.9	30.9
23	Textiles	40.9	48.4	51.4	48.4
24	Clothing and footwear	47.4	53.2	52.8	51.0
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	29.7	26.9	28.0	29.8
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishin	g 31.6	33.4	33.9	34.0
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	33.9	35.6	36.9	33.6
28	Non-metallic mineral products	29.2	27.5	29.2	27.2
29	Basic metal products	32.9	17.7	17.7	18.9
31	Fabricated metal products	28.7	31.7	32.7	32.0
32	Transport equipment	28.0	47.4	48.4	47.3
33	Other machinery and equipment	33.0	32.2	32.8	34.8
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	32.0	38.4	39.1	38.8
	Total manufacturing	31.9	34.0	34.3	33.1

(a) All manufacturing establishments in operation at 30 June, owned by multi-establishment management units and single establishment management units with four or more persons employed.

(b) At 30 June, including working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.



MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SELECTED VARIABLES BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN TOTALS, 1989-90

TABLE 7.5 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1989-90p

State or Territory	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (b)	Wages and salaries paid (c)	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	10,092	335,205	9,405	54,313
Victoria	9,679	338,886	9,100	52,219
Queensland	4,664	124,644	3,009	22,234
South Australia	2,374	98,356	2,468	14,630
Western Australia	2,547	66,455	1,765	12,383
Tasmania	658	25,365	682	4,044
Northern Territory	131	2,791	85	572
Australian Capital Territory	140	3,522	102	345
Total	30,285	995,224	26,615	160,741

(a) All manufacturing establishments in operation at 30 June, owned by multi-establishment management units and single establishment management units with four or more persons employed.

(b) At 30 June, including working proprietors.

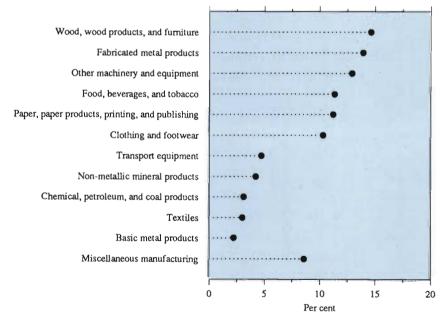
(c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

ASIC							
code	Industry subdivision	1983-84	1984-85	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90p
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	991	1,003	1,102	1,242	1,136	1,097
23	Textiles	295	304	300	313	302	287
24	Clothing and footwear	932	955	1,030	1,089	1,059	995
25	Wood, wood products, and furnitu	re 1,086	1,124	1,261	1,363	1,385	1,415
26	Paper, paper products, printing,						
	and publishing	889	899	947	1,023	1,071	1,085
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal						
	products	288	278	284	301	309	297
28	Non-metallic mineral products	390	388	421	439	378	404
29	Basic metal products	177	175	203	202	214	213
31	Fabricated metal products	1,079	1,074	1,139	1,283	1,305	1,343
32	Transport equipment	381	383	403	421	451	458
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,162	1,173	1,189	1,317	1,271	1,254
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	734	743	828	865	890	831
	Total	8,404	8,499	9,107	9,858	9,771	9,679

TABLE 7.6 NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA

(a) See footnote to Table 7.2.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, ESTABLISHMENTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS, VICTORIA, 1989-90



ASIC										
code	Industry subdivision	1983-84	1984-85	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90p			
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	48,604	49,246	48,802	51,700	52,389	47,344			
23	Textiles	17,794	18,009	19,129	19,420	17,417	13,212			
24	Clothing and footwear	43,189	42,926	41,475	40,145	38,251	34,651			
25	Wood, wood products, and		,			-	-			
	furniture	18,520	19,466	21,215	21,952	22,037	20,982			
26	Paper, paper products, printing,									
	and publishing	34,106	34,201	35,221	36,078	37,453	34,443			
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal									
	products	19,699	19,759	19,329	19,568	19,021	19,268			
28	Non-metallic mineral products	10,472	10,280	10,625	11,001	11,491	11,461			
29	Basic metal products	12,747	12,579	13,431	14,734	12,984	11,703			
31	Fabricated metal products	30,163	29,789	30,445	32,930	32,787	32,007			
32	Transport equipment	53,927	55,403	47,959	50,401	52,292	50,465			
33	Other machinery and equipment	42,271	43,295	43,773	45,162	45,253	41,700			
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	22,917	23,036	23,367	24,512	26,001	23,660			
	Total	354,409	357,989	354,771	367,603	367,376	338,886			

TABLE 7.7 PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA

(a) Employment at 30 June including working proprietors.

TABLE 7.8 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, VICTORIA

At 30 June	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees (b)	Production and all other employees (b)	Total
1982	3,475	98,178	287.219	388,872
1983	2,869	89,517	257,293	349,679
1984	2,906	88,879	262,624	354,409
1985	2,630	88,809	266,550	357,989
1987	1,954	98,059	254,758	354,771
1988	2,815	,	364,788	367,603
1989	2,484		364,892	367,376
1990p	2,174		336,712	338,886

(a) See footnote to Table 7.2.

(b) Separate data is not available for 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90.

TABLE 7.9 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE 1990p

ASIC code	Industry subdivision	Working proprietors	Employees (b)	Total
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	508	46,836	47,344
23	Textiles	61	13,131	13,212
24	Clothing and footwear	264	34,387	34,651
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	412	20,570	20,982
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	173	34,260	34,433
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	14	17,254	17,268
28	Non-metallic mineral products	77	11,384	11,461
29	Basic metal products	28	11,675	11,703
31	Fabricated metal products	259	31,748	32,007
32	Transport equipment	98	50,367	50,465
33	Other machinery and equipment	165	41,535	41,700
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	115	23,545	23,660
	Total	2,174	336,712	338,886

(a) See footnote to Table 7.2.

(b) See footnote to Table 7.8.

ASIC	Industry subdivision	1983-84	1984-85	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90p
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	6,266	6,673	7,734	8,884	9,767	10,095
23	Textiles	1,219	1,370	1,750	1,963	2,110	1,914
24	Clothing and footwear	1,926	2,057	2,392	2,444	2,742	2,574
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,115	1,292	1,587	1,798	1,995	2,043
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	2,499	2,833	3,612	4,097	4,743	4,514
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	2,668	2,876	3,400	3,837	4,387	4,725
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,001	1,188	1,393	1,597	1,956	2,114
29	Basic metal products	2,116	2,397	3,082	3,460	3,922	3,864
31	Fabricated metal products	2,037	2,186	2,548	3,113	3,700	3,996
32	Transport equipment	4,269	5,159	5,624	6,762	7,514	7,900
33	Other machinery and equipment	3,055	3,325	4,253	4,809	5,542	5,407
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,911	2,080	2,457	2,814	3,297	3,074
	Total	30,081	33,436	39,829	45,577	51,675	52,219

TABLE 7.10 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), TURNOVER (b) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA (\$m)

(a) See footnote to Table 7.2.

(b) Turnover includes sales of goods whether produced by an establishment or not, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same management unit, bounties and subsidies on production plus all other operating revenue from outside the management unit.

TABLE 7.11 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), PURCHASES, TRANSFERS IN, AND SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENSE (b) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA (\$m)

ASIC code	Industry subdivision	1983-84	1984-85	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90p
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	4,198	4,495	5,112	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
23	Textiles	741	863	1,040	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
24	Clothing and footwear	1,030	1,115	1,294	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	628	744	942	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
26	Paper, paper products, printing,						
	and publishing	1,325	1,530	1,841	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal						-
	products	1,619	1,711	2,061	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	515	629	797	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
29	Basic metal products	1,592	1,885	2,339	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
31	Fabricated metal products	1,137	1,234	1,444	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
32	Transport equipment	2,760	3,468	3,828	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,703	1,856	2,408	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,156	1,252	1,487	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
	Total	18,405	20,782	24,591	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.

(a) See footnote to Table 7.2.

(b) Includes purchases of materials, fuel, power, containers, etc., and goods for resale, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the management unit, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, sales commission payments, rent, leasing, and hiring expenses.

ASIC code	Industry subdivision	1983-84	1984-85	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
	0	PENING	STOCKS				
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	741	744	657	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
23	Textiles	192	212	270	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
24	Clothing and footwear	280	316	374	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	136	151	201	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	285	291	358	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal						
	products	420	452	610	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	132	120	144	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
29	Basic metal products	258	273	307	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
31	Fabricated metal products	306	316	343	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
32	Transport equipment	709	660	885	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
33	Other machinery and equipment	720	682	979	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	266	269	290	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
	Total	4,444	4,486	5,418	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
	С	LOSING	STOCKS				
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	764	769	690	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
23	Textiles	211	242	310	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
24	Clothing and footwear	320	345	422	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	155	174	231	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
26	Paper, paper products, printing,						
	and publishing	286	343	380	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal						
	products	463	471	652	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	119	125	148	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
29	Basic metal products	268	311	334	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
31	Fabricated metal products	324	336	378	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
32	Transport equipment	677	780	960	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
33	Other machinery and equipment	686	789	944	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	273	301	328	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
	Total	4,546	4,986	5,777	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.

TABLE 7.12 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), STOCKS (b) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA

(\$m)

(a) See footnote to Table 7.2.

(b) Figures include finished goods, work-in-progress and stocks of materials, fuels, etc. Note that due to reporting differences on individual returns and variations in number of establishments from year to year the closing stocks in one year may differ from the opening stocks in the following year.

ASIC		(\$1.	/				
code	Industry subdivision	1983-84	1984-85	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	2,092	2,203	2,654	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
23	Textiles	497	538	749	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
24	Clothing and footwear	937	973	1,146	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	505	572	675	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
26	Paper, paper products, printing,						5
	and publishing	1,174	1,354	1,792	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal						2
	products	1,093	1,184	1,380	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	473	563	600	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
29	Basic metal products	534	549	769	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
31	Fabricated metal products	918	973	1,139	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
32	Transport equipment	1,476	1,811	1,871	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,319	1,575	1,811	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	761	859	1,008	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.
	Total	11,779	13,154	15,596	п.а.	n.a.	n.y.a.

TABLE 7.13 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), VALUE ADDED (b) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA (\$m)

(a) See footnote to Table 7.2.

(b) Value added is calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stock and deducting the value of purchases and selected items of expenditure.

Exports

Between 1987-88 and 1989-90, the value of Victorian manufactured goods exported increased by 5.1 per cent at market prices. Victoria's contribution to the Australian total also increased during this period, from 24.6 per cent to 28.6 per cent.

Basic metal products, at \$259.2m (20.3 per cent in proportional terms), showed the greatest absolute increase in exports. Its share of total manufacturing exports also increased, from 22.8 per cent to 26.1 per cent.

The subdivisions showing most significant proportional increases for Victoria during the period 1987-88 to 1989-90 were Clothing and footwear (60.5 per cent) and Paper, paper products, printing and publishing (42.1 per cent).

Food, beverages and tobacco retained its place as the largest export earner for Victoria, increasing by 6.8 per cent over the two year period. Three of the twelve ASIC subdivisions registered a decrease in exports between 1987-88 and 1989-90. Textiles fell by 36.9 per cent, whilst Transport equipment, and Wood, wood products and furniture decreased by 20.8 per cent and 18.0 per cent respectively.

Article	Unit	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
Meat (carcass weight) -				
Beef and veal	'000 tonnes	p322	p1,730	18.6
Mutton	'000 tonnes	p94	p383	24.5
Lamb	'000 tonnes	p116	p291	40.0
Pigmeat	'000 tonnes	_p68	p310	21.8
Dairy products -				
Whole milk	ml. litres	3,912	p6,402	61.1
Butter	tonnes	92,851	105,887	87.7
Cheese	tonnes	103,522	176,260	58.7
Ice cream	'000 litres	64,734	192,354	33.7
Flour, white	tonnes	270,684	1,227,165	22.1
Yams -				
Cotton	tonnes	10,053	23,781	42.3
Wool	tonnes	13,845	18,809	73.6
Woven cloth -				
Cotton	'000 sq metres	n.p.	35,687	n.a.
Wool	'000 sq metres	2,175	7,641	28.5
Cars and station wagons	,000,	185	311	59.4
Plastic and synthetic resins	'000 tonnes	649	945	68.7
Building materials -				
Clay bricks	million	375	1,766	21.2
Terracotta and concrete			-	
roofing tiles	'000 sq. metres	4,296	19,820	21.7
Ready mixed concrete	'000 cu. metres	2,984	14,188	21.0

TABLE 7.14 SELECTED ARTICLES MANUFACTURED, 1990-91

TABLE 7.15 FOREIGN TRADE OF MANUFACTURED GOODS: EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA

	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
ASIC Sub-division	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	%				
Food, beverages and tobacco	1,646.0	29.5	1,560.3	28.5	1,758.0	29.9
Textiles	581.7	10.4	512.6	9.4	366.9	6.2
Clothing and footwear	27.5	0.5	32.8	0.6	46.6	0.8
Wood, wood products, and furniture	18.1	0.3	14.4	0.3	15.0	0.3
Paper, paper products, printing and						
publishing	76.5	1.4	81.6	1.5	108.7	1.8
Chemical, petroleum and						
coal products	539.8	9.6	534.9	9.8	611.1	10.4
Non-metallic mineral products	37.6	0.7	34.3	0.6	37.9	0.6
Basic metal products	1,276.7	22.8	1,445.5	26.4	1,535.9	26.1
Fabricated metal products	104.6	1.9	123.8	2.3	111.3	1.8
Transport equipment	603.8	10.8	415.6	7.6	478.2	8.1
Other machinery and equipment	559.0	9.9	568.9	10.4	658.7	11.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	125.6	2.2	141.7	2.6	154.7	2.6
Total Victoria (a)	5,596.9	100.0	5,466.4	100.0	5,880.3	100.0
Total Australia (a)	22,713.8	100.0	19,458.0	100.0	20,546.9	100.0

(a) In some cases, division aggregates slightly exceed sums of sub-divisions due to unclassified confidential items.

MINING

In 1988-89 the Victorian mining industry contributed 18.8 per cent of the Australian mining component of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. The mining industry represented 2.8 per cent of Victoria's GDP at factor cost in 1988-89.

The term 'mining', as used in National Accounts concepts, 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.

Oil and gas production

In 1988-89, the Gippsland Basin produced 63 per cent of Australia's crude oil and 34 per cent of its natural gas.

Brown coal

The majority of Australia's measured resources of brown coal is located in Victoria's Latrobe Valley, with 52,000 Megatonnes which is considered economically viable. Brown coal is by far Victoria's most valuable solid mineral commodity, with production in 1987-88 valued at \$320.2m.

Gold

Victoria's production of gold bullion increased rapidly in recent years. Only 41 kilograms were produced during 1979-80, rising to 150 kilograms in 1983-84. Victorian gold production increased dramatically from this low base, largely as a result of the Wonga open cut mine at Stawell coming on stream. By 1987-88, Victorian production was 1,634 kilograms and was valued at \$32.9m.

	Establish- ments at	Employ- ment	Wages and salaries	Stocks		cks	Purchases, Iransfers in and selected	in Valu	
Year		<i>(b)</i>	(c)	Turnover	Opening	Closing	expenses	(d)	
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
1983-84	230	5,663	152.5	2,533.9	61.6	59.7	281.3	2,250.7	
1984-85	221	5,737	160.3	3,104.9	65.9	62.6	281.9	2,819.7	
1985-86	207	5,567	171.7	3,384.0	61.1	70.3	323.5	3,069.7	
1986-87	208	5,783	182.1	2,525.6	65.9	72.3	293.0	2,239.0	
1987-88	208	5,901	204.9	2,923.5	75.2	85.2	327.9	2,605.5	
1988-89 (e)	12	1,507	73.3	1,616.1	46.1	49.5	140.1	1,479.3	

TABLE 7.19 MINING ACTIVITY (a), VICTORIA

(a) ASIC Subdivisions not available for separate publication.

(b) (c) (d) See footnotes to Table 7.2.

(e) The 1988-89 (truncated) census differs from previous mining censuses in that the construction materials and other nonmetallic minerals industries have been excluded.

	(\$m)						
Year	Amount received	Amount paid to Commonwealth	Amount retained by Victoria				
1983-84	257.9	84.2	173.7				
1984-85	293.9	96.5	197.5				
1985-86	302.2	99.4	202.8				
1986-87	218.7	71.4	147.2				
1987-88	213.9	69.8	144.1				
1988-89	139.5	46.0	93.5				

TABLE 7.20 ROYALTIES FROM OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Source: Department of Manufacturing and Industry Development, Victoria: Annual Report.

Year	Barre	els ('000)	Megalitres				
	During year	Average barrels per day	During year	Average megalitres per day			
1984	159,395	436	25,342	69.4			
1985	177,776	487	28,264	77.4			
1986	145,350	398	23,109	63.3			
1987	151,571	415	24,098	66.0			
1988	133,194	364	21,176	57.9			
1989	113,383	311	18,027	49.4			

TABLE 7.21 CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (a), VICTORIA

(a) After processing.

Source: Australian Institute of Petroleum: Oil and Australia

TABLE 7.22 ESTIMATED HYDROCARBON RESERVES, VICTORIA

Item	1987	1988	1989
Crude oil	161	163	148
Natural gas	159	161	167
Condensate	22	21	23
LPG	46	46	47

TABLE 7.23 MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Mineral	Unit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Brown coal	kilotonnes	38,501	36,319	41,799	r44,288	48,663
Metallic minerals -						
Bauxite	tonnes	4,409	4,584	7,882	7,345	6,211
Gold bullion (a)	kilograms	902	1,272	1,179	r1,716	2,511
Non-metallic minerals -	-					
Diatomite (b)	tonnes	776	-	-	r8,000	2,137
Gypsum	kilotonnes	247	139	187	r203	241
Kaolin (b)	kilotonnes	89	36	41	r101	53

(a) Gold bullion is not yet refined and may contain small amounts of other metals such as silver.

(b) Refined and unrefined

Source: Department of Manufacturing and Industry Development, Victoria: Annual Report.

Mineral	Unit	Production	Value ('000)
Bauxite	tonnes	6,211	102
Brown coal	kilotonnes	48,663	357,774
Gold	kilograms	2,511	33,435
Gypsum	kilotonnes	241	2,276
Kaolin	kilotonnes	117	13,402
Total			406,989

TABLE 7.24 MINERAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE, VICTORIA, 1988-89

Source: Department of Industry, Victoria: Annual Report.

	Establishments operating	Total Victorian pr	oduction
Item	Number	Production	Value
		000 tonnes	\$'000
Clays -			
Brick clay and shale	10	1,751	5,927
Fireclay	2	5	47
White and other clays	12	144	1,282
Total clays	24	1,991	7,256
Crushed and broken stone -			
Basalt	51	13,794	144,131
Dacite, rhyolite,			
and rhyodacite	3	1,967	29,073
Granite	16	2,602	27,169
Hornfels	5	1,182	16,916
Limestone	10	1,007	4,756
Sandstone, quartzite	24	1,884	10,728
Shale and schist, other	4	327	999
Total crushed and			
broken stone	113	22,763	233,772
Dimension stone -			
Basalt, granite,			
sandstone and other	8	17	608
Earth and soil	20	455	2,564
Gravel	58	3,753	13,941
Limestone -		_ ,	
For agriculture	15	139	3,690
For cement	3	2,438	14,079
For other purposes	4	70	5,414
Total limestone	22	2,684	23,183
Salamander and filling	23	720	4,605
Sand	126	7,339	60,855
Scoria	20	1,024	8,445
Tuff	6	206	769
Grand total	420	40,952	355,998

TABLE 7.25 STONE PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, 1988-89

Source: Department of Manufacturing and Industry Development, Victoria: Annual Report.

ENERGY

Overview

In 1988-89, Victoria contributed 30.8 per cent 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 per cent of Victoria's GDP at factor cost in 1988-89.

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 (SEC) is Australia's largest electricity supply authority and individual coal producer. It is a semi-government authority with the principal responsibility of generating or purchasing electricity for supply throughout Victoria.

At 30 June 1989, it distributed electricity directly to 1,555,000 customers and indirectly to a further 286,500 through 11 metropolitan councils which buy power in bulk for retail distribution under franchises granted by Victorian Government before the SEC's establishment.

Victorian production of electricity in 1989-90 was 37,804 GWh, a rise of 4.6 per cent over the 1988-89 figure. Victoria's electricity system is based upon the State's extensive brown coal resource in the LaTrobe Valley in Central Gippsland, which is one of the largest single brown coal deposits in the world, amounting to 200,000 megatonnes, of which 52,000 are presently economically recoverable.

All the major brown coal fired generating plants in the system are located in the LaTrobe Valley. These plants generate three-quarters of the State's electricity requirement.

Other thermal stations include a gas turbine station in the LaTrobe Valley and a gas fired station in Melbourne. There are hydro-electric power stations in north-eastern Victoria, and the State is also entitled to about 30 per cent of the output of the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme and half of the output of the Hume hydro-electric station near Albury.

Main transmission is by 500, 330, 220 and 66 kv lines which supply the principal sub-transmission centres and interconnection between generating sources.

Gas reticulation

The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria is the largest gas undertaking in Australia, the sole reticulator of gas in Victoria, and a major marketer of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

Commercial reserves of natural gas were discovered in the off-shore Gippsland Basin in 1965 by Esso-BHP from which the Corporation purchases, under agreement, the State's natural gas requirements.

Supply is drawn from the Marlin, Barracouta, and Snapper fields in Bass Strait, and transported by pipeline to an onshore treatment plant at Longford, near Sale.

The Corporation reticulates gas, 99 per cent of which is natural gas, through a 20,000 kilometre network of underground transmission pipelines and mains to more than one million industrial, commercial, and domestic consumers.

Petroleum marketed

Motor spirit (super, standard and unleaded) marketed in Victoria during 1989-90 amounted to 4,817 megalitres. This represented a 0.9 per cent rise over the 1988-89 figure.

	Maximum output a	chieved (MW)	Electricity generated (GWh)		
Station	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90	
Brown coal thermal stations -					
Hazelwood	1,320	1,300	8,397	6,995	
Yallourn	103	-	27	-	
Yallourn W	1,485	1,476	8,570	8,463	
Morwell	140	112	835	531	
Loy Yang A	2,066	2,093	13,616	14,920	
Total	••		31,445	30,909	
Other thermal stations -					
Newport D	507	506	1,606	3,122	
Jeeralang	492	473	559	928	
Total	••		2,165	4,050	
Hydro stations -					
Kiewa	192	250	413	332	
Eildon-Rubicon (incl. Cairn-Curran)	136	149	203	354	
Dartmouth	150	176	72	117	
Total	••	••	688	803	
Stations operated by other bodies	1,261	1,473	1,841	2,042	
Total input to system	••		36,139	37,804	

TABLE 7.26 POWER STATIONS: LOCATIONS, RATING, AND PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Source: State Electricity Commission of Victoria: Annual Report.

TABLE 7.27 PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MARKETED, VICTORIA (megalitres)

	(inoguna co)		
Item	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Aviation gasoline	19	19	21
Motor spirit -			
Super	3,994	3,779	3,517
Unleaded	668	974	1,301
Total	4,663	4,773	4,817
Aviation turbine fuel	557	549	541
Heating oil	39	35	32
Automotive distillate	1,534	1705	1,762
Industrial diesel fuel	104	106	81
Fuel oil	359	367	373
Grand total (a)	7,274	7,568	7,606

(a) Other petroleum fuels including refinery oil are no longer included as principal petroleum products marketed. Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics: Quarterly Mineral Statistics

Refinery	Location in Victoria and year refinery came on stream	Primary processing capacity (a)
Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd	Corio near Geelong 1954	110,000 to 132,000 BSD (5,000,000 tonnes/year)
Shell Lubricating oil plant	Corio near Geelong 1954	3,000 BSD
Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd	Altona near Melbourne 1949	(145,000 tonnes/year) 108,000 BSD (5,000,000 tonnes/year)

TABLE 7.28 REFINING CAPACITY, VICTORIA, AT 1 JULY 1990

(a) BSD: barrels per stream day.

Source: Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd: Oil and Australia.

REFERENCES

Data sources

The latest year for which ABS estimates are available for gross product at factor cost is 1988-89. However, State details are restricted because G.D.P. by industry excludes the general government gross operating surplus component.

Major sources of manufacturing data are the Censuses of Manufacturing Establishments which have been conducted in Victoria since 1901, and the monthly surveys of selected manufacturing production. No Manufacturing Census was conducted for the year 1985-86.

Manufacturing statistics collected since 1968-69 are classified by industry according to Division C of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Division C broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power driven machines or by hand.

ABS publications

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Subdivision, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0)

Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class, Australia (8202.0)

Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data by Industry and Employment Size, Victoria (8202.2)

Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia (8203.0) Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics, Victoria (8203.2) Manufacturing, Victoria 1968-69 to 1987-88, Economic Statistics Report (8206.2) Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations, Victoria (8291.2) Production Bulletins (8357.0 - 8368.0) Manufacturing, Victoria (8207.2)

Non-ABS publications

Department of the Treasury, Victoria, estimates of State Accounts compiled by the Policy and Statistics Division.

8 Commerce



INTRODUCTION

This Chapter covers retail trade; price indexes; external trade, both imports and exports; and household expenditure surveys. It also contains details of the 1986-87 Service Industry Survey, which covered ten industries, and the 1987-88 Service Industry Survey, which covered an additional twelve industries.

RETAIL TRADE: 1985-86 RETAIL CENSUS

Over the six year period from 1979-80 to 1985-86 the retail industry in Victoria grew significantly, with a 19 per cent increase in employment and a 24 per cent increase in turnover (measured at constant prices). These percentage increases were more than three times greater than the increase in Victoria's resident population (6 per cent).

Retail turnover rose from \$5,389 per head of population to \$6,274 per head over the six year period.

The increase in the number of retail establishments operating in Victoria was less significant, rising by only 6 per cent. This relatively small increase, compared with the significant increases in turnover and employment, suggests that the retail sector underwent structural change during this period.

Asic code	Industry group	Establish- ments at 30 June	Persons employed at 30 June ('000)	Wages and salaries (\$m)	Retail sales (Sm)	Turnover (Sm)	Value added (Sm)	Total floor space ('000m ²)
481	Department and							
	general stores	131	25.3	302.0	1,685.5	1,784.4	534.6	829
484	Clothing, fabrics							
	and furniture stores	7,714	31.6	306.7	2,430.7	2,483.9	692.6	1,523
485	Household appliance							
	and hardware stores	4,070	17.7	178.7	1,524.0	1,759.2	428.9	834
486	Motor vehicle dealers,							
	petrol and tyre retailers	9,270	52.2	637.1	7,064.1	11,466.8	1,863.5	n.a.
488	Food stores	13,520	93.2	687.6	6,485.3	6,549.0	1,271.0	2,305
489	Other retailers	7,191	29.4	210.5	1,870.1	1,934.8	583.1	1,195
	Total	41,896	249.5	2,322.6	21,059.7	25,978.2	5,373.7	n.a.

TABLE 8.1 RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, VICTORIA 1985-86

Employment

In June 1986, more than one third (36 per cent) of people working in the Victorian retail sector were employed on a part-time basis, i.e. they worked less than 35 hours per week.

Females made up 51 per cent of the retail sector's employees (compared with 49 per cent at June 1980).

Twenty-seven per cent of retail staff in June 1986 were employed as casuals, i.e. they were not eligible for paid leave, but received pro rata holiday pay for each hour worked.

Working proprietors made up 18 per cent of total retail employment during this period. In some industries, the proportion of working proprietors was much higher. For example, more than 40 per cent of persons working in Second hand goods stores, Fruit and vegetable stores, and Other goods stores were proprietors. These figures illustrate the important contribution that working proprietors make to the retail sector.

Significance of Small Businesses

Of all industries, Retailing is the largest in terms of small business. For non-manufacturing industries, small businesses are defined as having fewer than 20 employees.

In 1985-86, there were about 36,000 small businesses in the Victorian retail sector, with a turnover of over \$12 billion. This volume was about 53 per cent of total retail turnover in Victoria. Small business employed over 136,000 people, which was 62 per cent of retail employment.

According to the Survey of Employment and Earnings conducted by the ABS, the number of persons employed by small retail businesses increased by 30 per cent between 1983-84 and 1989-90, from 71,300 to 92,900. The major component of this increase was in the 10-19 employer size group, where the number of persons employed increased from 19,300 to 29,500, an increase of 53 per cent.

	Persons we own bus	•		Employer size group				
Period S	Self employed	Employers	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	All employees
			'00'	00				
1983-84	27.6	23.4	52.0	19.3	19.6	*7.1	77.7	175.7
1988-89	26.2	25.8	65.8	27.6	22.7	11.9	102.1	230.0
1989-90	27.6	21.8	63.4	29.5	18.9	13.9	96.0	221.8
			Averag	e annual ra	ate of char	ige		
				Per cer	nt			
1983-84 to 1989-9	- 00	-1.2	3.3	7.4	-0.6	12.0	3.6	4.0

TABLE 8.2 RETAIL INDUSTRY: SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES: AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY EMPLOYER SIZE, VICTORIA

Source: Small Business in Australia (Cat. No. 1321.0)

The significance of small businesses varied between retail industries. Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists, and New motor vehicle dealers were predominantly large businesses, while by definition, Department stores employ 50 or more people. These three industries generated 52 per cent of Victoria's retail turnover in 1985-86, and employed 41 per cent of all persons employed in the retail industry.

In almost all other retail industry classes, small businesses employed the greater percentage of persons, and generated the greater proportion of turnover. Small businesses in the Fabrics and household textiles industry class employed 83 per cent of persons and generated 77 per cent of the turnover. For Bread and cake stores, the figures were 97 per cent and 98 per cent respectively.

Industry Analysis

The retail sector is divided into six industry groups as shown in Table 8.1. In 1985-86, the largest of these retail industry groups, in terms of turnover, was the Motor vehicle, petrol, and tyre retailers group, accounting for 44 per cent of total Victorian retail turnover.

The Food stores group, however, accounted for the largest proportion of retail establishments and employment, 32 and 37 per cent, respectively.

The following table highlights changes in the relative significance of these six industry groups. During the period between 1979-80 and 1985-86, turnover for the Household appliance and hardware group increased by 52 per cent at constant prices. This was more than double the percentage increase recorded by the retail industry as a whole.

The major contributors to this increase were music stores, which showed a 73 per cent increase, and household appliance stores, which showed an 88 per cent increase over this period. These increases reflect changing consumer demand for musical entertainment and electrical appliances.

TABLE 8.3 RETAIL INDUSTRY: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, EMPLOYMENT AND TURNOVER, PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN 1979-80 AND 1985-86, VICTORIA

Industry group	Number of establishments	Employment	Turnover (al average 1985-86 prices)
Department and general stores	-39.4	13.5	22.5
Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores	5.8	17.2	30.0
Household appliance and hardware stores	42.6	40.0	51.9
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers	12.8	10.1	30.5
Food stores	-4.1	21.9	7.9
Other retailers	3.6	23.7	18.5
Total	5.7	19.0	23.6

Monthly retail trade survey: 1990-91

In November 1990, the ABS released preliminary National Accounts figures which showed that for two consecutive quarters Australia experienced negative rates of real growth (i.e. adjusted for inflation) in Gross Domestic Product. This indicated that the Australian economy was technically in a recession.

Economic indicators that usually accompany a recession include increased unemployment, a reduction in manufacturing output and a decline in retail trade.

Since 1987-88, the rate of growth of retail turnover in Victoria has been declining at at greater rate than the Australian average, in terms of both trend estimates and original figures.

In 1990-91, Victoria experienced negative annual growth rates of 1.2 per cent in the trend estimate of Retail turnover and 1.6 per cent in original figures. The difficulties experienced by retailers during the 1990-91 financial year were compounded by the 5.7 per cent increase in the CPI for Melbourne. During the same period, trend estimates of turnover for Australia increased by 3.2 per cent.

(\$m)								
Industry group	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
Grocers, confectioners,								
tobacconists	4,984.1	5,366.6	5,583.5	6,142.1	6,674.3	6,979.2		
Butchers	498.6	495.8	479.9	492.4	537.7	550.0		
Other food stores	838.4	1,109.6	1,291.2	1,410.9	1,473.2	1,408.5		
Hotels, liquor stores,								
licensed clubs	1,879.8	1,994.5	2,206.8	2,200.4	2,204.6	2,138.4		
Cafes and restaurants	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	969.5	1,228.1	1,120.3		
Clothing and fabrics								
stores	1,962.2	2,051.7	2,179.5	2,092.2	1,749.7	1,715.8		
Department and general stores	1,762.9	1,925.7	2,085.2	2,173.0	2,278.6	2,251.3		
Footwear stores	224.0	274.7	306.5	282.1	270.2	302.2		
Domestic hardware								
stores, jewellers	658.7	798.6	921.1	934.4	914.2	878.2		
Electrical goods stores	932.0	977.1	1,029.0	1,210.1	1,472.9	1,324.7		
Furniture stores	559.1	561.0	543.3	501.5	472.8	451.3		
Floor coverings stores	187.7	214.7	229.9	221.6	202.9	141.5		
Chemists	458.5	528.5	599.3	653.6	722.7	710.7		
Newsagents	667.2	677.1	677.9	667.1	806.4	696.2		
Other	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	1,157.6	1,193.4	1,171.2		
Total	17,096.2	18,719.5	19,972.2	21,108.3	22,202.2	21,839.5		

TABLE 8.4 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC.) AT CURRENT PRICES: BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA (a)

(a) Prior to June 1988 these series reflect retail sales adjusted to turnover.

A clearer picture of Retail Trade can be obtained by looking at trend estimates of monthly turnover rather than original figures. Trend estimate series have been adjusted to take account of three factors:

(i) seasonal influences, (ii) trading-day effects, and (iii) residual irregular factors.

Retail Trade statistics are appreciably affected by seasonal influences and trading day effects. November and, to a much greater extent, December are seasonally high months due to the increased retail trade associated with the pre-Christmas period. There is a compensating downwards movement in January. January is the seasonally lowest month in Retail Trade, although over recent years it has become somewhat less so.

Trading-day effects include the number of trading days, and the number of occurrences of each day of the week in a given month. For example, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays are high activity days for Retail Trade.

Industry Analysis using Trend Estimates of turnover

In Victoria the effects of the decline in retail turnover in 1990-91 were not distributed evenly across all industries. Eleven of the fifteen retail industries included in the monthly retail trade survey experienced negative growth.

Compared with the previous year, turnover of Floor coverings stores in Victoria dropped by a significant 29.3 per cent in terms of trend estimates. Taking a longer term view, turnover generated by this industry has been declining each year since 1987-88. A major reason for this decrease has been the decline in the

number of new homes completed and renovations undertaken. For example, actual new homes completed in Victoria fell by 25 per cent in the March quarter 1991 when compared with the corresponding quarter in 1990. In 1990-91, Australian turnover by Floor coverings stores decreased by only 3.7 per cent.

Other Victorian industries to experience significant negative growth in trend estimates of turnover include Newsagents (-13.4 per cent), Electrical goods stores (-9.6 per cent), Furniture stores (-4.8 per cent) and Other food stores (-4.8 per cent).

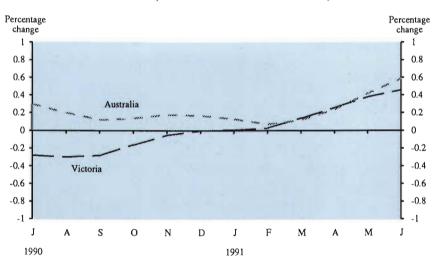
Footwear stores experienced the largest growth in trend estimates of turnover (11.6 per cent), whilst Clothing and fabric stores experienced a decline (-1.3 per cent). Possible reasons for this disparity include the mild winter and an increased tendency during a recession to wear clothes for an extra year, resulting in a drop in clothing sales. On the other hand, shoe fashions changed over this twelve month period resulting in increased sales.

Department and general stores achieved an increase in trend estimates of turnover of only 0.1 per cent.

Trend estimates show that retail turnover in Victoria was in decline for most of 1990. Zero growth was experienced during December of that year.

January, a month known for its post-Christmas sales, showed some improvement in 1991. There was continuing growth in trend estimates of turnover during the final months of 1990-91, although the growth was very weak.

By comparison, Australia did not experience any monthly declines in trend estimates of turnover. However, the annual growth in turnover dropped from 8.4 per cent in 1989-90 to 3.2 per cent in 1990-91.



TURNOVER OF RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS, MONTHLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TREND ESTIMATES AT CURRENT PRICES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1989-90

Industry	Percentage change	Industry Percenta	ge change
Floor coverings stores	-29.3	Clothing and fabric stores	-1.3
Newsagents	-13.4	Chemists	-0.5
Electrical goods stores	-9.6	Department and general stores	0.1
Furniture stores	-4.8	Butchers	2.7
Other food stores	-4.8	Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	5.1
Domestic hardware stores,		Footwear stores	11.6
jewellers	-3.0		
Hotels, liquor stores,			
licensed clubs	-2.8	Total	-1.2

TABLE 8.5 RETAIL TURNOVER: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TREND ESTIMATES BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA, 1989-90 TO 1990-91

Retail Employment

Employment in the Victorian retail sector declined almost every quarter between February 1990 and May 1991. In May 1991, the number of persons employed in retailing was 279,700, a decrease of over 24,000 persons when compared with May 1990.

Female employment was affected more by this reduction than was male employment. Almost half (11,100) of the job losses were full-time female positions. Full-time male employment dropped by only 400 over the same period. In May 1990, females constituted 38.3 per cent of full-time retail employees. This proportion dropped to 34.6 per cent in May 1991.

The number of part-time employees dropped by 11.3 per cent (13,000). Again the majority (57 per cent) of these job losses were borne by females.

Males Persons Females 145,300 294,300 Feb 1989 148,900 May 1989 146,100 145.600 291,800 Aug 1989 137,300 150,100 287,400 Nov 1989 295,500 142,800 152,700 Feb 1990 153,400 309,200 155,800 May 1990 150,100 154,000 304,100 Aug 1990 151,100 151,400 302,500 Nov 1990 156,200 304,800 148,600 Feb 1991 294,700 143,900 150,800 279,700 May 1991 144,100 135,600

TABLE 8.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS IN RETAIL INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

Retail trading hours

In its 1990/91 Annual Report, the Retail Traders Association of Victoria highlighted the contentious issue of retail trading hours in Victoria. In June 1991, the Victorian Premier proposed key changes to the shop trading legislation to allow all retail stores in the metropolitan area to trade on ten Sundays each year - from 10-00 a.m. to 5-00 p.m. All hardware stores, irrespective of size, would be able to trade on any Sunday.

An analysis of ABS retail trade data shows that the extension of trading hours over recent years has not resulted in a discernible change in the total dollar value of monthly retail trade.

Retail Profits

Seasonally adjusted figures showing company profits for the retail sector highlight a significant downturn in 1990-91, compared with previous years.

The survey of company profits is designed to measure profits, depreciation, and net interest paid by companies in the private sector in Australia (state figures are not available). The data relates to companies employing more than 30 people: such businesses, however, account for approximately 74 per cent of company profit in the retail sector and therefore these figures should be used with care.

TABLE 8.7 COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX, NET INTEREST PAID AND DEPRECIATION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES, AUSTRALIA

		1988-89	1989	-90	1990-9	1
	\$million	Percentage change	\$million	Percentage change	\$million	Percentage change
Sept.	355	13.4	374	6.9	226	-44.7
Dec.	312	-12.1	300	-19.8	257	13.7
Mar.	399	27.9	393	31	42	-83.7
June	350	-12.3	409	4.1	187	345.2

PRICE INDEXES

Prices Indexes in general

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. However, products do change; their components or ingredients may change, resulting in an improvement or degradation in quality. Changes in quality are taken into account to ensure that the price indexes reflect only pure price change.

Because it would be impossible to conduct a continuous census to obtain prices for every item, a representative sample of items is priced. Prices for items not collected are assumed to move in a similar way to those items for which prices are collected. Suppliers of the prices included as part of the sample are assumed to have similar pricing policies as (and the prices of their goods and services would be expected to move in the same way as) suppliers of prices not in the sample (although actual price levels may be different). Price indexes measure price movements, not actual price levels.

Introduction to the Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index 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'. The basket represents the purchases made by metropolitan employee households in the base period. Employee households are defined as

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those which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, excluding the top 10 percent (in terms of income) of such households. Pensioners households are excluded.

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 as at December quarter 1986 (Eleventh Series) is as follows:

Percentage contribution to the All Groups CPI.							
Group	Per cent Group		Fer cent				
Food	19.013	Transportation	17.025				
Clothing	6.898	Tobacco and alcohol	8.173				
Housing	14.062	Health and personal care	5.596				
Household equipment and operation	18.429	Recreation and education	18.804				
•••••		Total All Groups	100.000				

In 1990-91, the Consumer Price Index for Melbourne stood at 215.3 (base year 1980-81 = 100.0). This figure represented an increase of 5.7 per cent over the previous year and a rise of 43.7 per cent over the past five years. By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 213.0, which was an annual rise in the CPI of 5.3 per cent and a five yearly increase of 43.2 per cent.

During 1990-91 the largest price rises were in health and personal care (11.7 per cent), tobacco and alcohol (11.3 per cent) and Transport (7.1 per cent). The lowest price increases applied to food (2.5 per cent), housing (4.2 per cent), and clothing (4.6 per cent).

Negative movement in March quarter CPI.

The Consumer Price Index fell by 0.2 per cent nationally, (Melbourne -0.5 per cent), between the December quarter 1990 and March quarter 1991. This was the first negative movement since the March quarter 1984 and only the second since the December quarter 1963.

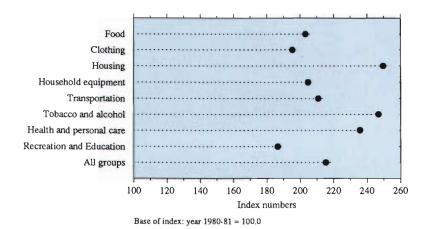
The main reason for this decrease in the March quarter was a 15.4 per cent fall in petrol prices following the end of the Gulf crisis. Petrol prices had increased 20.8 per cent nationally (Melbourne 24.2 per cent) in the preceding quarter.

Petrol (automotive fuel) is a subgroup of the Transportation group.

 TABLE 8.8 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES (Base year: 1980-81 = 100.0)

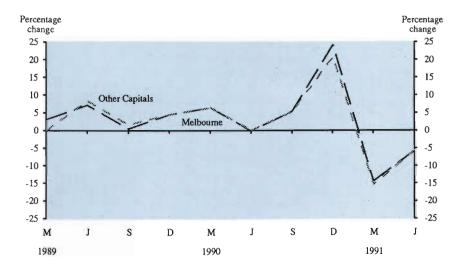
Year	Eight capitals (a)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
1985-86	148.7	147.5	149.8	149.0	150.2	147.1	147.9	146.2	150.8
1986-87	162.6	161.4	163.9	161.8	164.0	161.8	162.5	159.3	163.4
1987-88	174.5	173.7	175.9	173.1	175.0	173.3	174.4	170.6	174.7
1988-89	187.3	187.7	187.9	185.4	187.8	186.1	185.3	178.9	186.4
1989-90	202.3	203.0	203.6	199.3	201.2	201.7	198.3	190.0	200.2
1990-91	213.0	213.0	215.3	209.1	213.6	211.9	208.0	200.8	210.4

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE 1990-91

AUTOMOTIVE FUEL, WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES, PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA



(Base year: 1980-81 = 100.0)								
						Percentage increase		
Group	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1985-86 to 1990-91	1989-90 to 1990-91
Food	146.3	158.9	167.7	184.1	198.2	203.2	38.9	2.5
Clothing	138.4	151.6	164.0	176.8	186.7	195.3	41.1	4.6
Housing	163.3	175.6	185.8	206.1	239.7	249.7	52.9	4.2
Household equipment	150.0	162.0	173.6	181.8	193.7	204.7	36.5	5.7
Transport	149.3	165.5	179.3	184.0	196.9	210.9	41.3	7.1
Tobacco and alcohol	163.1	178.7	192.9	204.6	221.8	246.8	51.3	11.3
Health and personal care	141.3	164.2	181.9	198.5	211.1	235.7	66.8	11.7
Recreation and Education	131.8	144.5	156.0	164.5	176.1	186.4	41.4	5.8
All groups	149.8	163.9	175.9	187.9	203.6	215.3	43.7	5.7

TABLE 8.9CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE
(Base year: 1980-81 = 100.0)

TABLE 8.10 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES (a) (Base year: 1980-81 = 100.0)

							Percentage increase			
Group	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1985-86 to 1989-90 1990-91 1990-			
Food	144.7	156.3	164.5	179.9	192.7	199.0	37.5	3.3		
Clothing	139.0	152.3	164.2	175.9	185.0	193.5	39.2	4.6		
Housing	153.4	164.8	176.2	198.4	228.2	236.3	54.0	3.5		
Household equipment	150.2	161.2	172.4	182.2	192.2	201.9	34.4	5.0		
Transport	155.5	172.9	186.4	193.7	209.2	223.5	43.7	6.8		
Tobacco and alcohol	165.1	182.5	197.8	209.1	226.4	246.3	49.2	8.8		
Health and personal care	133.0	154.4	171.9	186.3	199.7	218.9	64.6	9.6		
Recreation and Education	129.5	141.5	152.6	162.1	172.1	180.7	39.5	5.0		
All groups	148.7	162.6	174.5	187.3	202.3	213.0	43.2	5.3		

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES

Average retail prices of selected items are collected in each capital city for inclusion in the Consumer Price Index. The prices are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands etc. charged by a number of selected retailers in each metropolitan area. The specified brands etc. and the retailers are selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices should be regarded as no more than approximate indicators of price levels and price movements, and not the actual averages of all retail sales of these items.

In the June quarter 1991, compared with the corresponding quarter in 1990, a variety of items were actually lower in price. The per kilogram average price of a leg of lamb dropped by thirty cents to \$5.15 and a two kilogram packet of white sugar decreased by twenty-eight cents to \$1.89.

A 680 gram loaf of white, sliced bread bought from a supermarket, however, increased in price by eighteen cents to \$1.55 and a 500 gram container of poly-unsaturated margarine increased by twelve cents to \$1.56.

Frozen chicken has been dropping in price since the June quarter 1989. Similarly, a 150 gram jar of instant coffee has continued to drop in price since 1986. The following table shows average retail prices for the years 1986 to 1991.

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1992

		(cents)					
				June	quarter		- MAL
liem	Unit	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Dairy products							
Milk, carton, supermarket sale	s 1 litre	71	75	76	80	82	85
Cheese, processed,							
sliced, wrapped	500g	212	227	242	246	286	315
Butter	500g	161	173	178	193	209	209
Cereal products-							
Bread, white loaf, sliced,							
supermarket sales	680g	95	106	112	111	127	137
Flour, self-raising	2kg	184	199	218	235	239	284
Rice, medium grain	1kg	76	82	88	96	92	103
Meat and Seafoods							
Beef-							
Rump steak	1kg	798	824	836	950	1,080	1,153
Chuck steak	1kg	454	434	470	515	598	619
Lamb-							
Leg	1kg	354	376	425	479	506	545
Loin chops	1kg	456	484	575	630	709	780
Chicken, frozen	1kg	271	300	298	303	326	312
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt.	238	234	232	240	273	289
Salmon, pink	210gm can	179	173	217	262	343	279
Fruit and vegetables							
Potatoes	1kg	65	65	77	110	99	85
Onions	1kg	58	80	99	101	109	79
Peaches, canned	825g	138	135	153	160	185	183
Oranges	1kg	96	103	119	172	122	130
Other food-							
Eggs	55g dozen	179	161	174	192	178	180
Sugar, white	2kg	187	150	160	174	217	189
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	147	180	182	193	212	230
Tea	250g	143	145	146	145	164	172
Coffee, instant	150g jar	590	501	495	474	454	431
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	126	130	120	139	144	156
Other items-							
Beer, full strength,					_	_	
	750ml bottles	1,674	1,860	1,897	1,816	1,936	2,144
Pet food	415g	69	72	78	79	84	80
Laundry detergent	lkg	326	351	372	398	439	437
Toilet soap	2 x 125 gm	114	120	134	132	150	151
Petrol, super grade	1 litre	48.8	54.1	52.3	55.2	61.7	65.1

TABLE 8.11 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS, MELBOURNE

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.

Separate price indexes exist from 1985-86 for project homes and for established houses. Price information for project homes is obtained at the end of each quarter from a sample of project home builders in the metropolitan area. Sale prices of established homes are obtained from real estate organisations and government agencies and relate to actual sales transacted during the quarter.

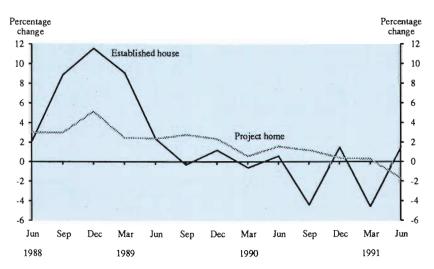
In 1990-91 the Project Home Index for Melbourne was 137.2, an increase of 3.2 per cent over the previous year. For Australia, the increase was 2.1 per cent.

	Este	ablished houses		Project homes			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
Melbourne	142.0	155.4	148.0	121.0	132.9	137.2	
Sydney	176.9	185.9	186.8	139.6	152.8	157.3	
Brisbane	135.9	157.7	180.3	135.9	152.6	159.1	
Adelaide	111.2	121.8	129.4	110.7	115.1	120.3	
Perth	153.6	172.6	163.7	134.2	143.0	131.5	
Hobart	116.1	124.6	132.4	114.9	122.9	130.8	
Canberra	121.3	129.2	138.6	109.4	119.4	132.1	
Darwin	100.4	101.6	110.0	116.2	137.8	145.1	
Australia (a)	149.9	162.6	163.9	129.2	141.3	144.3	

TABLE 8.12 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES: EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES AND AUSTRALIA (a) (Base of each index: September quarter 1986=100.0)

a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

ESTABLISHED HOUSE AND PROJECT HOME PRICE INDEXES: PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, MELBOURNE AND AUSTRALIA



The Established House Price Index for Melbourne in 1990-91 was 148.0 (base year September quarter 1986 = 100.0). This figure represented a significant decrease of 4.8 per cent over the previous year. By comparison, the figure for Australia increased by 0.8 per cent over the same period.

The graph on page 181 shows price increases for established houses in Melbourne peaking in the December quarter 1988. Since the beginning of 1989, price increases have declined. 1990-91 saw the first annual decrease in price since the index was first compiled in 1986-87.

PRODUCER AND FOREIGN TRADE INDEXES

Overview

During the nineteen sixties, 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; and Price Indexes Used in Coal Mining. Only the Building Indexes are produced on a State basis.

The Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining was introduced in February 1989 and covered the period July 1987 to November 1988. This Index measures price movements of materials used in the mining of coal. Indexes are published for materials used in underground mining and in open-cut mining.

The ABS also compiles price indexes for merchandise imported into and exported from Australia. The Import Price Index is released quarterly while the Export Price Index is monthly. The first issue of the Import Price Index was released in May 1983 and covers the period September quarter 1981 to December quarter 1982. The current Export Price Index was introduced in July 1979, although prior to this an annual index of export prices was published dating back to 1901. Both the Import Price Index and the Export Price Index are produced on a national basis only.

Materials used in house building

The two building materials indexes are published for each of the six state capital cities and Canberra. In 1990-91, the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Melbourne (base year 1985-86 = 100.0) was 138.1, an increase of 3.4 per cent over the previous year. This was the smallest increase in price movement in over four years. Two major materials used in house building, hardwood and cupboard and building furniture, actually dropped in price by about 2 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

During the same period the weighted average of the six state capital cities rose to 142.1, an increase of 4.6 per cent.

Materials used in building other than house building

In 1990-91, the Materials Used in Building Other than House Building Index for Melbourne (base year 1979-80 = 100.0) was 238.0, an increase of 4.5 per cent over 1989-90. The weighted average of the six state capital cities and Canberra increased by 5.1 per cent, to stand at 243.7.

The largest increases since 1989-90 in Melbourne were the cost of paint (11.0 per cent), ready mixed concrete (7.4 per cent), steel windows, doors, louvres, etc (6.9 per cent) and reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc. (6.7 per cent). Decreases occured in structural steel (1.2 per cent), non-ferrous pipes (0.6 per cent) and aluminium windows (0.5 per cent).

TABLE 8.13	INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE
	(Base year: $1985_{86} - 100_{10}$)

Selected major materials	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Ready mixed concrete	102.3	104.8	116.3	121.1	133.7
Clay bricks	107.2	115.4	122.7	130.9	136.0
Hardwood	100.3	103.0	119.4	120.4	117.8
Cupboard and building furniture	107.8	120.5	130.2	132.6	126.4
Aluminium windows and doors	104.4	117.1	134.5	142.5	146.5
Ceramic tiles	103.3	107.3	107.8	107.3	110.3
Paint	111.2	115.5	125.1	143.4	158.4
Toilets	119.7	142.8	147.6	165.1	184.9
Plaster and plaster products	106.3	116.5	126.5	133.3	142.4
All groups, Melbourne	105.7	114.3	125.8	133.5	138.1
All groups, weighted average					
of six state capital cities	105.8	113.8	126.1	135.8	142.1

TABLE 8.14 PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE

(Base year: 1979-80 = 100.0)

Selected major materials	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Structural timber	181.2	184.2	190.2	219.8	225.9	226.2
Clay bricks	198.7	213.7	233.8	248.5	264.8	274.8
Ready mixed concrete	152.3	156.3	159.7	176.0	183.7	197.3
Precast concrete products	154.0	161.0	173.1	185.2	204.4	212.0
Galvanised steel decking, etc.	135.8	142.0	155.5	175.2	195.0	202.8
Structural steel	150,5	160.4	175.5	195.0	210.4	207.9
Reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc.	164.3	174.2	179.2	195.0	209.5	223.5
Aluminium windows	149.3	156.5	170.4	184.2	206.1	205.1
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc.	157.5	169.8	180.5	209.6	233.4	249.5
Builders' hardware	187.3	201.9	212.1	233.1	246.5	259.4
Paint	193.8	215.7	231.0	249.3	282.0	312.9
Non-ferrous pipes	142.0	153.7	195.2	230.8	234,4	233.1
All groups excluding electrical material	s					
and mechanical services	162.1	172.2	184.7	203.0	218.6	227.9
All electrical materials	165.4	188.4	222.0	254.4	274.5	294.7
All mechanical services	180.3	199.5	214.6	229.1	246.0	254.9
All plumbing materials	158.3	171.8	194.9	217.1	235.3	247.0
All groups, Melbourne	165.2	177.8	192.6	211.6	227.8	238.0
All groups, weighted average of						
six state capital cities	167.9	180.9	196.8	214.9	231.9	243.7

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEYS

The 1988-89 Survey

The 1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) was the fourth in a series of such surveys. Previous surveys were conducted in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1984.

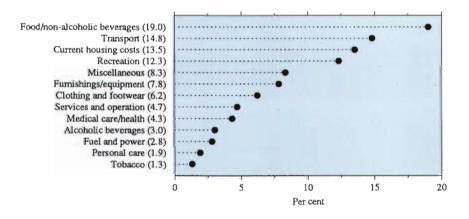
Results based on data collected in the 1988-89 HES showed that the average weekly household expenditure for Victorian households was \$534.36. The four broad commodity and service groups which accounted for most (59.6 per cent) of the expenditure were: food and non-alcoholic beverages (accounting for 19.0 per cent of total weekly household expenditure), transport and communication (14.8 per cent), current housing costs (13.5 per cent), and recreation (12.3 per cent).

The largest increase in average weekly household expenditure in Victoria between 1984 and 1988-89 occurred in household services and operation, which increased by 59.8 per cent to \$25.35. Expenditure on current housing costs increased by 57.9 per cent to \$72.17 over the same period.

By way of comparison, the average weekly household expenditure for Australian households was \$502.71. There was only one item of expenditure where Victorian households spent less than the national average; expenditure on alcoholic beverages (4.6 per cent less).

Victoria had the third highest average household income of the States and Territories at \$681.43 per week. This was higher than the national average of \$636.05.

PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SPENT ON SELECTED COMMODITY/SERVICE ITEMS, VICTORIA, 1988-89





MANUFACTURING, MINING AND ENERGY

Above: Assembly of F/A-18 Hornet fighter jets at Aerospace Technologies of Australia Pty Ltd's Military Aircraft Services division, Avalon - Department of Manufacturing and Industry Development

Below: Research for the future. Solar car, developed and built by Monash University with assistance from Dandenong college of TAFE - Monash University (Energy Victoria)





COMMERCE

Above: Live sheep being loaded for valuable Middle East Markets Below: Carcass mutton destined for Soviet Markets - Port of Portland Authority



		198	4		1988-89
Particulars	Melbourne	Urban regions (a)	Rural regions (b)	Victoria	Victoria
Number of households in sample	1,325	471	151	1,947	1,332
Estimated total number of households					
in population ('000)	945.3	283.2	92.1	1,320.6	1,392.7
Average number of persons per household	2.83	2.77	3.01	2.83	2.82
Average age of household head (years)	47.43	48.48	47.17	47.64	47
Average weekly household income (\$)	492.49	433.27	383.97	472.22	681.43
Average weekly household expenditure -(\$)					
Commodity or service expenditure -					
Current housing costs (selected dwelling) (c)	50.46	35.42	28.49	45.70	72.17
Fuel and power	12.47	11.58	11.16	12.19	15.00
Food and non-alcoholic beverages -					
Bread, cakes, and cereals	8.65	7.79	7.91	8.41	11.77
Meat and fish	16.67	14.68	15.94	16.19	20.26
Dairy products, oils, and fats	9.23	8.72	10.29	9.19	10.12
Fruit and vegetables (includes nuts)	9.74	7.91	8.15	9.23	13.53
Miscellaneous food	9.56	9.07	8.94	9.41	13.73
Non-alcoholic beverages	4.67	4.30	3.29	4.49	6.95
Meals out and take-away food	17.20	14.76	10.95	16.24	25.28
Total food and non-alcoholic beverages	75.71	67.23	65.46	73.18	101.65
Alcoholic beverages	11.36	10.32	11.04	11.11	16.12
Tobacco	6.72	5.86	4.95	6.41	7.09
Clothing and footwear	25.65	21.77	16.94	24.21	33.22
Household furnishings and equipment	27.52	28.80	25.70	27.67	41.55
Household services and operations	16.25	15.01	14.45	15.86	25.35
Medical care and health expenses	15.89	14.19	14.09	15.40	22.84
Transport and communication	60.38	62.49	75.95	61.92	79.14
Recreation	48.25	39.72	40.55	45.89	65.83
Personal care	7.32	5.99	5.17	6.89	10.08
Miscellaneous commodities and services	25.24	21.28	18.01	23.89	44.30
Total commodity and service expenditure	383.23	339.66	331.98	370.31	534.36
Selected other payments - (\$)					
Income tax	91.09	74.99	58.21	85.35	138.64
Mortgage payments - principal (selected dwelli	ng) 6.77	5.90	4.52	6.43	6.14
Other capital housing costs (d)	20.54	(e) 6.63	*	16.70	12.30
Superannuation and life insurance	12.04	12.72	10.30	12.07	18.16
Total selected other payments	130.44	100.23	81.28	120.54	175.24
Total	513.67	439.89	413.26	490.85	709.60

(a) All towns and urban centres with a population of more than 500 persons (excluding the capital city) as defined for purposes of the 1981 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Localities with a population of less than 500 persons and rural areas (excluding remote areas).

(c) Included in current housing costs is the interest component of any housing loan repayments. Excluded are outright purchase, or deposit on, dwellings or land and other payments of a capital nature.

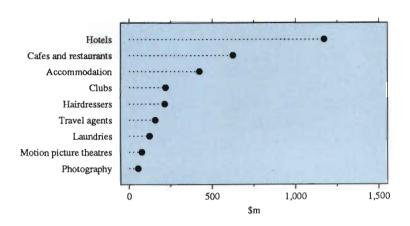
(d) The main components of this item are the principal component of any housing loan repayment for property other than the selected dwelling, purchase of and deposit on dwellings and land or other property, and home improvements.

(e) Subject to high standard error and therefore should be used with caution.

THE 1986-87 SERVICE INDUSTRY SURVEY

The 1986-87 Service Industry Survey covered ten personal service and travel related industries. In Victoria these industries recorded a total turnover of \$3,058m and employed 83,500 people.

For the industries included in the survey (excluding Motor Vehicle Hire), Victoria accounted for 21 per cent of the total Australian turnover, and 24 per cent of total employment.



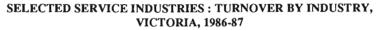


TABLE 8.16	SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS:
	VICTORIA, 1986-87

Industry	Enterprises operating at 30th June 1987	Persons employed at 30th June 1987	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
Hotels etc, (mainly drinking					
places) (Asic 9232)	1,233	23,134	199.6	1,171.9	423.1
Licensed clubs (Asic 9241-3)	599	5,520	62.7	219.0	120.6
Cafes and restaurants (Asic 9231)	2,138	23,511	154.9	624.3	290.8
Accommodation (Asic 9233)	1,099	11,570	122.4	422.6	261.5
Travel agency services (Asic 5741)	469	3,493	62.7	156.0	129.6
Motor vehicle hire (Asic 5711)	70	825	15.7	n.a.	n.a.
Hairdressers and beauty salons					
(Asic 9351-2)	2,870	10,409	82.6	213.8	135.4
Laundries and dry cleaners					
(Asic 9340)	402	3,612	46.0	120.9	88.1
Photography services (Asic 9361)	422	1,168	11.0	52.5	25.7
Motion picture theatres (Asic 9133)	58	1,088	15.5	76.6	41.0

Motion Picture Theatres

Of the 202 enterprises (businesses) operating in the Motion Picture Theatre Industry in Australia in 1986-87, there were 58 located in Victoria. The industry in Victoria employed 1,093 people, 24 per cent of the total Australian employment in the industry.

Turnover in Victoria for the 1986-87 financial year was \$77m (Australia \$257m) whilst the turnover in 1979-80 (at average 1986-87 prices) was \$95m (Australia \$333m). The Victorian figure represented a drop in turnover of 19 per cent over the 7 year period between surveys. This decrease can be partially attributed to the increase in home video usage.

Photography Services

Using both turnover and number of enterprises as a measure, the Photography Services industry is a relatively small, service providing industry. There were some 423 enterprises (businesses) in Victoria (Australia 1,547) in 1986-87. These enterprises employed 1,168 people (Australia 4,290), of whom 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. The industry is dominated by small businesses (those employing fewer than 20 persons), with an average employment per enterprise of 2.8 persons in Victoria.

Victoria accounted for 29 per cent of the total Australian industry turnover. The major components of turnover in Victoria were Weddings/Portrait photography (51 per cent), Commercial/Industrial photography (18 per cent) and Advertising/Fashion photography (22 per cent).

Components	Enterpr	ises	Turnover	
of turnover	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
Weddings/Portrait photography	274	1001	26.6	84.6
Commercial/Industrial photography	205	887	9.4	39.5
Advertising/Fashion photography	140	489	11.4	39.5
Other photography services	69	332	3.2	16.2
Other revenue	-	-	1.9	7.9
Total	426	1582	52.5	183.3

TABLE 8.17 PHOTOGRAPHY SERVICES INDUSTRIES: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA 1986-87

Hairdressers and Beauty Salons

Employment in the Hairdressers and Beauty Salons industry grew from 7,418 to 10,409 (40 per cent) between June 1980 and June 1987 in Victoria. Over the same period of time, total employment in Australia for this industry increased from 29,559 to 39,628, an increase of 34 per cent. Female employment in Victoria rose at a slightly greater rate; 43 per cent (2,401) as against the growth in male employment of 31 per cent (590).

The industry turnover of \$214m in Victoria (Australia \$790m) represented approximately \$51 per head of population, compared with the Australian average of \$49 per head. Net operating surplus (operating profit, before non-operating income and expenses and before income tax) represented 13 per cent of turnover in 1986-87. However, if working proprietors and partners of unincorporated enterprises were allocated a national average salary, the industry would have operated at a considerable loss for the year.

	Enter	prises	Turnover			Percentage of turnover	
Components of turnover	Vic.	Aust.	Vic.	Aust.	Vic.	Aust.	
	No.		\$m.		Per cent		
Takings from hairdressing	2,771	10,696	178.5	669.8	83.5	84.8	
Takings from manicures and							
beauty treatments	*389	1,580	*12.4	35.0	5.8	4.4	
Retail sales	2,089	8,159	21.5	72.7	10.1	9.2	
Other revenue	*259	780	1.3	12.5	0.6	1.6	
Total	2,898	11,281	213.8	790	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 8.18 HAIRDRESSERS AND BEAUTY SALONS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

Laundries and Dry Cleaners

There was a large contraction in the size of the Laundries and Dry Cleaners industry in Australia between 1979-80 and 1986-87. The number of enterprises (businesses) decreased from 2,538 in 1979-80 to 1,581 in 1986-87, whilst employment decreased from 14,558 to 12,452 over the same period.

In Victoria in 1986-87, there were only 403 enterprises. These businesses generated a turnover of \$120.9m (Australia \$400.1m) and a net operating surplus (operating profit) of \$15m (Australia \$52.6m). Of the 3,612 people employed in Victoria, 1,547 were males and 2,065 were females.

TABLE 8.19 LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANERS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

Components	Number of En	terprises	Turnov	er
of turnover	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
Takings from laundry and ironing	249	1,026	27.8	121.0
Takings from dry cleaning, dyeing, etc. Takings from hire of linen,	245	999	37.7	135.1
babies napkins, uniforms, etc.	26	101	52.8	132.1
Other revenue	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	11.9
Total	407	1,615	120.9	400.1

Motor Vehicle Hire

The Motor Vehicle Hire industry is a small service providing industry. In Victoria in 1986-87 there were 72 enterprises (businesses) employing 837 full-time and part-time staff. Takings from rentals amounted to \$61.5m, with Victoria's share of the total Australian rental takings being 21 per cent, from only 19.8 per cent (1.2m) of vehicle rental days.

	Enterprises at end June 1987	Employment at end June 1987	Wages and salaries	Vehicle rental days (a)	Takings from rentals (a)
	No.	No.	\$'000	'000	\$'000
Victoria	72	837	15,960	1,210	61,509
Australia	281	3173	54,837	6,104	288,755

TABLE 8.20 MOTOR VEHICLE HIRE INDUSTRY: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

(a) State or Territory in which rentals were commenced.

Travel Agency Services

The Survey of the Travel Agency Services industry revealed that the industry did not generate any net operating surplus (operating profit) in 1986-87.

The survey showed that in 1986-87 the industry was concentrated in New South Wales, which accounted for 47 per cent (\$202.1m) of the industries turnover and 46 per cent (5,316) of its employment. Victoria accounted for 28 per cent (\$121.8m) of the industry's turnover and 27 per cent (3,094) of its employment.

For Australia, international travel (including package tours and air tickets) accounted for 67 per cent of turnover within the industry. Domestic travel accounted for 23 per cent.

THE HOSPITALITY SECTOR

There are four industries (Cafes and Restaurants, Licensed Clubs, Hotels and Bars, and Accommodation) which together comprise what can be called the 'Hospitality Sector'.

Victoria's growth in turnover between 1979-80 and 1986-87 (at average 1986-87 prices) for the Hospitality Sector (5 per cent) was less than the national average (8 per cent). There was a considerable decline in the Licensed Clubs Industry (13 per cent) and negligible growth in the Hotels and Bars Industry (0.8 per cent). Although the Accommodation Industry experienced a large increase of 29 per cent in turnover over the the same period, this was significantly less than the Australian average of 45 per cent.

Industry Victoria Australia components \$m per cent \$m per cent 20.0Cafes and restaurants 430.0 47.7 8.3 (Asic 9231) -6.9 Licensed clubs -13.3 -196.8 -33.6 (Asic 9241-3) Hotels and bars 9.7 0.8 -19.4 -0.4 (Asic 9232) 45.4 Accommodation 94.4 28.8 712.6 (Asic 9233) **Total Hospitality Sector** 118.2 5.1 926.6 8.1

TABLE 8.21 HOSPITALITY SECTOR: CHANGE IN TURNOVER BETWEEN 1979-80 AND 1986-87, AT AVERAGE 1986-87 PRICES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA

Cafes and Restaurants

The Cafes and Restaurants industry is a large service industry in Victoria, which operated from 2,398 establishments in 1986-87. The industry is dominated by small businesses (enterprises employing fewer than 20 persons), with an average employment per establishment of 10 persons. Total industry employment in Victoria was 23,449 persons, 53 per cent of whom were females.

Turnover increased by only 8 per cent in Victoria between 1979-80 and 1986-87 (at average 1986-87 prices). This compares with increases of 25 per cent in New South Wales and 20 per cent for Australia over the same period. In 1986-87 net operating surplus (operating profit) for Victoria was only 8 per cent of turnover, marginally less than the Australian average of 9 per cent.

Licensed Clubs

The total turnover for Licensed Clubs in Victoria in 1986-87 was \$219.0m. This was only 8 per cent of the total Australian turnover for this industry. In average 1986-87 price terms, Victorian turnover for Licensed Clubs actually declined by 13 per cent between 1979-80 and 1986-87. Employment, however increased by 7 per cent to 5,520 over the same period. Employment for Australia dropped from 52,967 at the end of June 1980, to 52,336 in 1987, a decrease of one per cent.

Takings from the sales of beer, wine and spirits represented the largest component (47 per cent) of turnover in Victoria. This was higher than the Australian average of 42 per cent. Membership subscriptions were the second largest source of turnover (21 per cent), followed by takings from meals (14 per cent).

Industry components	1	lictoria	A	ustralia
	\$m	per cent	\$m	per cent
Sales of beer, wine & spirits	101.8	46.5	1,097.6	41.6
Takings from poker machines	-	-	904.6	34.3
Takings from meals	*30.9	14.1	217.1	8.2
Membership subscriptions	46.6	21.3	162.7	6.2
Other retail sales	6.7	3.1	64.8	2.5
Other revenue	33.4	15.2	189.4	7.2
Total turnover	219.0	100.0	2,636.1	100.0

TABLE 8.22 LICENSED CLUBS: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

Hotels and Bars, and Accommodation

For the Hotels and Bars industry in Victoria, the period 1980-87 saw an increase of only 0.8 per cent in turnover (at average 1986-87 prices). By contrast, the Accommodation industry saw very strong growth with a 29 per cent increase in turnover. Over the same period, total Australian turnover decreased 0.4 per cent for the Hotels and Bars industry, but increased 45 per cent for the Accommodation industry. In Victoria net operating surplus generated by the Hotels and Bars industry in 1986-87 was over \$89m, and over \$57m for the Accommodation industry.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

The ABS conducted a survey of a wide range of professional and business services industries for the first time in 1987-88. The 12 industries covered were -

- . Legal Services
- . Architectural Services
- . Accounting Services
- . Surveying Services
- Computing Services
- . Engineering and
 - Technical Services nec.
- . Advertising Services
- . Debt collecting and Credit Reporting Services
- . Pest Control Services
- . Cleaning Services
- . Real Estate Agents
- . Security/Protection and Business Services nec.

The industries surveyed employed 83,731 people in Victoria on a full or part-time basis, which was about 4 per cent of all persons employed in Victoria at 30 June 1988.

TABLE 8.23 SELECTED PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRIES: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS VICTORIA, 1987-88

	Enterprises at end June 1988	Employment	Wages and salaries (a)	Turnover	Net operating surplus (b)
	No	No	\$m	\$m	\$m
Real estate agents (ASIC 6310)	1,161	10,431	267	608	83
Architectural services (ASIC 6334)	1,260	4,808	94	278	44
Surveying services (ASIC 6335)	159	977	17	41	6
Engineering and technical services (ASIC 6336)	1,569	6,620	157	414	65
Computing services (ASIC 6381)	1,367	7,773	192	536	*39
Advertising services (ASIC 6382)	767	4,787	133	1,564	47
Debt collecting and credit reporting services (ASIC 6385)	52	948	20	47	*4
Pest control services (ASIC 6386)	49	370	7	22	3
Cleaning services (ASIC 6387)	1,046	12,975	99	180	21
Security/Protection and business services nec (ASIC 6388-9)	381	5,619	93	219	24

(a) Wages and salaries do not include payments to employees of service enterprises or proprietors of Legal and Accounting enterprises.

(b) This item does not include any profit (net operating surplus) derived by service enterprises.

Computing Services

The private sector Computing Services industry in Victoria comprised 1,367 enterprises at the end of June 1988. This represented 37 per cent of the total number of enterprises in this industry in Australia. The industry in Victoria employed 7,773 (Australia 24,067) people, of whom 41 per cent (Australia 42 per cent) were females.

In 1987-88, turnover generated by the Computer Services Industry in Victoria was \$536.4m, 33 per cent of the industry's turnover for Australia.

Advertising Services

At the end of June 1988 the Advertising Services Industry in Victoria employed 4,787 people (Australia 16,048) with approximately equal numbers of males (2,208) and females (2,346). In addition there were 233 working proprietors. Using the criterion of turnover, the industry was quite heavily concentrated in New South Wales (accounting for 45 per cent of the industry's turnover) and to a lesser extent in Victoria (accounting for 33 per cent of the industry's turnover).

Legal and Accounting Services

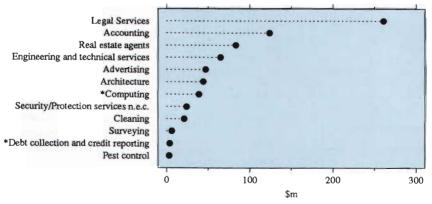
Enterprises which have been established to provide administrative, secretarial or similar services to the general business community were not included in this survey. However, it is very common for service enterprises to be established by the principals of an accounting or legal industry enterprise to provide services solely to that accounting or legal enterprise. To provide a measure of the importance of such service enterprises, accounting and legal industries enterprises were asked to provide details of the employment of these associated service enterprises and the payments made to them. The resultant statistics are included in the following table.

	SUMMAR	SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS: VICTORIA, 1987-88							
	Enterprises at end June 1988	Wages and salaries (a)	Turnover	Net operating surplus (b)	Employment at 30 June 1988	Employees of service enterprises			
	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	No.	No.			
Legal Services (ASIC 6371)	1,984	147	893	261	9,775	5,567			
Accounting Services (ASIC 6372)	1,631	146	631	124	8,600	4,481			

TABLE 8.24 LEGAL AND ACCOUNTING SERVICES INDUSTRIES: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS: VICTORIA, 1987-88

(a) Wages and Salaries do not include payments to employees of sevice enterprises or proprietors of Legal and Accounting industry enterprises.

(b) This item does not include any profit (net operating surplus) derived by service enterprises.



NET OPERATING SURPLUS BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA, 1987-88

^{*}Standard error>25%

Surveying Services

At the end of June 1988, there were 1,104 enterprises in Australia providing surveying services. Only 159 of these enterprises (14 per cent) were located in Victoria. Using turnover as a criterion, some 76 per cent of the industry was based in three states - New South Wales with 32 per cent, Queensland with 24 per cent, and Western Australia with 20 per cent. The industry is relatively less important in Victoria, accounting for only 13 per cent of the industry's national turnover. The distribution of the industry across the states may in part be a reflection of public sector surveying activities, which are not included in the statistics, and the extent of development activities, both of which vary from state to state.

Pest Control Services

This industry was relatively small in Victoria where it accounted for only 17 per cent of the Australian industry's turnover (\$134.9m) in 1987-88. The 49 enterprises operating in Victoria during this period employed 367 people, of whom 26 per cent were females (32 per cent for Australia). Victoria's net operating surplus (operating profit before interest and income tax) was 14 per cent of turnover in 1987-88, 29 per cent lower than the Australian average.

Security/Protection and Other Business Services

At the end of June 1988, 92 per cent of the enterprises in the Security/Protection and Other Business Services industries in Australia were small businesses (defined as those which employed fewer than 20 persons). These small businesses, however, employed only 22 per cent of the industries' staff and accounted for only 28 per cent of Australian turnover.

In Victoria, these industries employed 6,385 staff (Australia 27,532), of whom 32 per cent (Australia 26 per cent) were females. Approximately one third of all employees work part-time.

TABLE 8.25 SECURITY/PROTECTION AND OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRIES: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES, TURNOVER AND PERCENTAGE OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA 1987-88

C	Number of Enterprises		Turr	over	Percentage of turnover		
Components of lurnover	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	
	1	Ňo.	\$	m	Perc	ent	
Security and protection services	257	700	210.0	626.3	66.8	63.9	
Debt collection and credit reporting services	58	280	45.7	138.1	14.5	14.1	
Contract packing or filling services	n.p.	n.p.	*8.7	46.9	*2.8	4.8	
Other gross income	n.p.	n.p.	49.9	169.3	15.9	17.3	
Total	452	1,406	314.3	980.6	100.0	100.0	

Architectural Services

At the end of June 1988, over 90 per cent of the enterprises in the architectural services industry were small businesses (defined as those employing fewer than 20 persons). The average turnover per enterprise was about \$224,000. This ranged from about \$90,000 for the smallest enterprises in the industry (those who employed fewer than 5 persons), to over \$10 million for the largest enterprises (those employing 100 or more persons).

There were 1,260 enterprises in Victoria (Australia 4,534) which generated turnover of \$278.4m, most of which was fees for professional services (Australia \$1,030.4m). For this period, net operating surplus was about 16 per cent of Victoria's turnover (Australia 18 per cent).

Engineering and Technical Services

This industry was estimated to comprise about 1,569 enterprises in Victoria (Australia 5,200) at the end of June 1988. These enterprises employed 6,619 staff, 69 per cent of whom were males.

Turnover generated by this industry in Victoria during 1987-88 was \$414m (Australia \$1716m), with a net operating surplus of 16 per cent (Australia 13 per cent).

The Engineering and Technical Services industry includes enterprises which undertake a fairly diverse range of activities, as is shown in the following table.

TABLE 8.26 ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA, 1987-88

Major Income Producing	Number of	A STATE	Victoria's percentage share	
Activity	Enterprises	Income	of each activity	
		\$m	Per cent	
Consulting engineering	1,083	284.3	26.5	
Construction management services	*83	7.1	18.7	
Quantity surveying services	*79	31.5	23.0	
Technical testing/analysis services	76	42.2	19.5	
Other technical and engineering services	477	33.5	21.4	
Other	289	15.3	15.8	
Total	1,611	413.9	24.1	

Real Estate Agents

This industry was dominated by small businesses (defined as those employing fewer than 20 persons) in 1987-88. These small businesses employed 70 per cent of the industry's staff, and accounted for about 65 per cent of its turnover.

In Victoria during this period, 1,161 enterprises generated turnover of \$607.7m (Australia \$2,200.6m). Net operating surplus (calculated on the standard ABS basis (i.e. operating profit before interest, franchise fees and income tax), was \$83.3m (Australia \$356.1m).

The largest component (75 per cent) of turnover in Victoria was commissions and fees from the sales of property. Residential sales accounted for two thirds of property sales, with commercial/industrial sales accounting for most of the remainder.

	11010mm, 1907-0	•	
Source of Income	Number of enterprises	Income (\$m)	Victoria's share of each activity
Commissions and fees from			
sales of property			
- Residential	1,029	306.1	25.7
- Commercial/Industrial	790	133.5	35.8
- Other	278	*13.4	*28.0
Total	1,144	453.1	28.1
Commissions and fees from	,		
property management			
- Residential	891	57.4	24.8
- Commercial/Industrial	590	39.3	25.1
- Other	93	*0.9	*32.1
Total	962	97.6	25.0
Fees and charges for property			
valuations	333	38.9	33.3
Other income	435	18.1	21.7
Total	1,214	607.7	27.6

TABLE 8.27 REAL ESTATE AGENTS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA, 1987-88

EXTERNAL TRADE

Exports

Exports from Victoria increased by 29 per cent from \$6,806m in 1985-86 to \$8,804m in 1990-91, compared with an increase of 60 per cent in Australian exports over the same period.

In 1990-91, the significant importers of Victorian origin exports were Japan (\$1,561m), United States of America (\$1,186m), and New Zealand (\$725m). The major commodities exported from Victoria were textile fibres and their wastes (\$944m), non-ferrous metals (\$941m), dairy products and birds' eggs (\$652m), and road vehicles, including air cushion vehicles (\$549m).

Imports

In the period 1985-86 to 1990-91, imports into Victoria increased by 20 per cent, compared with an increase of 41 per cent in imports into Australia. Available statistics do not enable assessment of the end destination of commodities imported.

In 1990-91 the significant exporters of commodities into Victoria were the United States of America (\$3,115m), Japan (\$2,679m) and Germany (\$1,326m). The major commodities exported into Victoria were road vehicles, including air cushion vehicles (\$1,400m), general industrial machinery, equipment and machine parts (\$990m) and textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles and related products (\$921m).

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	\$m)		
Year	Imports	Exports	Excess of imports
1985-86	12,409	6,806	5,603
1986-87	13,743	7,398	6,345
1987-88	14,015	9,051	4,964
1988-89	15,968	8,519	7,449
1989-90r	16,791	8,523	8,268
1990-91p	14,907	8,804	6,103

TABLE 8.28 OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, VICTORIA

TABLE 8.29 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA (\$m)

Division number 00 01	Description Live animals chiefly for food	1988-89	1000 00				
01	Live animals chiefly for food		1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90r	1990-91
		36	29	31	72	38	27
	Meat and meat preparations	8	7	19	368	424	520
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	40	46	55	481	632	652
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	110	115	116	66	88	84
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	29	36	39	392	570	340
05	Vegetables and fruit	132	148	133	257	245	284
06 07	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices,	21	21	25	8	10	9
08	and manufactures thereof Feeding stuff for animals (not	132	125	116	44	50	63
09	including unmilled cereals) Miscellaneous edible products	19	22	16	82	58	79
	and preparations	27	38	42	34	25	23
11	Beverages	72	83	72	39	37	29
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	27	28	31	2	3	3
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins (raw)	5	10	7	209	238	168
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	16	7	15	8	7	3
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic		51	50	0	7	0
24	and reclaimed)	67	51	50	8 2	7 1	8
	Cork and wood	163	158	125		-	12
25	Pulp and waste paper	75	87	49	11	10	944
26 27	Textile fibres and their wastes Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	108	86 r60	76 31	1,917	1,363	944
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3	6	6	39	39	41
29	Crude animal and vegetable						
20	materials, n.e.s.	35	41	36	43	45	51
32 33	Coal, coke, and briquettes Petroleum, petroleum products, and	1	1	1	2	2	3
	related materials	329	372	263	474	502	518
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	-	-	-	6	-	-
41	Animal oils and fats	1	-	1	11	9	6
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	37	39	42	2	1	1
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal						
	or vegetable origin	11	5	6	4	2	1

TABLE 8.29 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA - continued (\$m)

Division			Imports			Exports	
number	Description	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90r	1990-91
51	Organic chemicals	242	343	273	4	7	8
52	Inorganic chemicals	77	99	80	21	18	20
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring						
	materials	104	127	125	15	27	32
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	125	176	204	40	82	110
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing						
	preparations	49	74	68	12	17	25
56	Fertilisers manufactured	32	51	56	-	-	-
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	4	277	251	-	69	87
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials,						
	cellulose esters and ethers	353	193	168	36	22	32
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	124	r207	211	43	54	47
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s.,						10
	and dressed fur skins	85	74	64	42	48	49
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	199	229	198	33	34	32
63	Cork and wood manufactures						_
	(excluding furniture)	62	72	60	4	4	5
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper						-
	pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	478	473	427	37	48	67
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related						
	products	1013	963	921	62	73	84
66	Non-metallic mineral						10
	manufactures, n.e.s.	287	310	261	37	41	49
67	Iron and steel	323	337	263	130	204	269
68	Non-ferrous metals	118	117	108	1,140	1,076	941
69	Manufactures of metal n.e.s.	486	522	448	134	122	120
71	Power generating machinery		(00	607	101	000	200
	and equipment	567	r682	527	181	223	298
72	Machinery specialised for	0.20	0.75		54	01	60
	particular industries	839	r975	713	54	81	68
73	Metalworking machinery	159	165	135	11	21	23
74	General industrial machinery and						
	equipment, n.e.s. and machine	1.050	1 001	000	00	100	124
	parts n.e.s.	1,058	r1,221	990	99	108	134
75	Office machines and automatic	100		400	01	20	21
	data processing equipment	409	449	483	21	29	31
76	Telecommunications and sound						
	recording and reproducing	(00	(25	500		04	120
	apparatus and equipment	602	635	520	44	84	132
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and						
	appliances n.e.s., and electrical	000	1.055	000	0.4	05	11/
70	parts thereof	899	r1,055	892	84	95	116
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion	1 (5)	1.042	1 400	1.00	241	E 40
70	vehicles)	1,676	1,842	1,400	160	241	549
79	Other transport equipment	443	362	657	77	33	81

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Division			Imports			Exports	
number	Description	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90r	1990-91
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and						
	lighting fixtures and fittings n.e.s.	49	r57	51	6	5	7
32	Furniture and parts thereof	89	r109	93	9	9	8
33	Travel goods, handbags, and similar						
	containers	62	70	68	2	2	1
34	Articles of apparel and clothing						
	accessories	416	493	528	25	35	48
35	Footwear	186	201	218	5	11	11
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, and						
	apparatus n.e.s.	417	434	445	77	84	119
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods						
	n.e.s.; watches and clocks	273	292	289	151	133	147
39	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	798	838	828	101	141	116
9A	Commodities and transactions of						
	merchandise trade n.e.c.	917	648	482	907	930	1,624
	Total	15,968	r16,791	14,907	8,519	8,523	8,804

TABLE 8.29 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA - continued (\$m)

TABLE 8.30 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA

(\$m)

	(01)	Imports	Contraction of the		Exports	
Description	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Bangladesh	11	11	11	27	17	20
Belgium-Luxembourg	144	160	133	32	47	41
Brazil	191	127	128	9	9	4
Canada	321	318	239	93	79	94
China -						
Excluding Taiwan Province	447	555	661	399	243	192
Taiwan Province only	735	714	646	311	357	400
Czechoslovakia	21	18	13	28	15	7
Denmark	83	97	76	6	10	5
Egypt, Arab Republic of	2	1	1	95	126	57
Fiji	7	22	18	58	89	108
Finland	144	138	119	5	4	5
France	339	r376	453	201	165	151
French Polynesia	*	*	*	22	19	18
Germany	r1,331	r1,505	1,326	r277	r254	284
Greece	43	39	19	16	19	9
Hong Kong	315	293	256	502	422	346
India	96	108	99	105	105	84
Indonesia	111	108	113	83	122	167
Iran	3	4	5	61	144	93
Iraq	*	-	-	32	29	3

COMMERCE

(\$m)						
		Imports			Exports	-
Description	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Ireland	27	29	30	2	2	3
Israel	47	52	40	16	10	5
Italy	493	594	437	226	246	202
Japan	3,172	r3,316	2,679	1,791	1,415	1,561
Korea, Republic of	457	463	500	504	489	574
Kuwait	51	72	12	26	25	3
Macau	27	27	24	*	1	2
Malaysia	211	188	179	157	192	247
Mauritius	*	r2	2	13	15	16
Mexico	27	35	35	13	41	16
Nauru, Republic of	27	17	7	10	13	16
Netherlands	194	155	168	41	79	29
New Caledonia	*	-	-	23	19	18
New Zealand	687	796	724	619	720	725
Norway	91	87	61	8	5	7
Pakistan	42	40	46	16	33	38
Papua New Guinea	30	26	24	155	171	143
Philippines	53	51	43	129	170	199
Poland	20	19	17	37	27	9
Portugal	27	30	26	17	13	8
Samoa (American)	*	*	*	14	12	20
Saudi Arabia	70	75	89	72	63	81
Singapore	317	345	376	319	332	517
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	9	12	7
South Africa	31	34	21	34	27	38
Spain	79	80	68	29	32	29
Sri Lanka	8	9	10	9	33	12
Sweden	332	360	257	12	22	21
Switzerland	159	185	192	10	9	27
Thailand	160	176	169	154	199	238
Turkey	11	31	13	16	17	12
USSR	19	16	8	260	170	89
United Arab Emirates	16	*	-	51	39	40
United Kingdom	1,190	1,083	1,042	281	430	280
United States of America	3,323	r3,566	3,115	824	846	1,186
Yemen Arab Republic	*	*	*	13	29	17
Yugoslavia	21	22	18	32	23	9
Other and unknown	r205	r216	159	r215	r258	272
Total	15,968	r16,791	14,907	8,519	8,514	8,804

TABLE 8.30 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA - continued (\$m)

		(\$m)			
	Imports			Exports	
1	USA	3,115	1	Japan	1,561
2	Japan	2,679	2	UŜA	1,186
3	Germany	1,326	3	New Zealand	725
4	United Kingdom	1,042	4	Taiwan	646
5	New Zealand	724	5	Korea, Republic of	574
6	China	661	6	Singapore	517
7	Taiwan	646	7	Hong Kong	346
8	Korea, Republic of	500	8	Germany	284
9	France	453	9	United Kingdom	280
10	Italy	437	10	Malaysia	247

TABLE 8.31 OVERSEAS IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA, TOP TEN COUNTRIES FOR 1989-90

REFERENCES

Data sources

The latest year for which ABS estimates are available for State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost is 1985-86. In order to bring the series up to 1986-87, use was made of estimates for gross operating surplus prepared by the Victorian Department of Management and Budget.

Wholesale trade statistics were last produced from a Wholesale Trade Survey which the ABS conducted in respect of the year 1981-82.

Retail trade statistics are collected by the ABS through periodical censuses and regular sample surveys. Statistics on the performance and structure of the retail sector have been compiled from periodical censuses for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, 1973-74, 1979-80, and 1985-86.

The CPI measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by metropolitan wage and salary earner households. This 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services, arranged in the following eight groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation and education. Each group is in turn divided into sub groups, and the sub groups into expenditure classes.

Producer Price Indexes were formerly described as Wholesale Price Indexes. Index numbers for each month, together with more detailed information concerning the methods used in compiling these indexes, are shown in the bulletins published for each index. For further information refer to the Victorian Year Book 1986, pages 331-7.

The ABS has conducted four surveys of household expenditure to obtain data about the expenditure patterns of private households. These took place during 1974-75, 1975-76, 1984 and 1988-89. Note that comparison of results between Surveys must be made with care as there are significant methodological and conceptual differences. Further information on the 1974-75 and 1975-76 surveys can be found in the Victorian Year Book 1979, pages 505-10.

Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters or 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

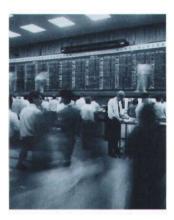
Small Business in Australia, 1990 (1321.0) Balance of Payments, Australia (5301.0) Foreign Trade, Australia, Part 2: Comparative and Summary Tables (5410.0) Exports and Imports, Australia: Trade with Selected Countries and Major Country Groups (5422.0) Exports of Major Commodities and Their Principal Markets, Australia (5423.0) Exports, Australia: Annual Summary Tables (5424.0) Imports, Australia: Annual Summary Tables (5426.0) Exports, Australia, Monthly Summary Tables (5432.0) Imports, Australia, Monthly Summary Tables (5433.0) Exports, Australia (5434.0) Imports, Australia (5435.0) Foreign Trade, Australia, Exports (5436.0) Foreign Trade, Australia, Imports (5437.0) Consumer Price Index (quarterly) (6401.0) Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (quarterly) (6403.0) Export Price Index, Australia (monthly) (6405.0) Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Darwin (monthly) (6407.0) Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities (monthly) (6408.0) Price Indexes of Copper Materials, Australia (monthly) (6410.0) Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (monthly) (6411.0) Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (monthly) (6412.0) Import Price Index, Australia (quarterly) (6414.0) Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining, Australia (monthly) (6415.0) House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities (quarterly) (6416.0) A guide to the Consumer Price Index (6440.0) The Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods (6461.0) 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, Victoria (6501.2) Information Paper: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey (6527.0) 1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia Preliminary (June to December) (6528.0) Summary of Results (6530.0) Household Characteristics (6531.0) Specific Commodities (6532.0) Household Expenditure by States and Territories (6533.0) Consumer Credit Expenditure (6534.0) Detailed Expenditure Items (6535.0) Changes in Household Expenditure between 1975-76 and 1988-89 (6536.0) Information Paper: Sample File on Magnetic Tape (6544.0) Retail Trade, Australia, (monthly) (8501.0) Retail Industry: Details of Operations, Australia, 1985-86, (8622.0) Retail Industry: Details of Operations, Victoria, 1985-86, (8622.2) Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics, Victoria, 1985-86, (8623.2) Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics, Victoria, 1985-86, Data on Floppy Disk, Technical Details and Explanatory Notes (8641.2)

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Selected Tourism and Personal Service Industries

- Summary of Operations, Australia, 1986-87, Preliminary (8650.0)
- 1986-87) Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia (8652.0)
- 1986-87 Travel Agency Services Industry, Australia (8653.0)
- 1986-87 Motion Picture Theatre Industry, Australia (8654.0)
- 1986-87 Cafes and Restaurants Industry, Australia (8655.0)
- 1986-87 Hotels and Bars and Accommodation Industries, Australia (8656.0)
- 1986-87 Licensed Clubs Industry, Australia (8657.0)
- 1986-87 Laundries and Dry Cleaners Industry, Australia (8658.0)
- 1986-87 Hairdressers and Beauty Salons Industry, Australia (8659.0)
- 1986-87 Photographic Services Industry, Australia (8660.0)
- 1986-87 Tourist Attractions (8661.0)
- Selected Service Industries, 1987-88
- Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics, Australia, 1987-88 (8662.0)
- 1987-88 Computing Services Industry, Australia (8669.0)
- 1987-88 Advertising Services Industry, Australia (8670.0)
- 1987-88 Accounting Services Industry, Australia (8668.0)
- 1987-88 Legal Services Industry, Australia (8667.0)
- 1987-88 Cleaning Services Industry, Australia (8672.0)
- 1987-88 Security/Protection and Other Business Services Industries, Australia (8673.0)
- 1987-88 Pest Control Services Industry, Australia (8671.0)
- 1987-88 Surveying Services Industry, Australia (8665.0)
- 1987-88 Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia (8663.0)

9 Finance



INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides details of the financial activities of the Victorian State Government, Victorian local government authorities, and those of some financial institutions operating in Victoria, such as banks, building societies, credit co-operative societies, and the Australian Stock Exchange (Melbourne) Limited.

Public finance

Three levels of government, Commonwealth, State, and Local, collectively constitute the public sector in Australia. The public sector finance statistics presented in this chapter exclude public financial enterprises (government savings banks, insurance offices, etc.).

State government enterprises discussed in this chapter include the central government of Victoria, statutory bodies created by or under State legislation to carry out activities on behalf of the central government, and incorporated organisations in which the central government has a controlling interest.

The public finance tables in this chapter cover the State government and Local government components of the non-financial public sector. A series of summary tables show, on a consolidated basis, revenue, outlays and financing transactions and the purposes that are being served by government expenditure programs.

State Government

The overall financial position of the Victorian State Government in 1989-90 was reflected in the annual deficit of \$2,304.9m, a 45 per cent or \$717.2m increase from the 1988-89 deficit of \$1,587.7m. Total current and capital outlays increased by \$1,585.2m in 1989-90 to \$17,238.1m, whereas total revenue and grants received increased by \$793.2m. In 1989-90 the net financing requirement (NFR) was \$2,387.4m, which was an increase of 49.5 per cent on the previous year (\$1,596.6m). The NFR is financing transactions less net advances received from the Commonwealth Government and increases in provisions. The term *net* in NFR indicates that the measure includes the net result of changes in financial assets and liabilities, that borrowings are net of repayments, and that receipts are net of payments.

Outlays

Current outlays by the Victorian State government in 1989-90 were \$13,988.7m, which was an increase of 9 per cent on the previous year (\$12,827.4m). The largest component of this outlay was final consumption expenditure which was \$8,239.3m. In 1989-90 interest payments were \$3,212.5m, an 11 per cent increase on 1988-89 (\$2,902.0m). Current grants of \$1,262.3m constituted a 9 per cent increase on 1988-89 (\$1,160.2m).

In 1989-90 government final consumption expenditure on education and on health was \$3,371.5m and \$2,457.1m respectively, constituting 41 per cent and 30 per cent of total government final consumption expenditure of \$8,239.3m. Final consumption expenditure on public order and safety increased 17 per cent to \$778.4m. Final consumption expenditure on road transport increased 17 per cent to \$219.1m, while expenditure on social services and welfare increased 18 per cent to \$197.6m.

TABLE 9.1 STATE GOVERNMENT - SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS FRAMEWORK

(\$ million)

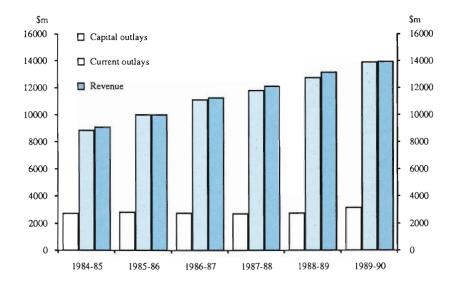
	(5 1	nillion)				
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Current outlays -	8,924.3	10,078.4	11,196.0	11,893.4	12,827.4	13,988.7
General government final consumption						
expenditure	5,380.0	5,926.9	6,477.9	6,989.6	7,557.0	8,239.3
Requited current transfer payments						
interest payments	1,889.0	2,251.5	2,521.2	2,785.4	2,902.0	3,212.5
other	-	-	-	4.8	19.2	21.6
Unrequited current transfer payments -						
Subsidies paid to enterprises	687.5	867.8	1,084.3	871.2	953.1	1,000.6
Personal benefit payments	122.0	122.8	126.3	183.6	235.9	252.5
Current grants -	843.8	909.5	981.0	1,054.8	1,160.2	1,262.3
to non-profit institutions	577.6	626.0	699.6	735.8	822.1	905.8
to local authorities	265.9	283.3	281.2	318.8	337.1	354.9
Other current transfer payments	1.7	-0.5	5.1	4.0	-	-
Capital outlays -	2,801.2	2,892.9	2,843.4	2,790.2	2,825.5	3,249.4
Gross fixed capital expenditure -	2,549.2	2,694.8	2,642.7	2,482.2	2,728.0	3,008.9
Expenditure on new fixed assets	2,623.2	2,755.7	2,818.5	2,765.5	3,037.5	3,299.8
Expenditure on secondhand fixed						
assets (net)	-74.0	-61.0	-175.9	-283.3	-309.5	-291.0
Increase in stocks	24.0	31.2	18.9	32.3	32.5	36.6
Expenditure on land and intangible						
assets (net)	45.7	-41.4	6.6	76.8	-103.3	64.0
Capital transfer payments -	237.7	199.6	139.4	173.1	189.0	214.9
Capital grants -						
to Local government	164.9	118.2	90.9	115.3	131.2	141.3
to other sectors	37.2	65.1	38.1	51.4	56.4	70.5
Other capital transfer payments	35.7	16.3	10.4	6.4	1.4	3.1
Advances paid (net) -	-55.4	8.8	35.8	25.9	-20.7	-74.9
to Local governments	2.6	2.5	-0.5	-1.7	-5.5	-4.5
to other sectors	-58.1	6.3	36.3	27.6	-15.2	-70.4
D						
Revenue and grants received -	9,177.4	10,078.5	11,346.7	12,201.4	13,234.1	14,027.3
Taxes, fees, and fines	3,153.4	3,445.8	3,888.7	4,437.4	5,064.9	5,438.3
Net operating surpluses of public	7 0 < 4					
trading enterprises	786.4	1,005.2	1,501.2	1,512.3	1,643.2	1,735.0
Property income and other revenue	454.1	523.9	562.2	589.1	771.9	782.9
Grants received from Commonwealth	1 702 6	5 100 F	5 204 6	F ((0 F		< 071 Q
Government	4,783.6	5,103.5	5,394.6	5,662.5	5,754.1	6,071.2
Financing transactions -	2,548.0	2,892.8	2,692.7	2,482.2	2,418.8	3,210.8
Increase in provisions	668.1	716.0	707.2	729.3	831.2	906.0
Deficit	1,879.9	2,176.9	1,985.5	1,362.8	1,587.7	2,304.9
Deficit financing -						
Commonwealth Government	181.4	177.7	117.0	15.4	-8.9	-82.5
Other deficit financing						2,387.4
Net advances received from Commonwealth Government	181.4 1,698.5					-82.

FINANCE

Capital outlays in 1989-90 were \$3,249.4m, an increase of 15 per cent on 1988-89 (\$2,825.5m). New fixed assets expenditure on fuel and energy was \$989.9m, an increase of 13 per cent on 1988-89 (\$874.5m). The new fixed assets expenditure on transport and communications of \$645.6m in 1989-90 was an increase of 9 per cent on 1988-89 (\$593.1m). Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net) was \$64.0m in 1989-90, a net increase of \$167.3m on 1988-89 (-\$103.3m).

Revenue

Revenue and grants received by the State government in 1989-90 were \$14,027.3m, a 6 per cent increase on 1988-89 (\$13,234.1m). The amount received from the Commonwealth Government in the form of grants was \$6,071.2m or 43 per cent, while \$5,438.3m. was received as taxes, fees, and fines (39 per cent).



SUMMARY OF CAPITAL AND CURRENT OUTLAYS AND REVENUE AND GRANTS RECEIVED, VICTORIA

TABLE 9.2 STATE GOVERNMENT - GENERAL GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY GOVERNMENT PURPOSE, VICTORIA

(\$ mmon)							
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
General public services	435.2	502.1	623.5	719.2	771.6	780.7	
Public order and safety	468.0	536.9	564.7	605.1	664.5	778.4	
Education -	2,341.2	2,603.5	2,763.8	2,925.4	3,137.5	3,371.5	
Primary and secondary education	1,464.9	1,545.5	1,605.1	1,633.2	1,830.4	1,922.0	
Tertiary	730.5	878.5	949.0	1,044.9	1,108.0	1,241.3	
Other	145.8	179.4	209.6	247.3	199.2	208.1	
Health -	1,475.8	1,616.8	1,817.1	2,050.1	2,232.4	2,457.1	
Hospital and other institutional							
services and benefits	1,328.7	1,478.4	1,671.5	1,884.2	2,008.8	2,193.1	

	(\$ 111	mion)				
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Clinics and other non-institutional						
services and benefits	54.8	35.3	32.3	27.1	30.1	36.4
Other	92.2	103.1	113.4	138.7	193.5	227.7
Social security and welfare	89.7	102.6	138.8	135.2	168.0	197.6
Housing and community amenities -	45.4	40.3	43.9	45.2	46.9	55.1
Housing and community development	33.7	30.8	36.5	37.8	41.2	43.7
Water supply	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.1
Sanitation and protection of the						
environment	10.2	8.0	6.7	5.6	4.5	10.3
Other community amenities	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
Recreation and culture	77.4	101.3	100.0	99.7	140.7	144.3
Fuel and energy -	2.9	4.2	5.9	7.3	7.2	16.4
Fuel affairs and services	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7
Electricity and other energy	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8
Fuel and energy n.e.c.	2.6	4.1	5.6	6.0	5.7	14.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	145.1	127.8	133.9	144.6	122.7	138.7
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	7.1	5.2	5.6	6.4	6.5	4.3
Transport and communications -	162.5	186.6	193.9	168.5	194.4	230.7
Road transport	142.7	168.7	185.7	166.3	187.4	219.1
Water transport	2.9	2.6	-10.9	-10.6	-5.3	0.4
Rail transport	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Other	16.9	15.4	19.1	12.8	12.4	11.2
Other economic affairs	125.2	95.2	83.6	78.2	59.7	60.5
Other purposes	4.7	4.4	3.1	4.7	4.9	4.1
Total	5,380.0	5,926.9	6,477.9	6,989.6	7,557.0	8,239.3

TABLE 9.2 STATE GOVERNMENT - GENERAL GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY GOVERNMENT PURPOSE, VICTORIA - continued
(\$ million)

TABLE 9.3 STATE GOVERNMENT - EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY GOVERNMENT PURPOSE, VICTORIA

(\$ million)

(3 111101)						
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
General public services	13.2	20.4	18.5	10.9	6.6	23.8
Defence	1.2	0.3	0.4	-	-	-
Public order and safety	66.6	90.5	114.1	144.2	142.8	124.4
Education -	240.4	247.2	260.5	226.6	228.4	243.2
Primary and secondary education	119.7	113.9	103.8	83.5	90.4	111.6
Tertiary education	107.1	118.9	145.6	130.7	125.2	115.2
Other	13.7	14.4	11.2	12.4	12.8	16.4
Health -	102.3	125.3	135.1	160.2	189.3	205.0
Hospital and other institutional						
services and benefits	98.2	115.6	125.4	154.7	180.6	195.9
Clinics and other non-institutional						
services and benefits	-	2.3	1.5	0.8	-	0.7
Other	4.1	7.4	8.3	4.7	8.7	8.3
Social security and welfare	3.7	6.7	6.3	11.5	11.2	9.1
Housing and community amenities -	589.2	634.1	705.8	722.3	814.6	885.9
Housing and community development	203.6	258.2	287.0	285.2	330.7	363.7
Water supply	176.9	157.3	171.6	173.0	203.9	220.5
Sanitation and protection of the						
environment	208.7	218.6	247.2	264.1	280.1	301.7

(\$ million)							
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
Recreation and culture	26.1	37.6	59.8	68.1	87.0	83.5	
Fuel and energy -	712.3	704.4	569.4	686.1	874.5	989.9	
Fuel affairs and services	84.0	103.0	97.2	84.0	115.7	199.2	
Electricity and other energy	628.2	601.1	472.1	601.9	758.5	790.5	
Fuel and energy n.e.c.	-	0.2	0.2.	0.1	0.3	0.2	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing,							
and hunting	35.3	36.1	42.4	51.0	60.8	61.9	
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	99.9	110.4	154.0	105.8	8.7	8.0	
Transport and communications -	707.2	709.2	728.9	545.0	593.1	645.6	
Road transport	304.1	394.2	402.6	298.5	336.5	340.7	
Water transport	30.0	24.0	23.9	15.8	17.8	35.2	
Rail transport	134.5	100.6	100.0	99.2	83.4	83.6	
Other	238.7	190.4	202.4	131.5	155.4	186.1	
Other economic affairs	25.8	33.5	23.2	32.5	17.5	15.2	
Other purposes	-	0.1	-	1.1	2.8	4.4	
Total	2,623.2	2,755.7	2,818.5	2,765.5	3,037.5	3,299.8	
Comprised of -							
General government	824.8	993.4	1,063.2	1,016.5	1,095.0	1,101.2	
Public trading enterprises	1,798.4	1,762.3	1,755.4	1,749.0	1,942.5	2,198.6	

TABLE 9.3 STATE GOVERNMENT - EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY GOVERNMENT PURPOSE, VICTORIA - continued

In 1989-90 taxes, fees and fines totalled \$5,438.4m, an increase of 7 per cent on the 1988-89 figure of \$5,064.9m. Employers' payroll tax was the largest single item of taxation, being 29 per cent of the total. The actual amount of payroll tax collected in 1989-90 was \$1,553.7m, an increase of 11 per cent on 1988-89 (\$1,403.8m). Land taxes increased by 33 per cent, from \$230.2m in 1988-89 to \$306.9m in 1989-90. Taxes on financial and capital transactions (stamp duties and financial institutions' taxes) were \$1,215.9m in 1989-90, a decrease of 14 per cent on 1988-89 (\$1,418.9). Taxes on provision of goods and services (levies on statutory corporations, taxes on gambling and insurance) totalled \$1009.9m in 1989-90, an increase of 13 per cent on 1988-89 (\$893.5m). Petroleum products franchise taxes showed a 29 per cent increase from \$228.1m in 1988-89 to \$294.9m in 1989-90.

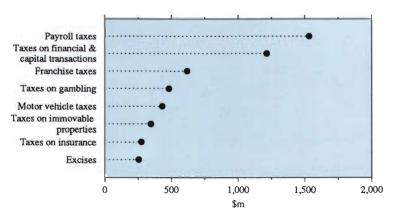
TABLE 9.4 STATE GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES, AND FINES BY TYPE, VICTORIA

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Employers' payroll taxes	924.8	1,029.8	1,108.4	1,230.9	1,403.8	1,553.7
Taxes on property -	757.3	887.4	1,046.5	1,361.0	1,685.2	1,5626
Taxes on immovable property -	178.7	210.6	225.6	242.6	265.7	346.0
Land taxes	153.3	183.0	195.3	209.5	230.2	306.9
Metropolitan improvement rates	25.4	27.6	30.3	33.1	35.5	39.1
Estate inheritance and gift duty	8.5	2.2	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Taxes on financial and capital						
transactions -	570.1	674.7	819.1	1,117.8	1,418.9	1,215.9
Stamp duties	479.4	569.7	699.5	978.3	1,259.9	1,033.3
Financial institutions' taxes	90.7	105.0	119.5	139.4	159.0	182.6
Taxes on provision of goods and services -	687.4	682.2	778.6	831.6	893.5	1,009.9
Excises (levies on statutory corporations)	165.1	178.8	217.9	212.1	228.0	254.1

(\$ million)								
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
Taxes on gambling -	298.6	311.6	352.5	386.0	412.5	481.6		
Taxes on private lotteries	183.3	180.0	208.1	226.4	234.4	278.9		
Race betting taxes	112.3	128.5	140.9	155.3	172.2	195.3		
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	3.0	3.1	3.4	4.4	5.8	7.3		
Taxes on insurance -	223.8	191.8	208.2	233.5	253.0	274.2		
Insurance companies' contributions								
to fire brigades	83.5	92.3	105.6	114.7	122.0	134.9		
Third party insurance taxes	10.3	-	-	-	-	-		
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	130.0	99.5	102.7	118.8	130.9	139.4		
Taxes on use of goods and performance								
of activities -	705.1	772.8	840.9	897.9	918.8	1,057.7		
Motor vehicle taxes -	359.8	389.2	410.2	426.0	419.1	431.8		
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	177.7	190.4	202.7	196.6	148.2	124.4		
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	133.5	151.4	163.4	180.7	219.1	248.1		
Drivers' licences	48.6	47.4	44.1	48.6	51.9	59.3		
Franchise taxes -	372.4	403.2	416.7	455.6	494.1	618.4		
Gas franchise taxes	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	-		
Petroleum products franchise taxes	192.4	210.8	214.6	237.5	228.1	294.9		
Tobacco franchise taxes	104.6	111.5	113.4	123.6	151.9	203.8		
Liquor franchise taxes	75.2	80.7	88.4	94.4	114.1	119.7		
Other taxes on use of goods etc	-27.1	-19.5	14.0	16.3	5.5	7.5		
Fees and fines	78.7	73.6	114.3	115.9	163.6	254.5		
Compulsory Fees	33.1	31.4	64.5	66.7	111.2	189.0		
Tertiary Education Fees	-	-	28.4	31.8	86.1	164.5		
Fines	45.6	42.2	49.8	49.2	52.5	65.5		
Total	3,153.4	3,445.8	3,888.7	4,437.4	5,064.9	5,438.4		

TABLE 9.4 STATE GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES, AND FINES BY TYPE, VICTORIA - continued

STATE TAXATION VICTORIA, 1989-90



FINANCE

Commonwealth Government payments to Victoria

The Commonwealth Government has made payments of various kinds to the States since Federation. With the introduction in 1942 of the uniform tax arrangements (under which the Commonwealth became the sole Government imposing taxes on income) the Commonwealth Government began to make annual tax reimbursement grants to the States. Specific purpose payments to the States also increased, reflecting the extending range of government activities.

Tax reimbursement grants were replaced in 1959-60 by 'financial assistance grants' which continued up to the year 1975-76. Since 1976-77 general revenue grants to the States have included local government and have been based on shares of Commonwealth tax. In 1978 legislation was passed giving States the right to either impose a surcharge or grant a rebate on personal income tax to be collected or paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of the State.

As part of changes to its fiscal policy, the Commonwealth Government in 1985-86 discontinued the tax sharing agreements with the States under which general revenue grants to the States were determined for a period of three to five years. Since 1985-86 these grants have been determined on a yearly basis.

Payments by the Commonwealth, under the tax sharing policy, to local government are in the form of untied grants for general purpose assistance, paid in the first instance to the States for passing on to local government municipalities. The Victoria Grants Commission, formally constituted in 1977, has as its primary role the allocation of this grant between municipalities in Victoria. There are also direct payments by the Commonwealth Government to local government authorities, in addition to Commonwealth programs under which a portion of funds made available to the States is passed on to local government authorities. Further details of the Commonwealth Government relations with the States and local government are contained in *Commonwealth Budget Paper No 4: Commonwealth Financial Relations with other levels of Government 1991-92.*

General purpose grants, both capital and recurrent from the Commonwealth to Victoria in 1989-90 totalled \$2,781.6m, a 1 per cent increase from the \$2,746.6m in 1988-89. Specific purpose grants for recurrent and capital purposes in 1989-90 totalled \$3,289.7m, a 9 per cent increase on the 1988-89 figure of \$3,006.6m. Education (\$1,370.4m), Health (\$935.3m), and Transport (\$280.4m) together comprised 79 per cent of total specific purpose grants.

In addition to these grants the Commonwealth Government also made repayable advances to the States for various purposes. Total net advances to Victoria were \$-82.5m in 1989-90, a decrease from -\$8.9m in 1988-89.

TABLE 9.5 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES VICTORIA (a) (\$ million)

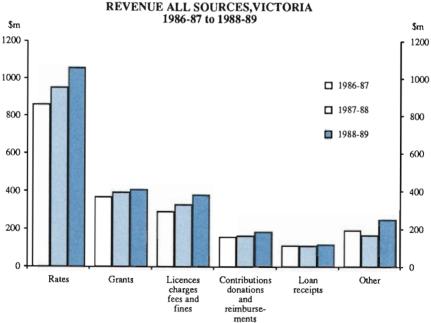
Nature of Payment 1984-85 1985-86 1987-88 1988-89 1989-90 1986-87 General revenue funds -Tax sharing grants 2,019.9 Financial assistance grants 2,248.3 2,494.0 2,667.3 2,661.2 2,710.1Special revenue assistance 13.9 31.0 0.4 3.6 Health grants 344.2 411.9 371.0 441.6 _ 2,906.3 3,112.5 2,675.1 General revenue 2,395.1 2,619.3 2,710.1

	(\$ 11	minon)				
Nature of Payment	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
General purpose capital funds -						
Capital works grant	131.0	140.2	107.9	48.3	71.5	71.5
Specific purpose grants for recurrent and capital purposes -						
Interest on State debt	4.3	-	-	-	-	-
Sinking fund on State debt (b)	11.8	12.3	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.5
Education	1,095.6	1,161.8	1,203.2	1,284.6	1,294.8	1,370.4
Health	254.4	279.1	300.4	342.5	854.2	935.3
Social security and welfare	33.6	39.5	53.3	71.2	75.0	95.9
Housing and Community Amenities nec	143.5	148.9	158.2	160.4	157.9	215.1
Transport	267.5	253.9	254.0	250.3	296.4	280.4
Industry Assistance and Development	14.4	17.6	30.1	20.3	19.6	22.6
Culture and Recreation	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	3.1	0.6
Labour and Employment	94.4	68.7	46.2	23.6	0.3	0.1
Local government general purpose						
assistance	123.8	136.4	147.7	165.8	172.7	177.2
Other economic affairs and purposes	15.9	221.8	167.1	164.3	120.0	179.6
Specific purpose	2,065.3	2,346.1	2,378.7	2,501.3	3,006.6	3,289.7
General purpose	2,526.1	2,759.5	3,014.2	3,160.8	2,746.6	2,781.6
Total Commonwealth payments	4,591.4	5,105.6	5,392.9	5,662.1	5,753.2	6,071.3

TABLE 9.5 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES VICTORIA (a)- continued (\$ million)

(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.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORDINARY SERVICES -**REVENUE ALL SOURCES, VICTORIA**

	1986	-87	198	7-88	1988	-89
Particulars	\$'000	Per cent	\$'000	Per cent	\$'000	Per cent
Revenue -						
Rates (incl. penalties); ex-gratia						
receipts	867,069	43.0	956,223	44.6	1,059,729	43.8
Garbage (incl. rates and charges)	47,053	2.3	55,831	2.6	62,815	2.6
Other charges	192,517	9.5	210,238	9.8	243,004	10.0
Government grants -						
General purpose	149,630	7.4	165,092	7.7	172,668	7.1
Specific purpose -						
Capital	75,006	3.7	76,314	3.6	67,130	2.8
Current	149,689	7.4	157,363	7.3	173,010	7.1
Licences, fees, and fines	57,935	2.9	67,939	3.2	78,804	3.3
Interest received	95,029	4.7	78,099	3.6	121,765	5.0
Contributions, donations	43,398	2.2	45,762	2.1	50,298	2.1
Reimbursements -						
Roads and bridges -						
Construction	57,203	2.8	56,579	2.6	61,388	2.5
Maintenance	29,158	1.4	32,981	1.5	37,524	1.5
Other	33,289	1.6	34,062	1.6	39,874	1.6
Sale of land and second-hand						
fixed assets	58,362	2.9	55,481	2.6	81,541	3.4
Other (b)	45,134	2.2	37,636	1.8	51,066	2.1
Total revenue	1,900,533	94.2	2,029,600	94.6	2,300,615	95.0
Loan receipts	117,110	5.8	115,548	5.4	121,575	5.0
Total revenue and loan receip	pts 2,017,643	100.0	2,145,148	100.0	2,422,190	100.0
Outlay by purpose -						
General administration	311,530	15.5	348,087	15.9	363,626	15.1
Law, order, and public safety	17,139	0.9	19,618	0.9	22,588	0.9
Education	23,309	1.2	24,130	1.1	27,288	1.1
Health	48,882	2.4	54,496	2.5	59,347	2.5
Welfare	150,368	7.5	178,972	8.2	204,304	8.5
Housing	6,697	0.3	7,605	0.3	6,364	0.3
Community amenities	222,733	11.1	247,165	11.3	274,399	11.4
Recreation and culture	315,365	15.7	350,918	16.1	373,704	15.6
Economic services -			·			
Roads, streets, and bridges	409,327	20.4	431,019	19.7	476,715	19.9
Other transport (c)	73,726	3.7	78,750	3.6	92,950	3.9
Other economic affairs (d)	72,137	3.7	75,286	3.4	79,803	3.3
Other purposes (e)	132,079	6.6	131,291	6.0	160,952	6.7
Total outlays by purpose	1,785,293	88.8	1,947,336	89.1	2,142,040	89.2

TABLE 9.6 VICTORIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT: ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE, LOAN RECEIPTS, AND OUTLAYS (a)

Lonnitheod		UU . MIA	- (14)		-		
	1986	-87	198	7-88	1988-89		
Particulars	\$'000	Per cent	\$'000	Per cent	\$'000	Per cent	
Other outlay -							
Debt charges -							
Interest paid	123,522	6.1	126,465	5.8	134,942	5.6	
Debt redemption	70,361	3.5	77,474	3.5	90,680	3.8	
Grants, levies paid to government	20,855	1.0	21,700	1.0	21,459	0.9	
Other (f)	11,560	0.6	12,047	0.6	12,299	0.5	
Total outlay	2,011,592	100.0	2,185,022	100.0	2,401,419	100.0	

TABLE 9.6 VICTORIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT: ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE, LOAN RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY (a) - continued

(a) Includes only net results of trading activities.

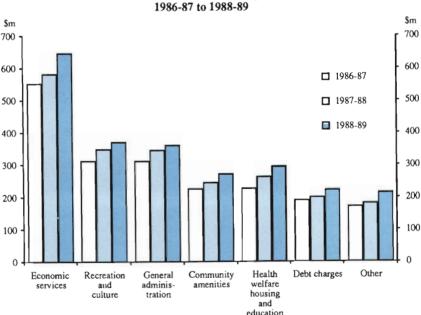
(b) Includes repayment of advances and transfers from trading activities.

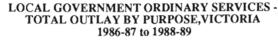
(c) Includes road plant purchases, parking, aerodromes and other transport n.e.c.

(d) Includes tourism and area promotion, saleyards and markets nd other economic affairs.

(e) Includes agriculture and forestry, building control, natural disaster relief, mining and manufacturing and other purposes n.e.c.

(f) Consists of donations and advances paid and transfers to trading activities.





Banking finance

The banking system as at 30 June 1991 comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia); thirtytwo banks (one owned by the Commonwealth Government, four by State Governments, and twentyseven privately owned); four subsidiary banks; the Commonwealth Development Bank and the Australian Resources Development Bank (specialist banks, owned respectively by the Commonwealth Government and a consortium of the four major banks).

Twenty-seven banks, plus the Reserve Bank, have branches in Victoria.

FINANCE

Since 1980 Australian Governments have sought to decrease the degree of regulation imposed on the financial sector and on banking activity in particular. Specifically, controls on most bank interest rates and foreign exchange have been relaxed. In addition, eighteen new private banks have been granted licences to commence operations.

The conduct of banking business in Australia is governed by the *Banking Act 1959* (Commonwealth). Amendments to the Banking Act in 1989 gave the Reserve Bank explicit powers for prudential supervision of banks. They also provided the Reserve Bank with greater power to seek information from banks and to investigate the affairs of banks.

Other important amendments to the Banking Act removed the distinctions between trading and savings banks, and they formally replace the Statutory Reserve Deposit requirement on trading banks with a new non-callable deposit requirement applicable to all banks and placed greater emphasis on prudential supervision of banks and provided a formal statutory foundation for this supervision.

In January 1990, significant amendments were made to the Banking Act further restructuring the banking industry. Information on more specific aspects of the growth and control of the banking industry is contained in earlier issues of the *Commonwealth Year Book* (Numbers 31, 37, 45, 46 and 61).

The substantial deterioration during 1989-90 in the financial position of both the State Bank of Victoria and Tricontinental Corporation Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank, resulted in a requirement for massive financial support from the Victorian State Government. The Government was of the view that the most viable option was to sell the Bank. Expressions of interest for the purchase of the State Bank were sought in August 1990 from 6 financial institutions. The Government subsequently accepted the offer from the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The arrangements between the Government and the Commonwealth Bank were formalised under a November 1990 agreement. Parliamentary ratification of this agreement was provided through the *State Bank (Succession of the Commonwealth Bank)* Act 1990 and settlement between the parties of the financial terms of the sale occurred on 31 December 1990.

	A1 30 J	une 1990	At 30 June 1991		
Banks	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies	
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	193	1,113	790	1086	
State Bank of Victoria	531	86	-	-	
National Australia Bank	386	42	380	38	
ANZ Banking Group	333	85	341	85	
Westpac Banking Corporation	306	42	304	42	
Bank of Melbourne	107	568	108	524	
National Mutual Royal Bank	46	-	45	-	
Challenge Bank	23	43	22	48	
Chase AMP Bank	1	24	2	33	
Other Banks	28	-	28	15	
Total	1,954	2,003	2,020	1,871	
Metropolitan Area	1,267	1,121	1,306	1,020	
Remainder of Victoria	687	882	714	851	

TABLE 9.7 BANKS, NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, VICTORIA

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

	()	philindon)								
Period		Deposits Repayable in Australia								
	Current bearing interest	Current not bearing interest	Term and at call	Other	Total	Other lending				
June 1990	5,501	3,938	30,537	14,343	54,319	53,723				
June 1991	5,389	3,147	29,743	15,933	54,213	55,770				

TABLE 9.8 BANKS, DEPOSITS AND LOANS TO CUSTOMERS ACCOUNTS, VICTORIA (a) (\$million)

(a) Average of weekly figures for month of June.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

	June 1989	June 1990	June 1991
Fixed deposits (less than \$50,000) (b)			
30 days	12.00	13.25	9.25
3 months	16.25	14.00	10.00
6 months	17.25	14.00	9.75
12 months	15.50	14.25	10.00
Fixed deposits (\$50,000 and over) (b)			
3 months	17.00	14.25	10.00
6 months	17.50	14.25	9.75
12 months	15.75	14.25	10.00
Certificates of deposit (c)	17.97	14.99	10.46
Passbook accounts (b)			
To \$4,000	3.75	3.75	3.75
Over \$4,000	6.00	6.00	6.00
Statement accounts (b)	9.00	8.75	5.75
Investment accounts (d)	9.00/15.50	9.00/14.00	6.00/10.50
Overdrafts (e)			
Less than \$100,000	19.75/22.00	18.75/21.50	14.25/16.50
\$100,000 and over	19.75	18.25/18.75	14.00/14.25
New housing loans (f)	17.00	16.50	13.00

TABLE 9.9 BANKS, INTEREST RATES AND YIELDS (a) (per cent per annum)

(a) Except where otherwise indicated, data are compiled at or near the end of the month.

(b) Predominant rates offered by major banks.

(c) Weighted average issue yield for the four or five weeks ended the last Wednesday of the month.

(d) Range of rates offered by banks.

(e) Indicator rates reported by major banks. In most cases a margin is added when setting rates on individual loans.

(f) Predominant rate on variable interest rate loans to individuals for owner occupation. The maximum on loans existing or approved before 3 April 1986 has been retained at 13.50 per cent per annum.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

FINANCE

Non-bank finance

The number of permanent building societies in Victoria declined from 19 in 1988-89 to 14 at the end of 1989-90. The financial difficulties experienced by the building society industry in Victoria culminated in the forced closure of the Farrow Group of building societies (consisting of the Pyramid, Geelong and Country Wide building societies) in June 1990. After a period of steady asset growth during the 1980's, rising to a peak of \$7,605.0m in 1988-89, the assets of permanent building societies in Victoria at the end of 1989-90 totalled \$4,710.3m, down \$2,894.7m (38 per cent) from their highest level. Total expenditure by building societies exceeded total income in 1989-90 by \$382.0m, targely due to provisions for doubtful debts.

There were 115 credit co-operative societies in Victoria at the end of 1989-90. The number of societies declined from the 144 which existed in 1984-85, but membership increased by 25 per cent from 468,871 in 1984-85 to 583,788 in 1989-90. As a proportion of all societies in Australia, the number of Victorian societies and their membership changed little from 1984-85. Victorian societies in 1984-85 comprised 29 per cent of the Australian total (144 of 493) and 30 per cent in 1989-90 (115 of 386). Similarly membership was 22 per cent in 1984-85 (468,871 of 2,147,189) and 22 per cent in 1989-90 (583,788 of 2,609,122). Victorian deposits at the end of 1989-90 were \$1,842.3m, 23 per cent of the Australian total of \$7,877.6m. In 1984-85 the proportion was 23 per cent, the figures being \$1,149.6m and \$5,063.9m for Victoria and Australia respectively. Loans outstanding to Victorian members at the end of 1989-90 were \$1,642.4m, 23 per cent of the Australian total of \$7,082.3m. In 1984-85 the Victorian figure was \$926.7m, 21 per cent of the Australian figure of \$4,422.3m.

Particulars	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Number of societies	25	24	20	19	19	14
Income and expenditure (\$'00	0) -					
Income -						
Interest from loans	387,258	513,731	508,473	551,159	733,016	593,950
Interest from deposits	30,634	61,475	40,809	31,810	41,115	48,810
Income from holdings of						
securities	140,285	122,859	165,859	151,857	143,718	69,852
Other income	28,981	34,616	41,435	83,117	96,472	125,088
Total income	587,158	732,681	756,576	817,943	1,014,321	837,700
Expenditure -						
Interest on shares	85,676	107,518	96,730	104,320	135,676	105,780
Interest on deposits	330,592	442,808	463,996	440,104	556,729	534,718
Income on loans	14,989	25,990	32,484	53,597	91,838	80,801
Other expenditure	123,381	135,132	145,552	158,496	172,383	498,394
Total expenditure	554,638	711,448	738,762	756,517	956,626	1,219,693

TABLE 9.10 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, VICTORIA

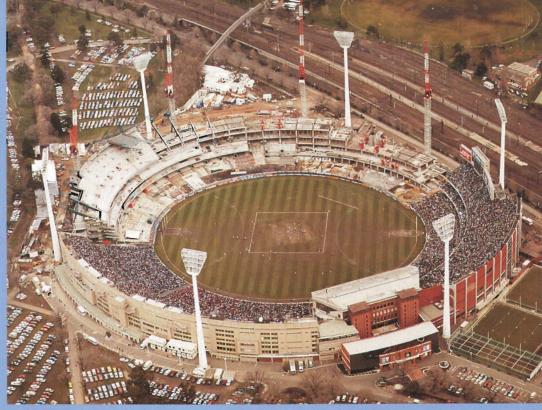
Particulars	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Liabilities and assets (a) (\$'00)0) -					
Liabilities -						
Share capital and reserves	-					
Non-withdrawable shares	62,043	82,274	104,473	138,933	255,086	226,562
Withdrawable shares	997,971	1,068,297	1,047,024	1,090,378	1,582,012	1,265,098
Statutory reserves	17,975	4,923	279	91	91	2,038
Other reserves (b)	52,476	82,950	105,322	136,983	198,400	-524,086
Deposits	3,284,489	3,603,498	3,384,579	3,868,913	4,453,272	2,967,417
Loans	109,738	246,336	368,637	498,312	927,431	650,895
Other liabilities	38,192	34,766	52,332	86,360	188,724	122,407
Total liabilities	4,562,884	5,123,044	5,062,916	5,819,970	7,605,016	4,710,331
Assets -						
Amounts owing on loans	3,363,614	3,671,116	3,565,737	4,077,117	5,900,647	3,727,451
Cash on hand	10,097	11,976	10,718	9,336	17,378	8,881
Deposits with banks	165,283	382,031	145,236	157,221	349,060	74,143
Deposits with other						
institutions	74,103	66,998	107,049	90,005	57,939	31,079
Bills, bonds, and other						
securities	825,393	823,370	1,057,007	1,305,654	1,067,569	608,912
Accounts receivable	10,633	30,777	38,353	32,303	43,907	98,076
Physical and other assets	113,761	136,776	138,816	148,334	168,516	161,789
Total assets	4,562,884	5,123,044	5,062,916	5,819,970	7,605,016	4,710,331

TABLE 9.10 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, VICTORIA - continued

(a) At the balance dates of societies within the financial year shown.
 (b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

TABLE 9.11 CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES SELECTED STATISTICS, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Number of credit co-	ops -					
Victoria	144	128	124	123	120	115
Australia	493	453	434	419	403	386
Number of members	at					
end of year -						
Victoria	468,871	501,396	517,254	542,133	564,294	583,788
Australia	2,147,189	2,311,228	2,432,531	2,452,955	2,546,694	2,609,122
Paid up capital at						
end of year (\$'000	0) -					
Victoria	4,444	4,830	6,051	6,395	6,600	6,865
Australia	18,208	19,450	21,641	26,160	27,374	28,504
Deposits at end of ye	ar (\$'000) -					
Victoria	1,149,600	1,257,759	1,364,823	1,562,415	1,598,262	1,842,321
Australia	5,063,850	6,070,212	6,819,128	6,709,196	6,871,115	7,877,563
Loans to members ou	Itstanding					
at end of year (\$'(U					
Victoria	926,722	1,097,711	1,189,985	1,272,309	1,410,299	1,642,422
Australia	4,422,295	5,333,532	5,996,954	5,665,150	6,360,961	7,082,278

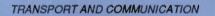


CONSTRUCTION AND TOURISM

Above: The Southern Stand being redeveloped by the Melbourne Cricket Club to improve spectator viewing and boost ground capacity by about 8,500 to 109,000 - Melbourne Cricket Club

Below: Development and enhancement of wetlands has provided important habitat for a wide variety of bird and aquatic life - *Melbourne Water*





Above: New electronic letter sorting equipment for increased efficiency - Australia Post

Below: Road Safety - The red light camera. Inset: The radar gun in operation - Police Life

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4

STATUS INCOME.

Group	June 1988	Dec. 1988	June 1989	Dec. 1989	June 1990	Dec. 1990	June 1991					
All Ordinaries	1,555.0	1,487.2	1,521.0	1,649.9	1,500.7	1,279.8	1,506.2					
All Industrials	2,485.4	2,477.4	2,476.8	2,586.6	2,367.3	1,951.7	2,315.7					
All Resources	850.9	746.5	801.7	936.3	842.8	762.4	885.6					
50 Leaders	1,443.0	1,385.2	1,454.7	834.6	1,462.8	1,249.1	1,492.3					
Metals and Minerals	780.7	676.8	690.5	1,589.5	715.5	584.0	656.6					
Gold (b)	1,851.7	1,468.4	1,438.0	1,748.3	1,247.0	1,135.3	1,059.9					

TABLE 9.12 AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGE INDICES (a)

(a) All Ordinaries - base 500.0 points at 1 January 1980.

(b) Gold Index - base 500.0 points at 1 January 1985.

Source: Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited.

REFERENCES

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, Treasurer's 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 accounting reports of the group of organisations 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. Since 1979-80 these statistics have been collected using the system Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics (SLGFS). This system is designed to enable direct comparison of local government finance statistics both within and between States. For details of the concepts and principles used to produce this system refer to *Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (1212.0).

Following the introduction of new reporting forms under the *Banking Act* in January 1989, the Reserve Bank of Australia took over sole responsibility for processing banking statistics. In 1976 a statistical collection was introduced covering the financial accounts of permanent building societies in all States and Territories. Credit union annual financial account statistics have been collected by the ABS since the year 1974-75.

ABS publications

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0) Local Government Finance, Victoria (5501.2) Commonwealth Government Finance (5502.0) Taxation Revenue, Australia (5506.0) Expenditure on Education, Australia (5510.0) Credit Co-operatives: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure, Australia (5618.0) Permanent Building Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure, Australia (5632.0)

Other references

The Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin Australian Banking Statistics Commonwealth Budget Paper Number 4, Commonwealth Financial Relations with other Levels of Government Finance Statement and the Report of the Auditor-General

10 Construction



INTRODUCTION

In May 1991 there were 124,471 persons employed in the construction industry in Victoria, a 7.0 per cent increase over the 116,326 persons employed in May 1986. Persons employed in the Victorian construction industry in May 1991 accounted for 22.9 per cent of the national construction industry total of 543,849. This represented a decrease from the 23.7 per cent contribution by the Victorian construction industry in May 1986.

In May 1991, persons employed in the Victorian construction industry accounted for 6.3 per cent of persons employed in all Victorian industries, the same proportion as in May 1986.

Construction industry activity

A survey of Construction Industry Activity was conducted in respect of the 1988-89 financial year. Some results from that Survey are shown in the first three tables of this chapter.

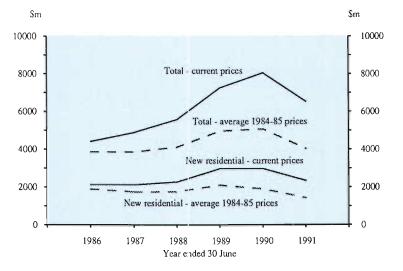
At 30 June 1989 an estimated 28,340 private sector construction establishments were operating in Victoria, constituting 29.3 per cent of the Australian total. Approximately three-quarters (75.4 per cent) of Victoria's construction establishments were engaged primarily in special trade construction, while the remaining 24.6 per cent were engaged primarily in general construction. Of the 6,985 general construction establishments, 86.2 per cent were engaged in building construction. Within the building construction category, 80.5 per cent were engaged in residential building construction.

Building construction

At current prices the value of building work done in Victoria during 1990-91 was \$6,531.7m. The value of building work done represented a 19.0 per cent decrease over the previous year, and constituted 24.2 per cent of the total value of building work done in Australia during 1990-91. Between 1985-86 and 1990-91, Victoria's share of the value of building work done in Australia decreased from 26.3 per cent to 24.2 per cent.

Non-residential building

The commercial sector of non-residential building (i.e. hotels, shops, factories, offices, and other business premises) accounted for 45.3 per cent (\$3,255.8m) of the value of all building work completed in Victoria during 1990-91, with office construction being the largest component of this commercial sector activity. Building for community purposes accounted for 9.3 per cent of the value of building construction, with the largest component being building for education purposes.



VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, VICTORIA

In the commercial sector, the value of shops completed increased by 5.3 per cent between 1989-90 and 1990-91 (from \$530.7m to \$558.7m) while the value of factories completed decreased by 30.7 per cent (from \$548.4m to \$379.8m). The value of other business premises completed increased by 6.1 per cent, while the value of offices completed increased by 41.0 per cent. The value of hotels completed increased by 26.3 per cent, from \$165.2m to \$208.6m.

In the community sector, the value of buildings completed for entertainment and recreation purposes increased by 80.3 per cent while the value of buildings completed for educational purposes increased by 51.2 per cent. The value of buildings completed for religious purposes increased by 53.6 per cent. Buildings completed for health purposes decreased by 25.5 per cent.

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 44.5 per cent of the value of all building construction during 1990-91. Residential building's share of the value of all building work done varied widely between 1985-86 and 1990-91, with a peak of 58.5 per cent in 1985-86 and a low point of 44.5 per cent in 1990-91.

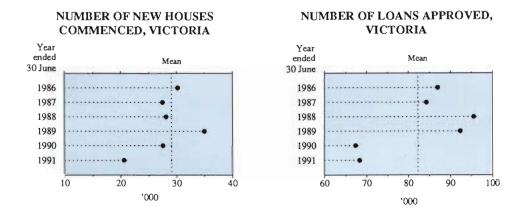
New house completions accounted for 74.7 per cerit of the value of residential building work completed during 1990-91 while new 'other residential building' completions and 'alterations and additions' accounted for 6.5 per cent and 18.8 per cent respectively.

The number of new residential buildings completed during 1990-91 was 28,100, a decrease of 18.3 per cent over the previous year. Of these 28,100 buildings, 89.6 per cent were houses. Private sector activity accounted for at least 90 per cent of the number of new residential buildings completed each year from 1985-86 to 1990-91, ranging from a high of 95.4 per cent in 1989-90 to a low of 93.6 per cent in 1986-87. During 1990-91, private sector activity accounted for 93.7 per cent of all new residential buildings completed.

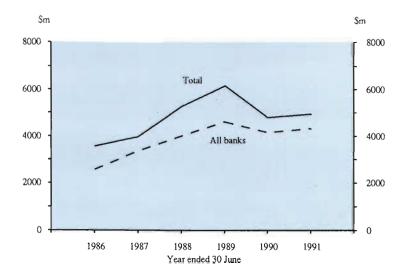
House commencements and housing loans

During 1990-91 there were 20,591 houses commenced in Victoria, which represented a decrease of 25.1 per cent over the previous year. The number of houses commenced each year between 1985-86 and 1990-91 followed a similar pattern to the number of housing loans approved.

At current prices the value of housing loans approved during 1990-91 was \$4,957m. This was a 3.2 per cent increase over the 1989-90 level and represented a 38.8 per cent increase over 1985-86, when the value of loans approved was \$3,572m.



VALUE OF HOUSING LOANS (OF ALL TYPES) APPROVED, VICTORIA



Asic		Establishments at 30 June			Employme at 30 June 19		Wages and		St	ocks	Purchases and selected	Value
code	Industry Class	Vic.	Aust.	Males	Females	Persons	Salaries	Turnover	Opening	Closing	expenses	added
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	General construction -											
	Building construction -											
4111	House construction	4,385	13,785	8,580	3,381	11,962	152,010	2,110,368	232,199	390,542	882,231	536,972
4112	Residential building											
	construction n.e.c.	464	1,770	1,031	355	1,386	23,750	246,234	37,180	51,421	95,4768	65,286
4113	Non-residential building											
	construction	1,174	3,861	12,835	1,703	14,538	428,263	3,735,775	229,181	364,073	961,456	848,010
411	Total building construction	6,023	19,416	22,446	5,439	27,885	604,023	6,092,377	498,560	806,036	1,939,155	1,405,268
	Non-building construction -											
4121	Road and bridge construction	203	777	3,188	334	3,523	81,290	612,980	27,608	49,907	220,684	202,409
4122	Non-building											
	construction n.e.c.	758	3,105	4,791	688	5,479	129,877	575,160	17,810	21,446	215,573	233,269
412	Total non-building											
	construction	961	3,882	7,979	1,022	9,001	211,167	1,188,139	45,418	71,353	436,256	435,678
41	Total	6,984	23,298	30,425	6,462	36,887	815,191	7,280,516	543,978	877,389	2,375,411	1,885,947
	Special trade construction -											
4231	Concreting	1,371	4,056	3,885	1,062	4,946	86,945	499,193	7,412	12,157	224,531	200,285
4232	Bricklaying	2,158	7,507	4,752	1,062	5,815	63,867	219,416	2,777	2,839	26,679	161,607
4233	Roof tiling	196	1,431	814	158	972	17,503	87,715	1m726	1,819	40,927	31,710
4234	Floor and wall tiling	777	2,861	1,009	430	1,440	8,971	67,811	1,253	1,707	20,245	35,621
4241	Structural steel erection	269	1,178	1,276	155	1,430	49,719	112,950	5,423	3,568	20,426	79,248
4242	Plumbing	3,329	10,536	9,558	2,605	12,163	186,900	842,356	17,318	22,618	363,894	385,579
4243	Electrical work	2,499	8,311	8,819	2,328	11,147	189,667	722,158	17,254	21,483	314,557	335,406
4244	Heating and airconditioning	506	1,270	4,064	641	4,705	100,633	487,480	21,472	18,572	251,629	168,821
4245	Plastering and plaster fixing	1,402	4,438	3,976	964	4,939	61,229	292,818	5,587	8,597	111,502	133,012
4246	Carpentry	3,774	12,455	6,510	1,956	8,467	74,709	335,953	6,282	8,683	70,509	211,464
4247	Painting	2,284	8,769	5,341	1,125	6,466	76,560	291,066	3,886	4,348	44,951	185,420
4248	Earthmoving and dredging	991	4,427	2,413	740	3,153	53,760	301,228	6,445	4,426	61,477	149,323
4249	Special trades n.e.c.	1,799	6,063	6,158	1,375	7,534	146,606	586,843	12,977	20,906	176,918	299,604
42	Total	21,355	73,301	58,574	14,602	73,176	1,117,069	4,846,986	109,813	131,723	1,728,245	2,377,099
41-42	Total construction	28,339	96,600	89,000	21,063	110,063	1,932,259	12,127,501	653,791	1,009,112	4,103,656	4,263,046

TABLE 10.1 PRIVATE SECTOR CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS, VICTORIA, 1988-89 (a)

(a) Fixed capital expenditure date not collected in 1988-89

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		(\$1000)					
		Building			-	Total construction	work done
Industry	Houses	Other residential buildings	Non-residential building	Total building	Total non- building (b)	Victoria	Australia
Total general construction (41)	1,301,620	218,155	1,221,174	2,740,950	836,004	3,576,954	15,701,728
Special trade construction -							
Concreting (4231)	119,625	6,104	95,018	220,747	39,578	260,325	815,995
Bricklaying (4232)	83,270	7,108	30,116	120,494	3,462	123,956	434,845
Roof tiling (4233)	34,561	3,425	1,411	39,397	3,434	42,831	163,785
Floor and wall tiling (4234)	21,477	1,377	8,890	31,744	934	32,678	123,539
Structural steel erection (4241)	1,268	20	24,224	25,513	22,436	47,949	234,965
Plumbing (4242)	174,470	22,122	122,448	319,041	82,465	401,506	1,338,745
Electrical work (4243)	90,835	12,181	204,207	307,222	69,363	376,585	1,437,738
Heating and airconditioning (4244)	35,040	6,928	130,315	172,284	6,988	179,272	722,570
Plastering and plaster fixing (4245)	113,872	9,090	41,963	164,925	2,042	166,967	558,656
Carpentry (4246)	76,707	10,991	43,343	131,041	7,167	138,209	566,633
Painting (4247)	76,245	6,963	61,623	144,830	39,435	184,265	630,553
Earthmoving and dredging (4248)	23,185	502	26,601	50,288	143,460	193,748	876,126
Special trades n.e.c. (4249)	73,602	12,401	116,068	202,070	66,116	268,186	1,023,765
Total special trade construction (42)	924,157	99,212	906,226	1,929,596	486,881	2,416,477	8,927,917
Total construction (41-42)	2,225,778	317,368	2,127,400	4,670,546	1,322,885	5,993,431	24,629,645

TABLE 10.2 PRIVATE SECTOR CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS: VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE (a) BY INDUSTRY CLASS AND BROAD COMMODITY, VICTORIA, 1988-89 (\$'000)

(a) Comprises prime and subcontract, speculative, and capital work done for own use.
 (b) Comprises engineering construction, repairs, maintenance, and demolition.

TABLE 10.3 PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES: CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE (a) BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT, **VICTORIA**, 1988-89 (\$'000)

Level of government		Construction expenditure					Maintenance expenditure					
	Other residential Houses buildings		Non- residential	Engineering		Та	otal	Building	Road	Other	Total	
		dings buildings constructio	construction	Demolition	Victoria	Australia	maintenance	maintenance	maintenance	Victoria	Australia	
Commonwealth	3,697	469	183,534	463,517		651,217	3,559,535	81,021	725	226,880	308,626	1,655,373
State	47,311	114,785	626,110	1,485,867	95	2,274,168	7,996,273	255,273	116,179	1,285,315	1,656,768	4,340,401
Local	971	2,368	77,188	272,790	24	353,341	1,750,751	25,463	189,771	23,509	238,743	1,264,969
Total	51,979	117,622	886,832	2,222,174	119	3,278,726	13,306,559	361,757	306,675	1,535,704	2,204,137	7,260,743

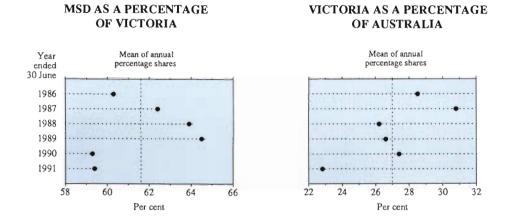
Regions

Commencements of new residential buildings in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) accounted for 60.7 per cent of Victoria's commencements during 1990-91. Although this proportion was relatively stable between 1982-83 and 1990-91, it represented a substantial decline from 1970-71 and 1971-72, when MSD commencements accounted for 80.7 per cent of Victoria's commencements.

All regions within the MSD recorded lower commencements in 1990-91. Western Melbourne and the Mornington Peninsula continued to account for the largest proportions of commencements, with 29.7 per cent and 31.6 per cent respectively.

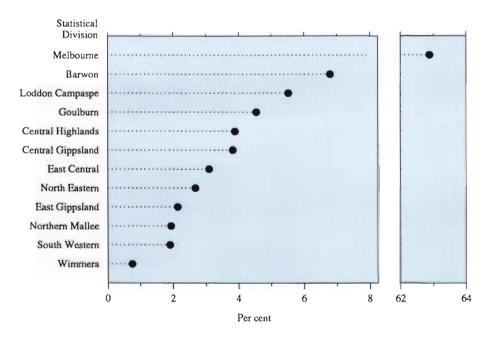
Statistical division	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	NUN	IBER				
Melbourne	22,001	20,551	21,074	25,085	18,152	13,987
Barwon	2,580	2,234	2,016	2,397	2,339	1,547
South Western	775	622	622	643	560	459
Central Highlands	1,383	1,211	1,268	1,353	1,345	929
Wimmera	302	233	243	251	237	182
Northern Mallee	699	653	683	734	515	450
Loddon Campaspe	2,077	1,702	1,741	1,974	1,742	1,369
Goulburn	1,651	1,394	1,356	1,659	1,482	1,175
North Eastern	946	788	832	1,021	863	692
East Gippsland	861	675	654	736	659	519
Central Gippsland	1,532	1,206	1,120	1,275	1,183	1,043
East Central	1,166	1,011	936	1,246	917	672
Total Victoria	35,973	32,280	32,545	38,374	29,994	23,024
PERCEN	TAGE OF	TOTAL V	ICTORIA			
Melbourne	61.2	63.7	64.8	65.4	60.5	60.7
Barwon	7.2	6.9	6.2	6.2	7.8	6.7
South Western	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0
Central Highlands	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	4.5	4.0
Wimmera	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Northern Mallee	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.0
Loddon Campaspe	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.9
Goulburn	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.1
North Eastern	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0
East Gippsland	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3
Central Gippsland	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.9	4.5
East Central	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9
Total Victoria	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 10.4 COMMENCEMENTS OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, VICTORIA



COMMENCEMENTS OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS TO TOTAL VICTORIAN NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING COMMENCEMENTS, 1985-86 TO 1990-91

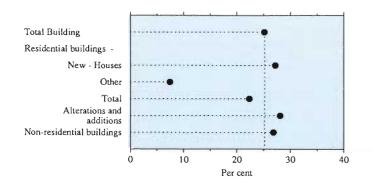


			(\$1					
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-	91	Victoria as a percentage
			Victoria			Victoria	Australia	of Australia
New residential buildings -								
Houses	1,741.0	1,790.5	1,979.1	2,421.7	2,758.2	2,392.4	8,816.2	27.1
Other	292.7	292.9	253.7	297.9	179.6	208.1	2,814.0	7.4
Total	2,033.7	2,083.5	2,232.8	2,719.6	2,937.8	2,600.5	11,630.2	22.4
Alterations and additions								
to residential buildings	292.2	354.8	393.9	483.7	612.6	600.2	2,140.4	28.0
Non-residential building	(a)1,648.1	1,887.7	2,393.1	3,401.0	3,515.3	3,989.0	14,882.0	26.8
Total all building -								
Victoria	(a) 3,974.1	4,326.0	5,019.9	6,604.3	7,065.7	7,189.7		
Australia	(a)15,436.8	15,612.6	18,362.7	24,396.4	29,023.8	••	28,652.6	
Victoria as a percentage								
of Australia	25.7	27.7	27.3	27.1	24.3			25.1

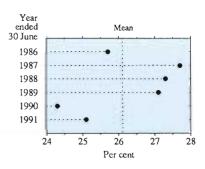
TABLE 10.5 VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY COMPLETED-SUMMARY (\$m)

(a) Break in series between 1984-85 and 1985-86. Refer to data sources at end of Chapter.

VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY COMPLETED, 1990-91: VICTORIA AS A PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIA



VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY COMPLETED: VICTORIA AS A PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIA



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		(0000)				
Type of building	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Houses	1,741,000	1,790,546	1,979,120	2,421,706	2,758,174	2,392,400
Other residential buildings	292,213	92,950	253,666	297,879	179,625	208,100
Alterations and additions						
to residential buildings	292,213	354,782	393,929	483,697	612,575	600,200
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	75,494	92,224	79,475	241,546	165,244	208,600
Shops	207,964	317,868	360,942	403,763	530,739	558,700
Factories	173,880	247,708	406,942	816,314	548,364	379,800
Offices	629,385	528,013	757,887	1,048,185	1,174,652	1,656,600
Other business premises	123,941	188,533	222,754	348,457	426,127	452,100
Education	177,289	208,533	225,846	296,765	176,369	266,800
Religious	10,110	14,199	12,986	14,360	15,289	23,500
Health	109,389	130,037	124,919	88,377	261,647	194,900
Entertainment and recreation	63,604	80,656	143,084	61,575	100,606	181,400
Miscellaneous	77,066	79,969	58,313	81,628	116,282	66,600
Total	3,974,083	4,326,017	5,019,862	6,604,253	7,065,692	7,189,700

TABLE 10.6 VALUE OF BUILDINGS COMPLETED, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, VICTORIA (\$'000)

TABLE 10.7 NUMBER OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS COMPLETED BY OWNERSHIP, VICTORIA

	Prive	Private sector (a)			Public sector			Private sector
Year Houses	Houses	Other	Total	Houses	Other	Total	Total Number	as a percentage of total
1985-86	28,130	6,034	34,170	1,833	465	2,298	36,470	93.7
1986-87	26,100	5,436	31,540	1,607	563	2,170	33,710	93.6
1987-88	26,170	4,398	30,570	1,499	415	1,914	32,490	94.1
1988-89	29,630	3,579	33,210	906	798	1,704	34,910	95.1
1989-90	30,740	2,059	32,800	1,003	570	1,573	34,380	95.4
1990-91	23,980	2,342	26,320	1,205	580	1,785	28,100	93.7

(a) Houses and total residential buildings for the Private Sector are rounded to the nearest 10 units.

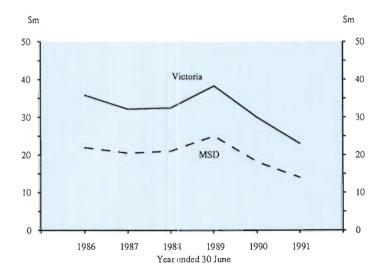
TABLE 10.8 NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED, CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, VICTORIA

Year	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Timber	Fibre	Not stated and other	Total
1985-86	1,170	19,797	2,613	1,141	5,469	30,190
1986-87	596	18,151	2,208	984	5,542	27,481
1987-88	567	17,856	1,916	838	6,879	28,103
1988-89	402	22,012	1,815	797	9,875	34,901
1989-90	389	17,375	1,761	564	7,411	27,500
1990-91	220	12,573	1,340	359	6,086	20,578

Year	Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD)	Victoria	MSD as a percentage of Victoria	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
		HOUSES		
1985-86	18,205	30,190	60.3	28.5
1986-87	17,144	27,482	62.4	30.8
1987-88	17,968	28,103	63.9	26.2
1988-89	22,516	34,901	64.5	26.6
1989-90	16,315	27,500	59.3	27.4
1990-91	12,235	20,591	59.4	22.8
		OTHER		
1985-86	3,796	5,783	65.6	19.3
1986-87	3,407	4,798	71.0	18.3
1987-88	3,106	4,442	69.9	14.3
1988-89	2,569	3,473	74.0	8.1
1989-90	1,837	2,494	73.7	6.6
1990-91	1,752	2,433	72.0	7.9
		TOTAL		
1985-86	22,001	35,973	61.2	26.4
1986-87	20,551	32,280	63.7	28.0
1987-88	21,074	32,545	64.8	23.5
1988-89	25,085	38,374	65.4	22.1
1989-90	18,152	29,994	60.5	21.8
1990-91	13,987	23,024	60.7	19.0

TABLE 10.9 NUMBER OF COMMENCEMENTS OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS BY TYPE OF BUILDING

NUMBER OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS COMMENCED



Statistical region	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	NUM	IBER				
Western Melbourne	5,013	4,756	4,580	5,811	5,164	4,156
Inner Melbourne	612	566	669	505	480	284
North Eastern Melbourne	2,559	2,307	2,560	3,261	1,906	1,621
Inner Eastern Melbourne	2,183	2,027	2,303	2,323	1,184	809
Southern Melbourne	1,079	1,022	1,086	1,268	1,122	718
Outer Eastern Melbourne	3,885	3,489	3,516	3,621	2,560	1,974
Mornington Peninsula	6,670	6,384	6,360	8,296	5,736	4,424
Total Melbourne Statistical Division	22,001	20,551	21,074	25,085	18,152	13,986
PERCENTAGE OF M	ELBOU	RNE STATI	STICAL D	DIVISION		
Western Melbourne	22.8	23.1	21.7	23.2	28.4	29.7
Inner Melbourne	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.0
North Eastern Melbourne	11.6	11.2	12.1	13.0	10.5	11.6
Inner Eastern Melbourne	9.9	9.9	10.9	9.3	6.5	5.8
Southern Melbourne	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	6.2	5.1
Outer Eastern Melbourne	17.7	17.0	16.7	14.4	14.1	14.1
Mornington Peninsula	30.3	31.1	30.2	33.1	31.6	31.6
Total Melbourne Statistical Division	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 10.10 COMMENCEMENTS OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, STATISTICAL REGIONS OF MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION

TABLE 10.11 HOUSING LOANS APPROVED BY TYPE OF LENDER, VICTORIA

	All	Permanent building	Other	
Year	banks	societies	lenders	Total
	١	NUMBER		
1985-86 (a)	73,510	7,644	5,811	86,965
1986-87 (a)	75,999	4,431	3,756	84,186
1987-88	79,548	10,882	5,081	95,511
1988-89	77,061	9,396	5,858	92,315
1989-90	58,189	3,409	5,749	67,347
1990-91	59,092	2,891	6,302	68,285
	VA	ALUE (\$m)		
1985-86 (a)	2,574	<u>386</u>	279	3,572
1986-87 (a)	3,376	230	174	3,982
1987-88	4,012	635	278	5,273
1988-89	4,625	646	409	6,166
1989-90	4,162	232	408	4,802
1990-91	4,332	203	421	4,956

(a) Breaks in series between 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Public housing

Under the Commonwealth - State Housing Agreement (CSHA), which came into effect on 1 July 1984, the Federal Government provides financial assistance to the States and Northern Territory for public housing programs. The CSHA included the Australian Capital Territory from 1 July 1989.

Victoria was allocated \$234.6m in 1990-91, which represented a 2.1 per cent increase from the previous year. Victoria's share of the CSHA funds distributed was 22.5 per cent in 1989-90, a slight decrease from the 23.5 per cent recorded in 1988-89.

The CSHA funds are provided in the form of untied grants (for rental housing and home purchase assistance) and in the form of grants for specific programs. During 1989-90, untied grants accounted for 80.8 per cent of Victoria's allocation, which was a slight reduction on the 82.7 per cent in 1988-89.

Home purchase assistance

During 1989-90, Victoria had 12.6 per cent of the loans approved in Australia under the Home Purchase Assistance Program (16.4 per cent in 1988-89). The average value of loans approved under the program in Victoria for 1989-90 was \$64,736, a decrease of 3.7 per cent over 1988-89, whilst for Australia the average loan increased 16.3 per cent to \$67,000 over the same period. The ratio of the number of loan approvals per 1,000 people in Victoria for 1989-90 was 1.1 (0.9 in 1988-89) whilst for Australia the ratio was 2.2 (1.4 in 1988-89).

Rental housing assistance

Victoria's stock of public rental housing increased by 3.5 per cent between 1989-90 and 1990-91 - from 61,549 at 30 June 1990 to 63,684 at 30 June 1991. In 1989-90, Victoria accounted for 17.5 per cent of Australia's stock of public rental housing, 17.0 per cent of Australia's rental waiting list, 20.9 per cent of Australia's new applicants for public rental housing, and 16.7 per cent of Australia's allocations of public rental housing.

	Victor	ia	Austra	lia.
Program	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
Untied funds	135,989	190,776	530,600	792,931
Rental assistance for pensioners	8,794	10,882	37,500	49,273
Rental assistance for Aboriginals	3,417	3,638	70,000	91,000
Mortgage and rent relief	6,949	11,824	26,400	45,914
Crisis accommodation	5,131	12,787	19,500	49,655
Local government and community housing	4,200	6,284	16,000	24,403
Total	164,480	236,191	700,000	1,053,176

TABLE 10.12 ALLOCATION OF COMMONWEALTH FUNDS

Source: Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing and Community Services.

TABLE 10.13 HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, VICTORIA, 1990-91

Item	Unit	
Loans current at end of period	number	31,107
Ratio - loans : 1,000 people	11	7.0
Loans approved	"	3,297
Ratio - approvals : 1,000 people	11	0.8
Total amount	\$'000	176,300
Average loan	\$'000	53.5
Loan waiting list	number	32,276
Ratio - applications : 1,000 people	11	7.3
Approvals : waiting list	per cent	10.2

Source: Ministry for Planning and Housing.

Item	Unit	Victoria	Australia
Stock	number	61,549	351,690
Ratio - dwellings : 1,000 people	"	14.1	20.6
Rental waiting list	"	33,130	195,019
Ratio - applications : 1,000 people		7.6	11.4
New applicants	"	22,928	109,736
Ratio - applicants : 1,000 people	"	5.2	6.4
Allocations	"	8,844	53,100
Allocations: new applicants	per cent	38.6	48.4
Allocations: waiting list	· "	26.7	27.2

TABLE 10.14 PUBLIC RENTAL HOUSING PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, 1989-90

Source: Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing and Community Services.

Engineering construction

The Engineering Construction Survey was first conducted in respect of the September Quarter 1986, replacing the Construction (Other than Building) Survey as a medium for measuring the level of Non-Building (Engineering) Construction activity within the Construction sector.

During 1990-91, the value (at current prices) of engineering construction work done was \$2,317.2m, of which 61.3 per cent (\$1,419.8m) was done by the public sector. Construction of roads, highways, and subdivisions accounted for 17.3 per cent of the value of work done, telecommunications for 31.2 per cent, heavy industry for 9.2 per cent, and electricity generation, transmission, and distribution for 18.4 per cent.

C Type of construction	Commenced	Work done			Work yet to be done
	Victoria (Sm)	Victoria (\$m)	Australia (Sm)	Victoria as a percentage of Australia	Victoria (\$m)
Roads, highways, and subdivisions	393.4	401.0	3,404.4	11.8	95.1
Bridges	66.9	39.4	240.0	16.4	35.0
Railways	13.1	48.4	424.4	11.4	40.7
Harbours	11.0	28.1	150.2	18.7	6.8
Water storage and supply	85.3	107.5	767.9	14.0	45.5
Sewerage and drainage	145.8	164.1	677.0	24.2	140.7
Electricity generation,					
transmission, and distribution	338.3	426.1	1,552.9	27.4	156.2
Pipelines	54.2	57.6	172.9	33.3	2.5
Recreation	95.1	93.6	482.1	19.4	10.5
Telecommunications	715.3	722.9	2,311.6	31.3	2.4
Heavy industry	221.5	213.5	1,455.2	14.7	136.1
Other	9.1	14.8	55.9	26.5	6.0
Total of all construction -					
By private sector	777.3	897.4	5,706.8	15.7	414.8
By public sector	1,371.9	1,419.8	5,987.7	23.7	262.6
Total	2,149.1	2,317.2	11,694.5	19.8	667.4

TABLE 10.15 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE, 1990-91

REFERENCES

Data sources

The Construction Industry Survey (CIS) consisted of separate collections for the private and public sectors. The private sector collection was conducted as a component of the ABS's integrated economic statistics program. This program has been developed so that data from each industry sector conform to the same basic conceptual standards, thereby allowing comparative analysis across different industry sectors. The results of this survey are therefore comparable with economic censuses undertaken annually for the mining and electricity and gas industries and periodically for the transport, manufacturing, wholesale, retail, and selected service industries. However, as the public sector collection used different concepts, the public sector results cannot validly be aggregated with those for the private sector.

The Building Activity Survey involves a sample survey of private sectorhouse constructionactivity and complete enumeration of building jobs other than private sector house construction. From the September quarter in 1985, the scope of the Building Activity Survey changed in respect of non-residential building activity. Only non-residential building jobs (both new and alterations and additions) with an approval value of \$30,000 or more were included in the survey, whereas previously, jobs with an approval value of \$10,000 or more were included. From the September quarter 1990, this scope increased further to \$50,000 for non-residential and \$10,000 for residential building jobs (both new and alterations and additions). The building commencements collection is based on building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let by or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

The quarterly Engineering Construction Survey is based on a sample of all construction enterprises operating in Australia, in both 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

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (56090) The Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2) The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0) Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, Victoria (8741.2) Building Activity, Australia: Dwelling Unit Commencements, Preliminary (8750.0) Building Activity, Australia (8752.0) Building Activity, Victoria (8752.2) Engineering Construction, Australia (8762.0) Private Sector Construction Establishments, Details of Operations, Australia, 1984-85 (8772.0) Private Sector Construction Establishments, Details of Operations, Victoria, 1984-85 (8772.2) Public Sector Construction Activity Survey, 1984-85 (8775.0)

Non - ABS sources

Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, Annual Report, 1989-90 Ministry for Planning and Housing, Annual Report, 1990-91

11 Transport, Communication, and Tourism



TRANSPORT

INTRODUCTION

In 1989-90 the Transport, storage, and communication industry sector contributed 13.6 per cent of the total Victorian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost.

In 1989-90, Victoria's percentage share of the national GDP at factor cost for the Transport, storage, and communication industry sector was 24.1 per cent.

TABLE 11.1 TRANSPORT, STORAGE, AND COMMUNICATION INDUSTRY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

	1984-85r	1985-86r	1986-87r	1987-88r	1988-89r	1989-90
Australia (\$m)	16,678	18,486	20,508	23,896	25,836	27,477
Victoria (\$m)	3,895	4,406	5,118	5,977	6,380	6,626
Victoria as a percentage						
of Australia	23.4	23.8	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.1

TABLE 11.2 RAILWAYS TRAFFIC, EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, VICTORIA

Traffic	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Average number of kilometres						
open for traffic	5,760	5,372	5,257	5,150	5,047	5,043
			('000)		
Traffic train kilometres -			v	,		
Country and interstate	7,047	7,857	7,507	7,045	7,225	7,127
Suburban	13,983	14,200	13,600	13,800	13,800	13,307
Goods	9,258	7,752	7,292	6,590	5,801	5,898
Total	30,288	29,809	28,399	27,435	26,826	26,332
Passenger journeys -						
Country and interstate	4,293	4,963	5,222	5,478	5,825	6,065
Suburban (a)	86,300	89,300	92,600	88,609	93,500	95,600
Total	90,593	94,263	97,822	94,087	99,325	101,665

(a) These figures exlude suburban rail journeys made on multi-modal tickets purchased on trams or buses. Source: Public Transport Corporation, Victoria

Rail and Bus

Over the period 1984-85 to 1989-90, there was a 12.4 per cent decrease in the average number of kilometres open for rail traffic. Goods train traffic kilometres also decreased, from 9.3 million kms in 1984-85 to 5.9 million kms in 1989-90, a decrease of 36.6 per cent. The number of suburban passenger journeys increased steadily from 86.3 million in 1984-85 to 95.6 million in 1989-90. Country and interstate passenger journeys have fluctuated in number over the period but at 6.0 million in 1989-90 they were 40.5 per cent higher than in 1984-85 (4.3 million).

Metropolitan Melbourne is served by both Government and private buses. From 1 July 1983, bus services in Victorian country areas and provincial centres came under the control of the Public Transport Authority (V/Line). The services are operated by private bus companies, some of which are under contract to V/Line to provide coach services connecting with or extending the rail network.

	(000)		
Particulars	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
	PRIVATE BUS SERVICE	S	
Country services -			
Passengers	3,852	3,938	4,254
Bus kilometres	8,968	8,744	8,820
Revenue (\$)	4,789	5,067	6,837
Subsidy (\$)	3,447	3,706	5,212
Urban services (a) -			
Passengers	8,382	8,497	8,799
Bus kilometres	5,837	5,764	5,915
Revenue (\$)	3,808	3,376	4,343
Subsidy (\$)	7,735	8,863	9,645
	CONTRACT SERVICES		
Passengers	512	459	569
Bus kilometres	n.a.	4,302	4,527
Contract costs (\$)	4,419	5,117	5,553

TABLE 11.3 COUNTRY AND PROVINCIAL ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES, VICTORIA

(a) Covers the Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and La Trobe Valley areas.

Motor Vehicles on Register

The 1991 figures are based on a new processing system using the new Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) adopted by motor vehicle registration authorities, which allows for more accurate identification and classification of newly registered vehicles. As a result, data processed on this system is not strictly comparable with data processed on the old system.

Concurrently, the classification of goods carrying vehicles was altered to reflect the new Third Australian Design Rule. As a result, only those goods carrying vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (G.V.M.) over 3.5 tonnes are now included in rigid trucks and the remainder are either in utilities or panel vans. There were 2,775,200 motor vehicles on register in Victoria at 30 June 1991, a 12.0 per cent increase on the 2,476,800 at 30 June 1986.

Drivers' and Riders' Licences

There were 157,916 riders' licences in force at the end of June 1991, an increase of 44 per cent on the 109,557 at the end of June 1986. Motor cycles on register at the end of June 1991 were 72,200 in

	(00					
Type of vehicle	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Motor cars and station wagons	1,972.9	2,010.2	2,064.7	2,076.2	2,137.8	2,226.5
Utilities						226.5
Panel vans (a)	382.2	393.3	398.6	401.8	405.4	122.7
Trucks -						
Rigid						87.0
Articulated	13.3	13.7	13.8	13.1	14.2	14.6
Other truck type vehicles	12.9	13.6	13.7	11.7	13.0	11.3
Buses	13.8	14.1	14.3	13.9	13.8	14.4
Motor cycles	81.8	84.5	70.1	68.1	67.9	72.2
Total - Victoria	2,476.8	2,529.4	2,575.2	2,585.2	2720.0	2,775.2
Total - Australia	9,290.5	9,374.3	9,544.4	11,485.3	12116.8	9,934.1
Victoria as a						
percentage of Australia	26.7	27.0	26.9	22.5	22.4	27.9

TABLE 11.4 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER AT 30 JUNE

(a) Split of data for years prior to 1991 are not comparable. Refer to previous Year Books for details of earlier years.

number, which represented a decrease of 12.0 per cent on the 1986 figure of 81,800. In contrast, drivers' licences in force at the end of June 1991 numbered 2,785,753, an increase of 16.5 per cent on the 2,390,888 in 1986. Motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) on register increased by 12.9 per cent from 2,395,000 in 1986 to 2,703,000 in 1991.

TABLE 11.5 DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES (a) IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA

Type of Licence	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Drivers'	2,390,888	2,472,057	2,566,312	2,650,700	2,725,835	2,785,753
Riders'	109,557	118,301	130,394	140,612	149,454	157,916
Total	2,500,445	2,590,358	2,696,706	2,791,312	2,875,289	2,943,669

(a) A licence holder may hold both a drivers' and a riders' licence and be counted in both categories.

TABLE 11.6 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, VICTORIA

		Fatal Total accidents accidents(a)			Per 100,000 of mean population				
Period			Persons killed	Persons injured(b)	Fatal accidents	Injury accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured(b)	
1984	584	6,965	657	8,264	14.3	156.5	16.1	202.6	
1985	605	7,221	683	8,642	14.7	160.5	16.6	209.7	
1986	610	7,348	668	8,866	14.7	161.9	16.1	213.1	
1987	626	8,246	705	9,892	14.9	181.1	16.8	235.0	
1988	627	8,427	701	10,333	14.7	183.0	16.4	242.4	
1989	681	7,951	776	9,356	15.8	168.2	18.0	216.5	

(a) Resulting in death or in one or more injured persons being admitted to hospital.

(b) Admitted to hospital.

	I DRCLATAGE OF	NOOTRALIA		
Particulars		1987	1988	1989
Accidents -	Fatal	25.2	24.4	28.3
	Serious injury (a)	33.1	34.2	32.8
Casualties -	Persons killed	25.4	24.3	27.7
	Persons admitted to hospital	33.3	34.8	32.8
Estimated me	ean resident population	25.9	25.7	25.7
Motor vehicle	es on register at 30 June	27.0	26.9	22.5

TABLE 11.7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, VICTORIA AS A PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIA

(a) A non-fatal road vehicle accident resulting in one or more persons being admitted to hospital.

TABLE 11.8 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, TYPE OF ROAD USER KILLED OR INJURED, VICTORIA

	1987		1988		1989	
Type of road user	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	309	4,301	284	4,546	338	4,075
Motor cyclists	64	1,027	58	928	59	877
Passengers (any type)	170	2,789	187	3,012	185	2,607
Pedestrians	136	1,159	154	1,194	159	1,152
Pedal cyclists	25	549	17	602	34	583
Other	1	67	1	51	1	62
Total	705	9,892	701	10,333	776	9,356

Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage

The triennial Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage (SMVU) is undertaken by the ABS in response to a wide range of users' needs to monitor the details for motor vehicle usage within Australia. Details obtained determine the total distance travelled by vehicles classified to area of operations and purpose of travel. Information is also obtained on tonne-kilometres, average load carried, vehicle usage (i.e. business or private), fuel consumption, driver characteristics, bus passengers carried and other important variables.

TABLE 11.9 SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE: SELECTED STATISTICS, 1988

Particulars	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
Number of Vehicles	2,531,783	9,365,436	27.0
Total kilometres travelled (million kilometres)	42,973.2	153,914.9	27.9
Total business kilometres travelled (million kilometres)	13,783.6	51,060.5	27.0
Total tonne-kilometres (million tonne-kilometres)	22,884.8	85,528.8	26.8
Total tonnes carried (million tonnes)	245.6	990.2	24.8
Total kilometres travelled (bus) (million kilometres)	299.1	1,432.8	20.9
Total passengers carried by bus (million passengers)	204.1	973.7	21.0

The statistics are used in making decisions regarding the monitoring, planning and policy issues that affect all Australian motorists.

The 1988 SMVU consisted of some 67,000 vehicles (including for the first time since 1979 details pertaining to buses) selected from State/Territory motor registry files. Final results from this survey were released in April 1990. Some of the key results from the Survey are set out in Table 11.9.

The latest Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage (SMVU) conducted relates to vehicles on register at 30 September 1991. Results from this survey are expected to be available in 1992.

Air transport

In 1990 there were 5.9 million passengers who either embarked or disembarked at Melbourne (Tullamarine) airport from 62,674 domestic aircraft movements.

By the end of March the domestic airlines had largely completed rebuilding after the pilots dispute at the end of 1989 and at the same time had commenced restructuring in the lead up to interstate deregulation on 31 October. The 25.3 per cent increase in passenger activity during 1990 was primarily attributable to the 1989 pilots dispute, as aircraft movements increased 17.6 per cent in 1990. In comparison with 1985, domestic passenger activity increased by 16.8 per cent in 1990, while aircraft movements only increased 2.3 per cent over the five year period as the airlines rationalised their aircraft fleets.

International air transport continued the strong growth recorded in earlier years. Passenger activity and aircraft movements in 1990 reflected significant increases over 1985, with growth rates of 48.3 and 40 per cent respectively.

Particulars	1985r	1986r	1987	1988	1989r	1990
Domestic aircraft movements	61,241	64,196	67,314	69,227	53,275	62,674
Domestic passengers						
embarked ('000)	2,529	2,616	2,785	3,022	2,350	2,953
Domestic passengers						
disembarked ('000)	2,531	2,623	2,785	3,012	2,367	2,956
International aircraft movements	11,359	12,691	13,619	r13,907	14,697	15,900
Passengers arriving from/departing						
to overseas ('000)	1,157	1,262	1,419	r1,539	1,629	1,715

TABLE 11.10 MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

TABLE 11.11 REGULAR DOMESTIC INTERSTATE AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA

		VICTOR	***			
Particulars	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Kilometres flown ('000)	46,577	49,313	52,254	56,281	r43,526	53,806
Passenger kilometres ('000)	4,254,598	4,472,940	4,812,800	5,318,418	r4,162,575	5,350,708
Freight -						
Tonnes	102,961	94,121	90,132	99,005	r68,482	74,193
Tonne kilometres ('000)	84,565	80,001	77,410	79,945	r55,154	60,242
Mail -						
Tonnes	8,151	8,054	8,906	10,474	7,577	9,349
Tonne kilometres ('000)	7,779	8,054	8,760	9,901	7,380	9,339

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone services

In 1990 there were 3.1 million telephone installations in Victoria. The number of public telephones in 1990 was 6,911, an increase of 0.4 per cent from 6,556 in 1985. The ABS has conducted three telephone connection surveys, the latest in August 1991. They were conducted as part of the household based Monthly Labour Force Survey.

The latest survey showed that in August 1991 there were an estimated 1,467,200 dwellings with a telephone connection. This represented 96.6 per cent of all households in Victoria, and comprised 94.0 per cent with one telephone and 2.6 per cent with two or more telephones. The corresponding figures for Australia were 5,670,900 households, (94.4 per cent), of which 92.1 per cent had one telephone and 2.3 per cent had two telephones.

		(1	Per cent)				
	Tables in	Telephone not connected - Main reason for non-connection					
	Telephone connected	Don't need one	Cost/too expensive	Other	Total		
		М	arch 1983				
Victoria	88.5	3.1	5.5	2.9	100.0		
Australia	85.3	3.4	7.5	3.8	100.0		
		М	arch 1986				
Victoria	94.2	1.4	2.5	1.9	100.0		
Australia	91.3	2.0	4.5	2.2	100.0		
		Au	igust 1991				
Victoria	96.6	0.9	1.8	0.7	100.0		
Australia	94.4	1.3	3.1	1.2	100.0		

TABLE 11.12 HOUSEHOLDS: WHETHER PHONE CONNECTED AND REASON FOR NON-CONNECTION, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA

TABLE 11.13 TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA

Particulars	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Telephone exchanges	1,167	1,096	1,097	1,099	1,299	1,328
Public telephones	6,556	6,084	6,920	6,910	6,500	6,911
Services in operation ('000)	1,671	1,740	1,839	1,919	1,950	2,116
Instruments connected ('000)	2,446	2,554	2,656	2,772	2,850	3,064

Source: Telecom Australia

Postal services

There were 944 million standard articles posted in Victoria and received from overseas in Victoria in 1989-90. This was 29 per cent more than in 1984-85 (730 million). The corresponding figure for registered articles (excluding registered parcels) in 1989-90 was 1.6 million, a decrease of 20 per cent on 1984-85 (2.0 million).

		(000)		
Parcel. (including registered	Non-standard articles	Registered articles (except parcels)	Standard articles	Period
A	ITHIN AUSTRALI	IA FOR DELIVERY W	POSTED IN VICTOR	
8,466	122,076	700	659,247	1984-85
9,295	133,487	662	676,452	1985-86
9,401	142,681	375	722,664	1986-87
9,419	142,822	311	792,202	1987-88
9,697	146.081	333	863,060	1988-89
9,486	148,990	346	860,818	1989-90
N VICTORIA	AND RECEIVED I	LIVERY OVERSEAS A	N VICTORIA FOR DE	POSTED I
		FROM OVERSEAS		
1,360	20,466	1,227	71,033	1984-85
1,219	20,012	1,183	71,920	1985-86
1,385	20,453	1,309	71,900	1986-87
1,396	21,881	1,390	72,614	1987-88
1,389	25,462	1,428	78,632	1988-89
I,492	27,376	1,259	83,119	1989-90
VICTORIA	OM OVERSEAS IN	AND RECEIVED FRO	OSTED IN VICTORIA	TOTAL P
9,826	142,542	1,927	730,280	1984-85
10,514	153,499	1,845	748,372	1985-86
10,786	163,134	1,684	794,564	1986-87
10,815	164,703	1,701	864,816	1987-88
11,086	171,543	I,76I	941,692	1988-89
10,978	176,366	1,605	943,937	1989-90

TABLE 11.14 POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED BY AUSTRALIA POST, VICTORIA ('000)

Source: Australian Postal Commission

TOURISM

A quarterly accommodation survey is undertaken to provide information about the utilisation of available tourist accommodation. This survey commenced from the September quarter 1975. Data collected includes the available capacity, room occupancy, bed occupancy, and takings from accommodation. Currently, the types of accommodation surveyed are hotels, motels, and guest houses with facilities; caravan parks; and holiday flats, units, and houses.

Accommodation establishments in the snow districts of Victoria, which are located within the Ovens-Murray (formerly North Eastern) and Goulburn Statistical Divisions, usually experience high occupancy during the September quarter. Occupancy rates in the Mallee (formerly Northern Mallee) Statistical Division tend to be lower in the March quarter, when it is frequently very hot during the daytime. For the remainder of the State, high occupancy occurs during the Christmas school holidays, particularly in the statistical divisions with coastal resorts.

	STATIS	FICAL DI	VISION, V	ACTORI	A		
	and the second	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	BARW	ON STAT	ISTICAL I	DIVISION			
Establishments	No.	52	57	64	70	70	75
Guest rooms	No.	1,025	1,078	1,148	1,315	1,318	1,482
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	6,311	7,025	8,416	10,390	12,637	12,774
	WESTE	RN STAT	ISTICAL I	DIVISION			
Establishments	No.	52	57	61	71	73	76
Guest rooms	No.	1,019	1,057	1,145	1,353	1,403	1,376
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	6,923	6,877	7,761	9,690	11,175	10,956
CENT	RAL HI	GHLANDS	S STATIST	ICAL DIV	ISION		
Establishments	No.	41	44	44	53	54	60
Guest rooms	No.	839	896	894	1,028	1,056	1,119
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	6,671	7,353	7,696	9,658	11,330	11,366
	WIMM	ERA STAT	ISTICAL	DIVISION			
Establishments	No.	37	40	44	46	48	52
Guest rooms	No.	608	687	747	784	825	878
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	3,777	4,599	5,406	5,865	6,235	6,347
	MALL	EE STATI	STICAL D	IVISION			
Establishments	No.	50	51	52	63	63	
Guest rooms	No.	1,368	1,370	1,402	1,561	1,556	1,622
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	10,676	10,581	11,082	12,101	14,172	13,767
LODI	DON - CA	AMPASPE	STATIST	ICAL DIV	ISION		
Establishments	No.	59	62	68	89	90	85
Guest rooms	No.	969	1,013	1,147	1,548	1,546	1,493
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	7,190	7,333	8,810	12,001	14,306	14,859
	GOULB	URN STAT	FISTICAL	DIVISION	1		
Establishments	No.	71	77	77	112	116	129
Guest rooms	No.	1,194	1,342	1,352	2,033	2,155	2,293
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	7,178	8,096	8,774	12,446	16,501	17,915
OV	ENS-M	JRRAY ST	ATISTIC	AL DIVISI	ON		
Establishments	No.	76	77	77	98	100	109
Guest rooms	No.	1,428	1,423	1,479	1,931	1,954	2,265
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	9,852	10,714	10,542	13,335	16,929	17,193
EA	ST GIPP	SLAND ST	TATISTIC	AL DIVIS	ION		
Establishments	No.	54	59	60	64	63	67
Guest rooms	No.	1,065	1,110	1,117	1,187	1,158	1,253
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	6,763	7,144	8,010	9,115	9,879	10,033
MELBOURN	IE AND	GIPPSLAN	D STATIS	STICAL D	IVISIONS	(c)	
Establishments	No.	248	258	258	289	301	318
Guest rooms	No.	10,130	10,962	10,943	12,177	13,067	14,924
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	130,178	155,399	197,947	240,028	262,217	272,939

TABLE 11.15 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS (a), NUMBER OF GUEST ROOMS (a), AND TAKINGS (b); BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA

TABLE 11.15 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES: NUMBER OF
ESTABLISHMENTS (a), NUMBER OF GUEST ROOMS (a), AND TAKINGS (b); BY
STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA - continued

		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
		TOTAL	VICTORIA	λ			
Establishments	No.	740	782	805	955	978	1,034
Guest rooms	No.	19,645	20,938	21,374	24,925	26,038	28,705
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	195,522	225,120	274,447	334,629	375,381	389,857

(a) Number of establishments and number of guest rooms as at 30 June of each year.

(b) Takings from accommodation represent the total for each twelve months period.

(c) Owing to the Statistical Division (SD) boundary changes effective from 1 January, 1991, the SDs of Melbourne and Gippsland have been combined in this table so as to preserve the comparability of the time series as nearly as possible. Prior to 1990-91, the data includes East Central SD which was absorbed by the other two SDs.

The table below illustrates the Statistical Division aggregates for the three S.D's involved, on both the "old" and "new" basis.

BOUND A DEED DOLOD TO 1 LANULA DAY 1001

ВО	BOUNDARIES PRIOR TO 1 JANUARY 1991									
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91			
1	MELBOU	jrne sta	TISTICAL	DIVISIO	N					
Establishments	No.	179	185	188	212	222	244			
Guest rooms	No.	8,784	9,582	9,661	10,739	11,576	13,602			
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	123,783	148,567	190,535	230,528	252,224	265,207			
EA	AST CEN	TRAL ST	ATISTICA	L DIVISIO	ON					
Establishments	No.	30	32	30	22	22				
Guest rooms	No.	609	606	555	416	438				
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	3,213	3,487	4,062	3,990	3,468				
	GIPPSLA	AND STAT	FISTICAL	DIVISION	1					
Establishments	No.	39	41	40	55	57	74			
Guest rooms	No.	737	774	727	1,030	1,053	1,322			
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	3,182	3,345	3,350	5,510	6,525	7,732			

NOTE: In the six months to December 1990, \$1,705,000 was taken by accommodation establishments in the East Central Statistical Division, prior to the boundary changes.

Short-term overseas visitors to Victoria

Movement of international travellers whose intended or actual stay is less than twelve months is classified by the ABS as short-term, with the exception of travel by those who on arrival hold migrant visas.

Persons arriving in Australia are required to complete prescribed questionnaires in the form of Incoming Passenger cards. These cards provide information to the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs and also serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals.

Overseas arrival statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. Fully enumerated strata cover all permanent movements and all movements with a duration or stay of more than one year. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled and statistics relating to these movements in Table 11.16 are therefore estimates, which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if all those movements had had been processed.

Tables 11.16 and 11.17 provide details of the estimated number of short-term overseas visitors who nominated Victoria as their intended address whilst in Australia. They do not reflect the total number of overseas visitors who visited Victoria whilst in Australia.

In 1990, there were 336,760 short-term visitor arrivals who nominated Victoria as their intended address in Australia. Of these visitors, 35 per cent came from Asia, 29 per cent from Europe, 20 per cent from Oceania, 15 per cent from America, and 1 per cent from Africa.

It is interesting to note that 56 per cent of all short-term visitors from overseas came from just four countries, namely New Zealand (18 per cent), the United Kingdom (13 per cent), Japan (13 per cent), and the United States (12 per cent).

Table 11.17 indicates that short-term visitors who arrived to visit relatives in 1990, did so in much greater numbers from the United Kingdom (20,743) than from Italy (2,237), or Greece (1,811). According to the 1986 Population Census 250,000 Victorians were born in the UK or Ireland, 109,000 were born in Italy, and 68,000 were born in Greece. Another 167,000 Victorians were born to UK or Irish mothers, while 88,000 and 53,000 had Italian or Greek mothers, respectively.

TABLE 11.16 SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS (a) BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND WHERE STATE OF INTENDED STAY IS VICTORIA, 1990

Main purpose of journey	Mar qtr	June qtr	Sept qtr	Dec qtr
In transit, student vacation	662	928	735	888
Visiting relatives	24,812	18,869	18,883	32,669
Holiday, accompanying	,		,	
business traveller	41,841	31,880	29,100	47,844
Attending convention	705	581	884	1,304
Business	15.083	12,159	11,50	12,600
Employment	1,756	1,386	1,645	1,121
Other, and not stated	9,459	6,307	5,677	5,034
Total	94,317	72,110	68,874	101,459

(a) Figures for short-term movement are largely based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3402.0)

TABLE 11.17 SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, REASON FOR STAY, AND WHERE STATE OF INTENDED STAY IS VICTORIA, 1990

			Reason for journey		
Country of residence	Visiting relatives	Holiday, accompanying business traveller	Business employment, attending convention	Other and not stated	Total
Africa					
South Africa	985	384	159	755	1,609
Other Africa	985	320	133	173	1,607
Total Africa	1,970	703	293	248	3,216
North America					
Canada	3,319	3,420	1,010	427	8,175
United States	7,94	17,263	11,341	2,583	39,162
Total	11,2993	20,681	12,351	3,041	47,370
Central America	50	203	57	23	337
South America	663	497	297	156	1,614
Total America	(c) 12,238	21,466	12,762	3,293	49,758

			Reason for journey		
Country of residence	Visiting relatives	Holiday, accompanying business traveller	Business employment, attending convention	Other and not stated	Total
Asia					
Western Asia (Middle East) (a)	2,179	1,311	590	301	4,385
South Central Asia ((b) 2,046	1,212	841	1,050	5,149
South East Asia					
Indonesia	1,263	2,856	551	1,072	5,744
Malaysia	4,131	3,353	1,000	2,768	11,252
Singapore	2,242	4,552	2,284	858	10,119
Other	2,316	3,292	1,303	1,447	8,350
Total	11,162	14,568	5,498	6,483	37,708
East Asia					
China	471	941	1,325	2,816	5,556
Hong Kong	3,413	7,100	2,081	2,028	14,622
Japan	1,095	34,299	5,848	2,073	43,315
Taiwan	343	5,585	785	525	7,239
Other	185	388	433	359	1,360
Total	5,507	48,313	10,472	7,801	72,092
Total Asia	16,503	61,570	15,300	11,849	105,220
Europe					
United Kingdom	20,743	16,242	5,700	2,263	44,953
Germany	2,858	7,523	1,809	588	12,779
Greece	1,811	621	123	132	2,704
Italy	2,237	2,519	887	354	5,998
Netherlands	1,775	1,076	658	202	3,713
Sweden	522	2,191	906	248	3,871
Switzerland	617	2,135	436	156	3,344
Other	8,015	6,9952	3,321	1,323	19,58
Total Europe	38,578	39,259	13,849	5,266	966,951
Oceania					
New Zealand	20,151	21,754	16,324	3,982	62,210
Other	2,213	2,484	845	1,534	7,077
Total Oceania	22,364	24,238	17,169	5,516	69,287
Other and not stated	218	108	57	62	452
Grand total	95,233	150,665	61,174	29,690	336,759

TABLE 11.17 SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, REASON FOR STAY, AND WHERE STATE OF INTENDED STAY IS VICTORIA, 1990,

- continued

(a) Includes Cyprus, Israel, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and other Western Asia

(b) Includes India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and other South-Central Asia

(c) Includes Carribean, America undefined

Source: Unpublished data (ABS Table No. 31)

Data sources

The latest year for which ABS estimates are available for State Gross Domestic Product at factor cost by industry is 1983-84. For subsequent years, use has been made of estimates for gross operating surplus prepared by the Victorian Department of Management and Budget.

The statistics on Metropolitan Transport, railways, country and provincial road passengers services have been obtained through the Ministry of Transport, Victoria. Motor vehicles statistics were obtained from the Road Traffic Authority, Victoria, and the Commonwealth Department of Administrative Services (for Australian Government owned vehicles). Drivers' and riders' licences figures were provided by the Road Traffic Authority, Victoria.

Road traffic accident statistics are compiled by the ABS from data provided by the Road Traffic Authority, Victoria. The statistics on air transport were obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Communications; telephone services statistics from the Australian Telecommunications Commission; postal statistics from the Australian Postal Commission and the numbers of broadcast and television stations from the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

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.

ABS publications

Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0)
Tourist Accommodation, Victoria (8635.2)
Tourist Accommodation, Four and Five Star Hotels and Motels, Victoria (8646.2)
Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics, Australia (9206.0)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (monthly) (9303.0)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Victoria (9303.2)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (annual) (9304.0)
Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (9309.0)
Road Traffic Accidents Involving Fatalities, Australia (9401.0)
Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Admissions to Hospitals), Australia (9405.0)
Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties, Victoria (9406.2)

Appendix: 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 at 31 December (a) (b)				Mean popul	Population of	
Year	Males	Females	Total Persons	Masculinity (c)	Year ended 30 June	Year ended 31 December	Melbourne (b) (d)
1836	186	38	224	489.47			200
1837	984	280	1,264	351.43		744	
1838	3,080	431	3,511	714.62		2,388	
1839	4,104	1,718	5,822	238,88		4,667	
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291	238,85		8,057	4,000
1841	14,391	6,025	20,416	238.85		15,354	4,479
1842	15,691	8,108	23,799	193.52		22,108	
1843	15,892	8,211	24,103	193.55		23,951	
1844	17,626	9,108	26,734	193.52		25,419	
1845	20,624	10,656	31,280	193.54		29,007	
1846	23,531	14,803	38,334	158.96		34,807	12,351
1847	26,004	16,932	42,936	153.58		40,635	1945
1848	30,697	20,693	51,390	148.34		47,163	
1849	39,556	26,664	66,220	148.35		58,795	
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162	148.35		71,191	
1851	58,235	39,254	97,489	148.35		86,826	23,143
1852	110,825	57,496	168,321	192.75		132,905	
1853	146,456	75,980	222,436	192.76		185,368	
1854	185,249	98,693	283.942	187.70		253,189	76,565
1855	226,462	120,843	347,305	187.40		315,524	
1856	251,349	139,035	390,384	180.78		368,845	
1857	291,523	164,999	456,522	176.68		423,453	
1858	314,923	181,223	496,146	173.78		476,334	
1859	325,259	195,813	521,072	166.11		508,609	
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234	158.85		529,653	
1861	320,888	218,876	539,764	146.61		538,999	139,916
1862	322,298	229,090	551,388	140.69		545,576	
1863	324,731	243,175	567,906	133.54		559,647	148,873
1864	341,102	256,901	598,003	132.78		582,955	154,375
1865	348,717	269,074	617,791	129.60		607,897	160,586

POPULATION, VICTORIA

POPULATION, VICTORIA - continued

-		Population at 31 December (a) (b)			Mean population (a) (b)		
Males	Females	Total Persons	Masculinity (c)	Year ended 30 June	Year ended 31 December	Population o Melbourne (b) (d	
354,757	278,845	633,602	127.22		625,697	167,476	
						174,366	
						181,945	
						190,212	
397,230	326,695	723,925	121.59		710,344	202,975	
407.628	338.822	746.450	120.31		735,188	215,991	
						229,125	
						236,990	
						242,800	
						254,873	
						248,878	
						253,577	
						260,738	
						271,100	
450,558	408,047	858,605	110.42		850,181	281,037	
457,782	416,183	873,965	110.00		866,285	288,169	
466,788	425,977	892,765	109.58		883,365	297,937	
477,671	434,782	912,453	109.86		902,609	313,550	
490,266	445,511	935,777	110.05		924,115	334,030	
		959,838			947,808	358,500	
					976,778	381,590	
						405,520	
						432,350	
						459,360	
595,519	538,209	1,133,728	110.65		1,119,333	482,600	
606 395	551 977	1 158 372	109.86		1 146 050	486,620	
						469,390	
						449,560	
						444,340	
						452,210	
						458,300	
						466,895	
						480,390	
599,765 601,773	594,440	1,188,541	101.87		1,192,377	489,600 494,905	
				1 107 100		501 500	
						501,580	
						502,840	
						505,760	
						511,520	
						519,925	
600,856	618,976	1,219,832	97.07	1,209,319		530,660	
605,775	627,032	1,232,807	96.61	1,219,304	1,225,503	543,115	
614,937	635,512	1,250,449	96.76	1,232,489	1,240,488	557,350	
631,021	646,001	1,277,022	97.68	1,249,987	1,261,169	573,255	
646,482	654,926	1,301,408	98.71	1,271,500	1,282,477	588,000	
668,818	671,075	1,339,893	99.66	1,301,138	1,320,652	612,190	
690,056	692,497	1,382,553	99.65	1,337,796	1,357,824	636,200	
707,444			99.93	1,378,226	1,395,881	660,160	
						680,470	
						688,890	
						702,120	
						716,150	
						730,830	
						750,940	
	360,112 371,066 383,665 397,230 407,628 411,027 416,756 421,201 424,269 428,243 433,777 438,077 442,699 450,558 457,782 466,788 477,671 490,266 504,097 523,864 541,216 571,425 582,672 595,519 606,395 608,666 609,500 609,379 607,933 599,497 598,332 599,765 601,773 608,436 604,318 599,765 601,773 608,436 604,318 599,505 597,617 598,134 600,856 605,775 614,937 631,021 646,482	360,112 288,190 371,066 300,258 383,665 313,097 397,230 326,695 407,628 338,822 411,027 348,401 416,756 357,052 421,201 364,907 424,269 370,665 428,243 377,181 433,777 385,158 438,077 391,841 442,699 399,058 450,558 408,047 457,782 416,183 466,788 425,977 477,671 434,782 490,266 445,511 504,097 455,741 504,097 455,741 504,097 455,741 504,097 455,741 504,097 455,741 504,097 455,741 504,097 455,741 504,097 457,743 593,519 538,209 606,395 551,977 607,933 577,743 599,492 <	360,112 288,190 648,302 371,066 300,258 671,324 383,665 313,097 696,762 397,230 326,695 723,925 407,628 338,822 746,450 411,027 348,401 759,428 416,756 357,052 773,808 421,201 364,907 786,108 424,269 370,665 794,934 428,243 377,181 805,424 433,777 385,158 818,935 438,077 391,841 829,918 442,699 399,058 841,757 450,558 408,047 858,605 457,782 416,183 873,965 466,788 425,977 892,765 477,671 434,782 912,453 490,266 445,511 935,717 504,097 455,741 959,838 523,864 469,853 93,717 541,425 507,652 1,079,077 582,672 522,266 <t< td=""><td>360,112 288,190 648,302 124,96 371,066 300,258 671,324 123,58 383,665 313,097 696,762 122,54 397,230 326,695 723,925 121,59 407,628 338,822 746,450 120,31 411,027 348,401 759,428 117,98 416,756 357,052 773,806 116,72 421,201 364,907 786,108 115,43 424,269 370,665 794,934 114,46 428,243 377,181 805,424 113,54 433,777 391,841 829,918 111,80 442,699 399,058 841,757 110,94 450,558 408,047 858,605 110.42 457,782 416,183 873,965 100.00 466,788 425,977 892,765 109,58 477,671 434,782 912,453 109,86 504,097 455,741 959,838 110,61 523,864</td><td>360,112 288,190 648,302 124,96 371,066 300,258 671,324 123,58 383,665 313,097 696,762 122,54 397,230 326,695 723,925 121.59 407,628 338,822 746,450 120,31 411,027 348,401 759,428 117,98 416,756 357,052 773,808 116,72 421,201 364,907 786,108 115,43 424,269 370,665 794,934 114,46 428,243 377,181 805,424 113,54 433,777 385,158 818,935 112,62 438,077 391,841 829,918 111,80 442,699 399,058 841,757 110.94 450,558 408,047 858,605 110.42 457,782 416,183 873,965 110.00 466,784 425,977 892,765 109,58 477,671 434,782 912,453 109,86 606,666</td><td>360.112 28.100 64.302 124.96 640.952 371.066 300.258 671.324 123.58 659.813 383.65 313.097 596,762 122.54 684.043 397.230 326,695 723.925 121.59 710.344 407.628 388.822 746,450 120.31 735,186 411.027 348,401 759,428 117.98 752,393 416,756 570,52 773,081 116.72 622,618 421,201 364,907 786,108 114.64 790,521 423,277 395,158 818,355 112.62 812,160 433,077 391,841 829,918 111.60 824,427 442,699 390,058 841,757 110.94 835,838 450,558 408,047 789,2455 109,58 883,365 477,671 434,782 912,453 109,38 893,365 477,671 434,782 912,453 109,38 893,365 477,671 <td< td=""></td<></td></t<>	360,112 288,190 648,302 124,96 371,066 300,258 671,324 123,58 383,665 313,097 696,762 122,54 397,230 326,695 723,925 121,59 407,628 338,822 746,450 120,31 411,027 348,401 759,428 117,98 416,756 357,052 773,806 116,72 421,201 364,907 786,108 115,43 424,269 370,665 794,934 114,46 428,243 377,181 805,424 113,54 433,777 391,841 829,918 111,80 442,699 399,058 841,757 110,94 450,558 408,047 858,605 110.42 457,782 416,183 873,965 100.00 466,788 425,977 892,765 109,58 477,671 434,782 912,453 109,86 504,097 455,741 959,838 110,61 523,864	360,112 288,190 648,302 124,96 371,066 300,258 671,324 123,58 383,665 313,097 696,762 122,54 397,230 326,695 723,925 121.59 407,628 338,822 746,450 120,31 411,027 348,401 759,428 117,98 416,756 357,052 773,808 116,72 421,201 364,907 786,108 115,43 424,269 370,665 794,934 114,46 428,243 377,181 805,424 113,54 433,777 385,158 818,935 112,62 438,077 391,841 829,918 111,80 442,699 399,058 841,757 110.94 450,558 408,047 858,605 110.42 457,782 416,183 873,965 110.00 466,784 425,977 892,765 109,58 477,671 434,782 912,453 109,86 606,666	360.112 28.100 64.302 124.96 640.952 371.066 300.258 671.324 123.58 659.813 383.65 313.097 596,762 122.54 684.043 397.230 326,695 723.925 121.59 710.344 407.628 388.822 746,450 120.31 735,186 411.027 348,401 759,428 117.98 752,393 416,756 570,52 773,081 116.72 622,618 421,201 364,907 786,108 114.64 790,521 423,277 395,158 818,355 112.62 812,160 433,077 391,841 829,918 111.60 824,427 442,699 390,058 841,757 110.94 835,838 450,558 408,047 789,2455 109,58 883,365 477,671 434,782 912,453 109,38 893,365 477,671 434,782 912,453 109,38 893,365 477,671 <td< td=""></td<>	

	Population a		Population at 31 Decemb			(a) (b)	Mean popul	ation (a) (b)	Population of
Year	Males	Females	Total Persons	Masculinity (c)	Year ended 30 June	Year ended 31 December	Melbourne (b) (d)		
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909	97.38	1,497,806	1,512,093	776,840		
1921	765,306	785,421	1,550,727	97.44	1,524,498	1,537,042	800,520		
1922	789,517	800,756	1,590,273	98.60	1,552,601	1,570,883	831,060		
1923	807,884	817,571	1,625,455	98.82	1,589,673	1,607,850	861,760		
1924	825,919	831,232	1,657,151	99.36	1,625,703	1,641,944	889,720		
1925	840,817	843,234	1,684,051	99.71	1,657,111	1,671,537	917,080		
1926	855,035	856,952	1,711,987	99.78	1,683,724	1,696,758	945,500		
1927	870,718	871,114	1,741,832	99.95	1,711,855	1,727,734	971,000		
1928	879,478	882,268	1,761,746	99.68	1,741,432	1,751,974	990,650		
1929	886,472	891,797	1,778,269	99.40	1,761,212	1,770,133	1,006,000		
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605	99.14	1,778,761	1,786,217	999,650		
1931	896,429	907,141	1,803,570	98.82	1,792,802	1,799,241	995,600		
1932	900,663	912,724	1,813,387	98.68	1,804,014	1,808,618	993,800		
1933	904,868	919,349	1,824,217	98.42	1,814,797	1,820,497	995,800		
1934	909,806	926,854	1,836,660	98.16	1,824,660	1,830,326	1,000,000		
1935	910,740	930,855	1,841,595	97.84	1,835,578	1,838,206	1,008,300		
1936	913,959	935,648	1,849,607	97.68	1,841,636	1,845,941	1,016,500		
1937	916,974	940,017	1,856,991	97.55	1,850,071	1,853,765	1,024,300		
1938	924,034	947,065	1,871,099	97.57	1,858,585	1,865,251	1,035,600		
1939	929,470	953,663	1,883,133	97.46	1,872,287	1,878,918	1,050,700		
1940	947,037	967,881	1,914,918	97.85	1,886,751	1,900,426	1,083,000		
1941	964,619	981,806	1,946,425	98.25	1,916,727	1,932,412	1,114,900		
1942	970,729	991,829	1,962,558	97.87	1,948,710	1,959,496	1,143,900		
1943	979,549	1,002,067	1,981,616	97.75	1,965,473	1,973,533	1,156,600		
1944	986,889	1,011,065	1,997,954	97.61	1,981,997	1,989,870	1,168,900		
1945	994,784	1,020,323	2,015,107	97.50	1,998,202	2,006,649	1,180,200		
1946	1,006,395	1,033,374	2,039,769	97.39	2,015,197	2,025,475	1,189,800		
1947	1,016,724	1,045,985	2,062,709	97.20	2,039,348	2,053,916	1,228,300		
1948	1,039,037	1,069,088	2,108,125	97.19	2,070,116	2,091,581	1,247,800		
1949	1,071,759	1,097,125	2,168,884	97.69	2,115,830	2,142,529	1,272,300		
1950	1,114,497	1,122,685	2,237,182	99.27	2,174,844	2,209,013	1,302,200		
1951	1,150,009	1,149,529	2,299,538	100.04	2,242,882	2,276,272	1,330,800		
1952	1,189,262	1,177,457	2,366,719	101.00	2,309,708	2,343,610	1,359,100		
1953	1,212,060	1,203,975	2,416,035	100.67	2,372,366	2,395,851	1,388,800		
1954	1,244,739	1,233,247	2,477,986	100.93	2,422,839	2,452,741	1,524,111		
1955	1,281,891	1,264,441	2,546,332	101.38	2,485,222	2,520,481	1,575,300		
1956	1,319,445	1,298,667	2,618,112	101.60	2,556,148	2,592,670	1,629,400		
1957	1,348,351	1,332,204	2,680,555	101.21	2,625,609	2,656,363	1,677,100		
1958	1,379,857	1,365,308	2,745,165	101.07	2,687,115	2,717,371	1,726,100		
1959	1,413,523	1,397,906	2,811,429	101.12	2,749,994	2,783,951	1,777,700		
1960	1,453,815	1,434,475	2,888,290	101.35	2,819,650	2,857,032	1,831,100		
1961	1,485,348	1,469,951	2,955,299	101,05	2,893,417	2,926,075	1,984,936		
1962	1,511,418	1,499,625	3,011,043	100.79	2,956,769	2,983,715	2,029,240		
1963	1,540,749	1,530,297	3,071,046	100.68	3,011,833	3,041,442	2,077,560		
1964	1,573,966	1,563,955	3,137,921	100.64	3,073,384	3,105,685	2,130,980		
1965	1,602,058	1,593,802	3,195,860	100.52	3,136,319	3,165,594	2,180,800		
1966	1,627,787	1,622,056	3,249,843	100.35	3,194,035	3,221,403	2,230,793		
1967	1,653,363	1,650,243	3,303,606	100.19	3,249,885	3,277,183	2,283,000		
1968	1,679,213	1,677,614	3,356,827	100.10	3,302,366	3,328,451	2,331,000		
1969	1,710,586	1,710,592	3,421,178	100.00	3,356,773	3,388,417	2,389,700		
1970	1,739,916	1,742,115	3,482,031	99,87	3,420,609	3,450,523	2,447,600		
1971 <i>(e)</i>	1,815,332	1,818,511	3,633,843	99.83	3,481,370	3,519,881	2,575,000		
1972	1,841,114	1,845,022	3,686,136	99.79	3,632,733	3,661,084	2,616,400		

POPULATION, VICTORIA - continued

		Population a	t 31 December	(a) (b)	Mean popul	ation (a) (b)	Population of	
Year	Males	Females	Total Persons	Masculinity (c)	Year ended 30 June	Year ended 31 December	Melbourne (b) (d)	
1973	1,863,086	1,867,738	3,730,824	99.75	3,685,499	3,707,460	2,652,700	
1974	1,887,222	1,892,365	3,779,587	99.73	3,730,502	3,754,761	2,685,800	
1975	1,896,188	1,904,468	3,800,656	99.57	3,774,902	3,788,394	2,711,200	
1976	1,905,656	1,918,285	3,823,941	99.34	3,799,937	3,811,360	2,723,700	
1977	1,918,212	1,934,377	3,852,589	99.16	3,823,831	3,837,834	2,740,800	
1978	1,927,106	1,947,395	3,874,501	98.96	3,852,206	3,864,925	2,757,200	
1979	1,937,866	1,962,127	3,899,993	98.76	3,875,422	3,886,929	2,771,000	
1980	1,951,449	1,979,206	3,930,655	98.60	3,899,760	3,914,238	2,787,400	
1981	1,969,349	1,999,049	3,968,398	98.51	3,931,159	3,949,166	2,806,300	
1982	1,991,532	2,021,155	4,012,687	98.53	3,969,101	3,991,755	2,833,800	
1983	2,012,443	2,042,055	4,054,498	98.55	4,013,824	4,035,029	2,861,700	
1984	2,033,611	2,064,029	4,097,640	98.53	4,055,564	4,076,346	2,884,600	
1985	2,055,418	2,085,003	4,140,421	98.58	4,098,084	4,119,696	2,909,100	
1986	2,076,765	2,106,654	4,183,419	98.58	4,140,430	4,161,531	2,931,900	
1987	2,102,870	2,130,687	4,233,557	98.69	4,184,229	4,208,733	2,965,600	
1988	2.117,323	2,144,622	4,261,945	98.72	4,235,610	4,262,605	3,002,329	
1989	2,160,287	2,189,424	4,349,711	98.67	4,294,637	4,322,423	3,043,476	
1990	2,188,254	2,218,314	4,406,568	98.64	4,406,092	4,379,636	4,379,822	

POPULATION, VICTORIA - continued

(a) All estimates have been corrected for discrepancies disclosed by the various censuses up to the census of 30 June 1981. Figures from 1939 to 1946 include all living Australian defence service personnel irrespective of whether they were within Australia or overseas, but exclude members of Allied Services and prisoners of war and internees from overseas. The population estimates form 1947 onwards include defence personnel in Australia and exclude members of the forces overseas.

(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 1841 to 1861 inclusive are as at the following census dates: 2 March for 1841, 1846, and 1851, 26 April 1854, 29 March 1857, and 7 April 1861. From 1863 to 1953, the figures shown are estimates at 31 December, those for 1954 and subsequent years are estimates or census counts at 30 June. The figures shown for the years 1863 to 1921 relate to the population within a 16 kilometre radius of the Melbourne G.P.O. From 1921 to 1960 the figures 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.

MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (a) (b), VICTORIA

	Marriag	ges	Divor	ces (c)	Birth	5	Death	ns	Infant m	nortality
Year	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	-	244	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		

MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (a) (b), VICTORIA - continued

	Marria	ges	Divord	ces (c)	Birth	s	Death	15	Infant m	ortality
Year	Number	Crude rate	Decrees granted	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate (d)
1851	1,023	11.78	granite	-	3,049	35.12	1,165	13.42		
1852	1,958	14.73			3,756	28.26	2,105	15.84		
1853							3,213			
	2,703	13.83	-	-	3,025	15.48		16.44		
1854	3,765	14.87	-	-	7,542	29.79	6,261			
855	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		
858	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		
863	4,227	7.55	7	0.01	23,906	42.72	9,502	16.98	2,844	118.97
864	4,554	7.81	13	0.02	25,680	44.05	8,887	15.24	2,778	108.18
865	4,497	7.40	11	0.02	25,915	42.63	10,461	17.21	3,538	136.52
866	4,253	6.80	6	0.01	25,010	39.97	12,286	19.64	3,838	153.46
867	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
869	4,735	6.92	15	0.02	26,040	38.07	10,630	15.54	3,284	126.11
870	4,732	6.66	9	0.01	27,151	38.22	10,420	14.67	3,203	117.97
871	4,693	6.38	7	0.01	27,382	37.24	9,918	13.49	3,114	113,72
872	4,791	6.36	2	0.01	27,361	36.34	10,831	14.38	3,334	121.85
873	4,974	6.49	10	0.01		36.65		15.00	3,181	113.20
					28,100		11,501			124.66
874	4,925	6.31	6	0.01	26,800	34.36	12,222	15.67	3,341	
875	4,985	6.31	14	0.02	26,720	33.80	15,287	19.34	3,811	142.63
876	4,949	6.18	8	0.01	26,769	33.45	13,561	16.95	2,980	111.32
877	5,103	6.28	11	0.01	26,010	32.02	12,776	15.73	3,299	126.84
878	5,092	6.18	9	0.01	26,581	32.24	12,702	15.41	3,262	122.72
1879 1880	4,986 5,286	5.97 6.22	4	0.01	26,839 26,148	32.11 30.76	12,120 11,652	14.50 13.71	3,219 3,105	119.94 118.75
	0,200	U.LL		0.01	20,140	00.70	11,001	10.71	0,100	
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
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	99	0.09				13.62	4,041	106.82
					37,831	32.51	15,851		4,041	
1893	7,004	5.97	92	0.08	36,552	31.18	16,508	14.08		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 1900	8,140 8,308	6.87 6.97	107 93	0.09 0.08	31,008 30,779	26.16 25.81	16,578 15,215	13.99 12.76	3,541 2,936	114.20 95.39
	0,008	0.57	90	0.08	30,779	20.01	15,215	12.70	2,900	55.58
1901	8,406	6.99	83	0.07	31,008	25.77	15,904	13.22	3,192	102.94
902	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
904	8,210	6.83	141	0.12	29,763	24.74	14,393	11.97	2,319	77.92

MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (a) (b), VICTORIA - continued

	Marria	ges	Divor	ces (c)	Birth	s	Death	hs	Number r. 7 2,508 35 2,866 36 2,277 11 2,676 55 2,251 39 2,417 32 2,269 32 2,666 39 2,537 36 2,835 35 2,408 36 2,555 1 1,877 6 1,951 5 2,147 3 2,669 2 2,582 5 1,936 1 2,356 5 2,2047 3 1,969 1 1,966 1 1,919 4 1,587	nortality
Year	Number	Crude rate	Decrees granted	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate (d)
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		68.70
1912	11,738	8.64	252	0.19	35,796	26.36	16,589	12.22		74.48
1913	11,324	8.11	239	0.17	25,970	25.77	15,474	11.09		70.53
1914	11,829	8.29	243	0.17	36,222	25.37	16,503	11.56		78.27
1915	12,832	8.96	219	0.15	35,009	24.45	15,823	11.05		68.78
1916	11,342	8.02	207	0.15	34,235	24.20	16,489	11.66		74.63
1917	9,505	6.73	202	0.14	33,033	23.40	14,555	10.31		56.82
1918	9,156	6.43	236	0.17	31,597	22.19	15,177	10.66		61.75
1919	11,706	7.95	348	0.24	31,619	21.47	19,370	13.15		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		72.55
1922	12,996	8.27	378	0.24	36,288	23.10	15,155	9.65		53.35
1923	13,126	8.16	431	0.27	35,877	22.31	17,219	10.71		65.67
1924	13,296	8.10	408	0.25	36,140	22.01	16,503	10.05		61.32
1925	13,370	8.00	458	0.27	35,922	21.49	15,837	9.47		56.98
1926	13,405	7.90	470	0.28	35,362	20.84	16,335	9.63		55.68
1927	13,608	7.88	517	0.30	35,074	20.30	16,773	9.71		56.05
1928 1929	13,186	7.53	484	0.28	34,498	19.69	17,708	10.11		55.63 47.23
1930	12,935 11,641	7.31 6.52	548 388	0.31 0.22	33,604 33,127	18.98 18.55	16,717 15,959	9.44 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	10.68	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	1,268	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
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

MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (a) (b), VICTORIA - continued

	Marriag	ges	Divor	ces (c)	Birth	s	Death	ns	Infant mortality		
Year	Number	Crude rate	Decrees granted	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate (d)	
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	65,886	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	29,682	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	431	6.70	
1990	30,120	6.90	10,406	2.40	66,970	15.30	30,986	7.10	523	7.8	

(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 five thousand. 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.

	Natural increase	Apparent net	Total	Rate of natural	Rate of apparent	Rate of population
Year (a)	(b) (c) (d)	migration (d)	increase (c)	increase (d)	migration(d)	growth
						per cent
1836	-2	226	224	-	-	-
1837	6	1,034	1,040	8.06	1,389.78	464.29
1838	8	2,239	2,247	3.35	937.60	177.77
1839	75	2,236	2,311	16.07	479.11	65.82

POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA

	Natural increase	Apparent net	Total	Rate of natural	Rate of apparent	Rate of population
Year (a)	(b) (c) (d)	migration (d)	increase (c)	increase (d)	migration(d)	growth
				-	-	per cent
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
1000	1,095	0,049	9,942	20.39	113.00	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
1000	10,002	0,000	17,102	20.00	12.01	0.20
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	22.82	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	13,875	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
1071		1.50 Barris				
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	11,433	-2,607	8,826	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		17.48	8.24	2.61
	19,300	9,224	28,790	17.40	0.24	2.01
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

	Natural	Apparent		Rate of	Rate of	Rate of
ear (a)	increase	net	Total	natural	apparent	population
ear (a)	(b) (c) (d)	migration (d)	increase (c)	increase (d)	migration(d)	growth
894	18,828	-12,843	E 0.95	15.97	-10.89	per cent 0.51
B95	18,070		5,985	15.26	-12.29	0.30
		-14,549	3,521			
896	16,464	-22,290	-5,826	13.92	-18.85	-0.49
897	16,184	-13,928	2,256	13.70	-11.79	0.19
898	11,477	-11,302	175	9.71	-9.56	0.01
899 900	14,430	-8,170	6,260	12.17	-6.89	0.53
900	15,564	-7,892	7,672	13.05	-6.62	0.65
901	15,104	-1,417	13,687	12.55	-1.18	1.14
902	14,284	-15,953	-1,669	11.83	-13.21	-0.14
903	13,974	-17,463	-3,489	11.59	-14.49	-0.29
904	15,370	-14,504	866	12.78	-12.06	0.07
905	15,431	-10,618	4,813	12.79	-8.80	0.40
906	15,607	-6,196	9,411	12.86	-5.11	0.78
907	16,826	-3,851	12,975	13.73	-3.14	1.06
908	15,331	2,311	17,642	12.36	1.86	1.43
909	17,108	9,465	26,573	13.57	7.50	2.13
910	16,705	7,681	24,386	13.03	5.99	1.91
510	10,703	7,001	24,300	15.05	5.55	1.51
911	17,810	20,675	38,485	13.49	15.66	2.96
912	19,207	23,453	42,660	14.15	17.27	3.18
913	20,496	12,367	32,863	14.68	8.86	2.38
914	19,719	53	19,772	13.81	0.04	1.40
915	19,186	-29,929	-10,743	13.40	-20.91	-0.75
916	17,746	-37,528	-19,782	12.55	-26.53	-1.39
917	18,478	-6,081	12,397	13.09	-4.31	0.88
918	16,420	3,765	20,185	11.53	2.64	1.42
919	12,249	53,541	65,790	8.32	36.35	4.58
920	19,381	5,493	24,874	12.82	3.63	1.65
921	19,426	3,392	22,818	12.64	2.21	1.49
922	21,133	18,413	39,546	13.45	11.72	2.55
923	18,658	16,524	35,182	11.60	10.28	2.21
924	19,637	12,059	31,696	11.96	7.34	1.95
925	20,085	6,815	26,900	12.02	4.08	1.62
926	19,027	8,909	27,936	11.21	5.25	1.66
927	18,301	11,544	29,845	10.59	6.68	1.74
928	16,790	3,124	19,914	9.58	1.78	1.14
929	16,887	-364	16,523	9.54	-0.21	0.94
930	17,168	-2,832	14,336	9.61	-1.59	0.81
24	13,299	0.004	10.005	7.00	1 20	0.61
931		-2,334	10,965	7.39	-1.30	0.61
932	10,659	-842	9,817	5.89	-0.47	0.54
933	10,936	-106	10,830	6.01	-0.06	0.60
934	9,180	3,263	12,443	5.02	1.78	0.68
935	9,428	-4,493	4,935	5.13	-2.44	0.27
936	10,105	-2,093	8,012	5.47	-1.13	0.44
937	11,118	-3,734	7,384	6.00	-2.01	0.40
938	11,389	2,719	14,108	6.11	1.46	0.76
939	10,324	1,718	12,034	5.49	0.91	0.64
940	11,669	20,268	31,785	6.14	10.66	1.69
941	13,884	18,995	31,507	7.18	9.83	1.65
942	13,954	5,527	16,133	7.12	2.82	0.83
943	17,790	3,789	19,058	9.01	1.92	0.97
944	18,856	-955	16,338	9.48	-0.48	0.82
945	20,704	-1,812	17,153	10.32	-0.90	0.86
946	25,159	-327	24,662	12.42	-0.16	1.22

POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA - continued

	Natural	Apparent		Rate of	Rate of	Rate of
Year (a)	increase (b) (c) (d)	net migration (d)	Total increase (c)	natural increase (d)	apparent migration(d)	population growth
	(0) (0) (0)	ingration (b)	moreuse (c)			per cent
1947	25,924	-2,952	22,940	12.62	-1.44	1.13
1948	24,274	21,142	45,416	11.61	10.11	2.20
1949	24,882	35,877	60,759	11.61	16.75	2.88
1950	27,489	40,809		12.44	18.47	3.15
1900	27,409	40,809	68,298	12.44	10.47	0.10
1951	27,107	35,249	62,356	11.91	15.49	2.79
1952	30,416	36,765	67,181	12.98	15.69	2.92
1953	30,911	18,405	49,316	12.90	7,68	2.08
1954	32,106	29,845	61,951	13.09	12.17	2.56
1955	33,809	34,537	68,346	13.41	13.70	2.76
1956	34,507	37,273	71,780	13.31	14.38	2.82
1957	36,333	26,110	62,443	13.68	9.83	2.39
1958	37,644	26,966	64,610	13.85	9.92	2.41
1959	37,167	29,097	66,264	13.35	10.45	2.41
1960	39,478	37,383	76,861	13.82	13.08	2.73
	00,470	07,000	10,001	10.02	10.00	
1961	41,386	15,310	56,696	14.14	5.23	1.96
1962	40,043	15,701	55,744	13.42	5.26	1.89
1963	38,729	21,274	60,003	12.73	6.99	1.99
1964	37,442	29,433	66,875	12.06	9.48	2.18
1965	35,519	22,420	57,939	11.22	7.08	1.85
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
						1.50
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	1.07
1985	30,269		44,628	7.40	3.50	1.07
1985	29,094	14,359		7.10	3.20	0.99
		13,219	42,313			
1987	30,555	17,535	48,090	7.30	4.20	1.16
1988	30,577	22,422	52,999	7.30	5.30	1.26
1989	31,536	28,003	59,539	7.40	6.60	1.40
1990	33,686	24,652	58,338	7.80	5.70	1.35

(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.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Industrial disputes during year (a) Trade unions Number Workers Estimated Number of Members involved Working of loss in separate Year disputes (b) davs lost Males Females Total wages unions '000 \$'000 '000 '000 '000 1912 151 109.9 6.7 116.6 1913 77 130.2 29 6,177 78 72 162 122.4 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 17.6 147.6 15.668 168 229 151 130.0 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 22.606 786 138.0 26.6 164.6 601 160 1920 53 39,808 817 931 158 154.4 32.8 187.1 1921 20 6,280 213 139 159 161.1 34.9 196.0 1922 37.9 206.3 29 6.130 65 95 169 168.4 1923 29 7,050 99 217 160 165.4 40.7 206.0 158 1924 30 179.6 37.5 217.0 10.037 67 102 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 24 201.5 46.1 247.6 9,221 54 89 149 1928 21 5.876 111 193 151 194.9 47.3 242.2 1,297 48.0 240.8 1929 11 21,612 2,261 151 192.8 1930 184.7 44.6 229.3 5 408 151 8 15 1931 10 4,643 28 50 150 166.1 37.9 204.0 37.0 1932 12 6,585 100 131 151 160.0 197.0 1933 149 156.4 38.7 195.1 12 7,450 27 41 1934 19 8,428 109 165 149 154.0 41.9 195.9 199.1 1935 20 7,901 46 63 147 159.1 40.0 1936 10 1.823 12 20 147 160.6 41.0 201.6 168.7 1937 209.8 11 3,814 71 114 147 41.1 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 22 146 215.8 54.5 270.3 20,117 139 242 1942 20 12,119 36 62 142 302.8 1943 40 83.2 19.259 77 131 142 228.6 311.8 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 1,208 4,791 152 325.2 81.1 406.3 1951 41 87.3 433.4 27,219 42 208 156 346.1 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 83.8 433.9 44,813 136 920 158 350,1 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 98 157 381.1 98.1 479.2 86,004 103 794

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS, VICTORIA

	In	dustrial dispu	tes during yea	ar (a)		Trade	unions	
	Number of	Workers	Working	Estimated loss in	Number of separate		Members	
Year	disputes	(b)	days lost	wages	unions	Males	Females	Total
			000'	\$'000		'000'	000'	.000
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
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	n.a.	174	529.1	259.1	788.2
1984	223	72,400	188	n.a.	179	545.5	260.5	806.0
1985	262	130,900	356	n.a.	(c)177	568.0	290.5	858.5
1986	260	146,600	382	n.a.	176	586.9	299.5	886.4
1987	230	86,200	281	n.a.	166	578.4	297.3	875.7
1988	191	207,700	363	n.a.	166	589.6	311.9	901.5
1989	182	174,300	348	n.a.	160	598.9	332.3	931.2
1990	162	169,500	439	n.a.	157	598.5	316.7	915.2

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS, VICTORIA - continued

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppage occured. 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) Trade Unions reported financial and total membership separately for the first time as at 30 June 1985.

EDUCATION

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA

		1.04	Governm	ent school	Is				Non-	governmei	nt schools			
	Number of		Numb			umber o eachers	f	Number		Number o pupils	f		umber o eachers	f
Year	schools	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	schools	Males	Females	Persons	Males	emales	Persons
1852	98	and the second		7,369				17	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		472		10.1.2	
1853	152			11,270				54			1763			
1854	259	9,606	7,772	17,378				132	1,303	1,426	2,729			
1855	370	11,417	9,826	21,243				168	1,483	1,752	3,235			
1856	455	13,654	12,385	26,039										
1857	540	17,481	15,753	33,234				135	1,348	2,089	3,437			
1858	595	20,610	18,277	38,887				145	1,569	1,976	3,545			
1859	605	22,663	19,698	42,361				167	1,346	2,558	3,904			
1860	665	25,167	21,520	46,687				221	1,938	3,043	4,981			
1861	671	28,120	23,225	51,345				211	1,968	3,160	5,128			
1862	673	31,268	25,883	57,151				316	3,633	4,757	8,390	167	388	555
1863	648	32,150	26,369	58,519	702	654	1,356	371	5,037	6,063	11,100	244	463	707
1864	647	31,450	25,532	56,982	730	675	1,405	300	4,120	5,043	9,163	192	391	583
1865	694	34,353	27,862	62,215	848	763	1,611	386	5,539	5,845	11,384	241	432	673
1866	730	36,582	29,455	66,037	886	835	1,721	476	7,064	8,128	15,192	311	595	906
1867	780	39,634	32,161	71,795	949	806	1,755	605	8,740	10,801	19,541	312	785	1,097
1868	802	42,471	34,774	77,245	980	920	1,900	628	8,729	11,910	20,639	420	870	1,290
1869	839	66,223	55,541	121,764	1,031	979	2,010	883	13,483	16,597	30,080	553	1,200	1,753
1870	908	67,225	56,160	123,385	1,097	1,041	2,138	959	14,028	16,940	30,968	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	34,131	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	24,781	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	18,428	472	974	1,446
1874	1,111	111,408	104,736	216,144	1,767	1,948	3,715	610	10,652	11,796	22,448	550	959	1,509
1875	1,320	115,774	104,759	220,533	1,812	2,014	3,826	565	13,106	14,375	27,481	524	987	1,511
1876	1,498	122,350	109,210	231,560	1,819	1,953	3,772	645	13,455	15,392	28,847	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	28,422	481	976	1,457
1878	1,664	121,471	109,698	231,169	1,824	2,082	3,906	592	17,890	19,192	37,082	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	34,824	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	28,134	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	34,062	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	34,443	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	35,773	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	35,115	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	34,787	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	35,811	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	37,823	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	40,291	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	40,181	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	40,181	479	1,558	2,037
1891			122,187		1,898	2,964	4,862	759	17,941	19,262	37,203	466	1,529	1,995
1892			120,577		1,910	3,067	4,977	745	17,568	18,776	36,344	434	1,539	1,973
1893			114,276		1,911	3,057	4,968	826	16,740	19,002	35,742	422	1,620	2,042
1894			111,624		1,778	2,851	4,629	867	17,863	20,199	38,062	445	1,696	2,141
1895			112,399		1,751	2,732	4,483	938	18,686	21,507	40,193	444	1,871	2,315
1896			114,439		1,760	2,737	4,497	930	19,681	22,363	42,044	444	1,913	2,357
1897			115,894		1,802	2,815	4,617	929	19,976	22,923	42,899	428	1,962	2,390
1898			115,743		1,788	2,830	4,618	945	20,551	23,375	43,926	436	2,004	2,440
1899			116,589		1,860	2,948	4,808	901	24,434	27,884	52,318	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	51,834	397	1,951	2,348

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PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA - continued

-	Government schools							Non-government schools						
			Numb pup			umber o eachers	f	Number of		Number o pupils	f		umber o eachers	f
Year		Males	Females	Persons	Malest	emales	Persons	schools	Males	Females	Persons	MalesF	emalesi	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		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		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		120,741	113,152		2,006	3,094	5,100	696	25,191	28,845	54,036	389	1,799	2,188
1909		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		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		-31,01.01	-	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		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 1938		141,417	129,202		4,180	4,731	8,911	520	36,917	41,986	78,903			2,492 2,654
1939	2,745 2,739		126,254	264,353	4,222	4,593	8,815	516	38,463	41,698	80,161 80,655			2,034
1939	2,739	138,312 137,327	125,011 124,803	263,323 262,130	4,309 4,398	4,645	8,954 9,100	514 518	38,333 38,565	42,322 42,812	81,377			2,713
1941	2,697	134,822	122,448	257,270	4,421	4,921	9,342	518	38,410	42,898	31,308			2,744
1942			117,642		4,471	5,104	9,575	513	38,476	42,684	81,160			2,754
1943		124,408	111,383		4,341	5,456	9,797	508	40,138	44,373	84,511			2,853
1944		123,901	110,919		4,476		10,217	502	40,318	45,289	85,607			2,952
1945		120,832	108,341	229,173	4,005	5,006	9,011	473	39,803	42,793	82,596			2,827
1946		123,163	110,500		4,491	5,223	9,714	470	40,263	43,213	83,476			2,860
1947		123,858	114,030		4,115	4,524	8,639	469	40,927	43,812	84,739			2,910
1948		111,028	100,813		4,166	4,645	8,811	470	41,471	45,200	86,671			2,985
1949		116,152	105,248		4,279	4,560	8,839	472	43,685	46,374	90,059			3,015
1950			112,679		4,665	4,962	9,627	476	46,810	49,818	96,628			3,147

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA - continued

			Governm	ent schoo	ls					Non-go	vernment	schools	8	_
	Number of		Numb pup			umber o eachers		Number of	N	umber of pupils			umber o eachers	
Year	schools	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	schools	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Person
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		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	987	3,060	4,047
1958	2,153	202,471	181,446	383,917	6,508		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		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		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				568	87,387	91,263	178,650	1,573	4,757	6,330
1965	2,232	266,815	237,305	504,120				582	89,191	93,415	182,606	1,658	5,042	6,700
1966	2,242	277,153	246,633	523,786				579	89,196	93,659	182,855	1,803	5,278	7,081
1967	2,241	285,721	254,560	540,281				578	90,333			1,874	5,564	7,438
1968	2,247	293,459	262,379	555,838				579	91,711		188,573	2,029	5,868	7,897
1969	2,235	301.622	270,503	572,125			,	572	92,427	97,025	189,452	2,089	5,918	8,007
1970	2,215	308,199	277,241	585,440				581	93,451	97,577		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				569	95,135	98,302	193,437	2,644	6,944	9,588
1974	2,161	316,621		608,643				571	96,525	99,895	196,420	2,822		10,059
1975	2,161	321,124	296,988	618,112				578	97,646		198,839	2,995		10,525
1976	2,164	323,499	301,208	624,707				586	98.598		201,083	3,239		10,723
1977	2,162	323,285	303,032	626,317				584	99,391		203,318	3,543		11,356
1978		321,896	301,713	623,609				600	101,304	105,856		3,812		11,882
1979	2,155	316,430	297,989	614,419				617	103,696		211,141	4,136		12,656
1980		311,702	294,445	606,147				633	106,159		216,125	4,293		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				641	111,732	115,471	227,203	4,877		14,438
1983	2,124	300,900	281,134	582,034				659	115,369		234,171		10,053	
1984	2,118	296,050	276,563	572,613				734	119,277	122,462	241,739		11,409	the second second
1985	2,118	288,595	270,169	558,764				734	121,230	123,946	245,176		11,646	
1986	2,114	281,668	264,468	546,136	A second second		and the second second	733	123,568	126,828	250,396		11,834	
1987	2,091	276,789	261,106	537,895				729	124,992	128,094	253,086		12,000	
1988	2,064	273,623	258,984	532,607				730	127.039	129,673	256,712		12,437	
1989	2,059	270,695	257,005	527,700	-	and the second se		719	127,652	129,755	257,407		12,381	
1990	2,038	270,210	256,366	526,576						130,012			12,523	

(a) Care should be taken in interpreting the data in this table. Comparability between years and between government and nongovernment 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 on the first school day thereafter.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA

		Enro	Iments ((6)		Number of	Course o	ompletic	ons (e)
Year	Males	Female	Full- time	Part- time (c)	Total	academic staff (d)	Bachelor		Total
1855	17		17	-	17	4	<u> </u>	-	
1856	15		15		15	4		3	3
1857	54		54		54	5		-	-
		-					5	4	9
1858	44		44	-	44	6			
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					15	11	2	13
			77	-	77			- 7	
1869	98	-	98	-	98	14	6	7	13
1870	122	17	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	100	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
						22	73	29	102
1886	432	18	450	-	450				
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	38	81	24	105
			594						
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
1902								39	135
	434	194	628		628	55	96		
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

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA - continued

		Enro	olments	(b)		Number of	Course	completio	ons (e)
Year	Males	Female	Full- time	Part- time (c)	Total	academic staff (d)	Bachelor		Tota
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
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	64
1926	2,153	701	2,182	672	2,854	162	463	88	55
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	881	2,134	985	3,119	177	376	51	42
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	2,415	969	2,323	1,101	3,424	167	358	73	43
1933	2,433	915				177	341	69	410
1933	2,418	887	2,234 2,327	1,099 1,017	3,333 3,344	238	341	62	404
1935	2,582	915	2,427	1,070		230	329	91	420
1936	2,582	982	2,501	1,251	3,497 3,752	257	344	81	42
1937	2,839	1,022				262	367	74	44
1938	3,117	1,164	2,514 2,773	1,347 1,508	3,861 4,281	295	377	89	46
						318	435	78	513
1939 1940	3,246 3,373	1,262	2,901 2,715	1,607 1,904	4,508 4,619	272	435	65	482
1011	0.000	4 005	0.007	1.000	1.000	017		10	40
1941	3,288	1,335	2,987	1,636	4,623	317	448	49	49
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	1,34
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	1,05
1956	5,738	1,850	4,574	3,014	7,588	578	1,006	95	1,10
1957	6,038	1,875	4,934	2,982	7,916	593	936	79	1,01
1958	6,833	2,187	5,553	3,467	9,020	653	983	88	1,07
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

HISTORICAL STATISTICS

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA - continued

						Number o	f academic staff	(d)			
		Enr	olments ((Ь)		Full-time teaching	Part-time		Course	completi	ons (e)
Vee		Frank	Full-	Part-	T	and		esearch only	Bachelor	Highor	Total
Year	Males	Female	time	time (c)	Total		Teaching			-	
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		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	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.

(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.

(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.

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.

		Matricu	ulation (a)				Matricula	tion (a)	
	Attempted	to .	Passed	Percentage		Attemp	ted to Pa	assed	Percentage
Year	pass fu	ılly	fully	who passed	Yea	r pas	s fully	fully	who passed
1855		16	16	100.0	188	1	911	409	44.9
1856		7	7	100.0	188	2	940	389	41.4
1857			7		188	3	1,004	342	34.1
1858			7		188	4	953	438	46.0
1859			10		188	5	954	339	35.5
1860		29	14	48.3	188	6	857	372	43.4
					188	7	971	385	39.6
1861		29	20	69.0	188		995	442	44.4
1862		27	16	59.3	188		992	464	46.8
1863		48	29	60.4	1890		1,271	631	49.6
1864		51	23	45.1					
1865		73	42	57.5	189	1	1,293	543	42.0
1866		83	35	42.2	189		1,434	567	39.5
1867		02	43	42.2	1893		1,290	535	41.5
1868		37	55	40.1	1894		1,255	496	39.5
1869		02	83		189		1,171	466	39.8
1870				41.1			1,195	517	43.3
1070	2	45	87	35.5	1896				
1074		70	100		189		1,122	484	43.1
1871		76	122	44.2	189		1,140	482	42.3
1872		83	203	53.0	1899		1,235	559	45.3
1873		25	196	46.1	1900	0	1,159	443	38.2
1874		19	204	39.3				1.0	
1875		85	181	37.3	190		1,136	511	45.0
1876		82	208	43.2	1903		1,047	490	46.8
1877	5	44	208	38.2	1903	3	1,199	478	39.9
1878	5	88	262	44.6	1904		1,162	490	42.2
1879	6	28	311	49.5	190	5	1,238	493	39.8
1880	7	76	334	43.0	1906	5	484	224	46.3
	Junio	or Comme	orcial	Junio	or Public (a	a) (c)	Sei	nior Public	: (a)
	Attempted to	Passed	Percentage	Attempted to	Passed	Percentage	Attempted to	Passed	Percentage
Year	pass fully	fully	who passed	pass fully	fully	who passed	pass fully	fully	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
1010	4,	12	25.5	1,400	555	40.0	202	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
		ermediate			Leaving (d			triculation	
	Attempted to	Passed		Attempted to	Passed		Attempted to	Passed	Percentage
Year	pass fully	fully	who passed	pass fully	fully	who passed	pass fully	fully	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			
					1.00				
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			
	4,275	1,974	46.2	2,422	1,016	41.9			
1923 1924	4,148	1,858	44.8	2,418	1,053	43.5			

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, VICTORIA

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, VICTORIA - continued

	Inte	ermediate	(c)	1	eaving (d)	Ma	triculation	(a)
Year	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
1925	4,165	1,919	46.1	2,335	1,098	47.0			
1926	4,103	1,909	43.2	2,333	1,226	50.4			
						53.0			
1927	4,998	2,284	45.7	2,568	1,360				
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	7,464	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			56.6	4,970	2,768	55.7	969	619	63.9
	8,245	4,663					1,560	842	54.0
1945	9,013	5,165	57.3	5,378	3,375	62.8	and the second se	1,189	59.7
1946	8,538	4,891	57.3	5,331	3,414	64.0	1,992		
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	3,328	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
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
1965							12,296	8,096	65.8
1967							12,898	8,628	66.9
							14,617	9,701	66.4
1968 1969							16,932	10,987	64.9
1969							18,756	12,467	66.5
							10 251	12 274	68.6
1971							19,351	13,274	
1972							20,044	13,935	69.5
1973							21,521	14,681	68.2
1974							21,686	14,835	68.4
1975							22,966	15,787	68.7
1976							23,676	16,069	67.9
1977							22,533	15,619	69.3

	Inte	ermediate	(c)	1	eaving (d)	Matriculation (a)			
Year	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	
1978							22,569	15,315	67.9	
1979							21,738	15,034	69.2	
1980							21,367	14,609	68.4	
1981							23,397	16,162	69.1	
1982							23,425	16,367	69.9	
1983	E.						23,666	17,287	73.0	
1984							26,253	20,660	78.7	
1985							27,955	22,080	79.0	
1986							30,500	24,294	79.7	
1987							33,604	26,970	78.5	
1988							37,898	30,272	79.9	
1989							38,588	31,149	80.7	
1990	Ê .						37,769	30,908	81.8	

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, VICTORIA - continued

(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

	Number of	Number	Patient	s treated		Number of	Number	Patien	ts treated
Year	hospitals (a)	of beds	Inpatients	Outpatients	Year	hospitals (a)	of beds	Inpatients	Outpatients
856	9				1905-06	52	3,512	28,522	80,692
857	8				1906-07	52	3,694	29,573	85,420
858	12		4,054	7,435	1907-08	52	3,703	31,332	88,026
859	17		5,579	11,704	1908-09	53	3,724	31,680	90,539
860	18	947	7,119	13,749	1909-10	54	3,792	35,014	86,696
861	19	926	7,610	17,596	1910-11	55	3,897	36,292	76,328
862	19	1,037	7,222	22,878	1911-12	56	3,897	39,005	81,297
863	22	1,123	7,529	29,035	1912-13	56	3,923	38,433	80,889
864	24	1,347	8,892	33,208	1913-14	57	4,095	40,197	80,462
865	25	1,411	9,939	37,340	1914-15	57	4,040	40,618	84,874
866	25	1,414	10,183	49,291	1915-16	57	4,191	44,285	87,94
867	27	1,665	10,517	39,011	1916-17	58	4,607	41,685	89,639
868	27	1,599	10,822	44,029	1917-18	59	4,735	43,512	88,51
869	27	1,616	11,515	44,350	1918-19	59	4,800	49,715	85,908
870	27	1,588	11,915	65,077	1919-20	59	4,768	50,004	90,298
871	31	1,820	13,087	49,983	1920-21	60	4,845	50,517	93,661
872		1,820			1920-21	60	4,850	49,167	109,703
	32		13,316	47,112			4,850	50,061	106,21
873	33	2,001	14,654	50,429	1922-23	60			
874	35	2,074	15,268	76,944	1923-24	60	5,097	52,000	112,36
875	35	2,094	15,515		1924-25	60	5,083	54,477	166,12
876	35	2,186	15,827		1925-26	60	5,188	56,742	128,89
877	35	2,196	16,178		1926-27	63	5,473	63,782	142,30
878	36	2,269	16,713		1927-28	63	5,574	69,017	147,003
879	37	2,341	16,649		1928-29	63	4,638	70,529	156,986
880	37	2,339	16,801		1929-30	64	4,622	71,842	174,257
881	37	2,350	16,828		1930-31	65	4,597	73,028	171,465
881-8	32 38	2,229	9,391		1931-32	67	4,684	81,303	216,666
882-8	33 39	2,292	16,324		1932-33	68	4,832	81,790	244,653
883-8	34 41	2,372	16,390		1933-34	66	6,037	84,770	238,233
884-8	35 41	2,401	16,543		1934-35	66	6,828	85,613	235,140
885-8	36 41	2,483	17,993		1935-36	66	6,882	91,919	245,305
886-8	37 41	2,514	17,978		1936-37	67	7,270	92,472	255,482
887-8	8 41	2,563	18,567	54,892	1937-38	67	7,490	89,899	241,06
888-8		2,613	20,434	40,728	1938-39	67	7,642	96,173	261,209
889-9		2,604	20,855	38,498	1939-40	68	7,696	102,369	265,215
890-9	1 42	2,672	19,800	41,166	1940-41	67	7,827	109,716	281,278
891-9		2,726	21,056	42,577	1941-42	70	7,264	93,658	263,223
892-9		2,762	21,090	37,315	1942-43	70	7,379	93,157	252,323
893-9		2,800	19,838	41,105	1943-44	72	8,908	131,207	260,063
894-9		2,833	18,825	48,822	1944-45	72	9,092	130,859	271,754
895-9		2,900	19,969	50,817	1945-46	75	9,204	129,109	281,146
896-9		2,934	20,330	55,318	1946-47	86	9,435	147,031	327,910
						86	9,505	148,140	342,136
897-9		2,976 3,034	22,997	58,172	1947-48	84	8,659	114,504	288,263
898-9 899-1		3,034	22,590 22,715	58,730 59,960	1948-49 1949-50	84 91	8,659	154,231	404,743
000 0	1 50	2 224	22 440	69 570	1050 54	00	0 110	165,481	415,495
900-0		3,231	23,442	68,579	1950-51	93	9,112		
901-0		3,307	25,350	66,454	1951-52	96	9,237	172,353	422,851
902-0		3,335	25,944	64,004	1952-53	103	9,732	183,639	431,98
903-0		3,394	26,674	84,672	1953-54	109	10,152	193,082	447,838
904-0	5 51	3,457	27,461	82,527	1954-55	114	11,121	257,657	596,832

	Number of	Number	Patient	ts treated		Number of	Number	Patier	nts treated
Year	hospitals (a)	of beds	Inpatients	Outpatients	Year	hospitals (a)	of beds	Inpatients	Outpatients
1955-5	6 121	11,350	220,890	512,468	1972-73	147	14,243	419,976	1,116,442
1956-5	7 126	11,695	233,787	523,803	1973-74	147	14,285	417,646	1,244,610
1957-5	8 129	11,871	244,402	539,903	1974-75	147	14,474	432,613	1,356,169
1958-5	9 133	12,002	258,480	564,747	1975-76	148	14,109	455,670	1,642,596
1959-6	0 136	12,298	260,026	563,693	1976-77	149	14,411	467,216	1,747,849
					1977-78	149	14,192	484,849	1,812,586
1960-6	1 138	12,579	270,840	581,023	1978-79	149	13,993	500,788	2,004,382
1961-6	2 140	12,658	283,399	617,906	1979-80	149	13,887	503,434	2,064,730
1962-6	3 142	12,862	290,143	658,006					
1963-6	4 144	12,939	304,254	716,860	1980-81	150	13,879	528,703	2,166,211
1964-6	5 146	12,998	310,802	767,532	1981-82	148	13,746	522,388	2,033,771
1965-6	6 147	13,083	319,817	809,192	1982-83	167	14,589	541,021	2,034,503
1966-6	7 147	13,147	328,789	805,454	1983-84	165	14,290	537,988	1,988,355
1967-6	8 147	13,301	339,999	826,446	1984-85	164	14,265	525,815	(b)4,495,09
1968-6	9 148	13,379	354,060	868,093	1985-86	165 ((c)13,283	530,357	4,651,262
1969-7	0 147	13,664	365,257	910,233	1986-87	(d)165	13,208	527,545	4,713,212
					1987-88	157	13,437	586,762	r5,119,734
1970-7	1 148	13,865	381,786	949,271	1988-89	155	13,388	r616,406	5,321,920
1971-7	2 147	14,103	406,034	1,018,363	1989-90	154	13,362	636,597	5,258,005

PUBLIC HOSPITALS (a), VICTORIA - continued

(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 numer 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.

NOTE: The following factors should be considered when interpreting data from 1948-49 onwards:

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.

AGRICULTURE

Commencing with 1986-87, the scope of the Agricultural Census was changed to include only establishments with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more. The scope of previous censuses was establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an EVAO of \$2,500 or more. To assist users in gauging the degree of change, data for 1985-86 have been tabulated on both bases.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND UTILISATION, VICTORIA

Year	Number of establishments with		Area	utilised for -		Balance	Tota
ended 31 March	agricultural activity	Crops (a)	Fallow	Sown pasture (b)	Native pasture	of estab- lishments	area
		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

Tot	Balance		itilised for -	Areau		Number of establishments with	Year
are	of estab- lishments	Native pasture	Sown pasture (b)	Fallow	Crops (a)	agricultural activity	ended 31 March
hectare	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares		
7,341,45			103,193	78,566	626,781	49,637	1880-81
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			96,607	58,407	582,210	40,007	1881-82
			115,192	64,467	646,271	33,952	882-83
						37,146	1883-84
			114,082	70,661	712,010 733,790	38,139	1884-85
			132,358	74,137	755,749	38,384	1885-86
			132,417 111,811	85,167 112,147		38,216	1886-87
			63,959	147,449	754,134 831,227	37,615	1887-88
			74,853			35,727	1888-89
				134,593	828,469	36,497	1889-90
			60,548	153,660	849,009	30,497	1009-90
			95,199	156,036	822,304	36,013	1890-91
			70,813	159,927	856,884	35,945	891-92
			94,338	199,811	907,815	35,223	892-93
			90,773	185,013	945,964	34,549	1893-94
			81,365	140,126	984,595	34,249	1894-95
			72,945	117,775	976,602	33,684	1895-96
			69,842	105,874	1,078,001	34,354	1896-97
			46,838	161,686	1,110,879	34,990	1897-98
			60,766	209,321	1,299,254	39,877	1898-99
			61,492	206,084	1,278,529	40,160	1899-1900
			84,133	243,973	1,260,246	39,381	900-01
			65,945	275,906	1,200,170	43,625	1901-02
			228,905	199,229	1,313,841	43,768	1902-03
12,576,51		10,559,454	389,577	255,972	1,371,509	49,002	1903-04
13,023,22	1,063,393	9,884,129	385,886	345,533	1,344,280	52,598	1904-05
13,969,16	1,301,110	10,519,086	421,009	424,886	1,303,074	54,275	905-06
14,289,20	1,287,676	10,820,191	443,391	401,030	1,336,915	56,411	906-07
15,100,20	1,446,077	11,540,741	443,322	361,911	1,308,157	57,798	1907-08
15,307,52	1,379,599	11,691,670	416,710	418,616	1,400,926	59,357	1908-09
15,412,69	1,279,516	11,776,714	400,101	475,810	1,480,558	61,811	909-10
15,269,93	936,809	11,752,267	401,123	580,391	1,599,347	66,651	1910-11
15,403,5	1,531,728	11,382,315	421,591	594,730	1,473,155	66,849	911-12
15,061,92	1,149,653	11,163,676	439,224	658,514	1,650,858	68,703	1912-13
15,308,32	1,097,472	11,287,214	442,956	703,576	1,777,106	70,535	1913-14
15,501,12	952,225	11,646,716	486,485	544,928	1,870,766	71,828	1914-15
15,475,16	998,949	11,136,503	478,742	549,702	2,311,269	73,004	1915-16
15,324,86	832,043	11,237,644	523,185	768,725	1,963,267	73,610	1916-17
15,140,33	901,114	11,385,676	513,267	676,930	1,663,351	74,024	1917-18
15,432,35	985,946	11,710,519	513,746	626,503	1,595,636	74,330	1918-19
15,799,31	887,043	12,313,951	429,875	549,376	1,619,074	75,340	1919-20
15,583,89	971,653	11 596 505	425,442	792 970	1,816,839	77,148	1920-21
		11,586,595		783,370			
15,361,16	928,266	11,351,057	417,678	830,806	1,833,354	79,655	1921-22
15,353,88	910,416	11,203,199	387,468	885,000	1,967,805	80,523	1922-23
15,246,70	940,643	11,068,154	414,638	928,470	1,894,798	80,386	1923-24
14,894,96	994,182	10,695,263	382,161	896,489	1,926,869	80,037	1924-25
14,786,43	1,124,812	10,495,396	377,682	994,369	1,794,172	78,167	1925-26
14,832,90	1,231,840	10,259,805	385,358	1,039,647	1,916,258	77,180	1926-27
15,309,11	1,464,442	10,348,263	406,917	1,089,433	2,000,063	75,774	1927-28
15,528,12	1,618,796	10,128,013	467,298	1,085,960	2,228,060	74,912	1928-29
15,514,98	1,573,590	10,217,035	461,810	1,004,699	2,257,848	74,161	1929-30

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND UTILISATION, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Number of establishments with		Area	utilised for -		Balance	Total
ended 31 March	agricultural activity	Crops (a)	Fallow	Sown pasture (b)	Native pasture	of estab- lishments	area occupied
		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	The second se		and the second se		
1936-37			954,564	911,572	10,316,400	1,856,097	15,834,937
1937-38	72,845	1,783,577	1,004,901	998,315	10,620,422	1,709,986	16,117,202
	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	16,451,791
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	8,538,666	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	the second s			1,995,988	
1909-00	09,778	1,014,109	882,323	3,939,242	6,639,784	1,990,900	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
975-76	58,468	1,850,509	(c)	6,695,640	2,638,675	3,959,580	15,144,404
976-77	48,994	1,948,004	(C)	6,548,831	2,620,846	3,381,084	14,498,765
977-78	48,310	2,173,876				3,471,222	14,653,993
978-79	48,855		(C)	6,500,493	2,508,402		
		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

		UTILISA	TION, VICT	TORIA - con	tinued		
Year	Number of establishments with		Area	Balance	Total		
ended 31 March	agricultural	Crops (a)	Fallow	Sown pasture (b)	Native pasture	of estab- lishments	area occupied
	1	hectares	hectares	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

(c)

(c)

(c)

(c)

(c)

(C)

(c) (c) 5,598,282

5,513,233

5,657,241

5,754,325

5,355,608

5,820,200

5,969,540

6,457,854

6,503,860

3,109,132

2,846,580

2,630,763

2,150,437

1,913,289

2,262,104

2.023.797

1,909,669

1,863,198

3,247,932

3,240,301

3,337,879

3,751,352

3,406,499

2,728,250

2,933,483

2,738,460

2,705,715

14.189.081

14,254,958

14,194,477

14,183,857

13,151,986

13,127,159

13,085,540

13,095,587

13,062,125

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND

(c) (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.

47,862

46,508

45,884

44,936

32,981

34,583

32,688

32.035

33,306

2,233,735

2,654,844

2,568,594

2,527,743

2,476,590

2,316,605

2,158,720

1,989,604

1,989,352

Information not collected. (C)

(d) Native pasture included in balance of establishment.

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

		Lives	tock		Greasy wool production	Milk production for all	Butter production (factory	Cheese production (factory
Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs		purposes	and farm)	and farm)
and the second	W LEAR SHE	the states			'000	'000	'000	'000
					tonnes	kilolitres	tonnes	tonnes
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				
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				

1982-83

1983-84

1984-85

1985-86

1985-86

1986-87

1987-88

1988-89

1989-90

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - continue	LIVESTOCK	AND PASTORAL	PRODUCTION.	, VICTORIA - continued
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		Live	estock			•	Butter production	
Vee		0	~		production	for all	(factory	(factory
Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	(a)	purposes	and farm)	and farm)
					.000	,000	'000	.000
					tonnes	kilolitres	tonnes	tonnes
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					24			
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	The second second second second	35			
	216,710			177,373	32			
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			
1000.01	400 400	1 700 004	10 000 010	000 457	66			
1890-91	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457	29		0	0
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	<i>(b)</i> 424,995	(b)1,795,314	(b)12,791,084	<i>(b)</i> 339,718	40	584	18	2
1896-97	<i>(b)</i> 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	<i>(b)</i> 398,789	<i>(b)</i> 1,640,970	(b)11,231,649	<i>(b)</i> 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
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	273,682	34	669	31	2
1907-08								2
	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
909-10	442,829	1,549,640	12,937,983	217,921	51	741	25	2

		Lives	stock		Greasy wool production	Milk production for all	Butter production (factory	Cheese production (factory
Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	(a)	purposes	and farm)	and farm)
	the states to				'000	'000	'000	'000
					tonnes	kilolitres	tonnes	tonnes
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		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		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	288,509	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	297,655	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
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	27,090,469	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

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - continued

		Lives	stock		Greasy wool production	Milk production for all	Butter production (factory	Cheese production (factory
Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	(a)	purposes	and farm)	and farm)
					000'	'000'	,000,	000'
					tonnes	kilolitres	tonnes	tonnes
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		5,456,589	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	50,765	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

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - continued

(a) Includes dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins.

(b) Estimated. Figures derived by interpolation.

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

		Wheat			Oats		Barley		
Year ended 31 March -	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare		Production	Yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1836-37	20	2.1	1.1		1.	-	-	-	-
1837-38	20	- 111	-		-	-		-	-
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

		Wheat			Oats			Barley	
Year ended 31 March -	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
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 1879-80	279,890 286,189	164,946 255,795	0.59 0.89	54,401 67,831	42,928 72,997	0.79	9,256	9,461 24,164	1.02
1000 61									
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 1888-89	498,955	362,750	0.73	80,547	82,781	1.03	16,585	21,692	1.31
1889-90	492,580 477,018	235,352 312,862	0.48	79,933 95,707	50,871	0.64	33,784 36,715	25,660 41,529	0.76
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 1895-96	555,904	311,506		107,826	102,209	0.95	39,400	36,207	0.92
	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 1899-1900	871,760	532,916	0.61	107,711	100,215	0.93	19,368	25,233	1.30
1999-1900	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

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA - continued

	_	Wheat		_	Oats			Barley	-
Year ended 31 March -	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare		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	107,255	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	968,748	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		226,300	47,614	0.21	75,939	26,920	0.35
1941-42	1,115,752	1,277,875		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		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	and the second second	178,746		151,577	179,897	1.19

		Wheat			Oats		-	Barley	
Year ended 31 March -	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
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						0.98	76,946	21,297	1.19
	1,258,187	2,076,607	1.65	368,290	360,784				1.30
1964-65	1,309,580	2,127,322	1.62	391,040	407,253	1.04 0.83	75,651 77,812	98,304 72,975	0.94
1965-66	1,244,046	1,649,027	1.33	390,806	322,660				1.33
1966-67	1,269,916	1,929,481	1.52	436,606	566,959	1.30	92,127	122,936	
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	1.23
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	958,890	1,974,297	2.10	235,069	443,399	1.89	391,606	698,096	1.78

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA - continued

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, VICTORIA

		Maize for grain			Hay			Potatoes			
Year ended 31 March -	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare		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		

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, VICTORIA - continued

		Maize for gra	in		Hay			Potatoes	
Year ended 31 March -	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare		Production	Yield per hectare (a)
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
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				870		6.92
1849-50	12	0	0.50	4,525	15,891	3.51	870	6,024	0.92
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
			- States		Lines-				
1860-61	668	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	500	1.04	00.007	100 057	0.00	15 700	100 007	0.01
		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						16,266		
1884-85		2,979	2.86	122,602	440,095	3.59		163,673	10.06
	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		149,531	522,662	3.50	23,202	203,741	8.78
1892-93	2,698	9,479		207,461	751,927	3.62	16,428	144,912	8.82
1893-94	2,624	4,583		166,821	511,434	3.07	16,555	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		The second se							
	2,908	8,938		187,969	397,134	2.11	17,764	119,120	6.71
1896-97	3,946	14,378		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		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

		Maize for grai	in	-	Hay			Potatoes	
Year ended 31 March -	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare		Production	Yield per hectare (a)
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
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		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		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
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		517,029	1,566,025	3.03	24,000	242,348	10.10
1924-25	9,359	22,658		453,375	1,516,544	3.35	24,805	141,275	5.70
1925-26	8,868	19,527		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		1,086,438	2.81	28,299	209,803	7.41
1932-33	6,647	12,120		422,704	1,408,274	3.33	28,240	185,400	6.57
1933-34	7,907	16,359		484,109	1,375,524	2.84	24,628	144,413	5.86
1934-35 1935-36	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		461,488	1,368,572	2.97	17,922	105,796	5.90
1936-37	8,140 8,449	20,181 19,910		478,182	1,425,568	2.98 2.90	18,465	199,779 136,874	10.82 8.23
1937-38	7,481	10,582	2.36	436,672	1,265,932	2.90	16,635 13,920		5.94
1939-40	7,674	9,670	1.41 1.26	446,999 487,570	907,307 1,850,103	3.79	13,920	82,722 89,342	6.86
1940-41	6,225	17,856	2.97	272,335	589,550	2.16	17,885	220,044	12.30
1941-42	3,883	7,770		407,915		3.60	13,513	120,355	8.91
1942-43	2,886	6,892		319,213		3.34		198,270	9.47
1943-44	2,670	3,821		299,740	978,561	3.26	28,502	220,869	7.75
1944-45	1,839	4,200		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
946-47	3,281	9,066		274,291	1,001,037	3.65		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			3.97		168,771	9.11
1949-50	2,078	4,931	2.37			4.14	20,498	170,575	8.32
1950-51	1,655	4,742	287	225,594	908,943	4.03	21,239	141,628	6.67
1951-52	1,665	4.266		259,168		4.10		181,262	10.64
1952-53	2,094	5,167	2.47		1,265,203	4.15		135,285	6.33
	2,004	0,107	2.4/	504,701	1,200,200	4.15	21,000	100,200	0.00

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, VICTORIA - continued

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, VICTORIA - continued

		Maize for gra	in		Hay			Potatoes	
Year ended 31 March -	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare (a)
and a branch	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
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
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	1041	3.70	491,856	1,966,239	4.00	13,319	368,409	27.70

(a) Yield per hectare - planted.

MANUFACTURING

					Value of -	
	10-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-		Wages and			Land, buildings
Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment	salaries paid	Output	Production	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				F
1866	983	11,488				5
1867	1,104	14,230				F
1868	1,316	16,770				5
1869	1,530	18,941				
1870	1,579	17,758				
1070	1,575	17,756				
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
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
1030	3,104	30,309		45		01
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

FACTORIES, VICTORIA

FACTORIES, VICTORIA - continued

					Value of -	
	Manufacturing	100000000	Wages and salaries	-		Land, buildings plant, and
Year	establishments	Employment	paid	Output	Production	machinery
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
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
905	4,264	80,235	10	50		28
906	4,360	85,229	11	56		29
907	4,530	90,903	12	61		30
908	4,608	93,808	13	62		31
909	4,755	97,355	14	66		32
				73		33
910	4,873	102,176	15	73		50
911	5,126	111,948	18	83		37
912	5,263	116,108	20	91		39
1913	5,613	118,744	21	96		42
914	5,650	118,399	22	99		44
1915	5,413	113,834	22	103		45
1916-17	5,445	116,970	24	120		48
917-18	5,627	118,241	25	134		5
918-19	5,720	122,349	28	160		5
1919-20	6,038	136,522	35	203		63
1919-20	0,000	100,022	55	200		0.
920-21	6,532	140,743	43	212	74	7
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	100
1924-25	7,425	154,158	55	236	97	12:
1925-26	7,461	152,959	55	240	96	12
1926-27	7,690	161,639	60	255	105	12
1927-28	8,245	160,357	60	257	108	13
1928-29	8,197	156,568	59	256	106	14
1929-30	8,195	151,009	57	246	103	14
	0.100		10	107	70	
930-31	8,199	126,016	43	187	79	14
1931-32	8,204	128,265	39	187	76	13
1932-33	8,612	144,428	42	204	82	136
1933-34	8,896	156,334	46	217	88	13
1934-35	9,100	169,691	51	234	98	14
1935-36	9,160	183,390	57	268	108	14
1936-37	9,165	191,383	62	285	117	150
1937-38	9,241	201,789	790	314	130	154
1938-39	9,250	201,831	72	306	132	16
1939-40	9,215	212,461	79	349	148	169
040.44	0.404	007.000	100	110	170	10
1940-41	9,121	237,636	100	419	178	184
1941-42	8,918	258,400	129	515	222	196
942-43	8,738	262,357	146	555	243	209
1943-44	9,317	261,299	148	569	247	22
944-45	9,669	257,633	141	575	245	233
945-46	10,195	256,249	141	574	241	238
946-47	10,949	265,757	156	631	263	244
947-48	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

FACTORIES, VICTORIA - continued

					Value of -	
	Manufacturing		Wages and salaries	-		Land, buildings, plant, and
ar	establishments	Employment	paid	Output	Production	machinery
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
50-51	13,504	316,792	326	1,350	551	415
51-52	14,758	324,143	405	1,668	669	497
52-53	15,154	310,759	422	1,720	716	565
53-54	15,533	331,277	472	1,971	817	679
54-55	15,861	346,648	526	2,201	904	825
55-56	16,053	355,185	573	2,403	984	931
56-57	16,232	355,204	593	2,552	1,056	1,067
57-58	16,426	357,143	621	2,760	1,137	1,160
58-59	16,527	362,979	649	2,866	1,218	1,294
59-60	16,979	381,514	741	3,251	1,384	1,466
50-61	17,173	387,430	776	3,332	1,418	1,642
51-62	17,300	377,745	770	3,374	1,441	1,828
52-63	17,501	397,156	839	3,707	1,602	1,957
63-64	17,597	413,120	912	4,055	1,750	2,062
64-65	17,925	432,389	1,028	4,501	1,950	2,234
65-66	17,980	439,149	1,077	4,625	2,028	2,387
6-67	18,054	445,557	1,168	5,050	2,236	2,617
67-68	18,030	449,949	1,244	5,351	2,395	2,685
	10,000	110,010				Fixed capital
					Value	expenditure less disposals
				Turnover	added	(\$m)
68-69	11,563	431,651	1,342	6,336	2,542	278
69-70	11,393	445,663	1,497	6,998	2,799	300
70-71				-		
71-72	11,408	450,206	1,800	8,055	3,328	374
72-73	11,735	455,029	2,045	9,078	3,738	438
73-74	12,070	469,838	2,524	10,669	4,546	418
74-75	(a) 8,924	432,851	2,961	11,730	5,131	455
	(b) 2,834	5,727	17	100	48	2
75-76	8,873	417,107	3,287	13,220	5,765	462
76-77	8,735	409,196	3,650	15,040	6,629	495
77-78	8,571	396,722	3,831	16,175	6,905	653
78-79	8,546	394,964	4,102	18,228	7,377	742
79-80	8,902	397,313	4,563	21,233	8,505	735
30-81	8,726	391,489	5,032	23,855	9,440	712
31-82	8,916	392,737	5,757	27,208	10,688	1,046
32-83	8,393	362,742	5,945	27,747	10,649	998
33-84	8,404	353,248	6,058	30,081	11,779	779
34-85	8,499	356,687	6,551	33,436	13,154	1,035
35-86	0,400	000,007	0,001		10,104	1,000
36-87	9,109	357,147	7,449	39,982	15,627	n.a.
37-88	9,856	367,391	8,297	45,550	n.a.	n.a.
38-89	9,771	367,376	8,885	51,680	n.a.	n.a.
39-90	9,679	338,886	9,100	52,219	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) All manufacturing establishment owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. 1975-76 and later figures do not include data for single establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

(b) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed.

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). Undoubtedly, 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 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 treated was unchanged. However, 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 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 less 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. The balance of establishments provided less detailed information for employment, wages and salaries, turnover and goods produced.

MINING

	(Gold	Black	coal	Brown	coal	Net value of total mining and guarrying
Year	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	production
	gross oz	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	\$'000
1051	010 000	1 700					
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		102	223			
1870	1,304,304	10,434	102				
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	2,000	, i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i			
1876	963,760	7,710	1,113	2			
1877				5			
	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	0,000				
1886			87				
	665,196	5,322		8			
1887	617,751	4,942	3,411				
1888	625,026	5,000	8,711	14			
1889	614,838	4,919	14,830	22	0 177	-	
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	716,954	5,736	174,415	190			
1895	740,086	5,921	197,344	237			
1895	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			

MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - continued

	(Gold	Black	coal	Brown c	coal	Net value of total mining and quarrying
Year	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	production
	fine oz	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	\$'00
1901	730,453	6,206	212,689	294			
1902	720,866	6,124	228,778	312			
903	767,297	6,519	65,230	82			
1904	765,600	6,504	123,695	140			
905	747,166	6,347	157,625	158			
906	772,290	6,561	163,209	161			
907	695,576	5,909	140,808	159			
908	671,208	5,702	115,283	159			
909	654,222	5,558	130,230	154			
1910				378	457	1	
1910	570,383	4,845	374,982	378	457		
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	
916	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	
922	106,872	908	568,261	1,329	91,853	63	
923	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	
927	38,538	327	695,227	1,525	1,478,842	440	
828	33,917	288	668,889	1,462	1,617,407	405	
1929	26,275	223	715,124	1,627	1,769,122	356	3,40
1930	24,119	205	714,778	1,618	1,860,903	347	3,48
1931	43,637	513	580,512	724	2,229,674	494	2,82
932	47,745	712	439,292	551	2,654,443	544	2,18
933	58,183	908	531,394	658	2,621,470	624	2,38
934	70,196	1,208	262,687	431	2,659,545	524	2,76
935	87,609	1,546		870		635	2,91
936	117,596		484,143		2,257,170	646	3,58
		1,986	433,574	781	3,093,768		
937	145,799	2,552	262,085	508	3,448,391	652	3,18
938	144,243	2,563	312,189	573	3,734,441	703	3,45
939	156,522	3,078	370,752	520	3,709,613	772	3,48
940	180,567	3,848	271,990	461	4,347,145	783	4,22
941	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	4,42
943	56,511	1,181	291,708	859	5,173,451	1,057	3,769
944	54,086	1,137	261,828	816	5,096,951	1,133	3,088
945	61,790	1,323	251,266	989	5,532,502	1,282	3,09
946	86,993	1,873	194,360	795	5,798,607	1,413	3,47
947	84,709	1,823	176,471	600	6,238,689	1,875	4,10
948	68,579	1,476	170,229	695	6,799,702	2,375	4,59
949	68,426	1,679	124,473	759	7,493,937	2,939	4,34
1950	67,826	2,101	128,460	764	7,444,719	3,413	4,52

	(Gold	Black	coal	Brown	coal	Net value of total mining and quarrying	
Year	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	production	
	fine oz	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	\$'000	
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	19,888	
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	
							Value added (bj	
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	
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	

MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - continued

(a) Selling value at point 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. Net value of total production until 1968. Value added of mining and quarrying from 1968-69.

(b)

BUILDING

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED, VICTORIA

	Houses		Other residentia		
Year	Number	Value (a)	Number (b)	Value (b)	Value of all buildings (a) (c)
		\$'000		\$'000	\$'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		161,916	1,434	7,628	274,874
1959-60	24,329 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	4,100	26,686	296,350
1962-63				23,184	333,568
1963-64	20,328	154,358	3,772	23,734	334,830
	22,799	175,846	4,270		
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	55,958	471,943
1967-68	21,592	208,097	12,686	80,541	497,370
1968-69 1969-70	22,731 24,702	230,420 261,899	13,775 13,992	90,085 101,953	578,126 629,109
1000 /0	24,702	201,033	10,002	101,000	020,100
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 <i>(e)</i>	(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

(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

Year (a)	Lines open for		6 - 6 - 6 - F		Metropolitan Transit Authority (b) Tramways Omnibus					
Year (a)				Goods and	Iran	nways	louses			
	traffic	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Goods and livestock carried	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Kilometres run	Passenge journeys		
	kilometres	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000'	'000	'000		
				tonnes						
1862	344	1,507								
863	344	1,929								
1864	438	2,555								
865	436	2,378								
1866	436	2,484								
867	436	2,396								
868	436	2,477								
869	436	2,516								
1870	441	2,407								
871	444	1,477								
872	529	2,529								
873	607	2,843	4,724	816						
874	737	3,394	5,375	919						
875	970	4,028	6,165	955						
876	1,157	6,462	6,648	1,172						
877	1,529	5,264	7,338	1,273						
878	1,693	5,847	8,005	1,208						
879	1,811	6,442	14,584	1,132						
880	1,930	7,050	15,999	1,278						
881	2,007	7,457	18,973	1,444						
882	2,181	8,158	22,646	1,711						
883	2,514	9,176	26,485	1,912						
884	2,676	11,182	31,936	2,422						
885	2,697	11,024	34,814	2,309						
886	2,805	11,679	42,511	2,768	(c)801	(c)16,353				
887	3,026	12,861	49,220	3,020	(d)2,429	(d)17,992				
888	3,248	14,617	55,911	3,621	6,495	31,133				
889	3,539	17,189	68,904	4,227	10,295	45,000				
890	3,977	18,947	58,952	4,237	11,996	45,274				
891	4,448	19,714	57,996	4,497	14,758	48,045				
892	4,674	19,003	55,148	2,765	13,829	43,825				
893	4,762	17,341	46,521	2,599	13,831	36,405				
894	4,809	16,327	40,880	2,495	13,293	34,788				
895	4,960	15,397	40,211	2,475	12,949	33,591				
896	4,957	14,467	40,994	2,198	12,434	32,874				
897	4,933	14,852	42,264	2,422	12,616	34,775				
898	4,933	14,860	43,091	2,447	12,849	36,245				
899	4,970	15,634	45,805	2,824	13,462	38,875				
900	5,140	16,267	49,333	3,046	13,536	41,662				
901	5,171	17 900	54,704	2 426	14,428	47,196				
902	5,171	17,809 18,161		3,436 3,489	14,428	47,196				
902			57,465							
1903	5,433	16,554	54,798	3,144	14,555	46,833				
1904 1905	5,441	14,762	54,282	3,494	14,434	49,184				
905	5,461 5,469	14,522	59,702	3,686	14,375	50,297				
906		15,115	65,244	3,735	14,537	50,926				
	5,473	16,640	71,200	4,029	15,347	59,069				
908	5,473	17,240	76,054	3,815	15,789	63,955				
909 910	5,496 5,626	18,715 19,386	82,286 86,642	4,234 4,540	17,246 17,888	71,277 75,410				

RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, AND OMNIBUS SERVICES, VICTORIA

RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, AND OMNIBUS SERVICES, VICTORIA - continued

		Victorian	Railways		M	etropolitan Tra	ansit Authority	(b)
	Union			Quartered	Tran	nways	Omn	ibuses
	Lines open for	Kilometres	Passenger	Goods and livestock	Kilometres	Passenger	Kilometres	Passenge
Year (a)	traffic	run	journeys	carried	run	journeys	run	journey
	kilometres	'000'	'000'	'000'	'000'	,000	'000	'00'
				tonnes				
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		
1520	0,755	20,240	140,201	7,095	30,300	137,703		
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	<i>(e)</i> 463	(e)1,41
1926	7,456	29,398	175,354	8,869	37,099	226,900	2,334	7,16
1927	7,474	30,226	177,103	9,383	37,345	218,837	1,658	5,37
1928	7,575	31,065	172,350	8,248	38,022	215,810	1,025	4,54
1929	7,578	30,614	168,440	8,319	38,288	211,762	404	1,08
930	7,601	30,109	164,472	7,634	36,836	197,979	819	3,74
1931	7,607	27,290	141,212	6,197	35,697	173,854	364	1,22
1932	7,609	26,183	131,922	6,297	35,274	161,918	13	
1933	7,609	26,128	136,078	6,360	35,278	163,688	14	
1934	7,609	26,107	137,317	5,967	35,393	166,447	16	
935	7,609	26,484	145,938	6,120	35,866	172,847	16	
1936	7,609	27,915	145,818	6,542	35,784	172,992	1,065	4,31
1937	7,609	29,244	147,744	6,948	36,751	178,506	2,070	6,23
1938	7,609	30,400	144,051	7,390	37,007	175,564	2,931	9,21
1939	7,672	30,377	148,543	6,086	36,984	182,094	3,484	11,91
940	7,670	29,021	151,280	6,302	36,630	185,282	4,781	17,87
040	1,010	23,021	131,200	0,502	50,000	100,202	4,701	17,07
941	7,670	30,316	166,650	6,748	34,722	193,386	8,473	39,69
942	7,681	30,851	189,775		35,509	233,136	12,271	61,89
943		30,964		7,647				
	7,670		205,533	8,919	36,896	265,928	13,861	70,87
1944	7,670	27,697	204,083	8,427	37,015	278,451	13,718	71,63
945	7,654	27,586	205,738	8,193	36,582	284,139	13,110	70,66
946	7,654	27,632	205,937	7,345	36,490	281,198	12,657	70,19
947	7,644	26,392	178,639	7,683	36,202	262,406	11,151	57,94
948	7,617	28,580	191,105	8,575	36,297	255,804	12,674	67,15
1949	7,574	29,475	185,005	9,001	37,208	266,440	13,029	72,33
1950	7,564	29,803	190,473	9,272	29,499	203,697	10,981	59,76
1951	7,562	23,936	147,177	7,660	34,294	238,709	12,273	67,44
952	7,574	28,823	171,830	9,352	34,839	217,685	12,228	62,61
1953	7,519	30,052	169,372	9,339	35,752	207,398	12,997	61,04
954	7,226	31,059	172,498	9,348	35,406	204,747	12,701	59,11
955	7,163	31,733	170,480	10,244	33,870	202,437	11,653	56,61
956	7,154	31,535				Solution of the second second	9,429	37,20
	7,154		167,901	9,761	35,813	207,914		
1957		31,189	169,137	9,531	35,792	203,323	9,506	34,64
1958	7,083	30,203	169,578	9,034	33,478	195,350	9,560	34,57
959	6,973	30,311	165,262	9,444	32,689	183,835	9,527	32,24
960	6,904	30,020	159,865	9,843	31,762	177,868	9,392	31,28

		Victorian	Railways		M	etropolitan Tra	ansit Authority	(b)
	Lines			Goods and	Tran	nways	Omn	ibuses
Year (a)	open for traffic	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	livestock carried	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys
	kilometres	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
				tonnes				
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
1971	6,705	33,949	142,486	12,691	23,978	109,779	11,294	22,753
1972	6,700	(f)33,175	(f)137,794	(f) 11,795	(1)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	100,474	13,162	21,017
1982	5,812	31,136	(9)76,313	11,623	24,030	103,479	13,336	23,546
1983	5,815	30,166	84,323	8,570	24,201	(h)	13,311	(h)
1984	5,748	31,205	87,452	10,786	24,400	102,100	13,500	19,800
1985	5,748	30,288	90,593	11,872	24,000	109,400	13,500	22,700
1986	5,372	29,809	94,263	10,512	24,000	112,400	16,000	26,000
1987	5,257	28,399	97,822	10,615	24,000	112,900	16,000	25,600
1988	5,150	27,435	94,087	10,901	23,800	115,600	17,300	26,450
1989	5,047	26,826	99,325	9,950	24,220	118,900	(i)	(i)
1990	5.043	26,332	101,665	10,250	20,200	95,600	(i)	(i)

RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, AND OMNIBUS SERVICES, VICTORIA - continued

(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 Metropolitan Transit Authority.

(c) Ten months only.

(d) Nine months only.

(e) Six months only.

(f) Rounded to nearest thousand from 1972 onwards.

(g) Excluding multi-modal journeys where ticket purchased in trams or buses (from 1982 onwards).

(h) Combined total of 169,677,000

(i) Not available since the creation of the Public Transport Corporation.

	New n	notor vehi during pe	icles regisi eriod (a)	tered	٨		cles on registe June (a)	ər	Drivers'	Net revenue
	Cars and station wagons	Other	Total	Motor	Cars and station wagons	Other	Total	Motor	and riders' licences in force	collected by Road Traffic
Year	(b)	(c)	(d)	cycles	(b)	(c)	(d)	cycles	30 June	Authority
										\$'000
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			1111	100	143,330	50,500	193,830	26,095	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	26,698	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		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		347,873	148,050	495,923	37,303	639,910	9,114
1952-53	26,594	11,458	38,052	2,523	376,123		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	Contract Provide Contract	976,469	13,516	1,162,448	27,433
1964-65	96,268	17,486	113,754	1,000	818,331		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		1,170,100	239,600	1,409,700	35,700	1,634,118	73,581
1972-73	110,660	21,754			1,231,100		1,481,600	42,200	1,711,808	80,116
				,	1,201,100	200,000	1,401,000	42,200	1111,000	00,110

MOTOR VEHICLES, VICTORIA

	New n	notor vehi during pe	cles regist eriod (a)	ered	N		les on registe June (a)	er	Drivers'	Net revenue collected by Road Traffic Authority
Year	Cars and station wagons (b)	Other (c)	Total (d)	Motor	Cars and station wagons (b)	Other (c)	Total (d)	Motor cycles	and riders' licences in force 30 June	
										\$'000
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
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	2,588,163	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	n.a.
1990-91	108,453	17,582	126,035	4,529	2,226,500	476,500	2,703,000	72,200	2,943,669	n.a.

MOTOR VEHICLES, VICTORIA - continued

(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

						Rate	e per -	per -				
				10,000 ve	hicles reg	istered (b)	100,00	0 mean po	pulation			
Year (a)	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	11-11				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			

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, VICTORIA - continued

						Hat	e per -	199	rsons Persons killed injured 21.5 397.0 20.3 299.5 17.7 241.6 13.4 212.9 13.0 218.6 16.7 307.8 20.1 383.0 17.5 348.3 20.1 388.7 23.0 484.5 21.7 529.6 23.5 551.1 21.3 516.4 22.8 527.5 22.4 537.8 24.0 610.3 24.8 588.6 26.7 579.1		
				10,000 vehicles registered (a)			100,00	100,000 mean population			
Year	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured 397.0 299.5 241,6 212.9 218.6 307.8 383.0 348.3 388.7 484.5 506.7 542.5 529.6 551.1 516.4 527.5 537.8 558.8 610.3 588.6 579.1 543.6 569.4 598.7 653.1 634.9 634.9 717.2 634.9 574.6 551.7		
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		
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			
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	68.3	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 <i>(b)</i>	(a)	776	(a)	(a)	3.0	(a)	(a)	18.0	(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.

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4	7	+

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS SHIPPING, VICTORIA

	Shipping	g entered	Shipp	ing cleared		Ship	oping entered	Shipp	ing cleared
Year (a)	Vessels	Net tonnes	Vessels	Net tonnes	Year	Vessels	Net tonnes	Vessels	Net tonne.
1837	140	12,959	140	13,639	1885	2,154	1,657,448	2,119	1,655,030
838	137	11,905	136	11,866	1886	2,307	1,877,719	2,324	1,177,52
839	101	11,000	189	20,679	1887	2,435	1,950,999	2,418	1,969,16
840	262	44,113	232		and the second se	2,724	2,217,093	2,630	1,159,93
040	202	44,115	232	34,885	1888				
					1889	2,855	2,307,274	2,886 2,459	2,365,72 2,219,85
841	272	53,343	228	34,704	1890	2,474	2,213,517	2,439	2,219,03
842	237	44,462	225	34,815	1891	2,531	2,376,403	2,560	2,414,38
843	238	44,305	230	28,045	1892	2,255	2,260,358	2,266	2,267,41
844	229	30,447	247	the state of the second second second	1893	1,889	2,041,434	1,887	2,052,98
845				35,151	1893				
	273	31,840	291	31,613		2,083	2,198,444	2,045	2,161,89
846	349	41,220	340	36,290	1895	1,948	2,216,553	1,889	2,201,93
847	423	48,654	425	49,415	1896	1,882	2,313,015	1,900	2,326,50
848	469	68,703	446	55,978	1897	1,888	2,476,307	1,882	2,467,15
849	484	98,560	460	84,240	1898	2,008	2,512,433	2,043	2,523,86
850	555	109,764	508	88,485	1899	2,024	2,705,530	2,031	2,721,65
					1900	1,928	2,948,190	1,935	2,959,44
851	712	131,503	658	112,787	1				
852	1,657	414,768	1,475	355,918	1901	2,418	3,446,671	2,347	3,376,60
853	2,594	733,053	2,268	675,538	1902	2,278	3,420,517	2,286	2,426,68
854	2,596	807,357	2,607	811,658	1903	2,204	3,464,007	2,263	3,503,91
855	1,907	560,581	1,995	590,891	1904	2,495	3,991,907	2,503	3,969,39
856	1,920	547,254	1,959	547,003	1904	2,376	4,053,941	2,274	3,921,03
857	2,190	705,712	2,207	695,513	1906	2,163	4,102,148	2,160	4,106,26
858	2,034	658,505	2,015	651,546	1907	2,219	4,271,082	2,216	4,259,64
859	2,026	644,309	2,056	672,135	1908	2,293	4,560,813	2,290	4,544,08
860	1,814	590,977	1,841	608,753	1909	2,174	4,579,310	2,157	4,586,75
	1,014	000,011	1,041	000,700	1910	2,308	5,031,757	2,310	5,034,29
861	1,778	558,010	1,820	549,487	1.000	1.000			
862	1,715	565,115	1,768	591,231	1911	2,335	5,222,684	2,347	5,239,72
863	1,739	634,077	1,782	627,972	1912	2,399	5,513,236	2,385	5,497,64
1864	1,816	630,154	1,896	651,912	1913	2,481	6,045,533	2,469	5,997,00
1865	1,743	590,298	1,823	608,971	1914	1,281	3,201,258	1,297	3,259,89
866	2,078	660,411	2,203	686,587	1914-15	2,324	5,374,969	2,329	5,394,02
867	1,847	602,756	1,955	626,929	1915-16	2,392	5,014,338	2,385	4,980,92
868	2,067	663,848	2,172	696,205	1916-17	1,962	4,107,706	1,967	4,115,09
1869								1,724	
	2,320	732,850	2,334	742,693	1917-18	1,721	2,917,428		2,919,89
1870	2,039	674,417	2,187	692,030	1918-19	1,730 1,792	2,917,053 4,051,258	1,709	2,861,13 4,085,72
1871	2,137	673,643	2,257	703,130	1919-20	1,792	4,001,200	1,003	4,000,72
872	2,104	677,031	2,234	705,572	1920-21	2,246	4,737,969	2,248	4,726,48
1873	2,187	768,238	2,226		1921-22	2,442	5,594,500	2,436	5,606,96
1874				775,157 805,229	and the second se			2,634	6,725,20
	2,100	789,583	2,122		1922-23	2,634	6,717,464		
875	2,171	853,874	2,223	846,877	1923-24	2,666	6,891,354	2,676	6,858,20
876	2,086	823,063	2,150	860,621	1924-25	2,577	6,916,615	2,605	6,986,72
877	2,192	954,743	2,219	950,336	1925-26	2,470	6,589,654	2,447	7,107,04
878	2,119	967,026	2,173	977,112	1926-27	2,667	7,302,501	2,666	7,295,99
1879	2,084	978,545	2,083	992,818	1927-28	2,589	6,954,668	2,608	6,979,56
880	2,076	1,096,201	2,115	1,118,685	1928-29	2,474	6,907,201	2,466	6,924,69
					1929-30	2,499	7,021,970	2,488	6,987,80
881	2,125	1,238,800	2,123	1,211,813					
1882	2,089	1,370,746	2,079	1,363,327	1930-31	2,166	6,260,594	2,181	6,338,45
1883	2,023	1,488,261	2,064	1,523,647	1931-32	2,097	6,092,331	2,101	6,115,26
1884		cw1,594,347	1,989	1,607,823	1932-33	2,343	6,796,268	2,296	6,781,25

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS SHIPPING, VICTORIA - continued

					Cargo						
	Shippin	g entered	Shippin	g cleared	Sh	ippe d	Disc	harged			
Year (a)	Vessels	Net tonnes '000	Vessels	Net tonnes '000	'000 tonnes weight	'000 tonnes measurement	'000 tonnes weight	'000 tonnes measuremen			
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	,					797	4,539	1,752			
1949-50	2,315	8,439	2,314	8,435	1,532	797	4,559	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	2,755	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		Colores -	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	3,430	21,038	15,257	2,396	5,978	4,969			
1975-76	3,203	20,092	3,212	20,437	15,893	1,870	5,421	4,517			
1976-77	3,311	20,205	3,294	21,245	17,600	905	6,421	3,898			
1977-78	2,723	19,080	2,749	19,361	17,000	1,255	5,277	2,530			
1978-79(b)		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.

		Domestic a	ircraft (a)			International	aircraft(b)	
	Number of	Pass	engers	Freight	Number	Pass	engers	Freigh
Year	movements	Embarked	Disembarked	handled	movements	Embarked	Disembarked	handled
				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	468,780	42,836
1984	57,437	2,322,043	2,324,453	99,455	10,575	513,324	560,217	54,547
1985	r61,241	r2,529,000	r2,531,000	102,961	11,359	561,697	594,984	65,434
1986	r64,196	r2,616,000	r2,623,000	94,121	12,691	611,950	649,970	70,495
1987	67,314	r2,785,000	r2,785,000	90,132	13,619	662,728	737,945	80,102
1988	69,227	r3,022,000	r3,012,164	99,005	13,907	731,332	794,036	82,297
1989	r53,275	r2,350,000	r2,367,000	r68,482	14,697		,629,282	n.a.
1990	62,674	2,953,000	2,956,000	74,193	15,900	1	,714,900	n.a.

ESSENDON AND MELBOURNE AIRPORTS, VICTORIA

(a) (b)

Domestic aircraft movements commenced at Melbourne Airport on 20 June 1971 International aircraft movements commenced at Melbourne Airport on 1 July 1970.

COMMUNICATIONS

	Posta	ge		Posta	ge		Posta	ge	Number of
Year	Number of letters	Number of news- papers	Year	Number of letters (a)	Number of news- papers	Year	Number of letters (a)	Number of news- papers	telephone subscribers (b)
	'000	'000		'000	'000'		·000	'000'	
1837	1	1	1859	6,649	5,051	1881	26,308	11,441	
1838	7	3	1860	8,116	5,683	1882	28,878	12,384	
1839	16	23				1883	30,962	13,982	
1840	32	70	1861	6,110	4,277	1884	33,404	15,143	
			1862	6,277	4,909	1885	36,062	16,277	
1841	57	120	1863	6,636	4,931	1886	38,392	17,482	
1842	97	147	1864	6,790	5,672	1887	41,288	18,869	1,121
1843	129	155	1865	7,486	6,038	1888	47,701	21,703	1,637
1844	117	134	1866	8,631	5,438	1889	48,097	20,663	1,988
1845	127	151	1867	9,568	4,908	1890	62,526	22,729	2,307
1846	139	205	1868	9,750	4,974				
1847	178	250	1869	10,583	5,251	1891			2,439
1848	210	310	1870	11,133	5,287	1892			2,414
1849	262	323				1893			2,308
1850	382	381	1871	11,716	5,173	1894			2,398
			1872	12,941	5,491	1895			2,609
1851	504	457	1873	14,475	6,080	1896			2,754
1852	972	710	1874	15,739	6,867	1897			3,088
1853	2,039	1,619	1875	17,134	7,553	1898			3,630
1854	2,674	2,395	1876	18,964	9,010	1899			4,407
1855	2,991	2,350	1877	20,911	9,809	1900	74,291	25,466	5,136
1856	3,221	2,906	1878	22,325	10,697			1.0	
1857	3,900	2,982	1879	23,216	10,075				
1858	5,026	4,265	1880	24,195	10,641				

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA

Year	Telephone services in operations (lines connected) (c)	Letters, etc., posted in Victoria and received from overseas (d)	Year	Telephone services in operation (lines connected) (c)	Letters, etc., posted in Victoria and received from overseas (d)
		*000°			'000
1901	6,049	123,807	1913	30,640	224,748
1902	6,847	137,711	1914	34,071	221,732
1903	7,610	143,412	1915-16	36,372	219,296
1904	8,429	149,746	1916-17	38,025	230,950
1905	9,269	155,708	1917-18	40,754	219,847
1906	10,423	162,337	1918-19	44,035	211,097
1907	12,885	170,351	1919-20	49,017	213,121
1908	14,993	178,421	1908/61		
1909	17,108	168,830	1920-21	52,791	197,137
1910	20,343	181,145	1921-22	55,986	211,279
			1922-23	61,412	227,012
1911	23,504	195,747	1923-24	71,362	247,457
1912	27,652	211,021			

VICTORIAN POST OFFICE

	Telephone services in operation	Letters, etc., poted in Victoria and _	Licences in ford	e (e) -	Combined broadcast and
Year	(lines connected) (c)	received from overseas (d)	Broadcast receiver	Television receiver	television receiver (f)
in the second		'000'	and the stream		
1924-25	92 640	265 567	10 242		
	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		
	1000		2233		
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		554,909	44,986	
1957-58		504,362 545,180	557,960	147,721	
1958-59	442,767				
1959-60	468,827 487,853	572,835 570,102	605,340 606,587	270,073 353,091	
				1000	
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	897 061	64 209	115,613	690,464
1971-72	864,044	837,861	64,298		699,652
	896,615	813,794	58,390	111,921	
1972-73	948,344	837,618	53,588	114,721	722,583
1973-74	1,011,355	837,678	<i>(g)</i> 48,870	(g)103,451	(g)732,832
1974-75	1,061,965	803,289			

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA - continued

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA - continued

Year		Telephone services in operation	Letters, etc., posted in Victoria and	Licences in for	Licences in force (c)	Combined broadcast and
	(lines connected) (c)	received from overseas (d)	Broadcast receiver	Television receiver	television receiver (f)	
		'000'				
1975-76(h)	1,105,248	697,949				
1976-77	1,158,306	703,148				
1977-78	1,221,067	650,522				
1978-79	1,290,505	698,085				
1979-80 <i>(i)</i>	1,355,017	744,309				
1980-81 <i>(j)</i>	1,424,109	780,997				
1981-82	1,484,497	800,936				
1982-83	1,536,438	820,919				
1983-84	1,593,091	838,215				
1984-85	1,670,852	884,575				
1985-86	1,739,921	914,230				
1986-87	1,839,000	970,168				
1987-88	1,919,000	1,042,035				
1988-89	1,950,000	1,126,082				
1989-90	2,116,000	1,132,886				

(a) Postcards were first issued in April 1876 and are included with letters.

(b) Previously worked as a private undertaking, the telephone system was taken over by the Post Office on 22 September 1887.

(c) 1901 to 1914 at 31 December.

(d) Includes postcards, newspapers, and packets. From 1949-50 registered articles and parcels are also included.

(e) Includes hirers' licences which were available for any period not exceeding twelve months. In the majority of instances they were taken out for short terms, usually on a monthly basis.

(f) Introduced on 1 April 1965.

(g) All licences for broadcast and television receivers were abolished in September 1974.

(h) From 1 July 1975, all postal services and most of the services provided by telecommunication ceased to operate as the Postmaster-Generals's Department and were embodied in two separate Commissions - the Australian Postal Commission (Australia Post) and the Australian Telecommunications Commission (Telecom).

(i) Number of services in operation at 18 June 1980.

(j) Number of services in operation at 17 June 1981.

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