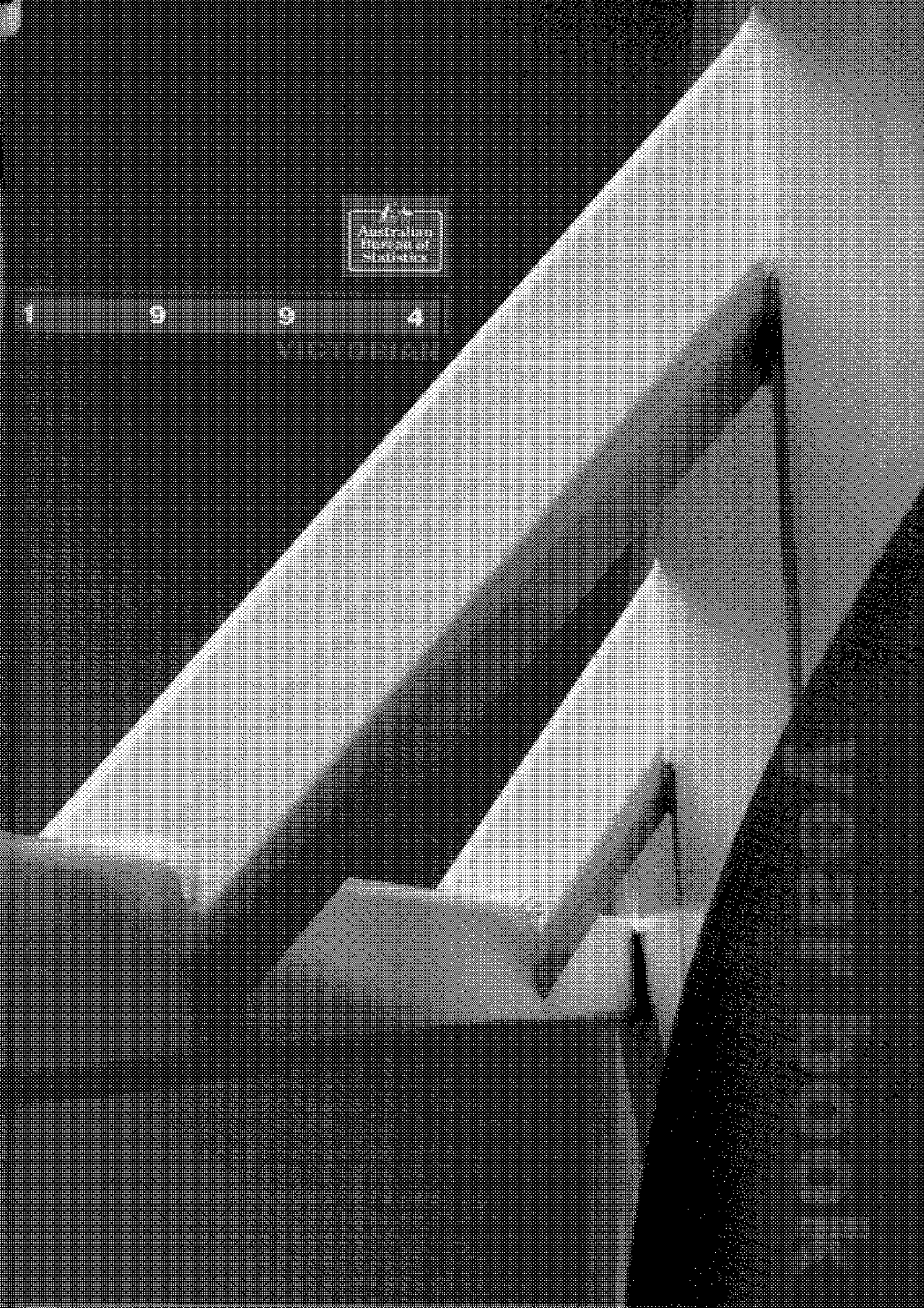




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VICTORIAN



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**STUART JACKSON
DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN**

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Preface

I have much pleasure in introducing the 1994 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

The mission of the Australian Bureau of Statistics is to assist and encourage informed decision-making, research and discussion within governments and the community by providing a high-quality and responsive statistical service. The *Victorian Year Book* is an integral part of this mission because it provides a comprehensive statistical profile of the social, demographic and economic structure of the State - in one volume.

In a book the size of the Year Book, however, it is impossible to present the vast wealth of information that the ABS has about Victoria - and other parts of Australia. In this respect, the Yearbook can be viewed as the tip of an information iceberg and readers are encouraged to access more detailed information by utilising the bibliographies at the end of each chapter.

Similarly, readers can also make use of the regular updates of information - and other statistical services - provided by the ABS, to keep abreast of the changes that are influencing all aspects of the Victorian community. Full details are available in the ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products, available from any ABS Office.

Of particular interest in this - the 107th edition of the Year Book - is a special article on Building in Victoria. The article provides a historical perspective over the last one hundred and sixty years. Various influences such as the availability of materials, climate, government and fashion are examined to see the roles they played in shaping Building in Victoria.

To produce a yearbook requires input from a lot of people - I'd like to express my thanks to all the ABS staff involved in its preparation, in particular to Ron Turner, and to all those individuals and organisations who have supplied material for inclusion in this edition.

Stuart Jackson
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
July 1994

General Information

Symbols

The following symbols mean:

- cr. credit
 - dr. 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. 1991 refer to the year ended 31 December 1991. Those shown as, e.g. 1990-91 refer to the year ended 30 June 1991. 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 *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0) which is available from any ABS Office.

Building in Victoria

a historical review



INTRODUCTION

Building in Victoria has been subjected to many influences since the first permanent European settlement located at Portland where the Hentys settled in 1834. The availability of materials, labour, skills, social values, economic activity, climate, geography, government and fashion each played a part, varying in importance at different times. This article looks at Building in Victoria over the last one hundred and sixty years from the perspective of those influences as they have shaped what has happened and what is in existence now.

Please note that all monetary values have been converted to present day currency.

Settlement and early development (1834 - 1851)

Compared to other permanent European settlements in Australia, that of Victoria was privately inspired and initiated and Government activity followed later. In the very early days, buildings had to be erected from imported materials, or improvised using local ones and the labour and skills locally available. In 1836, one year after settlement, George Stewart, the Police Magistrate from Goulburn, reported that "the town Bearbrass (later Melbourne) is on the left hand of the Yarra Yarra . . . (and) consists of thirteen buildings, viz. 3 weatherboard, 2 slab and 8 turf huts and also 12 to 15 tents." Four years later Garryowen wrote of Melbourne "a *settlement* in groups pitched here and there, with houses, sheds and tents in clusters or scattered in ones and twos . . . there were several brick built houses, and a few weatherboard cottages . . . but the majority of the business and residential tenements were made up of colonial wattle-and-daub, roofed with sheets of bark or coarse shingles."



This early use of slabs was widespread in Victoria and lasted for some time as the population grew and dispersed well ahead of the ability to import manufactured materials or develop local ones and distribute them. Ironbark and stringybark were plentiful and these were sawn or split into slabs, erected vertically (horizontally in more "important" buildings) and the gaps filled with mud, plaster and timber strips. Sod was a less common use of local materials for the construction of buildings. Those built from it were often faced with bark as the material was damp and deteriorated easily in the weather. Roofing was of bark and rush, but because of fire risks these soon gave way to handmade shingles. Most early dwellings were small. The Census of 1857 recorded that over 60 per cent of all dwellings had only one or two rooms.

"... In the very early days, buildings had to be erected from imported materials, or improvised using local ones ..."

Importing materials was expensive and there were early attempts to find alternatives. Governor Bourke had noted early that there was good brick-making earth readily available, stone (though not of good quality), plenty of timber close and limestone near Pt Nepean. However, there were problems. Brick making started early but the bricks were of poor quality. The timber was hard to work as it was heavy and had twisted grain. There was Mountain Ash in the Dandenongs, but access, milling and transport made it very expensive to exploit.

Despite the problems with using local materials, it was during these early years that bluestone, one of the enduring themes of Victorian Building, was first quarried. This stone was difficult to work and so its use was limited, mainly to foundations. Some little houses in Williamstown and early warehouses in Flinders Lane were, however, made from bluestone.

Not only were materials scarce; labour and building skills were also in short supply. The more substantial buildings erected were generally of simple design, easily executed by the semi-skilled labour available. St James Cathedral was begun in 1839 and built in local freestone. It has a straight forward plan, rectangular and of simple regency classic design. It was built on the corner of William and Collins Street, but moved in 1914 to its present site in King Street, opposite Flagstaff Gardens. Other churches built during this early period were frequently of simple gothic design, and the knowledge and skills required to erect them were fairly elementary.

One alternative to the lack of local manufactured goods and skilled labour to erect imported materials was the use of prefabricated buildings. A steady stream of immigrants, including early Government officials such as Captain Lonsdale and Lieutenant-Governor LaTrobe, brought prefabricated wooden houses with them. Latrobe's cottage is now located in the Domain near Government House.

Outside Melbourne the same conditions applied, even more so. Early buildings in Portland were constructed of imported or local rough materials. The Hentys brought bricks and sawn timber with them from Tasmania. Victoria's economy was mainly pastoral as the rich grazing land was rapidly taken over by settlers arriving through the infant ports such as Melbourne, Geelong and Portland, or overland from the earlier settlements in New South Wales. Homesteads were mostly made of local materials. Emu Bottom, at Sunbury, was built of local mudstone set in local mud mortar, adzed beams and posts, hardwood shingles and had floors of rammed earth and ox-blood.

"...it was during these early years that bluestone, one of the enduring themes of Victorian Building, was first quarried..."

Later in this period, as the colony started to prosper from the rapid development of the pastoral industry and the importation of capital, more substantial houses of brick and stone were erected. Many of these were in the country, such as Banyule in Heidelberg and Smeaton House at Smeaton, while Toorak House, though on a large estate, was close enough to the city to later become the official residence of the Governor for a number of years.

There was little control exercised on building activity. Robert Hoddle, the first surveyor, came with Lieutenant-Governor Bourke and laid out Melbourne in 1837. The first lots were sold on 1 June that year and purchasers had to erect a house worth \$100 within a year. Government surveyors were also sent to lay out a number of country towns, notably the ports for pastoralists, such as Geelong, Portland and Port Albert. Surveys gave secure title, which encouraged the erection of more substantial buildings.

Gold (1851-61)

The discovery of gold and the subsequent economic and social upheavals had a profound effect on building in Victoria. Prior to gold, building developed steadily using simple materials with a colonial tradition of good proportions and the right way of doing things. The immediate impact of the gold discoveries was to halt building contracts under way as most workers went to the gold fields. Building of a substantial kind almost ceased for several years. Apart from the loss of labour for building, the colony also had to deal with a large population increase. Between March 1851 and April 1854 the population trebled from around 77,000 to 237,000. In housing these people, recourse was had to previous means, tents and primitive structures made from local materials, and pre-fabricated buildings.

The earlier gold rush in California had stimulated the development of industries overseas, especially in the United Kingdom, specialising in prefabricated iron and wooden buildings. In 1853 these were able to supply \$223,000 worth of iron and \$503,000 worth of timber prefabricated buildings to Victoria. Prices could be as low as \$50 for a two room house, landed, while a more generous five room house could be landed for \$310. However, imports, of iron houses especially, soon dropped with the doubling of the price of iron during the Crimean war, and the development of local manufacturers.

"... The immediate impact of the gold discoveries was to halt building contracts under way..."

After a minor recession in 1854, as output from the early finds declined, economic conditions improved with the discovery of more gold. Building once again became buoyant. Many of those who had sought gold now turned to more regular pursuits. Among them were now a significant number of the skilled tradesmen, especially bricklayers and masons, that the colony had lacked. The increase in population and wealth encouraged the erection during the 1850's of substantial buildings that are still standing and show the skills of these tradesmen. Designs were still based on a fairly solid tradition respecting the right use of materials and the correct proportions and detailing of windows, chimneys and fireplaces. The improved masonry in this period can still be seen in a variety of locations in Melbourne and provincial areas such as Ballarat.

"... The increase in population and wealth encouraged the erection during the 1850s of substantial buildings..."

One significant feature of this period was the beginning of simple row and terrace housing to accommodate the increasing population, especially in Melbourne. These were not limited to cheap housing for workers; wealthy graziers had town houses built in the terrace style. Royal Terrace in Nicholson Street is a fine example that has been through several stages of decay and refurbishment as its use changed. Many terraces were built as speculation, so costs were contained by party walls and standardised components, decorative features and finishes. The average terrace house was built of brick and bisected by a passage from front to back. In the front were dining and drawing rooms, followed by bedrooms and then the kitchen and scullery, with a bathroom or wash-house out the back under a lean-to.

There were some large houses built, such as "Bishopsgate" in East Melbourne and "the Hawthorns" in Hawthorn, but the majority of houses were small and of wood, including slabs and bark. The 1857 census on 29 March recorded 102,000 dwellings (including 45,000 tents and dwellings with canvas roofs), of which only 9,500 had more than four rooms. Three quarters of the 57,000 dwellings other than tents were of wood, slabs and bark (43,000).

It was during this period that many public buildings were commenced or built. Victoria had gained separation from NSW in 1851 and self rule in 1856. The Public Library and University of Melbourne were started in 1854, the Geelong Town Hall in 1855, the Treasury Building in 1856 and the Customs House in 1858. Most were designed by English trained architects. In provincial centres the early primitive structures were being replaced with more substantial ones. Ballarat is a good example and still has many notable buildings which were erected in this period. Government Buildings were designed by the official architect in Melbourne, and were most often of brick, stuccoed and painted, but there were also many examples in stone.

"... It was during this period that many public buildings were commenced or built..."

There was still little control exercised on building activity. The rapid growth of many country cities and towns outstripped the capacity of the Government to lay them out. Services such as stores, banks, bakers, butchers and hotels were initially housed in tents and normally gathered together to form a main street. Government surveys came later and were no longer able to alter the initial layouts. A good example is Ballarat where part of the main street, Victoria Street, is narrow and curved and contrasts strongly with the remainder, the broad straight Sturt Street. In Melbourne there were many jerry built dwellings crammed together, while a "tent city" was sited on the swampy land of Emerald Hill, now South Melbourne, to accommodate the rapid population increase.

Consolidation (1861-1871)

After the initial growth of population and wealth caused by the discovery of alluvial gold, Victoria continued to prosper and grow in the succeeding three decades. While population growth never reached the extent of the gold decade (an increase of 463,000 from 1851 to 1861) it maintained a high rate. The censuses of 1871, 1881 and 1891 showed increases of 191,000, 131,000 and 278,000 respectively. The key elements in this were the development of quartz mining, the erection of tariff barriers and the expansion of agriculture after the Land Acts were passed to encourage selectors to acquire small holdings.

Many of the selectors erected primitive dwellings on their blocks such as those of 20 or 30 years before, of slabs, bark and mud and more commonly than in the earlier years, of stone, pise and adobe. Rather than a shortage of materials and labour as in earlier years, one of the main causes now was the lack of capital. Despite the increase in these types of primitive dwelling, overall temporary type dwellings declined substantially. In 1861 nearly 9,300 dwellings were of "slabs, bark mud etc" and 42,750 of "canvas, linen, calico etc." These two categories made up 39 per cent of all dwellings enumerated. By 1871 the number in the first category mentioned had grown to 16,500, while the latter had declined to 4,660. The two categories now totalled only 13 per cent of all dwellings enumerated. The "canvas, linen, calico etc" counted in 1861 were mainly on the goldfields and they frequently had timber frames. By 1871 these were often converted to cottages by replacing the cloth with timber.

"... Many of the selectors erected primitive dwellings on their blocks such as those of 20 or 30 years before, of slabs, bark and mud and more commonly than in the earlier years, of stone, pise and adobe..."

Among the thousands of immigrants that arrived during the 1850s were a number of British trained architects. Some of these contributed much to the stock of Victorian buildings that has lasted from the nineteenth century. As the colony's wealth developed from gold and wool, finance became more readily available to build larger structures such as government, religious and commercial buildings. These provided employment for the immigrant architects, many of whom were influenced by their training in the design of Gothic Revival churches. William Wardell designed St Patrick's cathedral, which was started in 1858 and ready for services in 1859. It was finally completed in 1939 after the three spires were added. Wardell also designed St John's in Toorak and many other churches such as those at Wangaratta, Geelong, Daylesford, Hamilton and Warrambool. This gothic influence showed up in many other buildings, such as the, now, ANZ bank at the corner of Queen and Collins Streets, which is basically gothic with fifteenth century windows and a Venetian flavour.



Another architect who had a lot of influence was John Reed. He won a competition to design the Public Library in 1853 and subsequently was responsible for a steady stream of important buildings. He designed the Geelong Town Hall in 1855 and later, in partnership with Frederick Barnes, his work included the Melbourne Town Hall (1867-1928), St Judes in Carlton (1866-71), the Trades Hall (1873), the Exhibition Building (1880), Ormond College at Melbourne University (1887) and the Scotch and Independent (now Uniting) churches opposite each other on the corners of Collins and Russell Streets.

"... overall temporary type dwellings declined substantially..."

Reed toured Northern Italy in the 1860s where he was greatly impressed by the beauty of the brickwork in coloured patterns. This influence showed up in some of his later work such as Ripponlea (1868-87) where he made use of the increasing variety of bricks available, dark Hawthorns and pressed creams and reds from Northcote. Many buildings, especially churches and houses of the later part of the nineteenth century, show this influence. St Paul's Cathedral incorporates both the key influences of gothic revival and multi-coloured brickwork. It was designed by William Butler, a key figure in English church architecture. However, as he never came to Australia it was supervised by Charles Webb (who designed the gothic Melbourne Grammar School in bluestone, and other Melbourne landmarks such as Tasma Terrace and Mac's hotel in Franklin Street). St Paul's can be regarded as the culmination of gothic revival in Victoria and shows the influence of patterned brickwork in some of its facade. It was completed in 1871, minus its three spires which, like St Patrick's, were added in the 1930s. Gothic revival continued into the twentieth century, but slowly merged with other styles and eventually petered out before World War II.

"... finance became more readily available to build larger structures such as Government, religious and commercial buildings..."

The Mechanics Institute movement also left its mark on the architecture and building scene of Victoria. The movement was founded in Great Britain in the 1820s and aimed to promote the idea of education for all, as learning, culture and knowledge were seen as the basis of developing the ideal society. It soon spread through the English-speaking world. One was founded in Melbourne in 1839, and the first country one at Benalla in 1852. But it was after the 1850s that the movement spread rapidly, there being 35 by 1860, 80 by 1870 and 240 by 1880. By the turn of the century most suburbs and towns had a Mechanics Institute, usually containing at least a meeting hall and stage. There are good examples of the many that survive in Prahran, Brunswick, Ballarat and Ararat.

The development of railways in Victoria, with the first being opened in 1855, provided another strong influence in Victoria's building history. Early railways were privately owned and developed, but gradually the Government took them over as they failed to make a profit and from 1878 the government built all new railways. Railway stations were mostly standard patterns and so did not need private architects. Most suburbs gained a grand hotel, near the main road, and railway station. Usually a two or three storey brick structure, examples can be seen in the Palace Hotel in Camberwell Road, the Doutta Galla in Newmarket and the Tower in Alphington.

"... The development of railways in Victoria provided another strong influence in Victoria's building history..."

Control of building was still limited, but the Local Government Act (1874) regularised the variety of local administration, such as municipalities and roads boards, then in existence. Among other things, municipalities had responsibility for building and health standards, although little was done in regard to the former.

Affluence and Boom (1881-91)

Rising affluence and technological developments manifested themselves in a number of ways. The period between the 1881 and 1891 censuses showed an extremely strong growth in the population and building activity in Victoria. The population increased by 278,000 to 1,140,000 and the number of dwellings reached 242,000, an increase of 62,000 of which 48,000 (77 per cent) were recorded in Melbourne.

"... Speculation pushed land prices ever upwards..."

Houses were being built on time payment as there was a rapid increase in the number of building societies. These, first set up in the late 1840s, gave working men the opportunity to own property and had contributed to earlier building activity. The boom in housing and the opportunity to speculate in land saw building societies increase in number to such an extent that over half of the houses built in the 1880s were financed by them. Terrace houses reached a peak of popularity (few houses were built after the depression of the early 1890s) before the demand for a completely detached house in suburbia became the Australian norm at about the turn of the century.

Many new materials were also becoming available. By 1890 roofing tiles, pressed metal ceilings and asbestos cement sheeting were being manufactured. The growth of railways and tramways led to much land being subdivided along their routes. A feeling of optimism gripped the colony after a long period of steady development and increasing prosperity. Speculation pushed land prices ever upwards as credit was supplied by building societies and land banks on unrealistic valuations. Building boomed.

It was not only sheer numbers but also style that marked this optimistic and affluent period. Wealthy merchants and land speculators built many large houses and mansions that reflected a more florid approach. Up until the mid 1870s most of the large houses built were still simple and colonial. After Government House with its square tower was built in 1872, towers became a more common design feature. Brighton alone has many examples from this period. Arcaded verandahs took over from simple post and beam and leadlights filled the fanlights. The light, double-hung colonial window gave way to the taller window glazed with larger panes of glass. Hipped roofs were often hidden behind ornate parapets decorated with statues and urns. Inside, cornices were broad and heavily moulded, gas lamps hung from rosettes and architraves and skirtings were richly moulded. In fact so strong was this influence that many existing houses were remodelled in the new style, with the original, simple colonial structure still discernible behind the new facade. Often this was an ostentatious, Italianate one, erected using imported materials and labour.



The introduction of the hydraulic passenger lift in 1885 and the use of iron frames allowed a great increase in the height of office buildings in the city. The twelve storied Australia Building (1888-89) on the corner of Elizabeth Street and Flinders Lane remained the tallest building in Australia for many years. It has since been demolished.

Early on the new heights now possible posed problems for fire safety. Two examples of buildings from this era where the facades at least are still intact are the Oldfleet and Rialto (now the Meridien Hotel) in Collins Street. The latter was built in 1889-90 and incorporated significant advances in fire resistant design. One year later the first exposed ceiling hung sprinkler system in Melbourne was installed.

Despite the new technologies, traditionally trained architects were reluctant to exploit them fully. They concentrated on styles, and as a result of an emphasis on the elevational treatment of their buildings, Melbourne streetscapes showed a lot of variety. The commercial buildings were done in whatever style was fashionable, and external load bearing walls were brickwork, which allowed for an easy inclusion of stone facings.

The 1880s saw the development of a strong temperance movement, and one way this manifested itself was in the building of "temperance hotels" or "coffee palaces". The Royal East Melbourne Coffee Palace was built in 1886 in Hotham Street and the Windsor Hotel was once the Grand Coffee Palace.

Bust to Federation (1891 -1901)

"... the depression mostly brought an end to the building of large, servant run mansions ..."

Along with many other countries, Australia experienced a depression in the 1890's. It was especially severe in Victoria due to the collapse of the land and building boom of the 1880s and a steep fall in the price of wool. The collapse of the Premier Building Society in 1889 saw the beginning of the closure of many of the building societies that had enabled so many to purchase their own homes in the 1880s. As well, many banks and land companies also went bust as prices of land tumbled and dwellings could not be rented. Building, especially of dwellings, almost ceased. While the decade 1881-91 saw an increase of nearly 62,000 in the number of dwellings in Victoria, only 8,000 were built during the next decade. The depression had raised the price of gold, so much of the building that did occur, did so in the gold towns. Bendigo, for example, built its Italianate Law Courts and the Shamrock Hotel was made splendid with a new facade, extensions, marble floors, hot and cold water in the rooms and electric lighting.

Public works, which had been buoyant before the depression, almost ceased. Very few big houses were built, Stonington (1892) in Malvern being one exception, as the depression mostly brought an end to the building of large, servant run mansions. Many existing ones were converted to other uses and became boarding houses, flats and schools. Almost all the private schools in the inner Eastern suburbs were founded on large residences acquired from this period on.

As the economy started to recover, building recommenced. However the prominent position that building societies had in financing building activity was not restored. Although banks had also crashed in the depression, government assistance helped them recover. The few building societies that remained were on a small scale as they were unable to convince the public of their financial integrity.

In building fashion, the overseas style known as "Queen Anne" became common. This featured red brickwork and white painted woodwork. It was characterised by an irregularity of plan, broken gables and more steeply pitched roofs of terra cotta tiles with roof ridges terminating in terra cotta decorations. Bay windows were common and return verandahs featured turned posts and arched fretwork, frequently painted white. This new style went up all over, and many areas still boast whole streets of large, elaborate versions, such as "the Broadway" in Camberwell.

Federation (1901-1914)

"... This period saw the steady development of Melbourne and its expansion into new suburbs where new dwellings were mostly fully detached houses on their own block of land..."

This period saw the steady development of Melbourne and its expansion into new suburbs where new dwellings were mostly fully detached houses on their own block of land. Victorians, along with other Australians, very early developed a desire for their own detached dwelling. This probably developed from a variety of social and economic factors, such as the status of owning land, its easy availability in a new country, little need for defence, open patterns of settlement allowed by mild to hot climates, and the desire for views which stretched early settlements along sea shores and rivers. The better public transport system allowed for growth outwards and the more expansive use of land. The older, inner suburbs such as Melbourne, Richmond, South Melbourne, Essendon and Collingwood lost population, often due to the expansion of manufacturing and warehousing establishments out of the inner city into the closer residential areas.

There were some interesting developments during this period as individuals sought to make improvements and take advantage of new materials. Harold Desbrowe Annear lived in Alphington from 1902 to 1911 and developed building styles designed to suit the suburbs. These incorporated such features as windows sliding into wall cavities, the use of timber and roughcast concrete and decorative features such as stepped chimneys. At the same time the use of concrete technology was emerging. The first large building using reinforced concrete was started in 1910. John Monash had designed the Morell Bridge (1899) in reinforced concrete and in 1912 built a concrete house in Bay street, Brighton. Walter Burley Griffin, who had come to Australia after winning the competition for the design of the new Commonwealth Capital, wanted a simple, economic way for any man to build a house. He developed a modular concept using slender concrete blocks with built in pillars that he called Knitlock. It was a pioneering attempt to make use of the new structural material, but few houses were built of Knitlock and only a couple survive.

By now some residential areas of Melbourne had been in existence for 60 to 70 years. Many dwellings had been erected as cheaply and quickly as possible to meet the demands of the rapid population growth of the 1850s. A 1913 Parliamentary enquiry found that in all inner suburbs and parts of Brunswick, Hawthorn and Kew, there were many crowded dwellings that were damp and badly drained. The enquiry concluded that some minimum housing standards should be made compulsory, especially the basic dimensions of rooms, and the proper provision for water or pan sewerage and at least one waste water sink.

"... The First World War interrupted the slow but steady growth that had been occurring ..."

The First World War interrupted the slow but steady growth that had been occurring since the later 1890s. Imports of building materials dropped and alternatives were sought. Up until then, most timber had been imported as Victoria lacked adequate softwoods and the hardwoods had always been deemed unsuitable for most purposes. Plantations of introduced softwoods were planted and kiln drying and reconditioning techniques were developed so that hardwoods became acceptable for most purposes. Plaster and cement production increased greatly and gradually production of other items such as glass and hardware developed.

Outside the Metropolitan area a number of changes were occurring. Most of the gold towns, including substantial ones like Ballarat, Bendigo and Castlemaine, lost population despite the development of local industries to replace gold mining. Building was more likely to occur in agriculturally based towns such as Mildura, Horsham and Hamilton. These were given a boost by closer settlement activities. There was large scale development of irrigation and many large holdings were resumed and cut up into smaller blocks suitable for a family. Such closer settlement schemes led to an increase in rural dwellings. Most were modest timber framed weatherboard homes with narrow verandahs and iron roofs, pitched over the four main rooms and a lean-to style over the back.

**Post war and
Depression (1919-
1933)**

As is usual after a period of pent up demand caused by continuing population growth, but little building activity, there was a rapid expansion of building, especially house building, after the War. The outer fringe of suburbs pushed out rapidly to Box Hill, Heidelberg, Sandringham, Mordialloc, Coburg, Malvern and Caulfield. Home ownership was encouraged by assistance to returned soldiers and generous loans by the State Bank that were affordable by those on the basic wage. By putting conditions on the loans the State Bank ensured that houses were soundly constructed, although with a tendency to uniform styling that influenced other builders. Building regulations also had an influence on uniformity as they set minimum standards for the dimension of rooms, arrangement of facilities and construction methods. New styles emerged with the Californian Bungalow being the most popular but others, such as the Spanish Mission, English Tudor and Georgian, also having their vogue. For the less affluent, the weatherboard construction of the Edwardian days continued to be built.

"... Home ownership was encouraged by assistance to returned soldiers and generous loans by the State Bank..."

There was growing concern about health problems caused by inadequate housing and this led to some standardised health and building regulations being progressively adopted. However, each municipality decided what it required in terms of Building regulations. These had to be approved by the Minister for Public Works who was then responsible for Local Government, but there was no obligation to have any. In fact most Shires had no regulations and relied on the Shire Engineer to issue any permits required.

The Garden City movement, with its emphasis on planning an integrated environment, had developed in England pre-war. As these ideas were absorbed there was a growing agitation for more town planning in Victoria, but little was done outside some isolated examples. The eminent engineer, Sir John Monash, was appointed to run the SEC when it was established to produce electricity from the extensive brown coal deposits in the LaTrobe Valley. He was responsible for developing the town of Yallourn to house the SEC workers and it incorporated many of the concepts of the "garden city" movement. Yallourn was a well laid out community with most facilities. It presented an integrated appearance with small cottages with high pitched roofs and a suggestion of half timbering. In East St Kilda, just off Dandenong Road, the village of Ardoch was developed in the 1920s and 1930s. It was designed as an integrated area of large, well appointed flats in separate blocks within a garden environment and all set around a central grassed area.

This period saw the realisation that flats were a profitable form of investment. Although only a small proportion of total dwellings, a growing number of flats were built, ranging from substantial apartments in Georgian and Tudor style, as along St Kilda Road, to small "working man's" flats in inner areas such as St Kilda, South Yarra and Hawthorn. The most common blocks contained four flats in buildings of two stories, two up and two down.

In 1929 the Town Planning Board produced a report on planning proposals for Melbourne. In the city the height of buildings was limited to 132 feet (around 11 stories). Most buildings were of this height giving a uniform look to the streetscapes. Buildings were erected using structural steel frameworks, but often these were screened with stone for the more dignified buildings such as the Shell Building on the corner of Bourke and William Streets. Some other notable buildings were erected in this period, including the T&G building (1928), which was recently renovated, the Myer Lonsdale Street Store (built in 1925-26 and extended in 1929-30) and the Manchester Unity building, which, when opened in 1932, had Melbourne's first escalator and a cooled air circulation system.

"... Although only a small proportion of total dwellings, a growing number of flats were built ..."

The growing popularity of movies saw most suburbs and towns acquire a picture theatre. This trend also was responsible for the development of some large, ornate (often baroque) "Picture Palaces". The Palais in St Kilda opened in 1926, the State (now the Forum/Rapallo Revival Centre) in 1928 and the Regent in 1929.



**Post depression
and War (1934-45)**

The depression almost halted house building and severely curtailed other building activity. After 1934, as the economy slowly recovered the outer suburbs continued to develop with houses again being built. The increase in motor vehicles contributed to these developments since those who could afford a vehicle were not tied to the public transport routes.

"... as the economy slowly recovered the outer suburbs continued to develop..."

Two developments occurred that were to grow into more substantial importance after the Second World War. In 1938 the Housing Commission of Victoria was set up for the abolition of slums and the provision of new housing of an acceptable minimum suburban standard. The other was the development of a "total housing package" which enabled a home buyer to simplify the process to one transaction. In Ormond 20 lots were developed on which were built modern homes. This was quickly followed by the larger Beauville Estate in Murrumbeena. The homes were brick, with tiled roofs and fibrous plaster, rather than lath and plaster ceilings. Each was equipped with stoves, gas, rather than wood, fuelled hot water systems, stainless steel, rather than wooden, topped sinks, with a bathroom and front porch.

The use of concrete became more acceptable visually as building recommenced and its possibilities were demonstrated in the clean, horizontal lines of the balconies on the major hospitals built in the 1930s. Some examples are The Royal Melbourne Hospital which was rebuilt on its present Parkville site, where the horse market used to be, and the Homeopathic in St Kilda Road which was renamed Prince Henry's Hospital and substantially extended.

"... Two developments occurred that were to grow into more substantial importance after the Second World War... the Housing Commission of Victoria... (and) a "total housing package"..."

Some parts of the city were also being redeveloped. North of Collins Street, some of the thick walled masonry buildings of the 1850s were demolished and replaced by the taller, slender walled buildings made possible by the newer techniques of structural steel and concrete. The elaborate facade of one, the 1858 Bank of New South Wales, was saved and used on a new cream brick building at Melbourne University. Many banks and insurance offices renewed their premises in similar style. The English, Scottish and Australian Royal Bank (now the ANZ) on the corner of Collins and Elizabeth streets was built in 1938 and was the first airconditioned building in Melbourne.

There was also a lot of activity by the retail sector. The increased mobility and dispersal of the population contributed to the emerging dominance of retailing by the Central Business District (CBD) as the major suburban centres such as Smith Street, Collingwood, and Chapel Street, Prahran, declined. Myer raised its Bourke Street stores to five stories and unified their facade, while Foy & Gibson on the corner of Bourke and Swanston streets was completed in 1936.

Once again the advent of a World War saw building slow down enormously, but not stop completely. The Housing Commission built 2,000 homes before the war ended. Factories for producing war materials that could not be imported were given precedence in an economy more stringently regulated than ever before.

"... the advent of a World War saw building slow down... but not stop completely..."

Victoria, especially Melbourne, was a major contributor and centre for the administration and direction of the war effort, with several key organisations based there. These organisations were involved in directing, among other things, the main construction activities for the war effort. Chief among these were munitions factories, camps (military and internment), airfield buildings, military hospitals, war worker housing and warehouses. Most were done by on-site construction, especially by the Allied Works Council, but some were pre-fabricated.

Post war Recovery and growth (1945- 72)

The end of the war meant that Victoria (along with the rest of Australia) was confronted by the effort to house the returning defence forces' personnel and to switch from a war to a peace time economy. Adding to the housing problem that demobilisation posed was a backlog of housing (estimated at 80,000 dwellings) caused by the slow down in construction during the war. The re-adjustments required by the building industry to these demands took place against a background of political tensions, heightened by such issues as the nationalisation of the banks and a high level of industrial unrest as different groups fought for control of the Trade Unions. These tensions led to strikes which, along with a continuing shortage of materials such as bricks, glass, steel, soft woods and petrol, created problems in the erection of buildings on time and to scheduled costs.

In these conditions, the demand for commercial and other space was cautious. For many years there was little commercial building, a little more industrial construction and a rapidly growing volume of housing. The material and labour problems led to some restrictions in size - a maximum area was enforced and ceiling heights were lowered below 3 metres - and methods of construction. The latter were influenced by a number of innovations.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement of 1945, methods of construction were examined and a strong swing from solid brick to brick-veneer was established and pre-fabricated wall panel systems were tested. The Housing Commission tried three processes, the development of the Fowler system of concrete house construction, importation of pre-fabricated houses, and the local manufacture of pre-fabricated timber houses.

"... Adding to the housing problem that demobilisation posed was a backlog of housing..."

The Fowler system used moulds for a whole wall, including doors, windows and service ducts into which concrete was poured on-site. When set, these were moved and erected on prepared foundations. After the Commission took control of the Holmesglen site in 1946, this system was improved and a factory approach was adopted. The finished panels were transported from the factory for speedy erection on the site. Pre-fabricated wooden houses were briefly imported, starting in 1950. The largest group were erected at Norlane to house the Geelong Ford Factory workers. There were also four local companies making pre-fabricated timber houses for the Commission. They were made on an assembly line in two pieces which were then joined together on-site.

"... changes in housing design and techniques became more common..."

As the material and labour shortages eased and the rate of house building picked up in the 1950s, other changes in housing design and techniques became more common. Windows began to increase in size from the normal double hung and casement types and soon nearly entire walls were glazed. Roofs, once invariably hipped or gabled, became skillioned or flat. The latter were made possible using new steel roofing materials originally imported from the USA as concrete formwork. Concrete slabs, which were laid directly on the ground, became acceptable flooring. House designs became more varied as wings were added to the traditional rectangular shapes. Another alteration was the roof line being followed by the ceiling, often with exposed beams, echoing the primitive methods of the 19th century bark roofed structures.

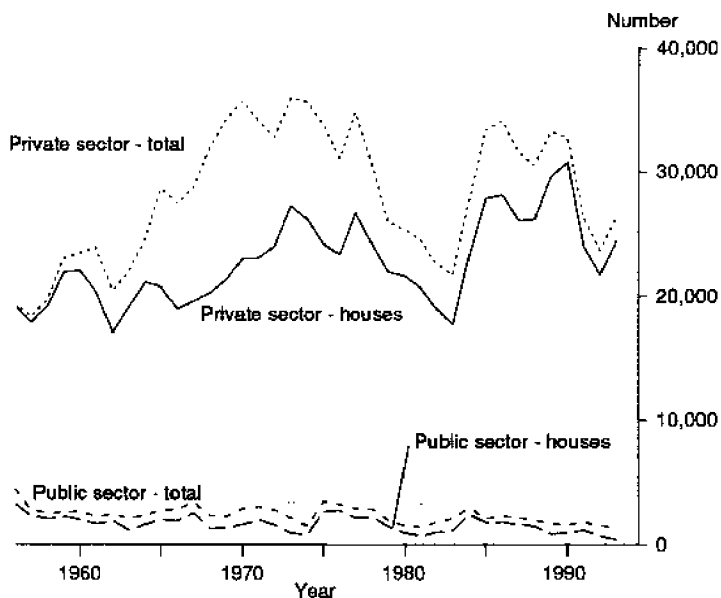
During the 1950s, pressure was maintained on the building industry to house the large number of migrants that flowed in from 1948 onwards. In nine of the 13 years from then until 1960, apparent net migration exceeded, or was close to, the natural increase in population. All the migrants had to be housed. Initially this occurred more by displacement, as a majority of migrants first settled in established suburbs and the new areas were settled by those they displaced.

Flats started to become more important, especially when changes were made to allow individual ownership, first by purchasing shares in a block of flats and then by creating a title for each flat. By 1960 around eight per cent of the dwelling units completed were flats, compared to less than two per cent ten years earlier. Over the next decade the rate went up even more dramatically and peaked at 38 per cent of all dwelling units completed for the year ended June 1969, although the absolute peak was next year when nearly 14,000 units were completed. Flats were rarely built outside the Metropolitan area and were concentrated in St Kilda, Elwood, South Yarra, Caulfield, Carlton, Northcote and Hawthorn, close to public transport.

"... pressure was maintained on the building industry to house the large number of migrants ..."

Flats built for private ownership or rental were normally in small blocks up to three stories high. Government-owned flats were mainly built by the Housing Commission and went through several phases. The Commission had been concentrating on building houses in newly developed areas, but in the later 1950s turned its attention to its other main purpose, slum clearance. A Royal Commission on housing had recommended slum clearance and redevelopment in inner areas at a rate of over 40 hectares a year. After clearing some designated slum areas, the Commission first redeveloped some with one and two storey flats built by traditional methods. It soon switched to three storey blocks built from pre-fabricated concrete panels. These walk-up flats were built in estates in Flemington, South Melbourne, Richmond, Carlton and Collingwood.

NUMBER OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS COMPLETED BY OWNERSHIP, VICTORIA



Outside the Metropolitan area, some towns were attempting to attract industries. They set about improving services such as the water supply and roads and this led to the development of new dwellings and buildings. This often meant the replacement of red bricks with cream, wire cut ones in new public buildings. Hospitals, churches, halls and private schools attracted tax deductible gifts if designated as war memorials, so extensions and rebuilding contributed to the disappearance of earlier styles of building. The new styles reflected the unadorned, functional designs common in the period and more specifications by bureaucracies led to a certain sameness, especially in public buildings. At the same time existing buildings which had become decrepit were demolished and others modernised with peg boarding, slanted glass, fluorescent lights, vinyl floors and neon signs. Many towns began to require the removal of propped balconies and verandahs. Banks often led the way in alterations, but after the later 1950s, motels, drive through service stations and self service grocers were the most modern buildings in towns. At the same time the uniformity of suburban housing slowly crept over towns to complement the changes taking place in business premises.

Affluence and Conservation (1973 - 1993)

The last two decades have been characterised by rising affluence, increasing environmental concern and more direct community involvement in decision making. Over this period, despite some disruptive economic events, the Australian economy has grown 76 per cent, while the population has only grown by 31 per cent. Rapid increases in manufacturing technology and productivity have seen the price of consumer goods fall markedly while at the same time many new items have been developed. In conjunction with this trend there has been a large increase in the contribution of service industries, such as tourism, to economic output. Accompanying these trends was an increasing concern about environmental factors as they influence the health and well being of the population, as research and the activities of various groups raised awareness of the connections. A strong conservation movement developed in response to this and as local communities campaigned on such issues they became aware of how to influence decision making.

"... the formation of the National Trust in 1956 with the charter to identify and protect that (Victorian) heritage..."

These trends had important affects on building. The involvement of local communities and prominent people led to an awareness that Victoria had a rich heritage in buildings that were being lost in the name of progress. The genesis of this was the formation of the National Trust in 1956 with the charter to identify and protect that heritage. During its first decade of existence the Trust classified over 1,400 building by its Survey and Identification Committee, owned millions of dollars of assets, such as Como, published "Historic Buildings of Victoria" and classified Maldon as a "notable" town. During the late 1960s the Trust fought against the redevelopment of the "Rialto precinct" in Collins Street which contained some very fine Victorian Gothic facades. It later led a strong movement to preserve the CBA banking chamber in Collins Street which was threatened by demolition in the early 1970s.

These activities and mounting public support led to the passing of the Historic Buildings Act in 1974, an attempt to preserve historically important buildings. It set up a Register of Historic Buildings, and their owners could not alter or demolish those on the list without the Historic Building Council's approval. In some areas, such as the Rialto precinct and No 1 Collins Street, compromises were at length reached and some of the historic facades have been kept, but little else. Other buildings have been recycled for a variety of uses, such as many of the bluestone warehouses in the west of the city which are now restaurants, bars and nightclubs.

The other main response to affluence, conservation and community activism, was the move to control the growth of Melbourne, which by 1974 held 71.5 per cent of Victoria's population. The 1971 Metropolitan Planning Scheme proposed that Melbourne be developed along corridors each side of the main railway lines and these would be separated by "green wedges" of open space, mainly the natural waterways. As well, sensitive areas on Melbourne's fringe such as the Dandenongs, Mount Macedon and the Yarra Valley would have their environment protected. At the same time the Commonwealth Government promised financial assistance for urban and regional activities. As a consequence, impetus was given to the development of growth centres such as Albury-Wodonga. The Commonwealth reduced its involvement in these after 1975 and later it was deemed necessary to make amendments to the Metropolitan Scheme in 1981 when the policy of "incremental growth" was introduced. This was to balance inner urban growth, by maintaining the CBD as the prime focus, achieving increased density and diversity of housing, with the growth of 14 regional centres which had good transport and locational facilities.

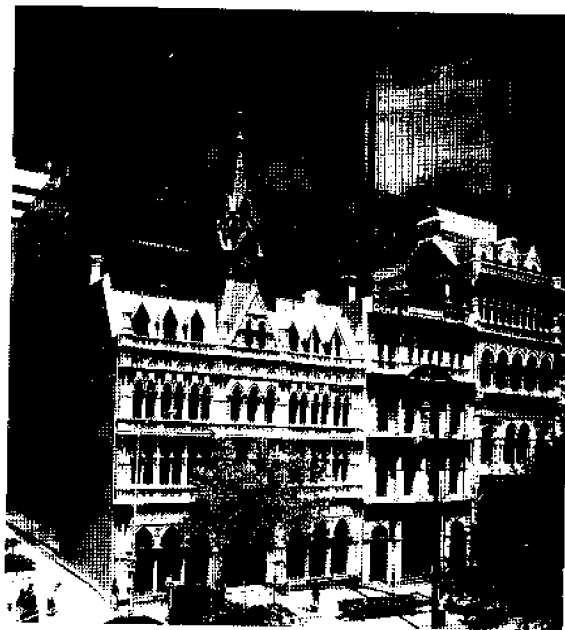
" . . . The most common house remained the brick veneer . . . "

Several trends were occurring in housing density that led to this re-emphasis. Flats, which had been so important in the late 1960s, steadily declined as a proportion of total dwellings completed each year. Local pressure groups had had a big impact on this, often by having candidates elected to local government councils. There were several responses to this. "Villa units", several one-store dwellings erected on the site once occupied by a house, became more popular. These were first mainly built in the suburbs developed after the First World War, but there was a market in some of the newer suburbs and they were later built there. In 1989 regulations were amended to permit "dual occupancy" whereby two dwellings could be built on a housing allotment. Since then some 15 per cent of new dwellings have been built under this provision. The latest development is the growing number of inner urban apartment developments. Most are being built in, or planned for, the CBD and its near fringe. They are basically recycling existing buildings whose previous use is no longer viable, or sites that were once used for other things, such as schools and factories. Some apartments are constructed by conversion of existing buildings, while in other cases the site is cleared and new dwellings erected, typically using pre-cast concrete panels.

The other approach was to build high rise flats of pre-fabricated concrete wall panels in blocks of 12 to 20 storeys. The first was in South Melbourne in 1962 and others followed in inner areas such as Flemington, Carlton and Collingwood. The technology used was recently developed and based on concrete panels pre-cast to very small tolerances at Holmesglen. The largest block the Commission built was completed in South Melbourne in 1969. It contained 299 units in a 30 storey tower built using a slip cast technique.

"... procedures to ensure that urban areas could be rehabilitated..."

Criticism of these high rise buildings mounted, however, as it became apparent that there were problems with this approach. Insufficient infrastructure and services, difficulties in supervising small children in the communal playgrounds and the destruction of streetscapes were all seen as drawbacks. As well, many inhabitants of declared sium areas formed local action groups to challenge such assessments and protest at being housed in high rise dwellings. Despite the advanced technology and cheapness derived from their mass production techniques, the Commission first deferred and then abandoned this approach. It replaced it with one of building low rise flats again, dispersing them among normal housing, following the Urban Renewal Act of 1970. This Act provided for procedures to ensure that urban areas could be rehabilitated through a system of co-ordinated research and consultation which joined the skills and interests of the inhabitants, Councils and relevant State Authorities.



A lifting of the height limit on buildings in the city led to renewed interest in office buildings. Apart from the "retail precinct", the area bounded by Bourke, Elizabeth, Flinders and Swanston streets, the height of buildings was allowed to rise if adequate public space and forecourt areas were provided at street level. One of the first notable buildings to take advantage of these changes was the ICI Building in East Melbourne (1957). It was soon followed in 1958 with three tall towers on the Western rise of the city.

These new buildings hid their structural skeletons behind curtain walls of glass and metal panels, which concentrated sunlight and necessitated expensive air conditioning to make them habitable. The 1960s saw more towers built, especially in the West of the city and down St Kilda Road, as the burgeoning insurance industry saw them as profitable investments. The major change from the earlier towers was the development of sunscreening techniques, such as tinted glass, screens and concrete ridging, in order to reduce air conditioning costs.

With the population spreading rapidly out from the city and an even more rapid increase in the number of motor vehicles, retailing adapted to meet the new needs and possibilities. As had already occurred in the USA, a number of large regional shopping centres were built in the 1960s. These typically had a department and discount store, a supermarket and a range of specialty shops, all surrounded by large parking areas. Suburbanites now had no reason to go to the distant city centre for their shopping needs. The pioneering centre was opened at Chadstone in 1961 and, with its success, the later 1960s saw such centres developed in all directions.

The rapid increase in the number of motor vehicles also encouraged the introduction of other ideas from the USA. Motels rapidly spread throughout Victoria from 1957 onwards as the increasing numbers of car travellers found them preferable to older style accommodation because of the convenient parking and range of other facilities. In the city, traffic congestion led to parking restrictions. As more and more people found it preferable to drive to the city for work and business, large multi-story car parks were developed to cater for them. Golden Square in Lonsdale Street was opened in 1954 and many more were built during the 1960s.

"... The increase in road transport, the availability of cheap, zoned land... and the growth of population there, saw many industries locate to the fringe of the city..."

The decentralisation of industry was a key concept during and after the war. The increase in road transport, the availability of large amounts of cheap, zoned land in the outer areas and the growth of population there, saw many industries locate at the fringe of the city. The main areas of development were along the railway lines, from Oakleigh to Dandenong in the South East, from Box Hill to beyond Ringwood in the East, Broadmeadows and Campbellfield in the North, and West along Ballarat Road to Deer Park. The earlier developments were often simply constructed and little more than large sheds. Later they were more substantial with attached office blocks and were set in landscaped surrounds.

Houses went through some changes, but despite advances in technology in many areas, including building techniques for large buildings, little changed in basic house construction technology. The most common house remained the brick veneer, wooden framed, tiled roofed dwelling of previous decades. Changes occurred inside, such as the addition of extra toilet facilities (normally off the master bedroom) and a family or "rumpus" room to cater for the increased emphasis on leisure activities. The majority were chosen from a menu of standard designs from building firms. The most common bricks and tiles became brown. The awareness of history produced colonial styles, while a noticeable impact, as migrants moved to the outer suburbs, was the appearance of colonnaded porches, pillared balconies and A-frame dwellings. These developments spread to towns as well. New suburbs in Ballarat look like new suburbs in Knox.

" . . . In the older, inner areas many...houses were purchased by people reacting against suburbia . . . "

The last two decades also saw a boom in alterations and additions to existing houses. In the older, inner areas many terrace, Victorian and Edwardian houses were purchased by people reacting against "suburbia" for a variety of reasons. Long travel times to work, the lack of sophisticated entertainment and architectural and neighbourhood character has led to the inner suburbs being progressively colonised by an articulate and affluent middle class. The houses they purchased were often in need of extensive refitting of electricity and plumbing and were extended and remodelled to accommodate changed living conditions. Similar pressures led to many families extending their existing houses to add extra living spaces and bedrooms to match the lifestyle offered by the new houses being built for the more affluent society.



An over-supply of office space and a general tightening of credit slowed city building for a time in the early 1970s. However, from that time some much taller buildings were being built and these have completely altered the city skyline. BHP House, at over 150 metres was the tallest building in Melbourne when completed in 1972. It was eclipsed by Nauru House in 1979 and Collins Place in 1981 which were both another 30 odd metres higher. These buildings made use of new pre-stressed concrete technologies that allowed them to be erected floor by floor without the need for external scaffolding.

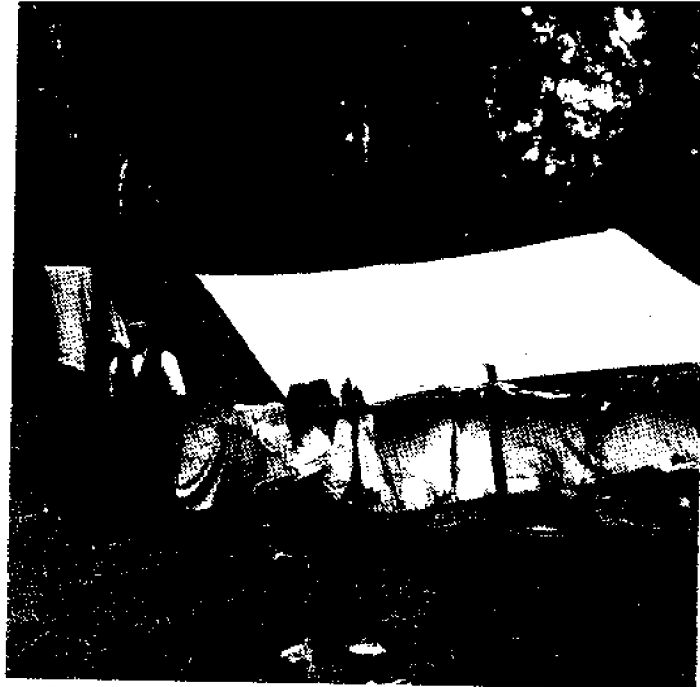
"... The 1980's saw a new generation of even taller buildings..."

The 1980s saw a new generation of even taller buildings, with the South tower of the Rialto (1987) being the tallest. It still is. Other tall buildings completed since have included Bourke Place and Melbourne Central. The latter, which comprises several levels of specialty shops, also incorporates a new department store. This is in contrast to the trend since the 1950s of most of the inner city department stores closing down as the regional centres were completed. One feature of these new buildings was the incorporation of extensive car parking in the large basements which were necessary to provide stability. These mainly replaced the building of the dedicated off-street parking that had proliferated in the 1960s as the means of providing more parking space in the city.

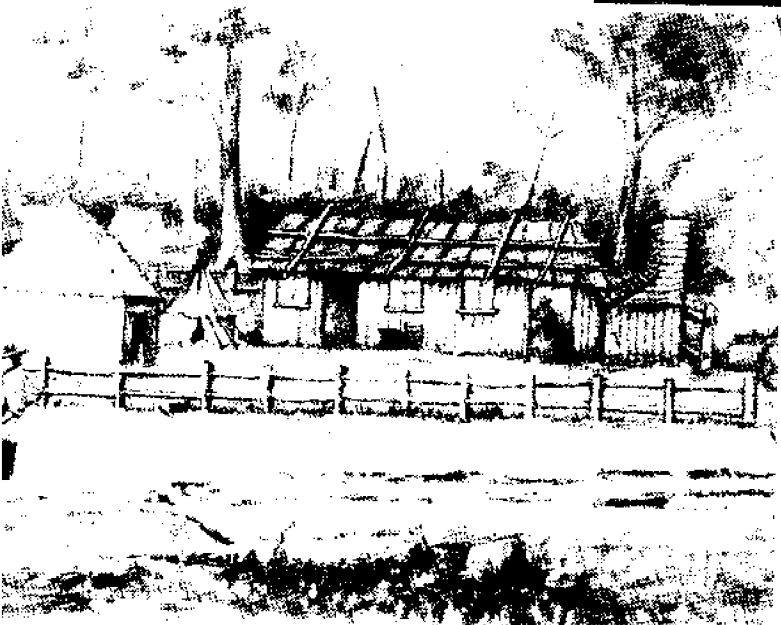
Rising affluence has seen an increasing proportion of economic activity generated by service industries, especially those relating to leisure activities. This has led to some significant developments in building. There has been a cultural precinct created along St Kilda Road, starting with the Art Gallery in 1968 and the completion of the Concert Hall and Theatre complex in the 1980s. Melbourne has long produced large sporting crowds and recently the development of the National Tennis Centre and the Great Southern Stand at the Melbourne Cricket Ground has acknowledged this. Tourism is one service industry that is having a big impact. Melbourne now has seven 5-star hotels, most of which have been built since 1980. Complementing this increase in high quality accommodation has been the developments along the Yarra, especially South Gate, which are making the river an integral part of the city. In the country one notable development has been the creation of theme parks following the success of Sovereign Hill at Ballarat and the Swan Hill Folk Museum.

BUILDING IN VICTORIA

*A pictorial glimpse at
Victoria's past*



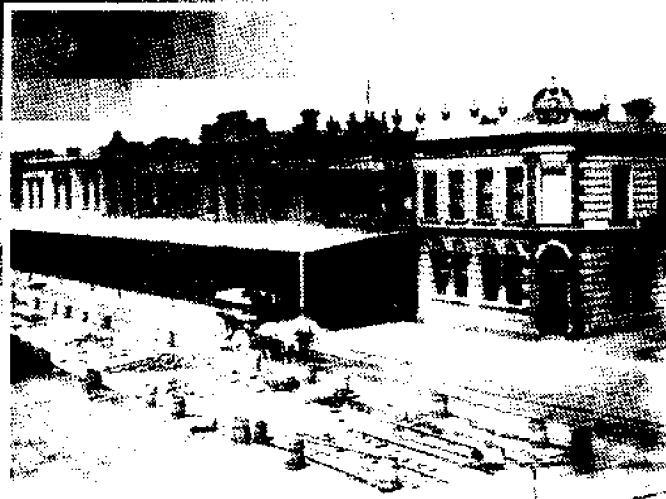
Above:
Housing at Eaglehawk in 1894 -
tents



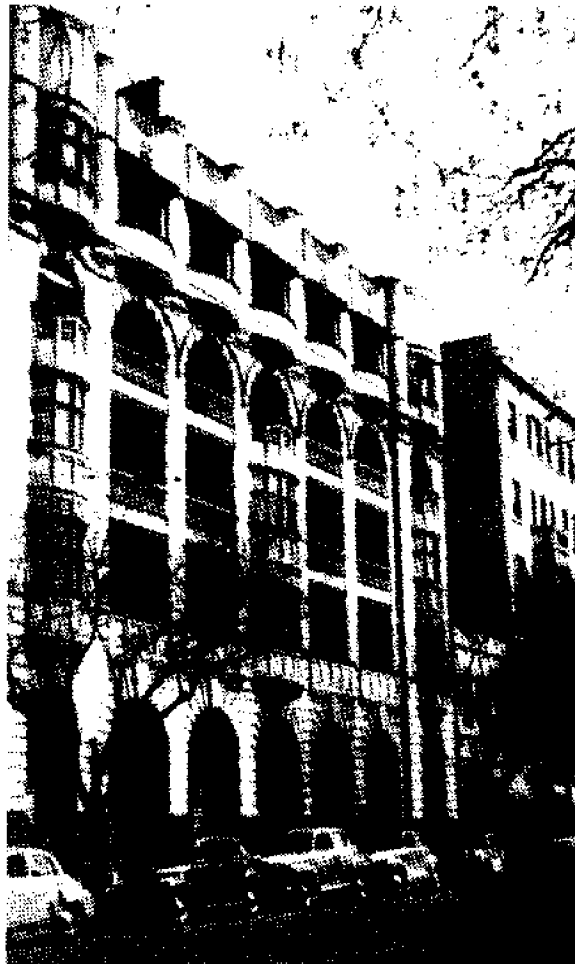
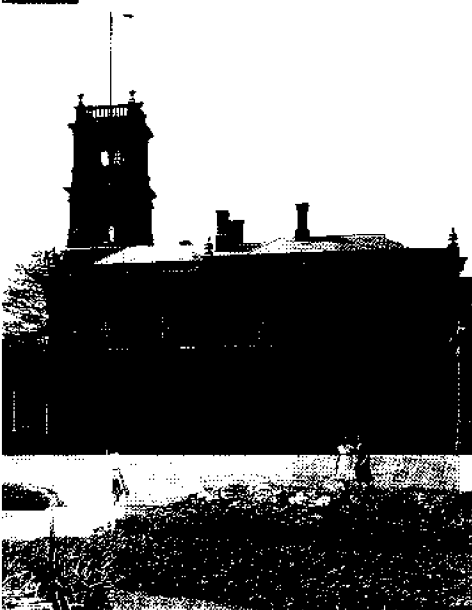
Left:
Vertical slab walls and bark roofing,
an Australian innovation, can be
seen in this picture of a superior
Ballarat house of the 1850s (*Royal
Historical Society of Victoria*)

Below:
An early photograph of the main
street of Colac, shows the kind of
style adopted for the first generation
of town houses (*Royal Historical
Society of Victoria*)





Left:
Latrobe's Cottage in its present
site in Domain Gardens.
Victoria's oldest surviving
prefabricated house made of
panels, each 2400 x 900mm,
the windows are of iron and the
roof of timber shingles (*National
Trust of Victoria*)





Above:

Slum clearance involved the demolition of every building on the site, irrespective of merit or condition
(Department of Planning and Development)

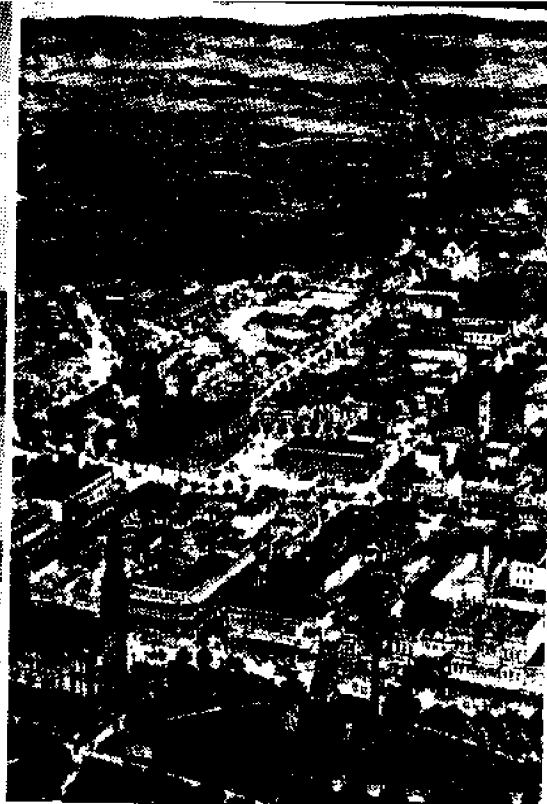
Right:

Newburn Flats, South Melbourne (1941) - international style, flat roof and white off-form concrete walls

Below:

Triple-fronted brick veneer (1950-60s) (Department of Planning and Development)





Clockwise from top left:

A prefabricated two-storey iron house at South Melbourne - demolished in 1956 (*National Trust of Victoria*)

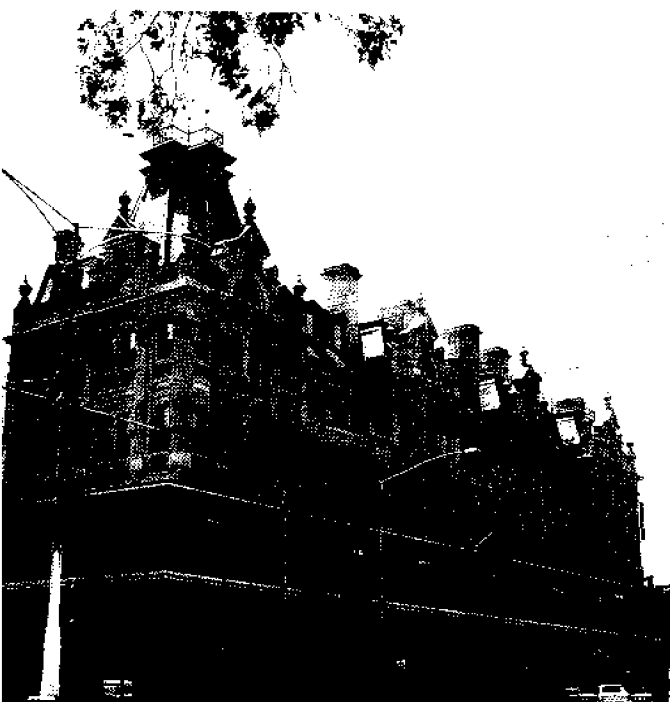
Sandhurst (Bendigo) in the 1880s, showing evidence of secondary and tertiary industry independent of mines

Emerald Hill (South Melbourne) in the 1880s, with the cable trams being installed (*Department of Planning and Development*)

Melbourne Mansions, the first (1906) major block of flats in Victoria

Werribee Park Mansion, completed in 1877 by two Scottish squatters to create the world they left behind - Italianate style (*Tourism Victoria*)

Shamrock Hotel in Bendigo, built in 1897 (*Tourism Victoria*)



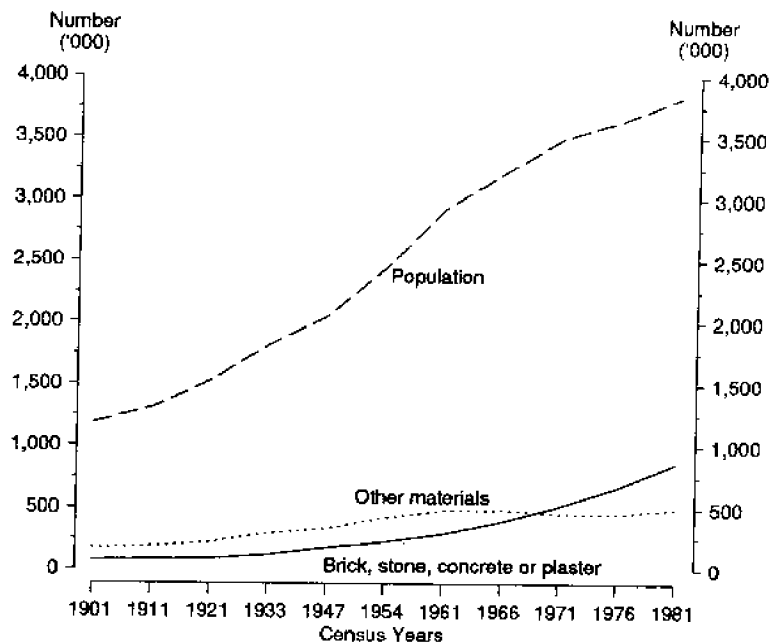
Conclusion

The level of building activity has always closely reflected economic activity. One of the first casualties of an economic downturn, building is normally one of the main beneficiaries of an economic upturn. This article has covered in broad terms that relationship as it has occurred in Victoria from the first permanent European settlement. Overall, building activity has shown long periods of reasonably steady growth, which have been occasionally interrupted by periods of rapid growth, such as after the first gold rushes and the 1880s boom, and stagnation, such as in the severe depressions of the 1890s and 1930s. Since World War II economic fluctuations have been much less marked and so have those in building as a whole. In fact, this period has seen the housing stock nearly treble from the 550,000 recorded at the first post war Census in 1947 to 1,640,000 at the 1991 Census. In that time the population only doubled.

The trend to fewer people per dwelling is having an impact on building and will continue to do so for some time. As family size declines the existing suburbs are losing population and this could only be halted by an increase in the number of dwellings in these suburbs or the re-emergence of larger families. As the latter is unlikely, Melbourne will continue to grow outwards to cater for population growth unless many more dwellings can be created in existing suburbs. Several things are happening to encourage this, such as "dual occupancy" provisions and the increase in apartment buildings in inner areas. Other responses are being developed, such as Local Government Reform coupled with population targets and the easing of planning restrictions, and these are likely to have an impact in the near future.

In the one hundred and sixty years of European settlement the face of Victoria has been changed by many activities, perhaps most by building activity and as wealth, technology and human and material resources develop further these will continue to affect Victoria's buildings.

TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION COMPARED TO DWELLINGS BY BUILDING MATERIALS USED





1 Geography and Government

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains an outline of Victoria's geography with contributions from the Bureau of Meteorology and the Rural Water Corporation. It also includes information on the system of government in Victoria and some associated details.

Physical features

Although Victoria is the second most populous State or Territory in the country, it is ranked sixth in terms of geographic size and accounts for only 3 per cent of Australia's total area. Its relatively small size is emphasised by the observation that no point of the State is more than 380 kilometres from the sea.

TABLE 1.1 AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area in square kilometres	Length of coastline in kilometres	Percentage of total 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	(a) 35	0.03
Australia	7,682,300	36,735	100.00

(a) Jervis Bay Territory.

Location

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.

Coastline

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

Divisions

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

1. Murray Basin Plains

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

2. Central Highlands

- (a) The Eastern Highlands: Plateau area with peaks of up to 2,000 metres composed of granite, volcanic, sandstone and limestone rocks.
- (b) The Western Highlands:
 - (i) The Midlands: Local variations with higher areas caused by erosion or faulting.
 - (ii) The Grampians: Sandstone ridges heavily forested with annual rainfall over 75cms.
 - (iii) The Dundas Tablelands: Western limit of the Western highlands. Predominant flat surface cut by deep narrow valleys.

3. Western District Plains

- (a) The Volcanic Plains: Built by outpourings of lava. Features include volcanic cones, stony rises and lakes.
- (b) The Coastal Plains: Limestones and clays. Heavily eroded along the coasts forming vertical cliffs and rock stacks.

4. Gippsland Plains

- (a) The East Gippsland Plains: Overlain by gravel and sand deposited by streams.
- (b) The West Gippsland Plains: Sandy and contained large areas of swamp which have mostly been reclaimed.

5. Southern Uplands

- (a) The Otway Ranges: Between 500 and 700 metres above sea level. Sandstone rocks with deep valleys cut by waterways.
- (b) The Barrabool Hills: North east of Otway Ranges made up of sandstone.
- (c) The Mornington Peninsula: Complex geological structure caused by faults.
- (d) The South Gippsland Highlands: Composed of sandstone and somewhat similar in appearance to the Otway Ranges.
- (e) Wilsons Promontory: Granite residual, once an island, now tied to the mainland by a sand bar.

Other features

Victoria's highest mountain is Mt Bogong, located in the highlands of north-eastern Victoria. The longest river is the Goulburn which runs from Lake Eildon to the Murray east of Echuca. Other major physical features are given in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.2 SELECTED PHYSICAL FEATURES, VICTORIA

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

Source: Rural Water Corporation

Climate

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

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

In Melbourne

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

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

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

Wide variations in the frequency of occurrences of low air temperatures happen across the Melbourne metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 2°C or less around the Bay, but the frequency increases to over twenty in the outer suburbs and probably to over thirty a year in the more frost susceptible areas. The average frost-free period is about 200 days in the outer northern and eastern suburbs, gradually increasing to over 250 days towards the city, and approaching 300 days along parts of the bayside. The means of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne, computed 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 1 on page 36. Average rainfall ranges from 250mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600mm at Falls Creek in the Alps.

TABLE 1.3 MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS, MELBOURNE

<i>Meteorological element</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Summer</i>	<i>Autumn</i>	<i>Winter</i>
Atmospheric pressure (hectopascals)	1,015.0	1,013.2	1,018.4	1,018.4
Maximum temperature of air in shade (°C)	19.5	25.2	20.2	14.0
Minimum temperature of air in shade (°C)	9.4	13.7	10.8	6.3
Relative humidity at 9 a.m. (per cent, saturation = 100)	64	62	73	79
Rainfall (mm)	187	155	168	150
Number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	347	546	271	134
Daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.9	4.2	4.8	5.2
Daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.0	8.0	5.2	3.9
Number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	5.8	10.2

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

TABLE 1.4 RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS, VICTORIA
(mm)

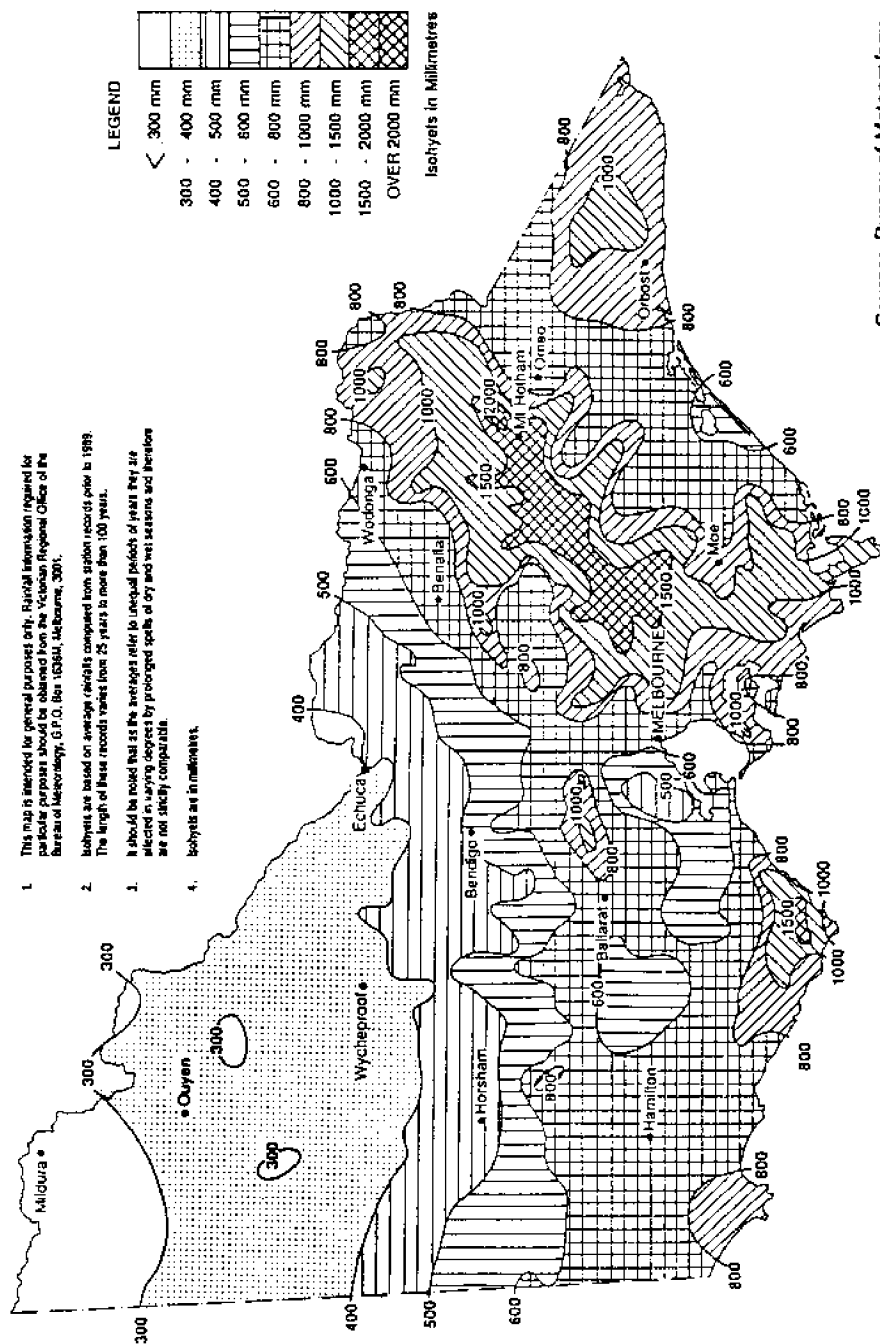
<i>District</i>	<i>Year</i>						<i>Average (a)</i>
	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	
North Mallee	316	348	358	273	300	475	310
South Mallee	378	408	429	294	319	564	357
North Wimmera	400	441	431	313	408	567	412
South Wimmera	547	630	568	460	562	763	507
Lower North	364	537	519	376	401	625	434
Upper North	452	634	613	437	500	704	515
Lower Northeast	688	954	927	925	794	1,129	786
Upper Northeast	1,068	1,341	1,334	1,237	1,117	1,453	1,111
East Gippsland	639	868	910	862	782	1,049	781
West Gippsland	828	982	999	975	1,033	972	919
East Central	859	931	1,094	923	1,061	1,171	896
West Central	690	635	741	675	634	811	616
North Central	815	920	932	782	803	1,030	732
Western Plains	634	592	641	622	642	866	633
West Coast	724	760	858	854	955	1,043	779

(a) Average for 80 years 1913 to 1992.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL

1. This map is intended for general purposes only. Rainfall information required for particular purposes should be obtained from the Victorian Regional Office of the Bureau of Meteorology, G.P.O. Box 16364, Melbourne, 3001.
2. Isohyets are based on average rainfall compiled from station records prior to 1989. The length of these records varies from 25 years to more than 100 years.
3. It should be noted that as the isohyets refer to unequal periods of years they are affected in varying degrees by prolonged spells of dry and wet seasons and therefore are not strictly comparable.
4. Isohyets are in millimetres.



Source: Bureau of Meteorology

**ABS STATISTICAL
GEOGRAPHY**

The Statistical Division structure of Victoria was formed in 1974 by combining legal local government areas (LGAs) into coherent socio-economic zones. This Victorian Statistical Division structure remained fairly stable until the January 1991 ASGC review, with some changes caused by LGA boundary alterations.

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 an extensive review designed to accommodate future population growth, especially in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD). The Wimmera, Mallee, Loddon-Compaspe, Melbourne and Gippsland Statistical Divisions were altered with Statistical Local Area (SLA) additions/losses at January 1991, and the East Central Statistical Division was abolished. Two new Labour Force Regions were created at January 1991, and the names of some regions were changed. The previous review occurred in the mid 1960s.

The ASGC is an hierarchical structure designed to cover the whole of Australia, without omission or overlap. Within Victoria's 1991 ASGC structure there are 12 Statistical Divisions, 50 Sub-divisions, 238 SLAs, and 7,501 Collection Districts (CDs). 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 often used for ABS social surveys, including the Labour Force Survey. Victoria also has 7 Statistical Districts, which are urban areas outside the MSD with a population exceeding 25,000. The smallest geographic unit normally used in ABS published material is the SLA, but some special data runs and electronic products can utilise CD level data. Many Census outputs are available by CD. Chapter 2 contains maps of the SLAs for the MSD and the Statistical Divisions for Victoria.

In order to meet census collector requirements, approximately 9 per cent of CDs changed between 1986 and 1991. A total of 17 SLAs changed status within the ASGC in January 1991, either through splitting or recombining. The SLA structure in Victoria (238 SLAs) is largely equivalent to that for Local Government Areas (210 LGAs), with the exception that 23 LGAs are split and 5 SLAs cover unincorporated areas.

The ASGC is being increasingly used by government agencies and other organisations to facilitate geographic comparability. The SLA/LGA unit is usually the key when looking for concordance across government department regions which differ from the ASGC. During 1993 the State Government amalgamated six LGAs into the City of Greater Geelong, and Melbourne (C) also experienced considerable boundary alterations, which will cause difficulties with time series data analysis.

TABLE 1.5 NORTH EAST VICTORIAN RIVERS: FLOOD SUMMARY, OCTOBER 1993

River Catchment	Stream	Station	1993 Peak River Levels					Highest Since		Previous Highest		Flood Class Levels			
			Level (metres)	Date	Time	Ranked Order	Date	Level (metres)	Records Commenced	Date	Level (metres)	Normal River level (metres)	Minor (metres)	Moderate (metres)	Major (metres)
Broken	Broken R.	Benalla	>5.4	4 Oct 93	11am	1st	Highest on Record		1886	1974	unknown	<1.7	2.5	3.7	4.5*
Ovens	Ovens R.	Wangaratta	12.99	5 Oct 93	7pm	1st	Highest on Record		1885	1974	12.93	9.5	11.9	12.4	12.7*
	Ovens R.	Rocky Point	6.18	4 Oct 93	6pm	1st	Highest on Record		1965	1974	5.85	1.9	3.2	4.4	5.2
	Ovens R.	Myrtleford	3.65	4 Oct 93		1st	Highest on Record		1947	1974	unknown	1.2			
	Ovens R.	Bright	5.44	4 Oct 93	9am	1st	Highest on Record		1924	1974	4.87	1.1	2.0	2.6	3.3
Goulburn	Goulburn R.	Shepparton	11.74	6 Oct 93	6pm	2nd	17 May 74	12.09	1921	1974	12.09	5.0 to 6.0	9.5	10.7	11.0
	Seven Cks.	Euroa	5.68	5 Oct 93	8am	1st	Highest on Record		1963	1992	5.2	1.2	4.9*		
Murray	Murray	Echuca	94.77	12 Oct 93	3pm	4th	1916	94.79	1865	1870	96.19	88.0 to 89.0	93.1	93.6*	94.4*
										1867	95.34				
										1916	94.79				

Notes: Benalla peak height requires survey for verification. River levels for Echuca are quoted in Australian Height Datum (AHD) or height above sea level. *Indicates preliminary flood class levels that are yet to be verified.

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 - Department of Finance.

Victorian representation in the Commonwealth Parliament

The federation of the Australian colonies formally commenced on 1 January 1901. The House of Representatives was seen as representing the people and directly chosen by the people for a maximum three year term on single Member constituencies. The Senate was seen as representing the rights of the States, and Senators are appointed for a six year term with half of them retiring every three years. Victoria currently has 38 members of the House of Representatives and 12 members of the Senate.

TABLE 1.6 ELECTORS ON JOINT ROLLS, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of electors enrolled</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of electors enrolled</i>
1988	2,680,181	1991	2,835,591
1989	2,773,200	1992	2,904,865
1990	2,805,773	1993	2,943,112

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

The Legislative Assembly

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

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

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

The Legislative Council

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1.7 PREMIERS, VICTORIA 1943 TO 1994 (a)

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

(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

At 30 June 1993, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 205 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area, which was severed from the municipal districts of which it then 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 205 municipalities comprise 66 cities, 4 rural cities, 3 towns, 6 boroughs and 126 shires.

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.

REFERENCES

Non-ABS sources

- Rural Water Corporation*
- The Library, Parliament of Victoria*
- Collins K.J. and Harriss D.D., *A Regional Geography of Victoria*, Whitcombe & Tombs Pty Ltd 1965
- Duncan J.S. (Ed) *Atlas of Victoria*, Victorian Government Printing Office 1982
- Bureau of Meteorology*



2 ***Demography***

INTRODUCTION

In 1855 the first abstract of vital statistics was published for Melbourne and Victoria in the Registrar General's first annual report. The source of this data came from returns collected under the Registration Act of 1853 which provided for the compulsory registration of births, deaths and marriages in Victoria.

This chapter contains a recent insight to the many aspects of the Victorian population as it exists today. Information covering historical data can be found in relevant tables at the back of this book.

Overview

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

As with Australia in general, Victoria has an ageing population, with an ever increasing proportion of people aged over 60 years and a decreasing proportion of people under 20 years of age. Victorians can now look forward to longer lives, with life expectancy for children born in 1992 being about 75 years for males and 81 years for females.

Victoria's population growth is the smallest of all States and Territories due to a combination of a net migration loss to other States, a rapidly decreasing number of new overseas migrants, and a lower than average birth rate.

Population

As at June 1993, Australia's Estimated Resident Population (ERP) was 17.7 million, an increase of 200,000 or about one per cent over the previous year. During the same period the population of Victoria rose by 0.3 per cent to 4,462,100, the lowest overall growth rate of all States and Territories.

Victoria is the most densely populated State, averaging 20 persons per square kilometre at 30 June 1993, compared with the Australian average of just over 2 persons per square kilometre. At 30 June 1992, an estimated 3,177,900 persons lived in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD), representing 71 per cent of Victoria's population.

TABLE 2.1 POPULATION: AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a), AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area sq km	Estimated resident population at June 30			Percentage increase in population from 1992 to 1993 per cent	Persons per square kilometre (at 1993)	Percentage of population in each State or Territory (at 1993) per cent
		1991 '000	1992 (b) '000	1993 (b) '000			
New South Wales	801,600	5,898.7	5,958.7	6,008.6	0.8	7.5	34.0
Victoria	227,600	4,420.4	4,448.8	4,462.1	0.3	19.6	25.3
Queensland	1,727,200	2,961.0	3,030.5	3,112.6	2.7	1.8	17.6
South Australia	984,000	1,446.3	1,456.4	1,461.7	0.4	1.5	8.3
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,636.1	1,657.1	1,677.6	1.2	0.7	9.5
Tasmania	67,800	466.8	469.8	471.7	0.4	7.0	2.7
Northern Territory	1,346,200	165.5	167.1	168.3	0.7	0.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	289.3	294.2	298.9	1.6	120.5	1.7
Australia	7,682,300	17,284.0	17,482.6	17,661.5	1.0	2.3	100.0

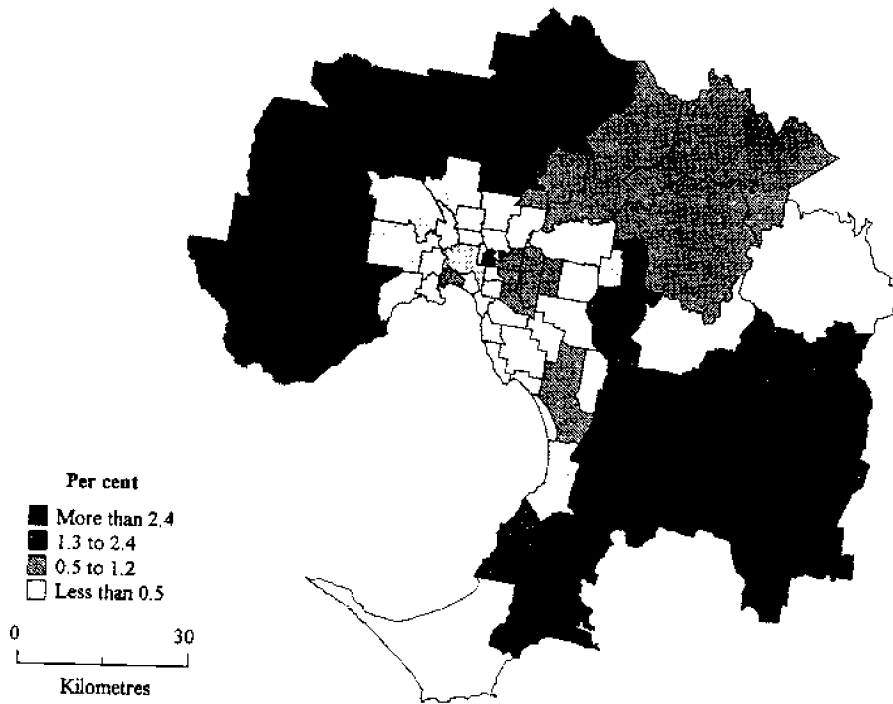
(a) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) should not be confused with the census count, the latter being the count of the population on census night. ERP takes into account under-enumeration and reflects normal place of residence.

Regional population

In the MSD there were five Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with more than 100,000 persons, based on 30 June 1992 ERP figures. These are Knox, Waverley, Keilor, Doncaster and Templestowe, and Broadmeadows.

The maps on the following pages show the areas where the greatest and least growth has occurred. The SLAs showing the highest population increases over the period 1991 to 1992 were Cranbourne (4,600) Berwick (3,700) and Werribee (3,400). Details of population and actual growth rate for each SLA in Victoria are given in Table 2.2. A table which lists towns and cities of 1,000 or more persons has also been included (Table 2.3).

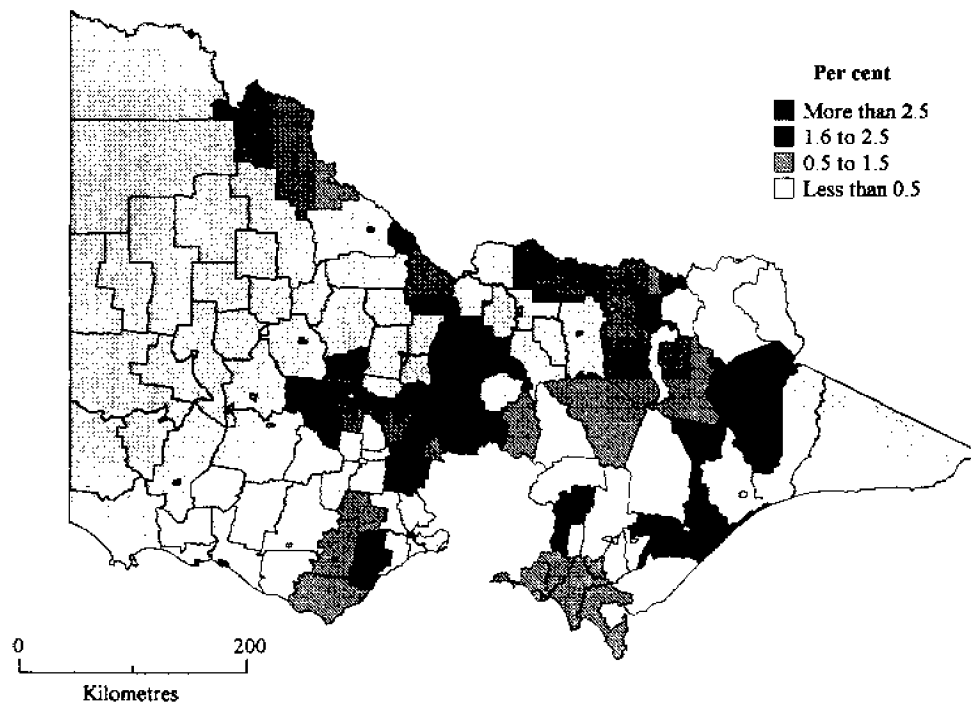
**PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA, 1991-1992**



**MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION
BY STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA**



**PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE
REST OF VICTORIA BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 1991-1992**



REST OF VICTORIA BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

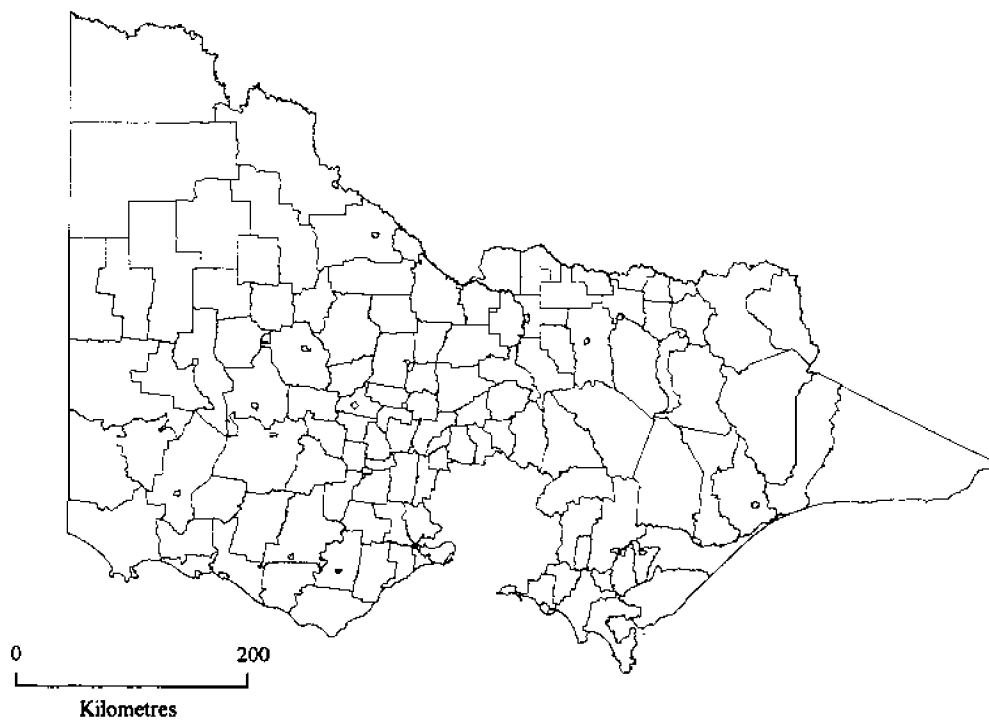


TABLE 2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, VICTORIA

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth
	30 June 1992 (b)			rate (a)
	(sq km)	1991	1992p	1991-1992p (%)
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Altona (C)	40.4	36,000	35,900	-0.1
Berwick (C)	125.3	71,700	75,400	5.1
Box Hill (C)	21.3	47,800	48,300	0.9
Brighton (C)	13.2	34,700	34,700	0.1
Broadmeadows (C)	65.1	107,600	107,900	0.3
Brunswick (C)	10.3	41,100	40,700	-1.1
Bulla (S)	422.5	40,700	42,500	4.3
Camberwell (C)	35.0	90,400	91,000	0.6
Caulfield (C)	21.5	71,400	71,600	0.3
Chelsea (C)	12.4	27,400	27,500	0.3
Coburg (C)	18.4	53,100	52,500	-1.1
Collingwood (C)	4.7	13,800	14,000	1.6
Cranbourne (S)	756.3	73,500	78,100	6.3
Croydon (C)	34.2	48,100	48,900	1.7
Dandenong (C)	38.9	59,200	59,000	-0.3
Diamond Valley (S)	74.7	63,900	64,400	0.8
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	88.7	109,200	109,200	-0.1
Eltham (S)	274.8	44,400	44,800	0.9
Essendon (C)	22.8	57,600	57,000	-0.9
Fitzroy (C)	3.5	17,800	17,600	-1.0
Flinders (S)	331.2	40,000	40,000	0.1
Footscray (C)	17.8	48,100	47,900	-0.5
Frankston (C)	70.9	89,700	89,600	-0.1
Hastings (S)	286.0	29,800	30,600	2.7
Hawthorn (C)	9.5	31,200	31,500	0.9
Healesville (S)	456.2	12,200	12,300	0.5
Heidelberg (C)	33.8	63,300	62,800	-0.8
Keilor (C)	96.5	108,700	110,500	1.6
Kew (C)	14.1	28,700	28,900	0.6
Knox (C)	112.1	127,900	129,500	1.3
Lilydale (S)	402.8	82,600	83,400	1.0
Malvern (C)	15.5	43,400	43,600	0.5
Melbourne (C)	31.0	53,800	53,800	-0.1
Melton (S)	460.9	35,800	36,800	2.5
Moorabbin (C)	52.4	100,000	100,400	0.3
Mordialloc (C)	11.8	27,900	27,900	0.1
Mornington (S)	93.6	32,100	32,800	2.3
Northcote (C)	17.1	48,300	48,200	-0.2
Nunawading (C)	41.4	97,600	96,600	-1.1
Oakleigh (C)	30.4	57,100	56,300	-1.3
Pakenham (S)	890.3	28,900	29,500	2.1
Port Melbourne (C)	10.7	7,800	7,900	0.9
Prahran (C)	8.9	42,700	42,200	-1.1
Preston (C)	35.3	80,000	79,700	-0.4
Richmond (C)	6.0	23,200	22,900	-1.2
Ringwood (C)	23.5	42,600	42,200	-0.9
St Kilda (C)	8.2	45,800	45,400	-1.0
Sandringham (C)	14.7	32,500	32,500	0.0

**TABLE 2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,
VICTORIA - continued**

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth
	30 June 1992 (b)			rate (a)
	(sq km)	1991	1992p	1991-1992p (%)
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION - continued				
Sherbrooke (S)	193.7	38,300	38,100	-0.8
South Melbourne (C)	8.7	17,700	17,600	-0.5
Springvale (C)	98.1	93,300	93,900	0.7
Sunshine (C)	79.4	97,600	98,000	0.4
Upper Yarra (S) (Pt A)	437.9	15,300	15,400	0.9
Waverley (C)	59.0	126,000	125,400	-0.4
Werribee (C)	658.1	74,600	78,000	4.5
Whittlesea (C)	599.60	99,500	101,600	2.1
Williamstown (C)	14.6	23,300	23,200	-0.4
Total Division	7,815.1	3,156,700	3,177,900	0.7
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bannockburn (S) (Parts A & B)	3705.3	4,490	4,560	1.4
Barrabool (S) (Parts A & B)	577.2	10,290	10,470	1.8
Bellarine (RC) (Parts A & B)	328.5	43,620	44,180	1.3
Colac (C)	11.3	9,790	9,990	2.0
Colac (S)	1,454.5	7,180	7,230	0.8
Corio (S) (Parts A & B)	699.3	57,870	57,720	-0.2
Geelong (C)	13.6	13,300	13,390	0.7
Geelong West (C)	5.1	13,980	13,630	-2.5
Leigh (S)	991.9	2,310	2,340	1.3
Newtown (C)	6.3	10,290	10,210	-0.7
Otway (S)	1,882.3	3,920	3,960	0.9
Queenscliffe (B)	8.6	3,280	3,290	0.3
South Barwon (C) (Parts A & B)	161.6	43,240	43,780	1.3
Winchelsea (S)	1,302.6	4,920	5,020	2.1
Total Division	8,148.1	228,480	229,770	0.6
WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Belfast (S)	514.3	1,480	1,470	-0.3
Camperdown (T)	15.3	3,530	3,480	-1.5
Dundas (S)	3,470.1	3,550	3,500	-1.6
Glenelg (S)	3,577.5	4,270	4,270	-0.1
Hamilton (C)	21.8	10,120	10,180	0.6
Hampden (S)	2,652.7	7,130	6,960	-2.3
Heytesbury (S)	1,502.3	7,640	7,530	-1.4
Heywood (S)	3,761.3	7,540	7,500	-0.4
Minhamite (S)	1,373.3	1,910	1,870	-2.1
Mortlake (S)	2,150.1	3,120	3,070	-1.8
Mount Rouse (S)	1,406.0	2,390	2,350	-1.6
Port Fairy (B)	23.5	2,630	2,680	1.9
Portland (C)	36.5	10,790	10,760	-0.3
Wannon (S)	1,967.4	2,840	2,750	-3.3
Warrnambool (C)	35.7	24,720	25,200	2.0
Warrnambool (S)	1,582.4	8,920	8,940	0.3
Total Division	24,096.3	102,580	102,500	-0.1

**TABLE 2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,
VICTORIA - continued**

VICTORIA - Continued

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1992 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate (a) 1991-1992p (%)
		1991	1992p	
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Ararat (C)	18.6	8,110	8,070	-0.5
Ararat (S)	3,668.9	4,510	4,490	-0.4
Avoca (S)	1,119.8	2,280	2,320	1.8
Bacchus Marsh (S)	560.7	12,280	12,590	2.5
Ballarat (C)	36.6	35,700	35,500	-0.6
Ballan (S)	917.2	4,810	4,900	1.8
Ballarat (S) (Parts A & B)	471.1	19,570	19,530	-0.2
Bungaree (S) (Parts A & B)	229.0	4,830	4,900	1.3
Buninyong (S) (Parts A & B)	760.7	12,470	12,760	2.4
Creswick (S)	548.2	4,880	4,870	-0.2
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	600.6	5,910	5,980	1.2
Grenville (S) (Parts A & B)	845.3	8,450	8,580	1.6
Lexton (S)	820.1	1,350	1,380	2.4
Ripon (S)	1,523.6	3,570	3,530	-1.0
Sebastopol (B)	7.7	7,810	7,800	0.0
Talbot and Clunes (S)	526.4	2,570	2,580	0.5
Total Division	12654.5	139,100	139,790	0.5
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Arapiles (S)	1,977.9	1,950	1,930	-1.0
Dimboola (S)	4,897.2	4,330	4,280	-1.3
Donald (S)	1,431.1	2,530	2,540	0.2
Dunmunkle (S)	1,555.6	2,850	2,850	0.1
Horsham (C)	23.4	13,030	13,070	0.3
Kaniva (S)	3,063.0	1,720	1,680	-2.3
Kara Kara (S)	2,290.7	1,150	1,160	0.4
Kowree (S)	5,456.3	3,720	3,710	-0.3
Lowan (S)	2,693.1	2,990	2,940	-1.6
St Arnaud (T)	25.9	2,880	2,910	1.1
Stawell (C)	24.2	6,720	6,640	-1.1
Stawell (S)	2,608.4	2,630	2,620	-0.4
Warracknabeal (S)	1,832.3	3,850	3,850	0.1
Wimmera (S)	2,743.3	2,930	2,920	-0.5
Total Division	30,622.4	53,280	53,100	-0.3
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Birchip (S)	1,486.2	1,310	1,270	-3.6
Karkarooc (S)	3,803.1	2,800	2,720	-3.1
Kerang (B)	23.6	4,220	4,300	1.9
Kerang (S)	3,251.6	4,420	4,380	-1.0
Mildura (C)	30.0	20,160	20,350	0.9
Mildura (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	10,624.1	20,920	21,230	1.5
Swan Hill (C)	23.5	9,730	9,750	0.1
Swan Hill (S)	6,678.6	11,900	12,070	1.5
Walpeup (S)	10,969.4	3,350	3,310	-1.3
Wycheproof (S)	3,975.1	3,180	3,130	-1.7
Total Division	40,875.2	81,990	82,500	0.6

**TABLE 2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,
VICTORIA - continued**

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth
	30 June 1992 (b) (sq km)	1991	1992p	rate (a) 1991-1992p (%)
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bendigo (C)	32.1	31,170	30,890	-0.9
Bet Bet (S)	931.2	2,100	2,120	0.7
Castlemaine (C)	22.7	7,270	7,310	0.5
Charlton (S)	1,163.1	1,850	1,850	0.0
Cohuna (S)	495.2	4,550	4,630	1.7
Eaglehawk (B)	15.3	8,780	8,800	0.3
East Loddon (S)	1,182.7	1,350	1,320	-2.2
Echuca (C)	25.9	9,660	9,740	0.8
Gisborne (S)	383.8	10,210	10,330	1.1
Gordon (S)	2,071.8	2,750	2,720	-1.1
Huntly (S) (Parts A & B)	877.6	4,780	4,800	0.4
Korong (S)	2,380.5	3,500	3,480	-0.5
Kyneton (S)	720.4	8,750	8,920	1.9
McIvor (S)	1,419.7	3,320	3,450	4.0
Maldon (S)	555.7	3,090	3,100	0.4
Marong (RC) (Parts A & B)	1,459.2	15,400	15,880	3.2
Maryborough (C)	25.2	8,040	7,990	-0.7
Metcalfe (S)	590.1	3,330	3,390	1.6
Newham and Woodend (S)	247.0	5,430	5,560	2.4
Newstead (S)	406.7	3,010	3,070	2.2
Pyalong (S)	596.6	770	810	6.2
Rochester (S)	1,924.7	7,820	7,900	0.9
Romsey (S)	625.4	8,110	8,350	3.0
Strathfieldsaye (S) (Parts A & B)	608.2	19,390	19,760	1.9
Tullaroop (S)	633.1	2,710	2,780	2.8
Total Division	19,393.9	177,140	178,950	1.0
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alexandra (S)	2,238.9	6,120	6,120	0.0
Benalla (C)	15.7	8,950	8,880	-0.8
Benalla (S)	2,312.1	5,670	5,670	0.0
Broadford (S)	563.9	4,200	4,310	2.8
Cobram (S)	332.8	6,600	6,750	2.2
Deakin (S)	932.4	5,890	5,800	-1.4
Euroa (S)	1,406.7	4,630	4,560	-1.5
Goulburn (S)	1,034.3	2,640	2,680	1.6
Kilmore (S)	506.1	9,120	9,380	2.9
Kyabram (T)	21.2	5,950	5,960	0.2
Mansfield (S)	3,906.5	8,060	6,100	0.7
Nathalia (S)	1,258.2	3,530	3,520	-0.5
Numurkah (S)	830.6	7,060	7,170	1.7
Rodney (S) (Parts A & B)	998.2	15,880	16,110	1.4
Seymour (RC)	966.7	12,100	12,210	0.9
Shepparton (C)	26.3	26,380	26,320	-0.2
Shepparton (S) (Parts A & B)	921.0	9,070	9,250	2.0
Tungamah (S)	1,132.8	2,990	3,030	1.5
Violet Town (S)	932.8	1,520	1,510	-0.5
Waranga (S)	1,607.6	4,660	4,750	2.0
Yea (S)	1,421.6	5,000	5,030	0.6
Total Division	23,366.4	154,020	155,100	0.7

**TABLE 2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,
VICTORIA - continued**

VICTORIA - continued

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1992 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate (a) 1991-1992p (%)
		1991	1992p	
OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Beechworth (S)	760.7	5,100	5,210	2.1
Bright (S)	3,112.9	6,540	6,570	0.5
Chiltern (S)	489.1	2,730	2,770	1.5
Myrtleford (S)	825.0	4,370	4,370	0.0
Oxley (S)	2,826.2	5,270	5,310	0.6
Rutherglen (S)	528.9	3,530	3,560	0.8
Tallangatta (S) (Parts A & B)	4,179.2	4,360	4,350	-0.2
Upper Murray (S)	2,473.7	2,490	2,450	-1.2
Wangaratta (C)	26.2	16,350	16,200	-0.9
Wangaratta (S)	1,004.4	3,150	3,180	0.7
Wodonga (Rural City)	344.3	26,970	27,810	3.1
Yackandandah (S)	1,091.8	4,580	4,660	1.9
Yarrowonga (S)	621.5	5,610	5,740	2.5
Total Division	18,283.9	91,050	92,180	1.3
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Avon (S)	2,588.1	4,280	4,360	1.8
Bairnsdale (C)	29.8	11,280	11,270	0.0
Bairnsdale (S) (Parts A & B)	2,448.9	7,460	7,670	2.8
Maffra (S)	4,190.7	10,670	10,630	-0.3
Omeo (S)	5,683.5	1,630	1,680	2.9
Orbost (S)	9,374.0	6,730	6,730	0.0
Sale (C)	30.8	14,330	14,180	-1.0
Tambo (S) (Parts A & B)	3,514.8	10,540	10,720	1.7
Total Division	27,860.6	66,920	67,240	0.5
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alberton (S)	2,052.0	6,480	6,430	-0.7
Bass (S)	520.2	5,110	5,170	1.0
Buln Buln (S)	1,255.9	11,720	11,960	2.0
Korumburra (S)	608.7	7,940	8,030	1.2
Mirboo (S)	251.2	2,690	2,710	0.7
Moe (C)	25.7	17,640	17,570	-0.4
Monwell (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	660.3	27,510	27,320	-0.7
Narracan (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	2,355.6	11,400	11,380	-0.1
Phillip Island (S)	100.5	5,270	5,330	1.2
Rosedale (S)	2,262.1	9,080	9,230	1.7
South Gippsland (S)	1,374.1	6,150	6,180	0.6
Traralgon (C)	22.2	20,530	20,520	0.0
Traralgon (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	460.0	4,760	4,810	1.1
Upper Yarra (S) (Pt.B)	1,293.7	570	550	-2.9
Warragul (S)	346.2	13,490	13,540	0.4
Woorayl (S)	1,225.7	11,890	12,030	1.2
Wonthaggi (B)	57.5	6,870	6,920	0.8
French Island	171.2	80	70	-4.1
Bass Strait Islands	4.7	-	-	-
Yallourn Works Area	27.6	-	-	-
Total Division	15,055	169,180	169,760	0.3

**TABLE 2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,
VICTORIA - *continued***

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1992 (b)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Percentage change (a)
	(sq km)	1991	1992p	1991-1992p (%)
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS - SUMMARY				
Melbourne	7,815.1	3,156,700	3,177,900	0.7
Rest of Victoria -				
Barwon	8,148.1	228,480	229,770	0.6
Western District	24,090.2	102,580	102,500	-0.1
Central Highlands	12,654.5	139,100	139,790	0.5
Wimmera	30,622.4	53,280	53,100	-0.3
Mallee	40,875.2	81,990	82,500	0.6
Loddon-Campaspe	19,393.9	177,140	178,950	1.0
Goulburn	23,366.4	154,020	155,100	0.7
Ovens-Murray	18,283.9	91,050	92,180	1.2
East Gippsland	27,860.6	66,920	67,240	0.5
Gippsland	15,002.8	169,180	169,760	0.3
Total Rest of Victoria	220,318.0	1,263,740	1,270,900	0.6
Total Victoria	228,113.0	4,420,400	4,448,800	0.6

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

(b) Figures take into account boundary changes that occurred between Kellor (C) and Essendon (C) on 25 March 1992.

(c) 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 1992.

TABLE 2.3 URBAN CENTRES (a), VICTORIA, 1991 CENSUS

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

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

Population increase

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

TABLE 2.4 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA (a)

Year (b)	Natural increase	Net migration			Total population increase
		Overseas	Interstate	Total	
1988	30,585	37,252	-14,423	22,829	53,414
1989	31,613	39,414	-12,504	26,910	58,523
1990	33,692	34,013	-7,829	26,184	59,876
1991	34,950	23,513	-14,853	8,660	43,610
1992p	33,781	17,201	-22,537	-5,336	28,445
1993p	34,214	9,113	-30,081	-20,968	13,246

(a) Data have been revised as a result of the 1991 Census count and more recent migration information.

(b) Year ended 30 June.

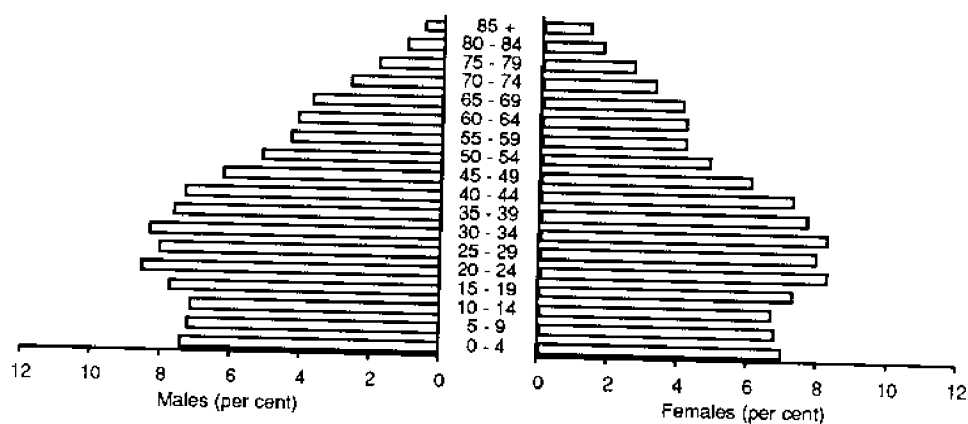
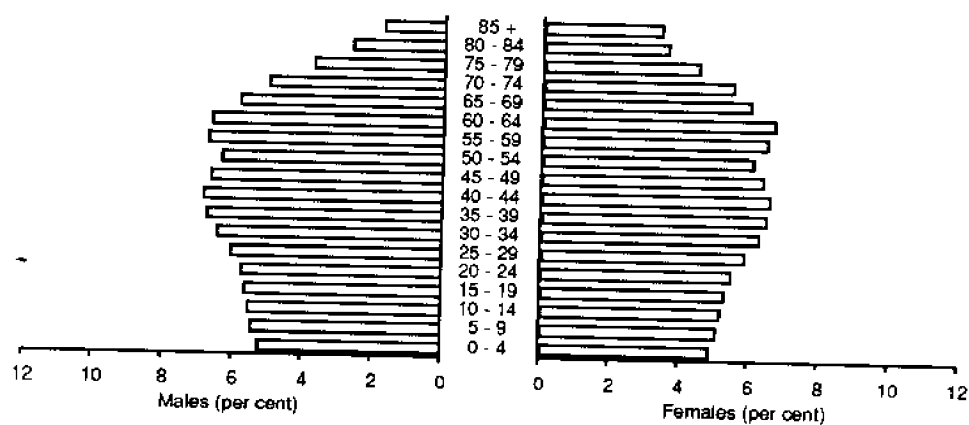
Of the departures from Victoria in the 12 months ended June 1993, 37 per cent were to Queensland and 33 per cent were to New South Wales. Of arrivals to Victoria, 37 per cent were from New South Wales and 22 per cent were from Queensland. South Australia was the only State or Territory whose net migration favoured Victoria.

TABLE 2.5 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, VICTORIA, 12 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 1993 P

State of origin/destination	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria
New South Wales	22,375	29,319
Queensland	13,194	32,465
South Australia	8,639	7,899
Western Australia	6,841	9,234
Tasmania	4,005	4,190
Northern Territory	1,914	2,597
Australian Capital Territory	2,723	3,156
Total	59,691	88,860

Age distribution

In 1992, 29 per cent of persons in Victoria were under 20 years of age, and 16 per cent were 60 years of age or over. The proportion of people over 60 is projected to increase to 28 per cent by the year 2031. The projection is based on a model that assumes low fertility, low overseas migration and low interstate migration.

POPULATION AGE PYRAMIDS, VICTORIA**1992 Estimated Resident Population****Series D Population Projection
Year 2031**

**TABLE 2.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA,
30 JUNE 1992 P**

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0-4	164,535	7.5	156,810	7.0	321,345	7.2
5-9	160,919	7.3	152,870	6.8	313,789	7.1
10-14	158,527	7.2	150,503	6.7	309,030	6.9
15-19	172,017	7.8	163,497	7.3	335,514	7.5
20-24	189,284	8.6	186,155	8.3	375,439	8.4
25-29	177,633	8.1	179,478	8.0	357,111	8.0
30-34	184,707	8.4	185,121	8.3	369,828	8.3
35-39	170,433	7.7	172,231	7.7	342,664	7.7
40-44	162,855	7.4	162,939	7.3	325,794	7.3
45-49	139,461	6.3	136,171	6.1	275,632	6.2
50-54	113,605	5.2	108,877	4.9	222,482	5.0
55-59	96,323	4.4	95,009	4.2	191,332	4.3
60-64	93,504	4.2	94,668	4.2	188,172	4.2
65-69	83,309	3.8	92,402	4.1	175,711	3.9
70-74	60,145	2.7	75,160	3.3	135,305	3.0
75-79	41,408	1.9	59,791	2.7	101,199	2.3
80-84	23,430	1.1	40,149	1.8	63,579	1.4
85 and over	12,936	0.6	31,956	1.4	44,892	1.0
Total	2,205,031	100.0	2,243,787	100.0	4,448,818	100.0

Country of birth

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

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

TABLE 2.7 POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH BY SEX, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, CENSUS COUNTS, 6 AUGUST 1991

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

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

(b) Includes the Baltic States.

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

Vital statistics

In 1992 Victoria had the lowest birth rate of all the States and Territories, and an average death rate. Both the marriage and divorce rates were slightly below the Australian average.

TABLE 2.8 SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS: STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA, 1992

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Live births -									
Males	47,710	33,691	23,600	9,957	12,879	3,595	1,913	2,256	135,601
Females	44,875	32,075	22,640	9,354	12,194	3,392	1,829	2,191	128,550
Persons -									
number	92,585	65,766	46,240	19,311	25,073	6,987	3,742	4,447	264,151
crude birth rate	15.5	14.8	15.2	13.3	15.1	14.9	22.4	15.1	15.1
Deaths -									
Males	23,969	16,816	11,174	5,812	5,352	1,939	475	578	66,115
Females	20,832	15,135	9,322	5,113	4,546	1,800	301	496	57,545
Persons -									
number	44,801	31,951	20,496	10,925	9,898	3,739	776	1,074	123,660
crude death rate	7.5	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.0	8.0	4.6	3.7	7.1
Infant deaths	688	366	365	117	175	46	58	28	1,843
Perinatal deaths (a) -									
Number	991	541	433	157	218	64	64	40	2,508
Rate (b)	10.6	8.2	9.3	8.1	8.7	9.1	17.0	9.0	9.4
Marriages -									
number	40,734	28,429	20,316	9,423	10,118	3,081	860	1,791	114,752
crude marriage rate	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.6	5.1	6.1	6.6
Divorces -									
number	13,949	10,533 (c)	8,984	4,074	4,540	1,365	345 (d)	1,875	45,665
crude divorce rate	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.1 (d)(e)		2.6

(a) Perinatal deaths comprise neonatal and fetal deaths.

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

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

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

(e) Divorce rates from the ACT Family Court are not shown because they are not a statistically accurate reflection of the extent of divorce among ACT residents. See Paragraphs 7 and 8 of *Divorces, Australia* (3307.0).

Births

The number of live births registered to women resident in Victoria in 1992 (65,766) rose marginally (0.5 per cent) on the number registered in 1991.

From 1991 to 1992 birth rates declined for women aged 15 to 29 years, but increased for women aged 30 years and over. This change is also reflected in the median age of mothers for all categories of confinement exceeding 29 years for the first time, continuing the long established upward trend.

Another trend is the increasing proportion of ex-nuptial births. This has been matched by an increasing number of such births where the father was acknowledged (over 80 per cent in 1992), presumably reflecting the increasing number of defacto relationships.

TABLE 2.9 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS, VICTORIA (a)

Particulars	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Live births -						
Males	31,605	31,688	32,841	34,357	33,636	33,691
Females	29,902	30,446	31,161	32,613	31,802	32,075
Persons	61,507	62,134	64,002	66,970	65,438	65,766
Sex ratio (a)	105.7	104.1	105.4	105.3	105.8	105.0
Crude birth rate (b)/(c)	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.3	14.8	14.8
Nuptial births	53,027	52,921	53,868	55,220	53,217	53,175
Ex-nuptial births -						
Number	8,480	9,213	10,134	11,750	12,221	12,591
Percentage of total live births	13.8	14.8	15.8	17.5	18.7	19.1
Age-specific birth rates (c)/(d)-						
Age group (years)-						
15-19 (e)	14.7	14.2	14.9	15.9	16.1	14.7
20-24	73.0	69.2	67.3	67.7	63.7	61.8
25-29	139.4	136.3	136.3	137.8	131.7	130.3
30-34	95.1	99.8	102.9	109.0	106.1	109.6
35-39	30.7	32.7	34.9	37.1	39.2	41.2
40-44	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.8	5.8	6.5
45-49 (f)	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Total fertility (g)	1,791	1,786	1,810	1,868	1,814	1,822
Confinements (number)	60,831	61,398	63,209	66,136	64,566	64,898
Median age of mother (years) -						
Nuptial first confinements	27.1	27.4	27.6	27.8	28.0	28.3
All nuptial confinements	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.3	29.5	29.7
Ex-nuptial	23.8	24.2	24.5	24.5	24.6	25.0
All confinements	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.2
Median duration of marriage (years) -						
Nuptial first confinements	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6

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

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

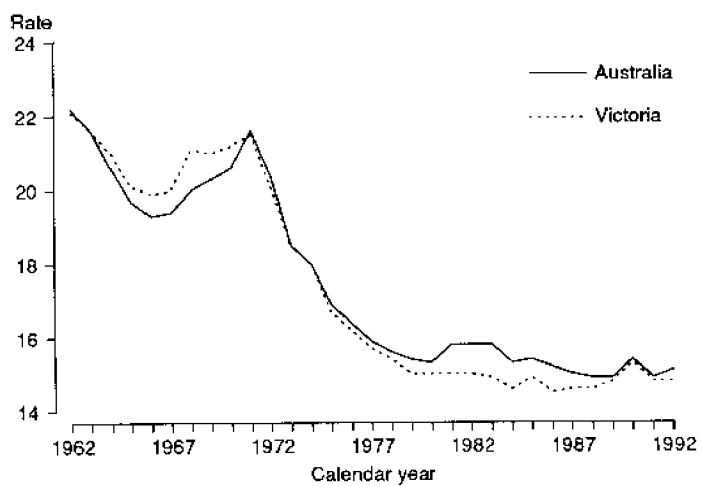
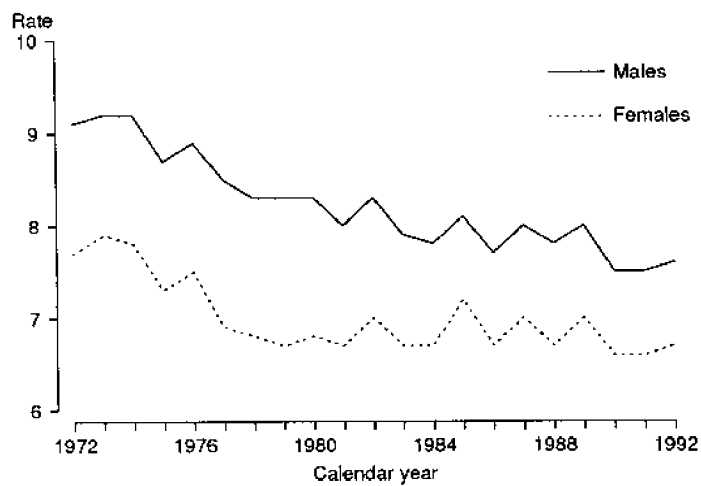
(c) Rates for 1987 to 1991 have been revised due to the finalisation of population estimates based on 1991 Census results.

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

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

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

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

CRUDE BIRTH RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1962-1992**CRUDE DEATH RATES, VICTORIA, 1972-1992**

Deaths

The number of deaths of Victorian residents registered in 1992 (31,951) rose by 2 per cent on the 1991 figure. In 1992, 71 per cent of male deaths and 84 per cent of female deaths occurred after the age of 65. For the first time, the median age at death for females exceeded 80 years.

The main cause of death for Victorian residents in 1992 was diseases of the circulatory system (including ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease), followed by malignant neoplasms. Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 40 per cent of male and 48 per cent of female deaths, and malignant neoplasms (cancer) accounted for 28 per cent of male and 25 per cent of female deaths. In 1992, AIDS was the cause of death of 118 males and 2 females, compared with 90 and 2 respectively in 1991. As in 1991, the total number of suicides exceeded motor vehicle traffic accidents as the major external cause of death.

The infant mortality rate continued its long term downward trend, with 5.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992, compared with 10.2 in 1982 and 14.6 in 1972.

TABLE 2.10 SUMMARY OF DEATHS, VICTORIA

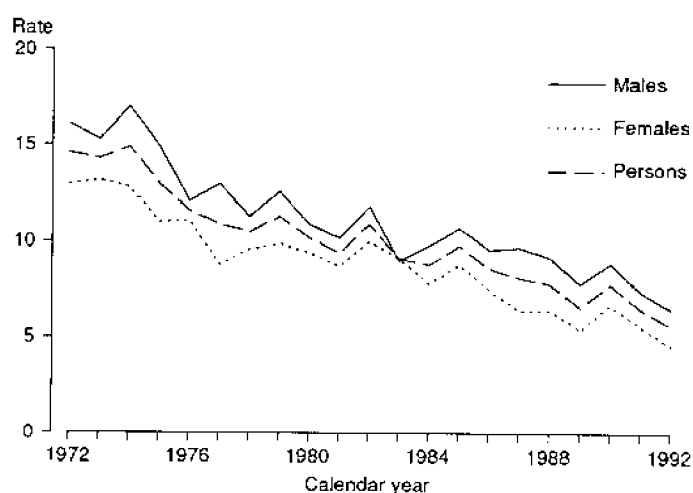
Particulars	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Deaths -						
Males	16,714	16,426	17,079r	16,321	16,508	16,816
Females	14,835	14,300	15,300	14,665	14,708	15,135
Persons	31,549	30,726	32,379r	30,986	31,216	31,951
Sex ratio (a)	112.7	114.9	111.6r	111.3	112.2	111.1
Crude death rate (b) -						
Males	8.0	7.8	8.0r	7.5	7.5	7.6
Females	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7
Persons	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.2
Infant deaths -						
Males	306	291	248r	305	249	220
Females	192	195	166r	218	179	146
Persons	498	486	414r	523	428	366
Infant mortality rate (c)	8.1	7.8	6.6r	7.8	6.5	5.6
Median age at death (years) -						
Males	72.0	72.3	72.4r	72.3	72.6	73.2
Females	79.0	78.7	79.2r	79.1	79.1	80.1

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

(b) Number of deaths registered per 1,000 of the mean estimated resident population. Rates for 1987 to 1991 have been revised due to the finalisation of population estimates based on 1991 Census results.

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

INFANT MORTALITY RATES, VICTORIA, 1972-1992



Life expectancy

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

The life expectancy of a female child born in 1992 to a mother resident in Victoria is 80.7 years, while for a male child the life expectancy is 74.8 years. For a person aged 40 in 1992, a woman has a life expectancy of a further 41.9 years, and a man 36.9 years. These life expectancies reflect the different mortality rates for the sexes.

TABLE 2.11 LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS) BY SEX, VICTORIA 1992

Age	Males	Females
0	74.8	80.7
5	70.4	76.2
10	65.5	71.2
15	60.6	66.3
20	55.7	61.4
25	51.0	56.5
30	46.3	51.6
35	41.6	46.7
40	36.9	41.9
45	32.2	37.1
50	27.7	32.4
55	23.3	27.8
60	19.2	23.4
65	15.4	19.2
70	12.1	15.2
75	9.2	11.6
80	6.9	8.6
85	5.0	6.2
90	3.8	4.4
95	3.1	3.3

Marriages

In 1992 the number of marriages registered in Victoria (28,429) decreased marginally from those registered the previous year.

The age at marriage continued to increase. The median age at marriage, for all marriages, increased from 28.3 years in 1991 to 28.6 years in 1992 for bridegrooms, and from 26.1 years to 26.3 years for brides. The median age for first marriage was 27.0 years for bridegrooms and 25.0 years for brides.

In 1992, 65 per cent of all marriages were between Australian-born partners, and 22 per cent had either the bride or the bridegroom born overseas. In 9 per cent of marriages, both partners were born in the same overseas country.

Previously widowed bridegrooms and brides showed differing patterns in the time taken before remarriage: 65 per cent of previously widowed bridegrooms and 44 per cent of previously widowed brides who remarried in 1992 did so within 5 years of the death of their previous spouse.

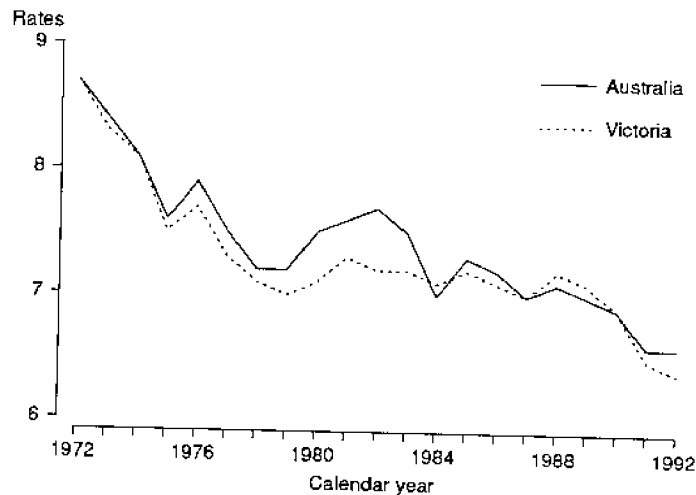
**CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA,
1972-1992**

TABLE 2.12 SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total marriages -	29,682	30,687	30,624	30,120	28,535	28,429
First marriage both partners	20,622	21,531	21,412	20,968	19,867	19,882
First marriage one partner	5,110	5,244	5,281	5,182	4,953	4,926
Remarriage both partners	3,950	3,912	3,931	3,970	3,715	3,621
Crude marriage rate (a)	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.4
Marriages performed by						
Ministers of religion -						
Number	18,434	18,782	18,485	18,063	17,429	17,361
Per cent	62.1	61.2	60.4	60.0	61.1	61.1
BRIDEGROOM						
Marital status of bridegroom -						
Never married	22,940	23,977	23,832	23,456	22,167	22,140
Widowed	748	712	740	705	644	598
Divorced	5,994	5,998	6,052	5,959	5,724	5,691
Median age of bridegroom (years) -						
Never married	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.6	26.8	27.0
Widowed	61.1	61.0	60.9	61.5	61.0	62.0
Divorced	38.5	38.9	38.9	39.3	39.6	39.5
Total	27.4	27.6	27.8	28.1	28.3	28.6
Age of bridegroom (years) -						
Under 20	316	394	346	303	236	198
20-24	8,829	8,679	8,424	7,641	6,992	6,662
25-29	9,956	10,485	10,395	10,497	9,871	9,779
30-34	4,514	4,798	4,992	5,117	5,048	5,370
35-39	2,236	2,423	2,420	2,491	2,399	2,490
40-44	1,363	1,432	1,488	1,462	1,504	1,456
45-49	788	828	868	923	908	908
50 and over	1,678	1,646	1,691	1,686	1,577	1,566
BRIDE						
Marital status of bride -						
Never married	23,414	24,329	24,273	23,662	22,520	22,550
Widowed	905	864	844	798	751	653
Divorced	5,363	5,494	5,507	5,660	5,264	5,226
Median age of bride (years) -						
Never married	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.0
Widowed	52.4	52.1	53.1	52.7	53.5	53.7
Divorced	35.1	35.5	35.7	36.0	36.1	36.5
Total	25.2	25.4	25.6	25.9	26.1	26.3
Age of bride (years) -						
Under 20	1,972	2,028	1,855	1,495	1,152	990
20-24	12,491	12,407	12,046	11,426	10,742	10,381
25-29	7,600	8,291	8,397	8,752	8,398	8,581
30-34	3,253	3,444	3,688	3,711	3,691	3,886
35-39	1,791	1,758	1,841	1,843	1,834	1,874
40-44	983	1,133	1,150	1,153	1,049	1,081
45-49	612	657	635	723	669	710
50 and over	1,978	966	1,010	1,017	1,000	926

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 mean estimated resident population. Rates for 1987 to 1991 have been revised due to the finalisation of population estimates based on 1991 Census results.

Divorces

The number of divorces granted in Victoria in 1992 (10,533) decreased by 5 per cent on the number granted in 1991.

The highest age specific divorce rate (11.7) was in the 30 to 34 year age group for both husbands and wives. In 1992 the median age at divorce for husbands was 38.6 years and for wives 35.9 years, compared with 38.1 and 35.4 respectively in 1991.

Nearly 40 per cent of the couples who divorced in 1992 had separated within 5 years of marriage (the most common interval was between one and two years), and 60 per cent had separated within 10 years. The median interval between marriage and separation was 7.5 years.

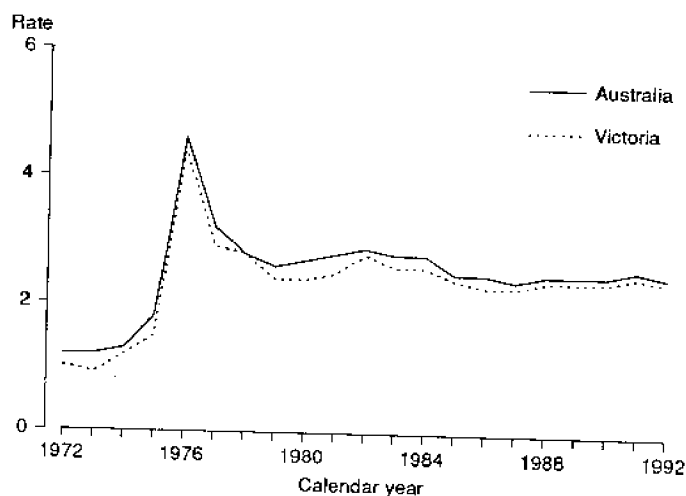
**CRUDE DIVORCE RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA,
1972-1992**

TABLE 2.13 SUMMARY OF DIVORCES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Divorces granted -	9,626	10,250	10,253	10,406	11,134	10,533
Crude divorce rate (a)(b)	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.1	10.4	10.2	r10.0	10.1	10.4
Median interval between marriage and separation (years)	7.3	7.6	r7.5	7.3	7.3	7.5
Divorces involving children -	5,509	5,867	5,596	5,712	5,894	5,616
Percentage of total	57.2	57.2	54.6	54.9	52.9	53.3
Average number of children	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
HUSBAND						
Age-specific divorce rate (b)(c) -						
Age group (years) -						
Under 25	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
25-29	9.2	9.2	8.7	8.7	9.3	7.9
30-34	12.3	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.7	11.7
35-39	11.3	12.4	11.5	11.5	11.8	11.6
40-44	9.9	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.8	10.6
45-49	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.6	9.0
50-54	5.8	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.4	7.3
55 and over	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
Marital status at marriage -						
Never married	8,199	8,666	8,670	8,749	9,380	8,899
Widowed	117	115	105	98	108	98
Divorced	1,310	1,469	1,478	1,559	1,646	1,536
Median age (years) -						
At marriage	24.3	24.4	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.1
At separation	r34.4	r34.8	r35.1	35.1	35.3	35.8
At divorce	37.2	r37.4	r37.8	r37.9	38.1	38.6
WIFE						
Age-specific divorce rate (b)(c) -						
Age group (years) -						
Under 25	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.1
25-29	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.3	11.5
30-34	11.9	12.7	12.2	11.9	12.6	11.7
35-39	10.8	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.3
40-44	8.8	9.3	9.6	9.6	10.6	9.5
45-49	7.2	7.9	7.5	7.2	8.3	8.2
50-54	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9
55 and over	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Marital status at marriage -						
Never married	8,241	8,748	8,747	8,831	9,450	8,923
Widowed	152	146	118	114	148	135
Divorced	1,233	1,356	1,388	1,461	1,536	1,475
Median age (years) -						
At marriage	21.8	21.9	r22.2	22.2	22.4	22.5
At separation	31.8	32.2	32.4	r32.5	32.6	33.1
At divorce	34.6	r34.8	r35.1	r35.3	35.4	35.9

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

(b) Rates for 1987 to 1991 have been revised due to the finalisation of population estimates based on 1991 Census results.

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

REFERENCES

Data sources

The statistics in this chapter are derived from various sources including the Census of Population and Housing, the latest of which was conducted on 6 August 1991.

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

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

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

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

ABS publications

- 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 in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, Preliminary* (3203.2)
- Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria* (3207.2)
- Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories* (3222.0)
- Births, Australia* (3301.0)
- Deaths, Australia* (3302.0)
- Marriages, Australia* (3306.0)
- Divorces, Australia* (3307.0)
- Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)
- Deaths, Victoria* (3312.2)
- Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0)



3

Labour

INTRODUCTION

The data provided in this chapter have been derived from the monthly labour force survey and associated supplementary surveys and employer based labour collections. The conceptual framework adopted by the ABS for collecting labour force statistics is compatible with standards recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The Labour Force

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

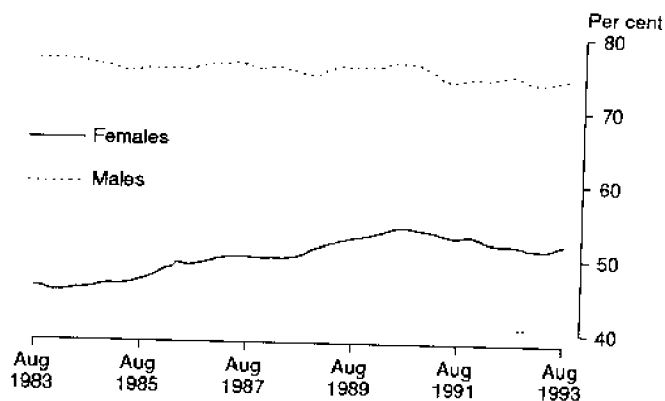
During August 1993 there were 2,199,900 persons in the Victorian labour force.

Participation rates

The labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the civilian population of working age, and serves as a measure of those who are participating in economic activity.

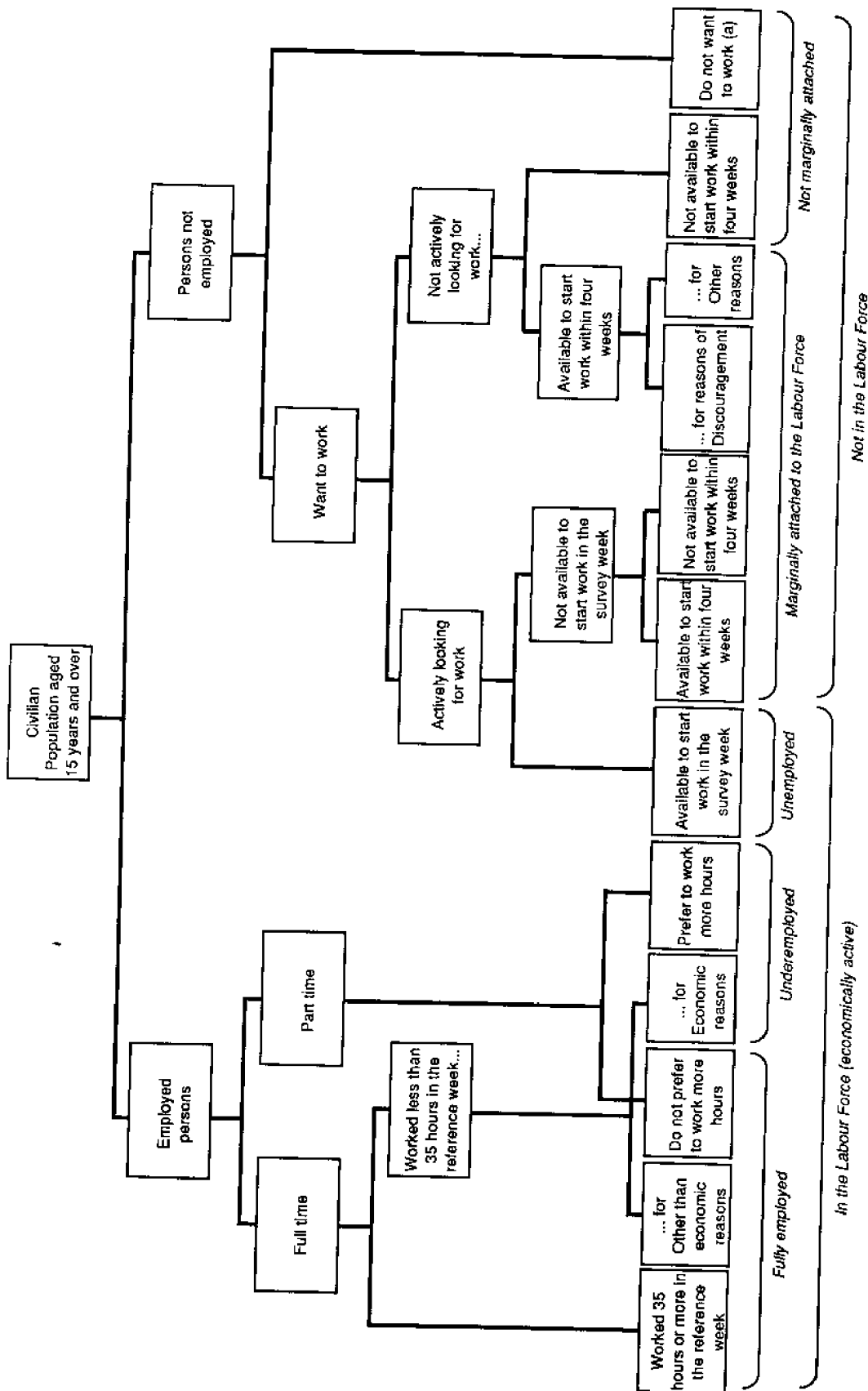
In August 1993 the Victorian participation rate was 62.2 per cent. The trend estimate of the female participation rate has risen over the last ten years from 45.7 per cent in August 1983 to 52.0 per cent in August 1993. The trend estimate of the participation rate for males dropped slightly from 76.3 per cent in August 1983 to 74.4 per cent in August 1993. Metropolitan participation rates were similar to those for the Rest of Victoria.

TREND SERIES: PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX, VICTORIA



**TABLE 3.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
AGED 15 AND OVER: VICTORIA, ORIGINAL SERIES**

Month	Employed			Unemployed		Labour force ('000)	Not in Labour force ('000)	Civilian popu- lation ('000)	Unem- ployment rate (per cent)	Partici- pation rate (per cent)
	Full-time ('000)	Part-time ('000)	Total ('000)	Full-time ('000)	Total ('000)					
MALES										
1992 -										
June	1,009.4	127.7	1,137.1	138.9	148.9	1,286.0	436.5	1,722.6	11.6	74.7
July	1,014.8	120.4	1,135.2	143.7	155.6	1,290.8	433.0	1,723.9	12.1	74.9
August	997.5	127.8	1,125.3	137.8	150.4	1,275.6	449.5	1,725.2	11.8	73.9
September	1,005.6	128.5	1,134.2	137.3	149.6	1,283.8	442.7	1,726.5	11.7	74.4
October	1,004.9	124.6	1,129.5	133.3	150.0	1,279.5	447.9	1,727.4	11.7	74.1
November	1,001.3	114.0	1,115.3	144.6	158.0	1,273.2	455.0	1,728.3	12.4	73.7
December	1,021.0	114.8	1,135.9	139.4	157.4	1,293.2	435.9	1,729.1	12.2	74.8
1993 -										
January	999.7	110.9	1,110.6	160.2	172.4	1,283.0	447.3	1,730.3	13.4	74.1
February	1,005.8	103.2	1,108.9	156.6	171.0	1,280.0	451.5	1,731.5	13.4	73.9
March	1,010.8	118.4	1,129.2	144.5	163.1	1,292.4	440.3	1,732.7	12.6	74.6
April	1,006.7	112.2	1,118.9	139.0	156.1	1,275.0	458.2	1,733.2	12.2	73.6
May	1,003.3	111.5	1,114.8	150.5	168.9	1,283.7	450.0	1,733.7	13.2	74.0
June	1,012.3	110.1	1,122.4	144.5	157.4	1,279.8	454.4	1,734.3	12.3	73.8
July	1,011.0	115.4	1,126.4	148.2	158.9	1,285.3	449.5	1,734.8	12.4	74.1
August	999.3	110.8	1,110.1	153.5	165.3	1,275.5	459.9	1,735.4	13.0	73.5
FEMALES										
1992 -										
June	468.7	355.7	824.4	79.4	103.6	928.0	858.2	1,786.2	11.2	52.0
July	476.9	359.7	836.5	75.5	96.7	933.2	854.9	1,788.1	10.4	52.2
August	474.9	352.0	826.9	66.3	89.7	916.6	873.4	1,789.9	9.8	51.2
September	487.2	343.3	830.5	66.1	94.8	925.3	866.5	1,791.8	10.2	51.6
October	483.2	342.5	825.8	65.7	92.0	917.8	875.1	1,792.9	10.0	51.2
November	488.3	350.1	838.4	65.4	90.4	928.8	865.3	1,794.1	9.7	51.8
December	496.2	343.1	839.3	80.3	107.8	947.1	848.1	1,795.2	11.4	52.8
1993 -										
January	474.3	326.9	801.2	74.9	98.2	899.4	897.1	1,796.5	10.9	50.1
February	473.5	335.9	809.4	79.5	112.3	921.7	876.1	1,797.8	12.2	51.3
March	489.3	345.0	834.3	78.4	106.7	941.0	858.1	1,799.1	11.3	52.3
April	484.0	337.2	821.2	73.4	96.2	917.4	882.4	1,799.8	10.5	51.0
May	480.7	340.6	821.3	78.0	105.9	927.2	873.4	1,800.6	11.4	51.5
June	477.7	340.7	818.4	78.8	108.0	926.4	874.9	1,801.3	11.7	51.4
July	482.0	338.0	820.0	77.7	103.8	923.8	878.4	1,802.2	11.2	51.3
August	475.7	345.1	820.8	76.3	103.6	924.4	878.6	1,803.1	11.2	51.3
PERSONS										
1992 -										
June	1,478.1	483.4	1,961.5	218.3	252.5	2,214.0	1,294.8	3,508.8	11.4	63.1
July	1,491.6	480.1	1,971.7	219.2	252.3	2,224.0	1,287.9	3,511.9	11.3	63.3
August	1,472.4	479.8	1,952.2	204.1	240.0	2,192.2	1,322.9	3,515.1	10.9	62.4
September	1,492.8	471.9	1,964.7	203.4	244.4	2,209.1	1,309.2	3,518.3	11.1	62.8
October	1,488.1	467.1	1,955.3	199.0	242.0	2,197.3	1,323.1	3,520.3	11.0	62.4
November	1,489.6	464.1	1,953.7	210.0	248.4	2,202.0	1,320.3	3,522.3	11.3	62.5
December	1,517.2	457.9	1,975.2	219.7	265.1	2,240.3	1,284.0	3,524.4	11.8	63.6
1993 -										
January	1,474.0	437.8	1,911.8	235.1	270.6	2,182.4	1,344.4	3,526.8	12.4	61.9
February	1,479.2	439.1	1,918.3	236.1	283.3	2,201.6	1,327.7	3,529.3	12.9	62.4
March	1,500.1	463.4	1,963.5	222.8	269.8	2,233.4	1,298.4	3,531.8	12.1	63.2
April	1,490.7	449.4	1,940.1	212.4	252.4	2,192.4	1,340.6	3,533.0	11.5	62.1
May	1,484.0	452.1	1,936.1	228.5	274.8	2,210.9	1,323.4	3,534.3	12.4	62.6
June	1,490.0	450.8	1,940.8	223.3	265.4	2,206.3	1,329.3	3,535.6	12.0	62.4
July	1,493.0	453.4	1,946.3	225.9	262.7	2,209.0	1,328.0	3,537.0	11.9	62.5
August	1,475.0	455.9	1,930.9	229.8	269.0	2,199.9	1,338.6	3,538.4	12.2	62.2



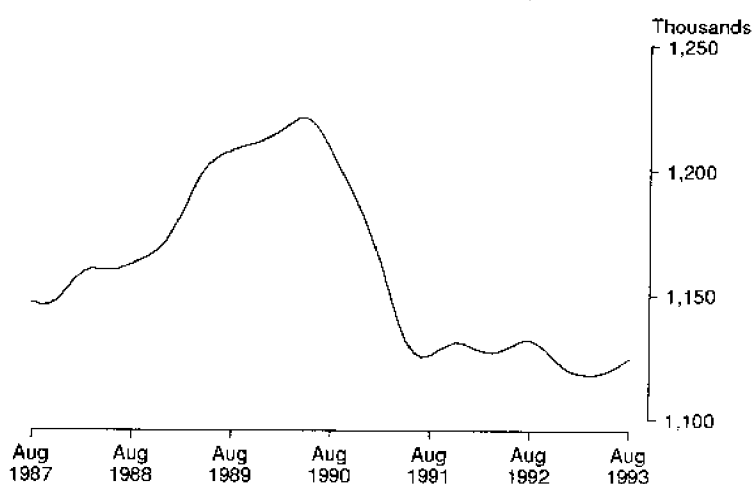
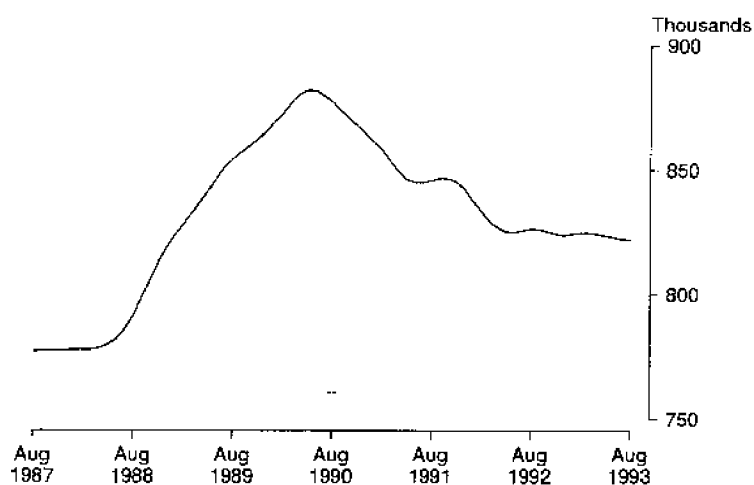
(a) Includes institutionalised persons, boarding school pupils and persons permanently unable to work.

Employment

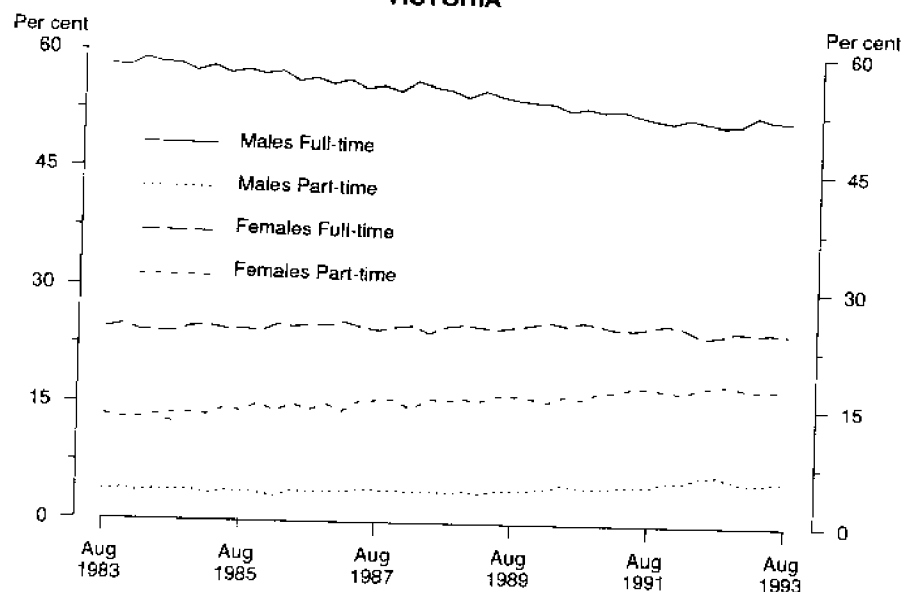
The number of employed Victorians fell from 2,073,100 in August 1990 to 1,930,900 in August 1993, with the greatest decline during 1990-91.

The proportion of males and full-time/part-time status of the labour force has changed markedly over the past ten years. Full-time male employment declined by 6 percent to 52 per cent of employed persons from August 1983 to August 1993. This change was coupled with a 2 percent increase in male part-time employment (to 6 per cent of employed persons at August 1993) and a 5 percent increase in female part-time employment (to 18 per cent). The proportion of female full-time employed (25 per cent of employed persons at August 1993) remained relatively static over the 10 years.

During August 1993, 90 per cent of employed males worked full-time compared with 58 per cent of employed females. Overall, 76 per cent of employed persons worked full-time.

EMPLOYED MALES: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA**EMPLOYED FEMALES: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA**

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

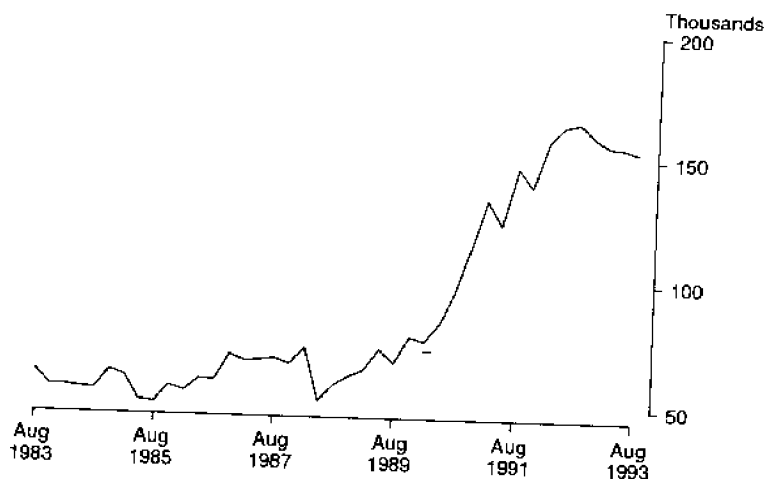


Underemployment

The extent to which the workforce is being utilised effectively is measured by underemployment and the underemployment rate. Underemployed persons are defined as full-time workers not working full-time hours for economic reasons (stood down, short time, and insufficient work), and part-time workers wanting to work more hours. The underemployment rate is the number of underemployed persons expressed as a percentage of all employed persons. Persons not in the labour force, which often includes discouraged job seekers who give up their search for work, are counted separately.

There has been a substantial rise in recent years in underemployment. In August 1988, underemployment stood at 58,200 persons (3 per cent underemployment rate), by August 1990 the figure was 96,400, and in August 1993 there were 153,300 underemployed Victorians (8 per cent).

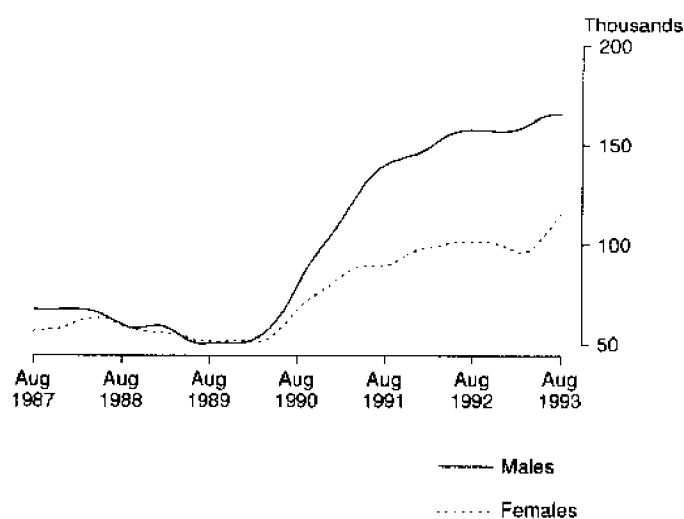
UNDEREMPLOYED PERSONS, VICTORIA



Unemployment

There were 269,000 unemployed persons (62 per cent were males) in Victoria in August 1993, an increase of 29,000 from August 1992.

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



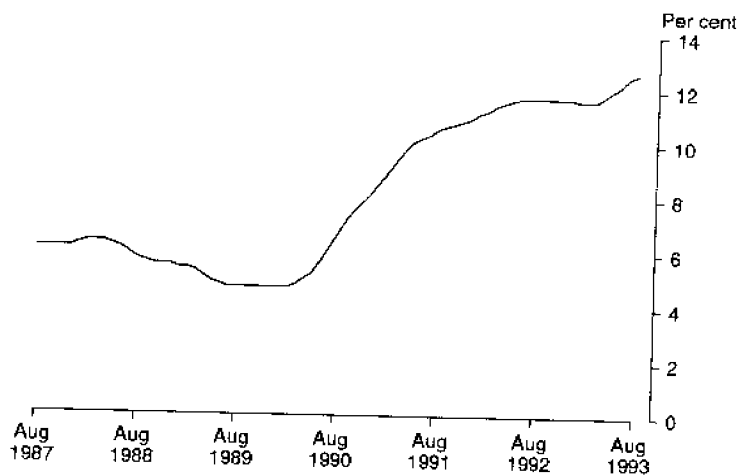
Some 113,800 persons were unemployed for 52 weeks or longer, of whom 31 per cent were aged 15-24 years and 29 per cent were aged 45 years and over. One quarter of the 40,400 unemployed aged 15-19 years were attending school at August 1993.

**TABLE 3.2 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE,
VICTORIA, AUGUST 1993**

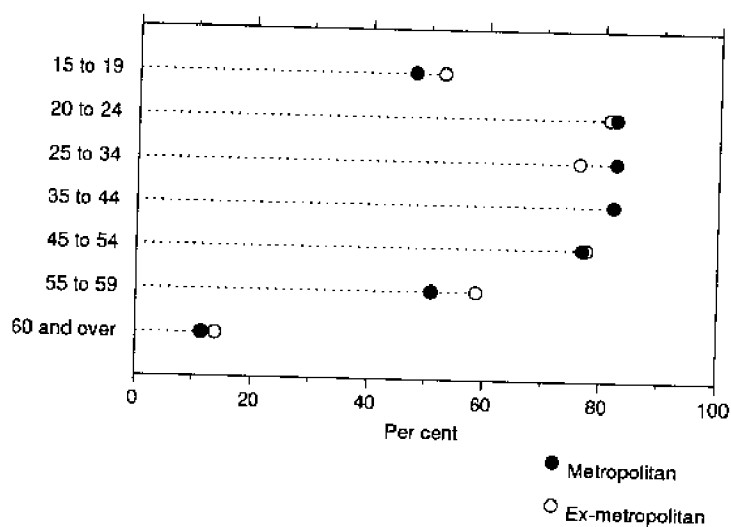
Duration of unemployment (weeks)	Age (years)						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
Under 13	14,600	13,200	18,700	13,400	6,400	*2,800	6,900
13 and under 52	16,200	19,800	18,600	16,200	9,200	6,200	86,100
52 and over	9,700	25,300	24,200	21,900	18,700	14,200	113,800
Total	40,400	58,100	61,400	51,500	34,300	23,200	269,000

The unemployment rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of all those in the Labour Force, and has risen dramatically since early 1990. In the past year, Victoria's unemployment rate rose from 10.9 per cent at August 1992 to 12.2 per cent at August 1993. The unemployment rate for males (13.0 per cent) was higher than that for females (11.2 per cent) at August 1993.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA



PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE BY METROPOLITAN/EX-METROPOLITAN AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1993



Age

Participation rates in August 1993 were greatest for males aged 25-44 years (about 95 per cent) and for females aged 20-24 years (about 77 per cent). Unemployment rates were highest for young people (over 20 per cent for males under 25 years and females under 20 years), dropping to rates under 10 per cent for 35-54 years olds, then increasing again for the older age groups, to a rate of 18 per cent for 60-64 year old males.

TABLE 3.3 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE AND SEX, AUGUST 1993

Age (years)	Employed			Unemployed		Labour force ('000)	Not in labour force ('000)	Unemployment rate (per cent)	Participation rate (Per cent)
	Full-time ('000)	Part-time ('000)	Total ('000)	Full-time ('000)	Total ('000)				
MALES									
15-19	31.7	30.2	61.9	17.1	21.8	83.7	81.6	26.0	50.6
20-24	111.4	16.1	127.5	34.1	36.3	163.8	25.9	22.1	86.3
25-34	283.3	18.6	301.9	35.4	37.1	339.0	19.9	10.9	94.5
35-44	274.4	13.1	287.5	28.9	29.7	317.2	17.8	9.4	94.7
45-54	201.6	13.0	214.6	21.3	22.2	236.8	31.4	9.4	88.3
55-59	55.2	*4.4	59.6	8.3	9.1	68.7	31.0	13.3	68.9
60-64	30.6	6.3	36.9	7.3	8.1	45.0	46.5	18.0	49.2
65 and over	11.0	9.1	20.1	*1.1	*1.1	21.2	205.8	*5.2	9.3
Total	999.3	110.8	1,110.1	153.5	165.3	1,275.5	459.9	13.0	73.5
FEMALES									
15-19	16.2	39.2	55.4	10.7	18.7	74.0	82.9	25.2	47.2
20-24	86.4	36.3	122.7	19.6	21.9	144.6	41.9	15.1	77.5
25-34	145.9	73.1	219.0	17.6	24.3	243.3	119.9	10.0	67.0
35-44	114.0	100.0	214.0	16.1	21.8	235.8	103.6	9.3	69.5
45-54	89.1	67.9	157.0	9.2	12.1	169.1	90.1	7.2	65.2
55-59	16.0	15.8	31.7	*3.0	4.6	36.3	61.6	12.5	37.1
60-64	6.5	7.3	13.8	*0.3	*0.3	14.1	77.4	*2.0	15.4
65 and over	*1.6	5.6	7.2	*0.0	*0.0	7.2	301.2	*0.0	2.3
Total	475.7	345.1	820.8	76.3	103.6	924.4	878.6	11.2	51.3
PERSONS									
15-19	47.8	69.4	117.3	27.8	40.4	157.7	164.5	25.6	48.9
20-24	197.8	52.4	250.2	53.6	58.1	308.3	67.8	18.9	82.0
25-34	429.2	91.6	520.9	53.0	61.4	582.3	139.8	10.5	80.6
35-44	388.5	113.0	501.5	44.9	51.5	553.0	121.4	9.3	82.0
45-54	290.7	80.9	371.6	30.5	34.3	405.9	121.6	8.4	77.0
55-59	71.2	20.2	91.4	11.2	13.7	105.0	92.6	13.0	53.1
60-64	37.1	13.5	50.7	7.6	8.4	59.1	123.8	14.2	32.3
65 and over	12.6	14.8	27.4	*1.1	*1.1	28.5	507.0	*3.9	5.3
Total	1,475.0	455.9	1,930.9	229.8	269.0	2,199.9	1,338.6	12.2	62.2

Birthplace

In August 1993, 25 per cent of employed Victorians were born outside Australia.

As a group, persons born outside Australia (15 per cent) had a somewhat higher unemployment rate than the Victorian average (12 per cent). Those born in Southeast Asia (30 per cent) and the Middle East and North Africa (23 per cent) had the highest rates of unemployment, while those from the UK and Ireland (10 per cent) and Italy (10 per cent) were well below the average as were persons from main English speaking countries overall (9 per cent).

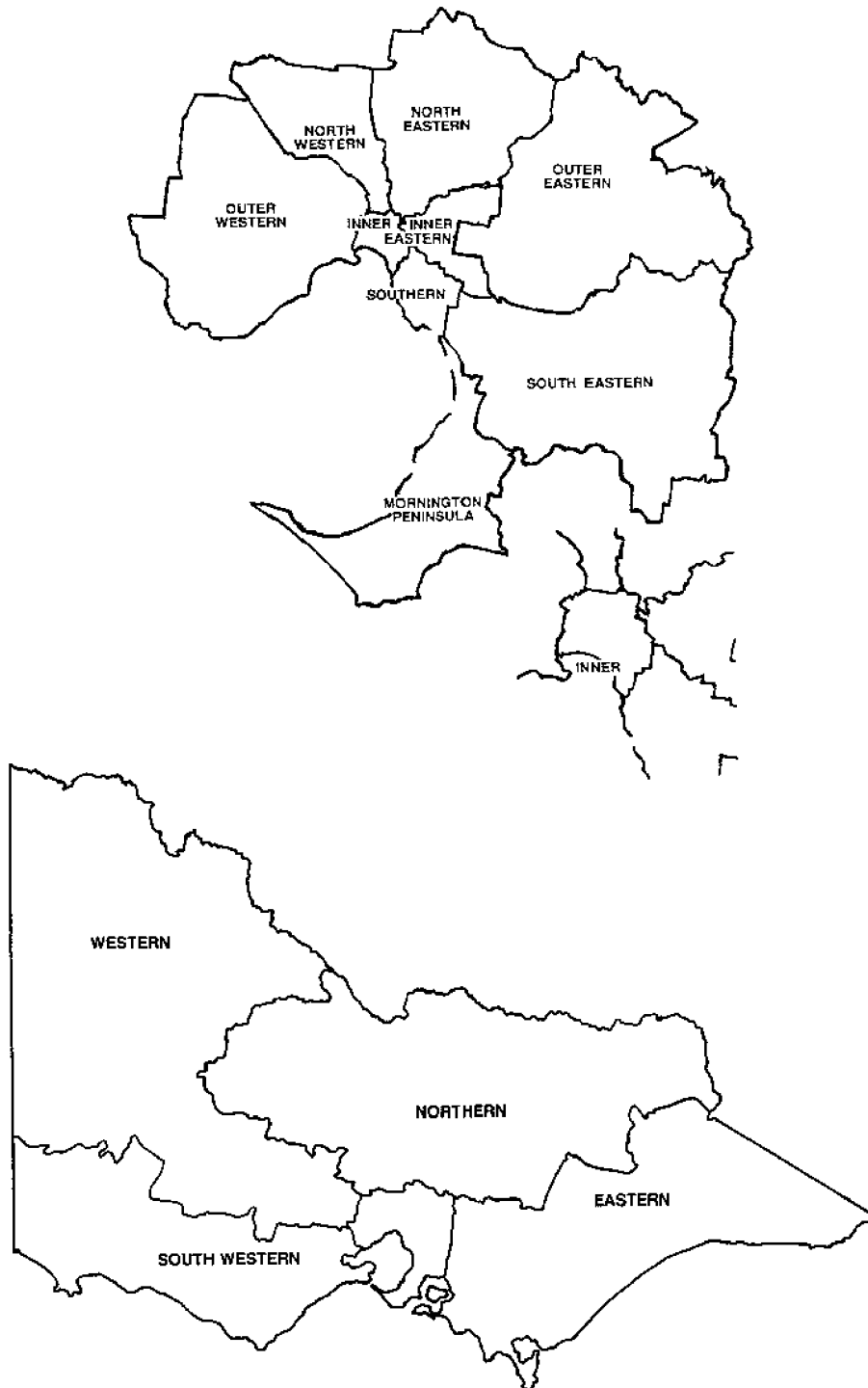
TABLE 3.4 PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA (a): LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1993

Country of Birth	Employed		Unem- ployed ('000)	Labour force ('000)	Not in Labour force ('000)		Unem- ployment rate (per cent)	Partici- pation rate (per cent)
	Full-time ('000)	Total ('000)			Labour force population ('000)	Civilian population ('000)		
Oceania -	25.2	29.1	*2.0	31.2	11.4	42.6	*6.5	73.2
New Zealand	21.4	24.9	*0.8	25.7	9.1	34.7	*3.1	73.9
Other Oceania	*3.8	*4.3	*1.2	5.5	*2.4	7.9	*22.4	70.1
Europe and former USSR -	255.1	310.6	50.0	360.7	301.9	662.6	13.9	54.4
Germany	12.1	14.4	*2.0	16.5	14.8	31.2	*12.4	52.7
Greece	22.1	26.9	6.6	33.4	29.7	63.2	19.7	52.9
Italy	40.7	48.0	5.2	53.2	72.0	125.3	9.7	42.5
Netherlands	11.2	13.9	*2.2	16.1	12.7	28.8	*13.4	55.8
UK and Ireland	95.1	122.9	13.3	136.2	84.9	221.1	9.8	61.6
Former Yugoslav Republics	34.3	38.5	9.1	47.6	31.9	79.5	19.1	59.9
Other Europe	37.6	43.8	10.2	54.0	43.1	97.1	18.9	55.6
Former USSR	*2.2	*2.2	*1.4	*3.6	12.8	16.4	*37.9	*21.8
Middle East and North Africa -	17.6	22.8	6.9	29.7	20.8	50.6	23.2	58.8
Lebanon	*3.2	*3.7	*2.0	5.7	*4.1	9.8	*34.5	58.1
Other Middle East and North Africa	14.4	19.1	5.0	24.1	16.7	40.8	20.6	59.0
Southeast Asia -	34.6	43.6	18.3	61.9	46.6	108.5	29.6	57.1
Malaysia	10.4	14.2	*2.6	16.8	10.7	27.5	*15.6	61.1
Philippines	*3.7	6.6	*1.4	8.0	6.8	14.8	*17.2	54.2
Vietnam	12.7	13.5	10.5	24.0	16.2	40.2	43.9	59.8
Other Southeast Asia	7.8	9.3	*3.8	13.1	12.9	26.0	*28.7	50.4
Northeast Asia -	17.7	21.6	*3.7	25.3	25.0	50.3	*14.7	50.4
China	9.1	10.4	*3.4	13.9	8.5	22.4	*24.8	62.0
Other Northeast Asia	8.7	11.2	*0.3	11.5	16.5	27.9	*2.5	41.0
Southern Asia -	20.2	25.5	*3.1	28.6	11.3	39.9	*11.0	71.8
India	10.3	12.7	*1.8	14.5	5.8	20.3	*12.7	71.5
Other Southern Asia	10.0	12.8	*1.3	14.1	5.5	19.6	*9.2	72.1
Northern America	4.8	7.0	*0.3	7.3	*2.9	10.2	*3.7	71.4
South and Central America and Caribbean	6.2	7.6	*1.8	9.5	6.9	16.3	*19.5	58.0
Africa	12.5	17.8	*2.2	19.9	7.7	27.6	*10.9	72.1
Main English speaking countries (b)	128.3	163.9	15.2	179.1	101.1	280.2	8.5	63.9
Other than main English speaking countries	265.6	321.8	73.2	395.1	333.3	728.4	18.5	54.2
Total born outside Australia	393.9	485.7	88.4	574.1	434.4	1,008.5	15.4	56.9

(a) Excludes boarding school pupils and institutionalised persons.

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

LABOUR FORCE REGIONS, MELBOURNE AND VICTORIA STATISTICAL DIVISION



Labour Force Regions

The Labour Force Region structure was changed as a result of a January 1991 review of the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC). The new Labour Force Regions took effect at September 1992. The Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) was expanded to include the whole of the Shires of Cranbourne, Healesville and Pakenham, and part of the Shire of Upper Yarra. There has been a realignment of Statistical Region boundaries within this MSR involving the splitting of Mornington peninsula into two statistical regions: South Eastern Melbourne and the revised Mornington peninsula. The Balance of Victoria now consists of five statistical regions, an extra one having been created in the north-central part of the state which altered boundaries of regions to the east and west. The Geography and Government chapter of this Year Book discusses the ASGC, and *Victoria's Statistical Geography* (1103.2) and the January 1991 edition of the *ASGC Manual* (1216.0) detail the changes.

During August 1993, the highest unemployment rates in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region were in the Outer Western Melbourne (16.4 per cent unemployment rate) and North Western Melbourne (15.8 per cent), regions. The All Gippsland region (15.5 per cent), had the highest unemployment rate outside Melbourne. In comparison, Inner Eastern Melbourne (7.7 per cent) and Goulburn-Ovens-Murray (7.9 per cent) had the lowest unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: VICTORIAN LABOUR FORCE REGIONS, AUGUST 1993

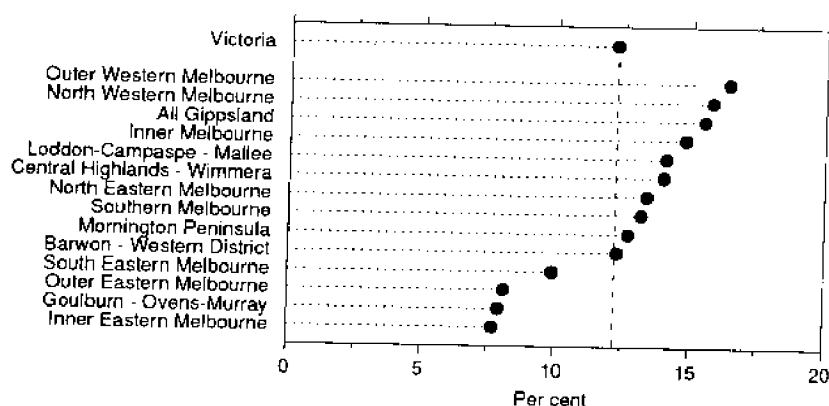


TABLE 3.5 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND PERCENTAGE OF VICTORIAN TOTAL, VICTORIAN LABOUR FORCE REGIONS, AUGUST 1993

August 1993

Region	Employed		Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population	Unem- ployment rate
	Full-time	Total					
	('000)			per cent			
Melbourne Statistical Division -	1,083.8	1,399.1	192.4	1,591.6	947.4	2,539.0	12.1
Outer Western Melbourne	164.1	204.4	40.0	244.4	151.9	396.3	16.4
North Western Melbourne	85.8	102.4	19.1	121.5	78.0	199.5	15.8
Inner Melbourne	81.8	102.7	17.8	120.4	66.8	187.3	14.8
North Eastern Melbourne	134.0	167.1	25.9	193.1	130.1	323.2	13.4
Inner Eastern Melbourne	153.8	206.5	17.3	223.8	127.9	351.7	7.7
Southern Melbourne	118.1	157.8	23.9	181.7	116.4	298.1	13.2
Outer Eastern Melbourne	172.9	226.8	20.1	246.9	122.4	369.2	8.1
South Eastern Melbourne	111.3	148.3	16.2	164.5	95.3	259.8	9.9
Mornington Peninsula	61.9	83.2	12.1	95.3	58.6	153.9	12.7
Balance of Victoria -	391.2	531.8	76.5	608.3	391.2	999.5	12.6
Barwon-Western District	101.8	140.0	19.6	159.6	103.7	263.3	12.3
Central Highlands-Wimmera	55.8	80.1	13.1	93.2	69.6	162.8	14.0
Loddon-Campaspe-Mallee	87.2	113.4	18.5	131.9	79.0	210.8	14.1
Goulburn-Ovens-Murray	80.7	112.3	9.6	121.9	66.0	187.9	7.9
All Gippsland	65.7	86.0	15.8	101.8	72.9	174.6	15.5
Total Victoria	1,475.0	1,930.9	269.0	2,199.9	1,338.6	3,538.4	12.2

Industry

The major employing industries in metropolitan Melbourne were Wholesale and retail trade (23 per cent of Metropolitan employed persons), Manufacturing (19 per cent) and Community services (19 per cent). In the Rest of Victoria the major employing industries were Wholesale and retail trade (29 per cent of employed persons in the Rest of Victoria), Community services (17 per cent), Agriculture (15 per cent) and Manufacturing (14 per cent).

CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1992 TO 1993

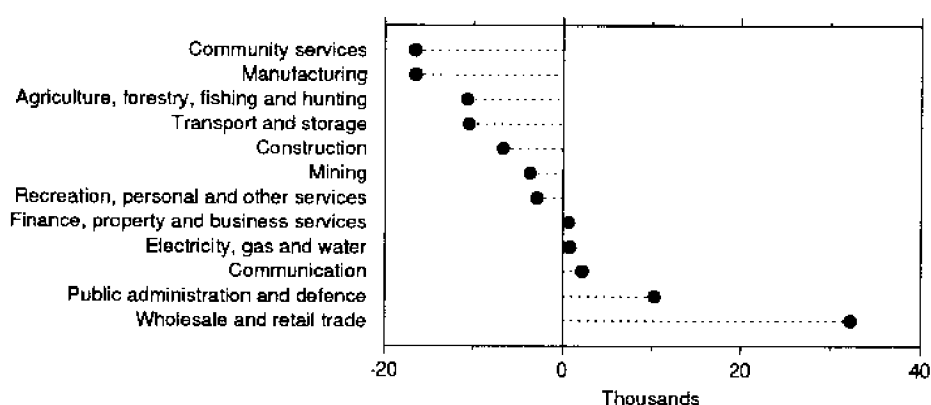


TABLE 3.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BY METROPOLITAN/EX-METROPOLITAN AREA BY SEX, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1993
(000)

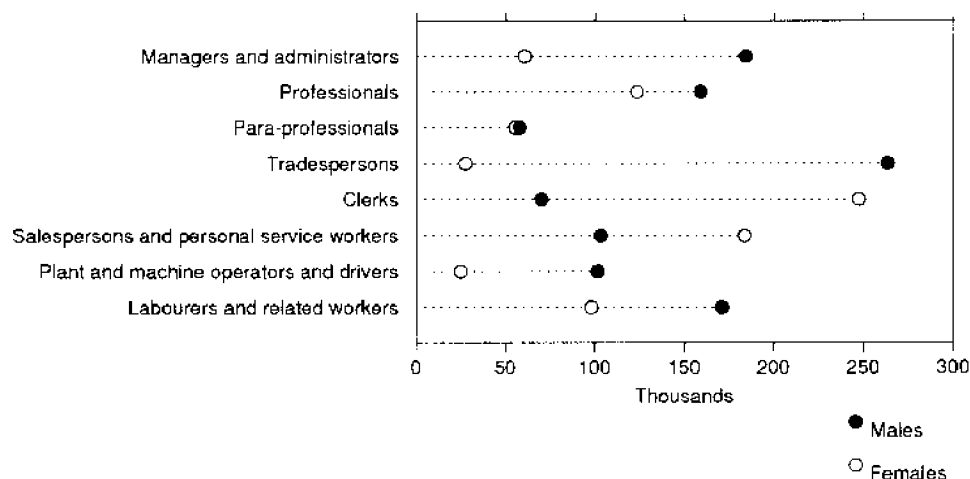
	Metropolitan			Ex-Metropolitan			Total Victoria		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
INDUSTRY									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.5	*2.6	10.0	57.3	21.9	79.1	64.7	24.4	89.2
Mining	*2.2	*0.2	*2.4	*0.8	*0.3	*1.0	*2.9	*0.5	*3.4
Manufacturing	189.1	74.4	263.5	56.3	20.3	76.6	245.4	94.7	340.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	18.9	12.5	31.4	14.2	5.0	19.2	33.1	17.5	50.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	17.4	17.3	34.7	4.6	5.8	10.4	22.0	23.0	45.1
Metal products	29.4	4.8	34.2	9.1	*1.6	10.7	38.5	6.4	44.9
Other manufacturing	123.4	39.8	163.2	28.4	8.0	36.4	151.9	47.7	199.6
Electricity, gas and water	10.7	*2.1	12.8	9.1	*1.7	10.8	19.8	*3.8	23.6
Construction	67.6	10.1	77.8	30.2	*4.1	34.4	97.8	14.3	112.1
Wholesale and retail trade	182.7	136.7	319.4	64.2	47.2	111.4	246.9	183.9	430.8
Wholesale trade	75.3	37.0	112.3	20.8	8.8	29.5	96.1	45.8	141.8
Retail trade	107.4	99.7	207.1	43.4	38.4	81.8	150.8	138.2	289.0
Transport and storage	48.0	14.3	62.3	13.8	*2.7	16.6	61.9	17.0	78.9
Communication	20.5	7.5	28.0	*3.8	*3.8	7.6	24.2	11.3	35.5
Finance, property and business services	106.7	86.7	193.4	17.3	15.8	33.2	124.0	102.5	226.5
Public administration and defence	35.1	31.7	66.7	16.9	16.8	33.7	51.9	48.5	100.4
Community services	76.8	185.9	262.7	28.6	60.9	89.5	105.5	246.8	352.2
Health	19.8	84.9	104.7	7.1	30.2	37.3	26.9	115.1	142.0
Education, museum and library services	32.7	67.5	100.2	14.2	23.9	38.1	46.9	91.4	138.3
Welfare and religious institutions	5.8	18.7	24.5	*2.0	*4.5	6.5	7.8	23.2	31.0
Other community services	18.5	14.8	33.3	5.3	*2.2	7.5	23.8	17.1	40.9
Recreation, personal and other services	49.5	50.6	100.1	15.5	22.5	38.0	65.0	73.1	138.1
Entertainment and recreational services	12.9	11.7	24.7	5.2	*3.8	9.0	18.2	15.5	33.7
Restaurants, hotels and clubs	25.2	27.5	52.7	7.2	11.8	18.9	32.4	39.2	71.6
Personal services (a)	11.3	11.4	22.7	*3.1	7.0	10.1	14.4	18.4	32.8
Total	796.3	602.8	1,399.1	313.8	218.0	531.8	1,110.1	820.8	1,930.9
OCCUPATION									
Managers and administrators	117.4	34.1	151.5	66.9	26.2	93.1	184.3	60.3	244.6
Professionals	132.5	98.9	231.4	26.6	24.5	51.0	159.1	123.4	282.5
Para-professionals	42.9	40.1	83.1	14.8	15.1	29.9	57.7	55.2	113.0
Tradespersons	188.0	19.2	207.2	75.4	8.2	83.6	263.5	27.4	290.8
Clerks	61.4	191.8	253.2	8.6	55.6	64.2	70.0	247.5	317.4
Salespersons and personal service workers	77.2	132.3	209.5	25.9	51.5	77.5	103.1	183.9	287.0
Plant and machine operators and drivers	68.3	19.4	87.8	33.1	5.6	38.7	101.4	25.0	126.4
Labourers and related workers	108.6	66.9	175.4	62.6	31.2	93.8	171.1	98.1	269.2
Total	796.3	602.8	1,399.1	313.8	218.0	531.8	1,110.1	820.8	1,930.9

(a) Includes private households employing staff.

Occupation

In metropolitan Melbourne, the largest occupation groups were Clerks (18 per cent of employed persons), Professionals (17 per cent), Salespersons and personal service workers (15 per cent) and Tradespersons (15 per cent). Outside Melbourne, the largest occupation groups were Labourers and related workers (18 per cent), Managers and administrators (18 per cent), and Tradespersons (16 per cent).

EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION BY SEX, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1993



Persons Not in the Labour Force

In August 1993, 1,338,600 persons aged 15 and over were not in the labour force. These persons, who were neither employed nor unemployed, comprised 38 per cent of the civilian population of Victoria aged 15 and over. Some 66 per cent of those not in the labour force were women. In comparison, women accounted for 42 per cent of persons in the labour force.

**TABLE 3.7 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE (a):
MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX, VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER 1992**

Main activity	Males	Females	Persons
Home duties/childcare	13.2	437.1	450.3
Attending an educational institution	110.7	108.1	218.8
Retired/voluntarily inactive	100.3	48.3	148.6
Own illness/injury; own disability/handicap	60.3	26.5	86.8
Looking after ill/disabled person	*3.4	10.1	13.4
Travel/moving house	*4.2	*3.8	7.9
Worked in unpaid voluntary job	*3.8	7.9	11.8
Unpaid leave	*0.2	*0.5	*0.7
Other	6.7	*4.0	10.8
Total	302.8	646.3	949.0

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

Average weekly earnings

As at August 1993, average weekly ordinary time earnings were \$639.90 for males and \$532.40 for females working full time; \$610.10 for all adult full-time employees.

The trend estimate for average weekly ordinary time earnings of full-time adults was \$603.60, continuing the long term upward trend.

TABLE 3.8 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, VICTORIA

Reference period - pay period ending on or before	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adults		All males	Full-time adults		All females	Full-time adults		All employees
	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings
TREND									
1992 -									
15 May	622.40	659.30	599.00	522.00	534.70	401.40	586.10	614.00	504.90
21 August	624.70	663.40	599.40	522.40	534.50	397.30	587.50	616.40	502.60
20 November	625.70	667.60	603.90	524.40	536.80	399.10	589.00	620.40	505.90
1993 -									
19 February	629.10	673.70	612.00	527.20	540.10	405.30	592.30	625.80	513.90
21 May	635.10	681.00	619.90	529.70	543.10	411.20	597.30	631.40	521.70
20 August	642.90	688.80	626.80	532.40	546.00	416.00	603.60	637.40	528.20
Quarterly change to -									
1993 -									
May	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.5
August	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.3
Annual change to -									
1993 -									
May	2.0	3.3	3.5	1.5	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.8	3.3
August	2.9	3.8	4.6	1.9	2.1	4.7	2.7	3.4	5.1
ORIGINAL									
1992 -									
15 May	618.80	653.70	595.40	519.20	530.90	403.10	582.80	609.30	504.40
21 August	625.90	662.60	594.50	522.90	534.90	392.10	588.80	616.70	497.70
20 November	624.40	669.90	605.50	522.50	535.00	396.00	587.30	620.80	504.80
1993 -									
19 February	631.10	675.10	616.90	531.40	545.00	413.60	595.10	628.10	520.80
21 May	633.90	679.90	619.30	526.30	540.00	407.90	595.50	629.90	519.80
20 August	639.90	683.70	617.70	532.40	544.50	412.60	601.10	633.40	521.10
Quarterly change to -									
1993 -									
May	0.4	0.7	0.4	-1.0	-0.9	-1.4	0.1	0.3	-0.2
August	0.9	0.5	-0.3	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3
Annual change to -									
1993 -									
May	2.4	4.0	4.0	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.2	3.4	3.0
August	2.2	3.2	3.9	1.8	1.8	5.2	2.1	2.7	4.7

Labour Costs

Since 1987 the ABS has been collecting a range of labour costs information. Apart from actual payment for time worked, the major labour costs come from annual leave, superannuation and payroll tax.

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

TABLE 3.9 LABOUR COSTS PER HOUR WORKED, 1991-92
($\$$)

Type of labour cost	Private		Public		Total	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
Earnings -	17.94	17.46	21.64	21.30	19.00	18.59
Payments for time worked	15.16	14.92	17.18	17.19	15.74	15.59
Other earnings	2.78	2.54	4.46	4.11	3.26	3.00
Annual leave	0.96	0.87	1.62	1.54	1.14	1.07
Sick leave	0.19	0.17	0.47	0.43	0.27	0.25
Other leave	0.05	0.06	0.29	0.25	0.12	0.11
Public	0.48	0.41	0.71	0.64	0.55	0.48
Annual leave loading	0.14	0.13	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.15
Infrequent bonuses	1.10	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.08
Termination payments	0.49	0.41	0.98	0.84	0.63	0.54
Fringe benefits	0.37	0.38	0.16	0.19	0.31	0.32
Other labour costs -	2.32	2.05	3.06	2.90	2.53	2.30
Superannuation	0.86	0.81	1.39	1.54	1.01	1.02
Payroll tax	0.78	0.69	0.90	0.83	0.82	0.73
Workers' compensation	0.50	0.38	0.69	0.43	0.56	0.40
Fringe benefits tax	0.18	0.18	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.15
Total labour costs -	20.26	19.52	24.70	24.20	21.52	20.89
Of which -						
On-costs	5.10	4.60	7.52	7.01	5.79	5.30

Job vacancies and overtime

Each quarter the ABS surveys a sample of business to obtain information on job vacancies available and overtime worked.

Results from the November 1993 survey are shown in Table 3.11. These indicate a strong growth in job vacancies in Victoria relative to the Australian average. More Victorians are also working more hours overtime on average than Australians as a whole.

TABLE 3.10 JOB VACANCIES AND OVERTIME, ORIGINAL SERIES

Original	Reference Date			Percentage change	
	19 Nov 1993	20 Aug 1993	20 Nov 1992	Quarterly	Annual
VICTORIA					
	'000				
Job vacancies					
Private Sector	8.1	7.9	4.8	2.0	67.2
Public Sector	1.8	1.1	1.0	55.4	83.8
Total (a)	9.9	9.1	5.8	8.7	70.0
Job vacancy rates - per cent (b)	0.62	0.57	0.35	8.8	77.6
Average weekly overtime hours -					
per employee	1.46	1.20	1.20	21.4	21.7
per employee working overtime	8.34	7.35	7.53	13.5	10.8
Percentage of employees working overtime	17.45	16.31	15.89	7.0	9.8
AUSTRALIA					
	'000				
Job vacancies					
Private Sector	29.6	30.5	22.0	-3.1	34.5
Public Sector	8.6	8.5	7.2	-26.0	19.5
Total (a)	38.2	39.0	29.2	-2.2	30.8
Job vacancy rates - per cent (b)	0.64	0.66	0.49	-2.6	29.0
Average weekly overtime hours -					
per employee	1.30	1.15	1.20	13.0	8.5
per employee working overtime	7.60	7.01	7.31	8.4	4.0
Percentage of employees working overtime	17.16	16.46	16.45	4.2	4.3

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

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

Trade Union membership

Since 1990-91 the number of trade union members has been decreasing for both males and females. The proportion of trade union members per total employees in 1993 was the lowest for several years, with trends for Victoria being similar to those for Australia as a whole.

The number of separate unions has also declined significantly since 1990, both in Victoria and Australia overall, mainly as a result of amalgamations.

TABLE 3.11 NUMBER OF SEPARATE TRADE UNIONS

	30 June					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Victoria	166	160	157	146	114	89
Australia	308	299	295	275	227	188

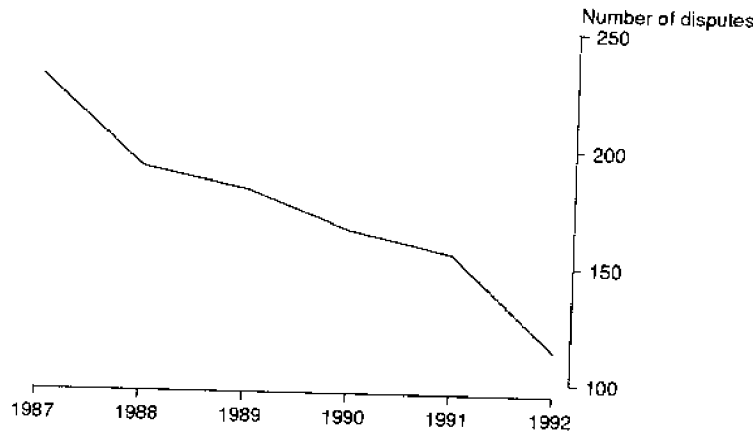
TABLE 3.12 TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYEES

	Victoria						Australia		
	Number ('000)			Percentage of total employees			Percentage of total employees		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
30 June									
1988 -									
Financial	520.2	289.3	809.5	55	39	48	54	40	48
Total	589.6	311.9	901.5	63	43	54	62	43	54
1989 -									
Financial	523.3	310.2	833.5	54	40	48	52	41	47
Total	598.9	332.3	931.2	62	43	54	62	44	54
1990 -									
Financial	532.6	307.4	840.0	55	40	48	54	40	48
Total	598.5	316.7	915.2	62	41	53	62	43	54
1991 -									
Financial	502.1	325.7	827.8	57	44	51	55	44	50
Total	573.5	338.5	912.0	65	46	56	63	47	56
1992 -									
Financial	464.1	291.0	755.0	54	41	48	51	43	47
Total	522.0	305.0	827.0	60	43	52	59	45	53
1993 -									
Financial	429.4	265.8	695.2	52	37	45	50	41	46
Total	482.4	288.2	770.6	58	40	50	56	44	51

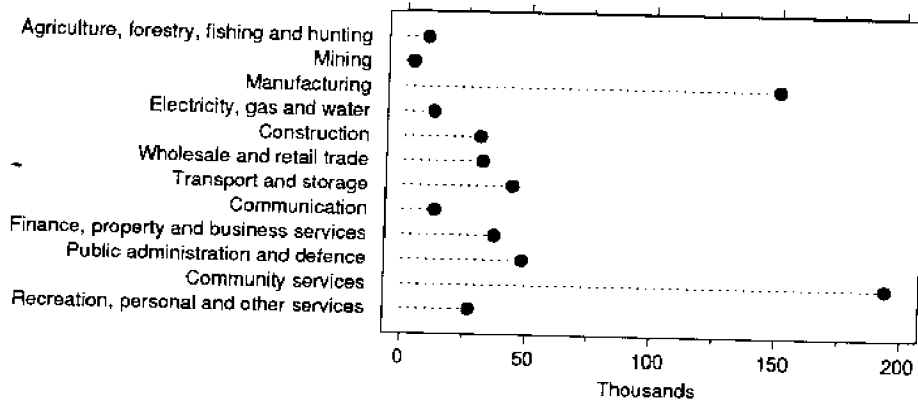
Industrial disputes

In 1992 there were 114 industrial disputes (155 in 1991) reported in progress in Victoria, a continuation of the downward trend in the number of industrial disputes reported since 1987, although the number of employees involved and days lost increased considerably over 1991 levels. In 1992 there were 598,800 employees involved in disputes (135,500 in 1991) either directly or indirectly. Of these, 193,700 persons were employed in community services, 149,900 in manufacturing, and 48,300 in public administration. In total, 586,400 working days (209,200 in 1991) were lost.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS, VICTORIA



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING 1992: NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA



REFERENCES

Data sources

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

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

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

- Victoria's Statistical Geography* (1103.2)
- Labour Statistics, Australia* (6101.0)
- A Guide to Labour Statistics* (6102.0)
- The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0)
- The Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)
- The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)
- The Labour Force, Australia, Historical Summary 1966 to 1989* (6204.0)
- Labour Force Experience, Australia* (6206.0)
- Labour Mobility, Australia* (6209.0)
- Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia* (6220.0)
- Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia* (6222.0)
- Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia* (6224.0)
- Transition From Education to Work, Australia* (6227.0)
- Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey, Australia* (6232.0)
- Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia* (6235.0)
- Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia* (6238.0)
- Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, Australia* (6243.0)
- Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia* (6245.0)
- Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0)
- Career Experience, Australia* (6254.0)
- Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics* (6262.0)
- Underemployed Workers, Australia* (6265.0)
- Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia* (6267.0)
- Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0)
- Information Paper: Labour Force Survey - Measuring Teenage Unemployment* (6270.0)

- Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance, Australia (6272.0)*
Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia (6277.0)
How Workers Get Their Training, Australia (6278.0)
Information Paper: Measuring Employment and Unemployment, Australia (6279.0)
Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0)
Average Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia (6304.0)
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (6310.0)
Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)
Superannuation, Australia (6319.0)
Industrial Disputes, Australia (6321.0)
Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0)
Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0)
Trade Union Members, Australia (6325.0)
Major Labour Costs, Australia (6348.0)
Employer Training Expenditure, Australia (6353.0)
Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia (6354.0)
Information Paper: Development of the Employer Training Expenditure Survey (6355.0)



4 **Social**

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of social statistics for Victoria covering aspects of education, health and safety, disability, housing, culture/leisure and crime and justice.

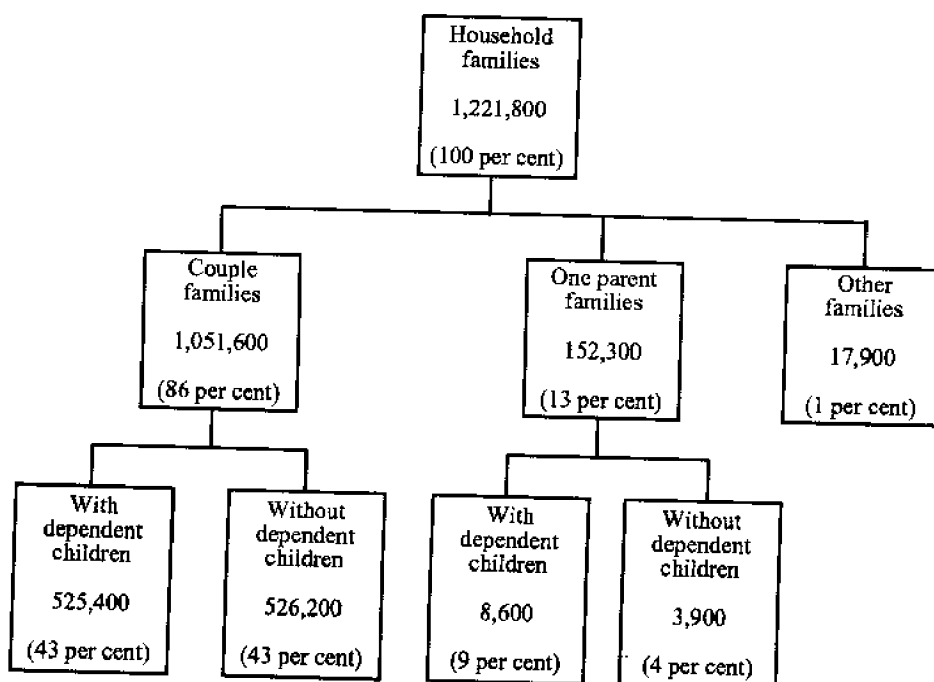
FAMILIES

1994 has been proclaimed the International Year of the Family (IYF) by the United Nations General Assembly. In Australia there is a strong commitment that the IYF should be a catalyst to greater support and quality of life for all families in Australia.

In 1992 the ABS conducted a Family Survey which obtained information on the characteristics of families and family members, and the nature of family support for such issues as employment, education, income, transport, accommodation, personal care/home help and child care.

The following diagram shows a broad breakdown of Victoria's household families, as determined from the survey. A household family is where at least two family members live together in the household.

VICTORIA'S HOUSEHOLD FAMILIES, 1992



Couple families constituted about 86 per cent of all families, and one parent families a further 13 per cent. These proportions were the same for Australia as a whole.

Victoria had the lowest proportion of de facto families - 7 per cent of couples were de facto couples (Australian average, 8 per cent). De facto couples were less likely to have dependent children than registered married couples, which is related to the different age structures of those persons in de facto and registered marriage relationships.

Victoria was also the State which had the lowest proportion of step and blended families (7 per cent, compared with the Australian average of 8 per cent).

EDUCATION

Schools and teachers

Preliminary figures show there were 2,617 schools in Victoria in July 1993. This was 83 schools fewer than at the same time in the previous year, with government schools showing the largest decrease of 79 schools and non-government schools showing only a slight decrease. The total enrolment of students in all Victorian schools in 1993 was 777,597, a decrease of 1 per cent. Of the total numbers enrolled, 58 per cent were in primary schools and 42 per cent were in secondary schools.

Government schools, which constituted 74 per cent of the total, had a student enrolment of 526,636, which represented a decrease of 1 per cent over 1992.

Enrolments in non-government schools fell for the third successive year since 1990, with the 250,961 students enrolled representing a 1 per cent decrease from the previous year. Approximately 73 per cent of non-government schools were Catholic schools. Of students attending non-government schools, there were 173,631 (69 per cent) enrolled in Catholic schools, 24,403 (10 per cent) in Anglican schools and 52,927 (21 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.

Apparent retention rates are measures of the tendencies of students to remain in secondary education from Year 7 to the senior years of secondary schooling. The apparent retention rate to Year 12 has increased significantly over six years from 47 per cent in 1986 to 81 per cent in 1992, but declined to 79 per cent in 1993.

The numbers of teaching staff (expressed in full-time equivalent units) decreased by 5 per cent, from 56,741 in 1992 to 53,787 in 1993. The average number of students per full-time teaching staff number was 15.5 for non-government schools and 14.9 for government schools. The average ratios for all schools were 17.7 for primary and 11.8 for secondary schools.

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

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Students	Teaching Staff	Schools	Students	Teaching Staff	Schools	Students	Teaching Staff
1988	2,064	532,211	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
1991	2,029	533,386	39,447	696	256,127	16,421	2,725	789,513	55,868
1992	2,013	533,909	40,550	687	253,713	16,192	2,700	787,622	56,741
1993p	1,934	526,636	37,551	683	250,961	16,227	2,617	777,597	53,778

(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: CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND YEAR OF EDUCATION, VICTORIA 1993p

Year of education	Government schools	Non-government (b)				All schools		
		Anglican	Catholic	Other	Total	Males	Females	Persons
Primary -								
Preparatory	44,615	753	14,319	2,755	17,827	32,003	30,439	62,442
Year 1	44,001	717	14,213	2,761	17,691	31,671	30,021	61,692
Year 2	43,675	787	14,106	2,762	17,655	31,434	29,896	61,330
Year 3	43,439	836	14,437	2,808	18,081	31,307	30,213	61,520
Year 4	42,868	1,023	14,290	2,914	18,227	31,256	29,839	61,095
Year 5	41,868	1,235	14,262	3,154	18,651	31,124	29,395	60,519
Year 6	42,010	1,430	14,143	3,217	18,790	30,858	29,942	60,800
Ungraded	1,509	-	94	513	607	1,310	806	2,116
Total primary	303,985	6,781	99,864	20,884	127,529	220,963	210,551	431,514
Secondary -								
Year 7	38,492	2,636	13,219	5,385	21,240	30,555	29,177	59,732
Year 8	38,279	2,777	13,119	5,218	21,114	30,361	29,032	59,393
Year 9	38,671	2,924	12,713	5,187	20,824	30,451	29,044	59,495
Year 10	38,308	2,983	12,457	5,340	20,780	30,241	28,847	59,088
Year 11	35,217	3,107	11,478	5,379	19,964	27,396	27,785	55,181
Year 12	30,038	3,195	10,696	5,198	19,089	23,218	25,909	49,127
Ungraded	3,646	-	85	336	421	2,438	1,629	4,067
Total secondary	222,651	17,622	73,767	32,043	123,432	174,660	171,423	346,083
Total	526,636	24,403	173,631	52,927	250,961	395,623	381,974	777,597

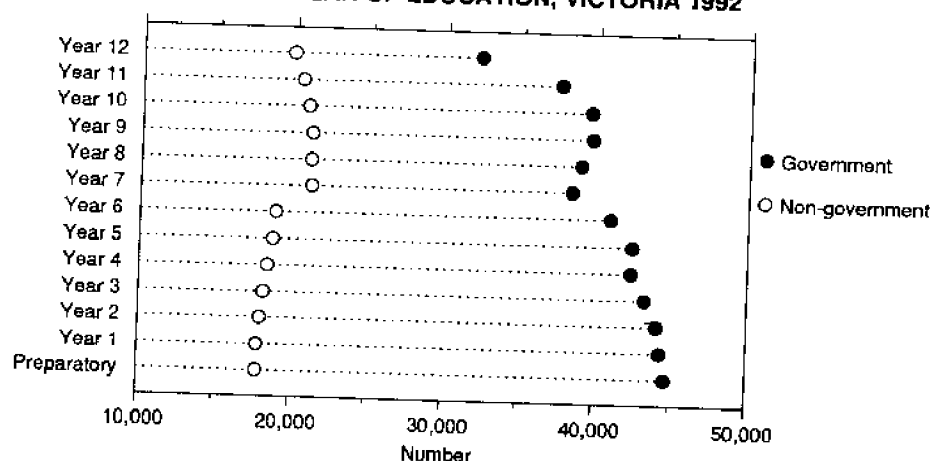
ALL-SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND LEVEL OR YEAR OF EDUCATION, VICTORIA 1992

TABLE 4.3 HIGHER EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY LEVEL OF COURSE AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT, VICTORIA, 1992

Institute of Higher Education	Level of course					Total
	Higher Degree	Post-grad	Bachelor	Other	Enabling	
Baillarat University College	77	419	3,255	300	-	4,051
Deakin University	1,697	2,985	17,012	1,152	190	23,543
La Trobe University	1,663	2,667	14,904	1,550	17	20,917
Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	-	-	-	116	-	116
Monash University	3,875	3,684	24,668	2,274	9	34,918
Philip Institute of Technology	216	929	5,449	806	-	7,518
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	1,615	1,182	12,448	13	-	15,258
Swinburne Limited	409	1,148	6,579	97	-	8,233
University of Melbourne	3,542	4,261	18,697	1,986	1	28,487
Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture	5	100	437	671	-	1,213
Victorian College of Pharmacy	49	24	391	-	-	464
Victoria University of Technology	531	985	8,561	1,122	55	11,337
Total higher education	13,679	18,384	112,401	10,087	272	156,055

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

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

TABLE 4.4 HIGHER EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY INSTITUTION AND FIELD OF STUDY, VICTORIA, 1992

Institute of Higher Education	Agriculture			Arts			Business			Engineering	Health	Law		Veterinary	Non-award	Total
	Animal Husbandry	Architecture Building	Humanities Social Sciences	Admin. Economics	Education	Surveying	Health	Legal Studies	Science			Science	Courses			
Ballarat University College	-	-	800	729	711	535	550	-	-	726	-	-	-	-	-	4,051
Deakin University	-	568	4,995	5,179	6,352	157	3,171	36	2,578	-	-	-	-	-	507	23,543
La Trobe University	237	-	7,445	2,654	1,959	530	4,547	231	3,198	-	-	-	-	-	116	20,917
Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monash University	-	-	7,310	9,347	2,479	3,818	3,085	2,221	6,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
Philip Institute of Technology	-	-	1,284	1,679	1,485	96	1,979	211	666	-	-	-	-	-	408	34,918
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	-	1,589	1,980	5,316	-	3,291	725	-	2,357	-	-	-	-	-	118	7,518
Swinburne Limited	-	-	1,814	2,536	-	2,291	-	-	1,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,258
University of Melbourne	521	784	7,713	2,846	7,663	2,193	2,352	638	3,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,233
Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture	1,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,487
Victorian College of Pharmacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,213
Victoria University of Technology	-	82	1,666	4,154	370	1,593	1,458	-	1,931	-	-	-	-	-	83	484
Total Higher Education	2,087	3,023	35,007	34,440	21,019	14,504	18,331	3,337	22,827	248	1,232	156,055				

(a) Deakin University and Victoria College amalgamated on 1 January 1992 and the amalgamated institution is now known as Deakin University. The University of Melbourne and the Victorian College of the Arts amalgamated on 1 July 1991 and the amalgamated institution is now known as The University of Melbourne.
Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

Higher education

The number of students attending a higher education institution (excluding TAFE) reached 156,055 in 1992, an increase of 4 per cent on 1991. There was a 7 per cent increase in the number of students in Bachelor degree courses, 11 per cent increase in Post-graduate and Higher degree courses, and a 36 per cent decrease in the number of students in Other courses (Diplomas, Certificates and Associate Diplomas).

In 1992, 22 per cent of students studied Arts, Humanities or the Social Sciences and a further 22 per cent studied Business Studies, Economics and Administration. There was an increase in the number of students in all fields of study except Education.

TAFE

The number of students enrolled in TAFE (Technical and Further Education) courses has been increasing overall in recent years, in particular in 1992. This is likely to be related to the decreasing number of jobs available.

Enrolments in vocational courses have increased every year apart from a small decrease in 1990 for females. In contrast, enrolments in recreational courses decreased significantly for both males and females in 1990. Numbers are slowly recovering for males, whereas female enrolments have increased strongly since the decline.

TABLE 4.5 TAFE: NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY MAJOR STREAM GROUP AND BY SEX, VICTORIA

Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Voca- tional (a)	Recre- ational (b)	Total	Voca- tional (a)	Recre- ational (b)	Total	Voca- tional (a)	Recre- ational (b)	Total
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
1990	143,844	36,392	180,236	105,614	118,222	223,836	249,458	154,614	404,072
1991	148,090	35,880	183,970	115,706	136,364	252,070	263,796	172,244	436,040
1992	160,531	41,202	201,733	136,659	180,792	317,451	297,190	221,994	519,184

(a) TAFE streams 2100 to 4500.

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

TABLE 4.6 TAFE: NUMBER OF ENROLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL COURSES BY FIELD OF STUDY, VICTORIA, 1992

Field of study	Number	Per cent
Land & Marine Resources, Animal Husbandry	17,722	5.4
Architecture, Building	23,363	7.2
Art, Humanities & Social Sciences	25,479	7.8
Business Administration, Economics	80,130	24.5
Education	2,978	0.9
Engineering, Surveying	54,426	16.7
Health, Community Services	15,441	4.7
Law, Legal Studies	904	0.3
Science	15,846	4.9
Veterinary Science, Animal Care	248	0.1
Services, Hospitality, Transportation	28,444	8.7
TAFE Multi-field Education	61,563	18.9
Total (a)	326,544	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.

HEALTH

National Health Survey

During 1989-90 the ABS interviewed approximately 57,000 persons in the first of a new series of five yearly National Health Surveys. The survey focused on the health status of Australians, their use of health facilities and services and lifestyle factors affecting the health of the nation. Previous yearbooks contained the survey results for certain aspects of health. This edition includes a further selection of statistics from the survey.

Health Status

As shown in Table 4.7, about 80 per cent of the Victorian population aged 18 years and over reported that their health was good or excellent.

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

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

TABLE 4.7 PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER: SELF ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS BY WHETHER REPORTED A RECENT OR LONG-TERM CONDITION, VICTORIA 1989-90 ('000)

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

Of the Victorian working population, almost 1.4 million people (68 per cent) reported the incidence of one or more long-term conditions. The occupation groups in which the highest incidence of long-term conditions was reported were managers and administrators, professionals, clerks and para professionals.

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

TABLE 4.8 EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO REPORTED LONG-TERM CONDITIONS: TYPE OF CONDITION BY OCCUPATION (a), VICTORIA, 1989-90
(^{'000})

Type of condition	Managers and admini- strators	Profess- ionals	Para- profess- ionals	Trades- persons	Clerks	Sales- persons and personal service workers	Plant and machine operators and drivers	Labourers and related workers	Total (b)
Infectious and parasitic diseases	*1.6	*3.7	**	**	*2.2	*2.5	**	*1.6	14.7
Neoplasms	*1.9	*2.7	**	*2.0	*3.0	*1.8	**	*2.8	15.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and disorders	15.8	13.1	6.4	11.3	15.3	9.9	7.0	15.1	94.1
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	*1.6	*2.3	**	**	4.8	*2.4	**	*2.0	15.2
Mental disorders	5.1	*3.0	*1.7	*4.4	7.2	*4.2	*3.2	5.4	34.1
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	115.9	133.4	43.9	89.9	136.2	80.2	54.0	94.2	750.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	34.9	24.5	11.6	25.3	35.5	19.1	14.6	29.6	195.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	52.2	80.7	30.3	65.5	84.9	62.8	22.8	52.6	453.7
Diseases of the digestive system	11.7	7.2	7.0	15.1	10.8	6.6	7.1	13.5	79.2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	6.7	8.4	*3.0	*2.5	11.9	9.9	*1.9	7.9	52.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	13.2	24.4	9.9	18.6	26.4	19.6	8.8	13.4	134.6
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	80.3	64.1	33.2	84.6	73.4	57.8	39.3	76.2	511.6
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	*4.7	11.9	*3.2	5.8	11.6	6.7	6.1	9.5	59.8
Injury and poisoning	*2.4	*2.7	**	*4.4	*1.9	*2.9	**	*4.1	19.6
Disability n.e.c.	**	**	**	**	*1.6	**	**	*1.3	5.4
Total persons reporting conditions (c)	192.9	214.5	87.4	205.9	237.6	167.1	101.9	185.0	1,398.2
Per cent of population	76.5	76.0	70.0	59.2	71.8	65.9	61.2	66.5	68.4
Total population	252.1	282.1	125.3	348.0	330.8	253.7	166.6	278.0	2,045.6

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

(b) Includes not stated.

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

Medication Usage

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

TABLE 4.9 PERSONS WHO USED MEDICATION IN THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW: TYPE OF MEDICATION USED BY WHETHER PRESCRIBED AND SEX, VICTORIA 1989-90
(⁰⁰⁰)

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

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

Private Hospitals

In 1992 the ABS introduced a new national statistical collection to obtain information from all private hospitals in Australia. The first collection was for the 1991-92 financial year and obtained details about the facilities, activities, staffing and finances of private hospitals in Australia.

In Victoria in 1991-92 there were 105 private acute hospitals, 6 private psychiatric hospitals and 22 day hospital facilities. Day hospital facilities provide investigation and treatment for acute conditions on a day-only basis. Of the 22 day hospital facilities in Victoria, 11 were classified as specialist endoscopy, 7 general surgery, 3 ophthalmic and 1 other.

TABLE 4.10 PRIVATE HOSPITALS BY TYPE AND SIZE, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA 1991-92

Hospitals	Victoria		Australia	
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Acute	105	94.6	294	92.2
Psychiatric	6	5.4	25	7.8
Hospital size (a) -				
0-25 beds	39	35.1	68	21.3
26-50	35	31.5	100	31.3
51-100	23	20.7	98	30.7
101-200	9	8.1	40	12.5
Over 200	5	4.5	13	4.1
Total acute and psychiatric	111	100.0	319	100.0

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

In Victoria, there were 325,300 separations, accounting for 1,477,700 occupied bed days. This represented 28 per cent and 30 per cent respectively of the Australian total. The average length of stay was 4.5 days compared with the Australian average of 4.2 days.

Full-time equivalent staff represents the total full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff. In Victoria there were 9,660 full-time equivalent staff employed over the 1991-92 year in private acute and psychiatric hospitals. This represents 31 per cent of total Australian full-time equivalent staff employed. Of these, 56 per cent comprised nursing staff.

Total expenditure in Victorian private hospitals amounted to \$642.1 million. Wages and salaries was the largest expenditure item, comprising 63 per cent of total Victorian expenditure. Average expenditure per occupied bed day was \$435 and per separation was \$1,974. This compares to the Australian average of \$400 and \$1,689 respectively. Total revenue was \$694.8 million of which 95 per cent was patient revenue.

Public Hospital Morbidity

A major outcome of the National Health Statistical Forum in February 1991 was the call for a National Health Information Agreement to improve the co-ordination of statistical work by major health and statistical agencies. This agreement has been developed and came into effect on 1 June 1993. As a result, data for public hospitals are now collected and published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

In Victoria in 1992-93 there were 148 Public Hospitals operating with a total of 12,869 beds. This is 2 hospitals and 323 beds fewer than in 1991-92. During the year, 715,524 inpatients were treated at public hospitals and, based on preliminary data, 9,621,860 outpatients. The number of inpatients treated in public hospitals rose by 29,885 (4 per cent) on the previous year's figure.

Causes of Death

The main cause of death for Victorian residents in 1992 was "diseases of the circulatory system" (including ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease), followed by malignant neoplasms. Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 40 per cent of male and 48 per cent of female deaths, and malignant neoplasms (cancer) accounted for 28 per cent of male and 25 per cent of female deaths. As in 1991, the total number of suicides exceeded motor vehicle traffic accidents thus making suicide the major external cause of death.

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

The number of deaths due to malignant neoplasms (cancer) declined by 2 per cent in 1991 to 8,482 deaths in 1992. Cancer was the major cause of death for males aged between 45 and 64 years, and for females aged between 25 and 64 years. Malignant neoplasms located in the respiratory and intrathoracic organs for males, and in the breast for females, were the most common primary sites.

Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes) were responsible for 6 per cent of the total in 1992, and were the major causes of male deaths in the age groups 1 to 44 years, and female deaths in the age groups 1 to 24 years. The total number of suicides decreased by 8 per cent to 557 in 1992, while motor vehicle traffic accidents decreased by 17 to 461. Suicide was the major cause of death for males aged between 25 and 44 years, whilst motor vehicle accidents was the predominant cause for males in the 1 to 24 year age groups and for females in the 15 to 24 year age groups.

Deaths where AIDS was determined as the underlying cause accounted for 118 males and 2 females in 1992, compared with 90 and 2 respectively in 1991.

TABLE 4.11 CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, VICTORIA, 1992

<i>Cause of death (a)</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>	<i>Rate (b)</i>
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	208	0.7	47
Neoplasms (140-239)	8,588	26.9	1,931
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders (240-279)	1,172	3.7	263
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	106	0.3	24
Mental disorders (290-319)	624	2.0	140
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (320-389)	754	2.4	170
Diseases of the circulatory system (390-459)	13,922	43.6	3,130
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	2,560	8.0	576
Diseases of the digestive system (520-579)	1,058	3.3	238
Diseases of the genito-urinary system (580-629)	467	1.5	105
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (630-676)	2	-	-
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-709)	12	-	3
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710-739)	212	0.7	48
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	179	0.6	40
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	169	0.5	38
Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	133	0.4	30
Accidents, poisonings, and violence (external causes) (800-999)	1,785	5.6	401
Total	31,951	100.0	7,183

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

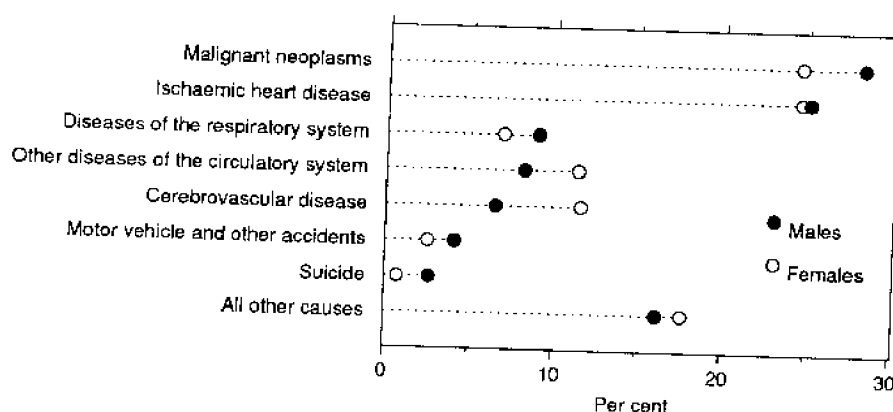
(b) Per 1,000,000 mean population

TABLE 4.12 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 1992

Cause of death	Deaths from specified cause		
	In age group		At all ages
	Number	Per cent (a)	Number
Under 1 year			
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	167	45.6	169
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	113	30.9	179
Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	62	16.9	133
1-14 years			
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	53	26.0	767
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	32	15.7	461
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	33	16.2	8,482
Diseases of the nervous system (320-389)	25	12.3	754
15-24 years			
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	134	30.9	461
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (950-959)	102	23.6	557
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	69	15.9	767
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	38	8.8	8,482
25-44 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	401	27.6	8,482
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (950-959)	230	15.8	557
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	160	11.0	767
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	140	9.6	461
45-54 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	677	44.6	8,482
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	258	17.0	7,952
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	66	4.3	2,861
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	58	3.8	296
55-64 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	1,477	44.7	8,482
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	728	22.0	7,952
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	198	6.0	2,560
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	128	3.9	2,861
65-74 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	2,569	35.9	8,482
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	1,867	26.1	7,952
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	656	9.2	2,560
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	458	6.4	2,861
75 years and over			
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	5,010	28.6	7,952
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	3,287	18.8	8,482
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	2,164	12.4	2,861
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	1,615	9.2	2,560

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

**ALL DEATHS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX BY CAUSE,
VICTORIA 1992**



Disability and Ageing

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

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

Results showed that 818,000 Victorians had a disability with 640,000 of these people experiencing a handicap because of their disability. The rates per 1000 population were slightly higher than the Australian average.

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

TABLE 4.13 HANDICAP AND DISABILITY STATUS AND RATES (a), VICTORIA, 1993

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

(a) Rate per 1000 population.

Safety in the home

During 1992 the ABS in Victoria collected information on safety hazards and the prevalence of safety products in the home, with particular emphasis on the safety of children and older people.

A summary of the results is shown in the following tables.

TABLE 4.14 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: POTENTIAL SAFETY HAZARDS AND SAFETY PRODUCTS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER HAVE ANY YOUNG CHILDREN (a), VICTORIA, NOVEMBER 1992

	Households ('000)			Per cent		
	Young child	No young child	Total	Young child	No young child	Total
Steps or stairs inside:	48.1	221.9	270.0	27.0	23.5	24.1
with stairguards	9.4	12.3	21.7	5.3	1.3	1.9
In ground pool	3.8	48.9	52.8	2.1	5.2	4.7
Above ground pool	6.3	30.5	36.8	3.5	3.2	3.3
Wading pool	24.9	4.9	29.7	14.0	0.5	2.7
Outdoor spa	4.4	25.4	29.8	2.5	2.7	2.7
Child resistant cupboard:						
for medicines/medications	25.9	32.7	58.6	14.5	3.5	5.2
for household cleaners	36.7	23.5	60.2	20.6	2.5	5.4
for home maintenance products (b)	83.5	357.5	441.0	46.8	37.9	39.3
Hot water that scalds at hottest	141.0	703.2	844.1	79.1	74.6	75.3
Adjustable thermostat:	114.1	594.6	708.7	64.0	63.1	63.2
gas hot water system	96.2	464.9	561.2	54.0	49.3	50.1
electric hot water system	17.6	125.4	143.0	9.9	13.3	12.8
Firearms:	15.3	69.4	84.7	8.6	7.4	7.6
stored in wardrobe/cupboard	8.7	40.2	48.8	4.9	4.3	4.4
stored in steel box/gun safe	3.9	16.0	19.9	2.2	1.7	1.8
Ammunition kept	10.2	48.5	58.7	5.7	5.1	5.2
Have dog	62.1	313.3	375.4	34.8	33.2	33.5
Smoke detector	83.0	284.4	367.5	46.6	30.2	32.8
Electrical safety switch	38.9	119.9	158.8	21.8	12.7	14.2
Anti slip surfaces in bath or shower	72.1	236.3	308.4	40.4	25.1	27.5
Resident with first aid training & CPR (c):						
within last 3 years	40.2	182.4	222.6	22.5	19.4	19.9
more than 3 years ago	48.6	201.3	249.9	27.3	21.4	22.3
Total households	178.3	942.6	1,120.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Young children are children aged 4 years or less.

(b) A lockable shed is considered a child resistant cupboard for home maintenance products.

(c) CPR is cardio-pulmonary resuscitation.

TABLE 4.15 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: POTENTIAL SAFETY HAZARDS AND SAFETY PRODUCTS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER HAVE ANY OLDER RESIDENT (a), VICTORIA, NOVEMBER 1992

	Households ('000)			Per cent		
	Older resident	No older resident	Total	Older resident	No older resident	Total
Steps or stairs inside	62.0	208.0	270.0	19.2	26.1	24.1
Hot water that scalds at hottest	224.7	619.4	844.1	69.5	77.7	75.3
Adjustable thermostat:	202.4	506.3	708.7	62.6	63.5	63.2
gas hot water system	141.5	419.6	561.2	43.8	52.6	50.1
electric hot water system	58.6	84.4	143.0	18.1	10.6	12.8
Smoke detector	107.3	260.1	367.5	33.2	32.6	32.8
Anti slip surfaces in bath or shower	114.7	193.7	308.4	35.4	24.3	27.5
Resident with first aid training & CPR (b):						
within last 3 years	18.8	203.8	222.6	5.8	25.6	19.9
more than 3 years ago	58.5	191.4	249.9	18.1	24.0	22.3
Total households	323.5	797.4	1,120.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Older residents are residents aged 60 years or more.

(b) CPR is cardio-pulmonary resuscitation.

TABLE 4.16: HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN OLDER RESIDENT (a): WHETHER HAS HAND RAILS IN BATHROOM AND TYPE OF FLOOR COVERINGS BY AGE OF OLDEST RESIDENT IN HOUSEHOLD, VICTORIA, NOVEMBER 1992

	Households ('000)				Per cent			
	60-64 years	65-74 years	75 years or more	Total	60-64 years	65-74 years	75 years or more	Total
Hand rails	13.5	28.0	40.8	82.3	17.3	19.6	39.9	25.4
Doormats	28.7	50.5	35.9	115.2	36.8	35.3	35.1	35.6
Area rugs	22.8	41.9	25.1	89.8	29.2	29.3	24.6	27.8
Scatter rugs	26.1	53.4	38.3	117.8	33.4	37.3	37.5	36.4
Plastic carpet protectors	3.1	5.7	3.0	11.8	3.9	4.0	2.9	3.6
Total households	78.1	143.1	102.3	323.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Older residents are residents aged 60 years or more.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Income support for individuals is primarily provided by the Commonwealth Government through a range of pensions and benefits. At 30 June 1993 there were 387,931 age pensioners, 94,765 invalid pensioners, and 16,585 widow pensioners in Victoria.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits are provided for people temporarily unable to support themselves. During 1993-93 there were 250,112 people who received these benefits, a 14 per cent increase in the number of beneficiaries over the previous year. The number of people receiving unemployment benefits increased by 17 per cent to 232,059 at 30 June. This increase in unemployment recipients continues the upward trend evident since 1989-90.

TABLE 4.17 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS, VICTORIA

<i>Program</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
<i>Age pensions -</i>						
Number of pensioners (a)	344,675	344,523	345,161	354,459	371,221	387,931
Wives/spouse carers of age pensioners	6,276	6,418	6,695	7,418	8,780	10,077
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	1,781,473	1,914,592	2,078,081	2,332,651	2,527,773	2,696,995
<i>Invalid pensions -</i>						
Number of pensioners (a)	77,051	77,263	77,199	80,363	89,970	94,765
Wives/spouse carers of invalid pensioners	24,334	23,601	23,009	23,519	25,670	27,088
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	561,961	598,786	641,729	733,953	836,782	899,951
<i>Widows' pensions (j) -</i>						
Number of pensioners (a)	36,226	20,790	19,441	18,592	17,702	16,585
Amount paid (\$'000) (c)	255,417	n.a.	136,533	142,450	141,926	137,758
<i>Funeral benefits (d) -</i>						
Number of claims granted	11,800	11,024	7,200	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Amount paid (\$'000)	357	341	222	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Unemployment benefits (m) -</i>						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	81,227	63,992	78,429	120,202	198,952	232,059
Amount paid (\$'000) (e)	563,358	529,467	514,873	1,014,423	1,723,752	1,951,072
<i>Sickness benefits -</i>						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	15,013	16,299	16,993	16,981	11,360	9,538
Amount paid (\$'000) (f)	110,892	121,838	139,799	161,464	106,830	85,483
<i>Special benefits -</i>						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	4,953	5,419	6,180	6,725	8,605	8,515
Amount paid (\$'000) (g)	34,083	39,614	47,491	60,550	77,275	78,819
<i>Sole parents' benefits (h) -</i>						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	36,045	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Amount paid (\$'000)	291,613	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Supporting parents' benefits (h) -</i>						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	..	50,778	52,637	57,637	62,770	65,262
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	n.a.	486,830	569,386	658,983	624,246

TABLE 4.17 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS, VICTORIA - continued

Program	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Family allowance						
Number of families	495,569	487,941	477,434	480,244	480,373	477,940
Number of children and students in -						
Families	966,737	952,044	926,837	927,990	924,285	918,677
Institutions	1,249	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total amount paid (\$'000)	345,688	331,968	454,076	474,566	584,135	516,994
Child disability allowance -						
Number of children (a)	7,989	8,640	9,385	10,551	13,901	16,677
Amount paid (\$'000)	12,490	11,735	14,217	17,170	26,202	32,831
Family Allowance Supplement (j) -						
Number of families (a)	29,754	35,310	37,887	41,136	56,071	n.a.
Number of children (a)	75,635	88,834	93,586	100,346	131,404	n.a.
Amount paid (\$'000)	43,715	85,536	108,422	123,967	163,541	n.a.
Additional Family Payment (Workforce) (k) -						
Number of families (a)	..	..	..	..	..	69,171
Number of children (a)	..	..	..	..	..	157,624
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	..	..	..	n.a.
Additional Family Payment (Auto) (l) -						
Number of families (a)	..	..	..	..	..	119,589
Number of children (a)	..	..	..	..	..	218,749
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	..	..	..	n.a.

(a) As at year ended 30 June.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

War Veterans

Of the \$1,221 million spent in Victoria on Veterans or the dependants of Veterans during the 1992-93 financial year, pensions accounted for \$898 million. There were 48,377 Veterans and 35,503 wives, widows or dependants of Veterans who received a Service Pension in June 1993, while 80,272 received Disability Pensions. A total net outlay of \$323 million was spent on the provision of health services, with the number of veterans and war widows eligible for treatment at June 1993 being 82,478.

Community Services

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

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

HOUSING

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

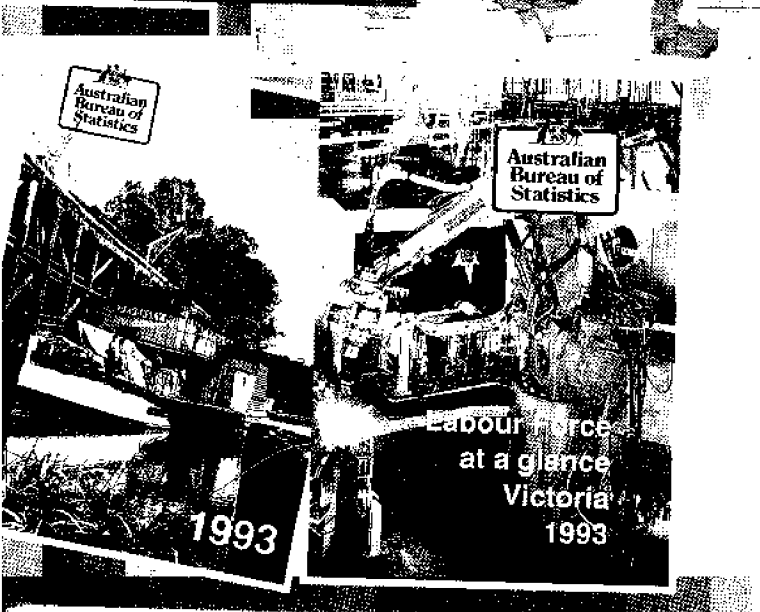
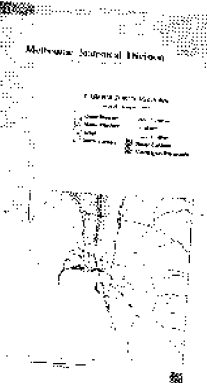
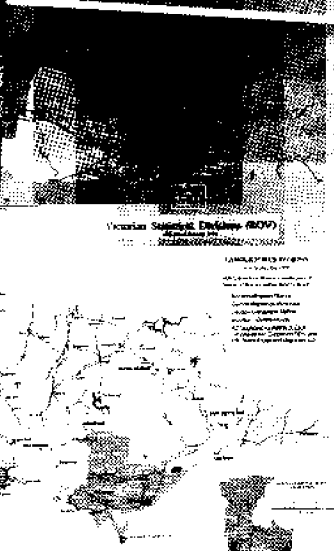
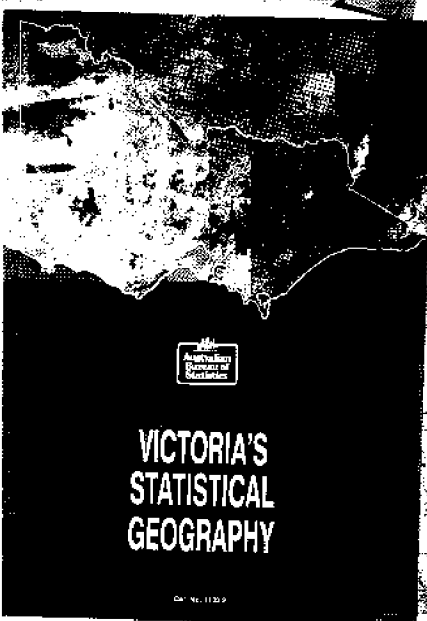
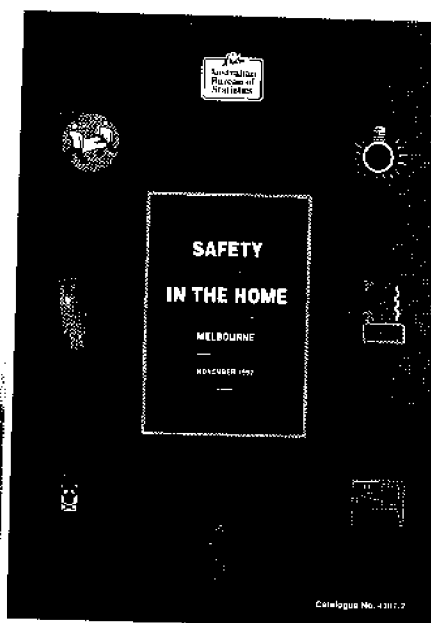
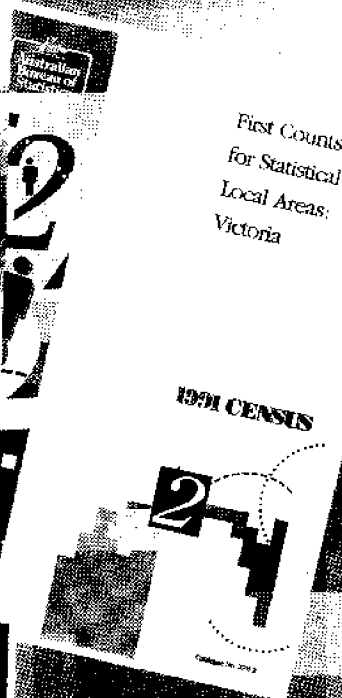
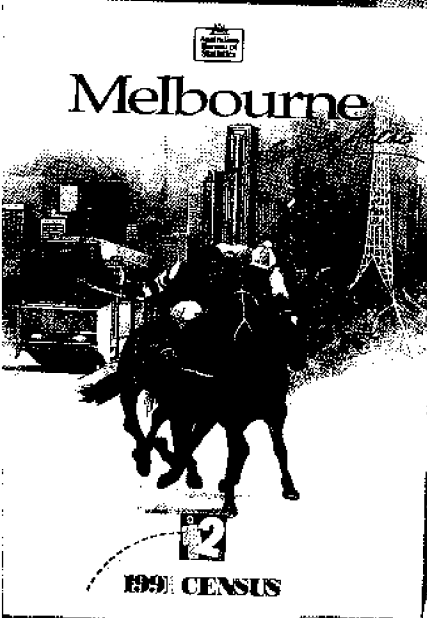
TABLE 4.18 STRUCTURE AND TYPE OF DWELLING BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1991

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

TIME USE

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

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



A Selection of statistical publications produced by ABS Victoria in 1993



▲
Aerial view of a flood area in
N.E. Victoria. The worst
floods for over 100 years.
*Photo: Herald and Weekly
Times (T. Tindale). (Chapter
reference "Geography and
Government").*

◀
Apprentice, food industry
trade. - *Photo: State
Training Board, (Chapter
reference "Labour").*

**TABLE 4.19 PROPORTION OF DAY SPENT ON MAIN
ACTIVITY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1992**
(Per cent)

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

LEISURE

As shown from the Time Use survey, over 10 per cent of people's time is spent on leisure activities. The ABS has conducted a number of collections in recent years which relate to various leisure activities.

Sport

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

**TABLE 4.20 PERSONS WITH PAID AND UNPAID INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT,
VICTORIA, 1993**

	<i>Paid involvement</i>	<i>Unpaid involvement only</i>	<i>Paid and unpaid involvement</i>	<i>All sport involvement</i>	<i>No involvement</i>	<i>Total persons</i>	<i>Partici- pation rate</i>
	'000					Per cent	
Males	18.8	629.7	18.9	667.4	1,046.2	1,713.6	38.9
Females	8.8	457.7	12.1	478.6	1,280.3	1,758.9	27.2
Persons	27.6	1,087.4	31.0	1,145.9	2,326.5	3,472.4	33.0

Cultural venues

During 1991 the ABS collected information on the population's attendance at eight selected cultural venues, as well as information on why people did not attend.

The attendance of Victorians at these venues was generally comparable to the Australian average.

TABLE 4.21 USERS AND NON-USERS OF CULTURAL VENUES BY REGION AND BY AGE, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA

Venue/activity	Capital city			Rest of State			Total		
	Users	Non-users	Participation rate	Users	Non-users	Participation rate	Users	Non-users	Participation rate
VICTORIA									
	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	per cent
Library	850.1	1,390.3	37.9	292.4	624.3	31.9	1,142.5	2,014.6	36.2
Art gallery	553.9	1,686.5	24.7	202.4	714.4	22.1	756.3	2,400.8	24.0
Museum	617.0	1,623.4	27.5	232.1	684.6	25.3	849.1	2,308.0	26.9
Popular music concert	637.0	1,603.3	28.4	232.6	684.1	25.4	869.7	2,287.4	27.5
Dance performance	271.1	1,969.2	12.1	78.2	838.5	8.5	349.3	2,807.8	11.1
Musical theatre	516.1	1,724.2	23.0	155.8	761.0	17.0	671.8	2,485.2	21.3
Other theatre performance	435.8	1,804.5	19.5	113.1	803.6	12.3	548.9	2,608.2	17.4
Classical music concert	189.1	2,051.2	8.4	54.7	862.0	6.0	243.8	2,913.3	7.7
AUSTRALIA									
	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	per cent
Library	2,935.7	4,821.5	37.8	1,506.8	2,831.4	34.7	4,442.5	7,652.9	36.7
Art gallery	1,969.4	5,787.8	25.4	917.4	3,420.8	21.1	2,886.8	9,208.7	23.9
Museum	2,470.0	5,287.3	31.8	1,163.0	3,175.2	26.8	3,632.9	8,462.5	30.0
Popular music concert	2,261.4	5,495.8	29.2	1,195.0	3,143.3	27.5	3,456.4	8,639.0	28.6
Dance performance	947.7	6,809.6	12.2	401.7	3,936.5	9.3	1,349.4	10,746.0	11.2
Musical theatre	1,746.9	6,010.3	22.5	680.5	3,657.7	15.7	2,427.4	9,668.0	20.1
Other theatre performance	1,545.3	6,211.9	19.9	606.0	3,732.2	14.0	2,151.3	9,944.1	17.8
Classical music concert	743.2	7,014.0	9.6	242.7	4,095.5	5.6	985.9	11,109.5	8.2

TABLE 4.22 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES BY AGE, VICTORIA

	Age group (years)					65 and over	Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64		
VICTORIA ('000)							
Library	219.1	248.6	282.3	150.2	99.6	142.6	1,142.5
Art gallery	110.1	171.8	173.2	130.7	86.6	83.8	756.3
Museum	123.4	214.6	237.2	124.3	80.3	69.3	849.1
Popular music concert	254.4	250.8	181.6	91.9	47.0	43.9	869.7
Dance performance	62.4	79.0	85.5	57.7	33.6	31.1	349.3
Musical theatre	97.1	141.1	154.2	129.9	78.6	71.0	671.8
Other theatre performance	92.1	142.0	133.0	80.2	53.7	47.9	548.9
Classical music concert	26.1	41.5	64.3	46.9	33.1	31.8	243.8

TABLE 4.22 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES BY AGE, VICTORIA - continued

VICTORIA - continued							
	Age group (years)						
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
VICTORIA - PARTICIPATION RATE (per cent)							
Library	43.3	35.0	43.3	32.1	26.9	31.7	36.2
Art gallery	21.7	24.2	26.6	27.9	23.4	18.6	24.0
Museum	24.4	30.2	36.4	26.6	21.7	15.4	26.9
Popular music concert	50.3	35.3	27.8	19.7	12.7	9.7	27.5
Dance performance	12.3	11.1	13.1	12.3	9.1	6.9	11.1
Musical theatre	19.2	19.9	23.6	27.8	21.2	15.8	21.3
Other theatre performance	18.2	20.0	20.4	17.1	14.5	10.6	17.4
Classical music concert	5.2	5.8	9.9	10.0	8.9	7.1	7.7
AUSTRALIA - PARTICIPATION RATE (per cent)							
Library	43.5	37.3	42.9	31.7	29.4	30.6	36.7
Art gallery	21.7	23.7	26.9	26.2	24.7	19.0	23.9
Museum	27.4	33.9	37.7	30.3	26.1	18.5	30.0
Popular music concert	53.6	35.0	27.6	22.2	15.7	9.7	28.6
Dance performance	11.8	11.4	13.6	11.6	10.0	7.1	11.2
Musical theatre	19.0	17.5	22.0	25.6	21.0	15.8	20.1
Other theatre performance	17.8	20.1	21.2	18.0	14.4	11.6	17.8
Classical music concert	5.8	6.2	10.2	10.2	9.3	7.7	8.2

The ABS also collected information from organisations whose predominant activity was in the Theatre, Opera and Music Theatre, Symphony Orchestra, Chamber and Choral Groups or Dance sphere, provided they met certain selection criteria. Organisations presenting popular music were excluded.

Theatre organisations dominated the number of performances given, but audience sizes were far greater for opera and musical theatre. Contributing to the latter would be the long seasons for major musicals and the tendency for opera and major musicals to be performed at larger venues than non-musical theatre.

TABLE 4.23 NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES AND ATTENDANCES BY GOVERNMENT SUBSIDISED AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS (a) (c), 1991

Organisation	Government subsidised organisations		Other organisations		Total all organisations	
	Number of performances	Number of paid attendances	Number of performances	Number of paid attendances	Number of performances	Number of paid attendances
	no.	'000	no.	'000	no.	'000
Theatre	4,061	616	3,631	380	7,692	996
Opera and Musical Theatre	159	194	796	883	955	1,078
Symphony Orchestra, Chamber and Choral groups	471	257	45	11	516	269
Dance	417	163	273	114	690	277
Total	5,108	1,231	4,745	1,388	9,853	2,619

CRIME AND JUSTICE

Major crime

During 1991-92 there were 306,190 major crimes reported to the Victoria Police. Of these major crimes, the most frequently reported offences were theft (43 per cent), burglary (29 per cent), fraud (16 per cent) and motor vehicle theft (10 per cent). There was a general decrease in the level of offences reported in 1991-92; major crime decreased by 5 per cent to 306,190 while total offences decreased by 2 per cent to 429,725. The number of offenders increased by 21 per cent to almost 80,000 for major crimes and by 21 per cent to over 150,000 for all offences reported.

Prisoners and offenders

Following the closure of the Geelong prison, there were 14 prisons operating in Victoria at 30 June 1992. These prisons had a maximum capacity of 2,505 prisoners, a decrease of 146 over the 12 month period.

Of the 2,277 prisoners in custody at 30 June 1992, 5 per cent were female. Approximately 69 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 10 per cent to 7,529.

TABLE 4.18 SUMMARY OF MAJOR CRIME, VICTORIA

Offence	Offences reported		Offences cleared		Total offenders (a)	
	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
Homicide	155	124	141	110	148	137
Serious assault	4,206	4,285	2,703	3,206	2,790	3,729
Robbery	1,995	1,933	672	868	867	1,212
Rape	590	728	203	241	297	443
Burglary	94,201	87,834	11,870	13,093	14,102	18,269
Theft	133,049	132,237	31,781	33,730	31,368	36,572
Motor vehicle theft	35,721	31,368	5,660	5,883	7,033	8,486
Fraud and deception	50,871	47,681	27,855	32,121	9,450	11,040
Total Major Crime	320,788	306,190	80,885	89,252	66,055	79,888
Other Offences	119,535	123,535	63,436	70,957	61,015	73,295
Total Offences	440,323	429,725	144,321	160,209	127,070	153,183

(a) 1990-91 figures for total offenders include people 8 years and over, while 1991-92 figures for total offenders are inclusive of all ages.

Source: Victoria Police Statistical Review 1991-92.

TABLE 4.19 SENTENCED AND UNSENTENCED PRISONERS, VICTORIA

Year	Prisoners in custody at 30 June -				
	Sentenced		Unsentenced		Total
	number	per cent	number	per cent	
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
1991	1,925	83.3	385	16.7	2,310
1992	1,913	84.0	364	16.0	2,277

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

TABLE 4.20 PRISON CAPACITIES AND PRISONER NUMBERS, VICTORIA, 1992

<i>Prison</i>	<i>Maximum capacity at 30 June 1992 (a)</i>	<i>Daily average number of prisoners in custody during 1991-92 (b)</i>
Ararat	215	187
Barwon	250	209
Beechworth	119	113
Bendigo	82	77
Dhurringile	100	92
Fairlea	60	57
Loddon	250	242
Melbourne Remand Centre	229	211
Metropolitan Reception Prison	509	466
Morwell River	90	82
Pentridge	394	341
Sale	65	65
Tarngower	32	27
Wron Wron	110	97
Total	2,505	2,266

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

(b) Excludes all prisoners on temporary leave.

Source: Office of Corrections Victoria, Annual Report 1991-92.

TABLE 4.21 PRISONERS IN CUSTODY BY SEX, AGE AND PRIOR IMPRISONMENT (a), VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1992

<i>Prior imprisonment status</i>	<i>Age of Prisoners</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>17-20</i>	<i>21-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50-59</i>	<i>60 or over</i>	
<i>Prior imprisonment</i>									
Males	100	297	365	278	207	196	49	13	1,505
Females	6	15	19	14	13	9	-	-	76
Total	106	312	384	292	220	205	49	13	1,581
<i>No prior imprisonment</i>									
Males	76	123	119	110	80	90	47	13	658
Females	6	2	13	6	4	4	3	-	38
Total	82	125	132	116	84	94	50	13	696
All prisoners	188	437	516	408	304	299	99	26	2,277
Percentage of age group with prior imprisonment	56.4	71.4	74.4	71.6	72.4	68.6	49.5	50.0	69.4

(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.

Source: Office of Corrections Victoria, Annual Report 1991-92.

TABLE 4.22 COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION OFFENDERS BY PROGRAM TYPE, VICTORIA

Program Type	Offenders per program at 30 June (a)		
	1990	1991	1992
Probation	145	59	26
Community Based Order	3,564	4,887	5,602
Community Based Order/Imprisonment (b)	21	42	48
Community Based Order (Fine Conversion) (c)	226	380	281
Parole (d)	1,008	1,112	1,132
Pre-release	131	145	123
Interstate/Commonwealth Bonds (e)	169	210	215
Intensive Correction Order (f)	n.a.	n.a.	89
Intensive Correction Order With Conditions (g)	n.a.	n.a.	13
Total	5,264	6,835	7,529

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

(b) Community Based Order served after a period of imprisonment under Section 28(1) of the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1985*.

(c) Community Based Order in default of payment of fines under Section 28(2) of the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1985*.

(d) Parole Orders and Special Authority Release of Governor's Pleasure prisoners.

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

(f) New program type at 30 June 1992.

(g) New program type at 30 June 1992.

Source: Office of Corrections Victoria, Annual Report 1991-92.

REFERENCES

Data sources

The statistics in this chapter are derived from a number of administrative by-product collections and from supplementary household surveys.

Statistics on families, disability and ageing, safety in the home, time use and culture/leisure are from supplementary household surveys.

Statistics on primary and secondary education are from the Victorian Mid Year Schools Census conducted by the Directorate of School Education. Higher education data are provided by the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training.

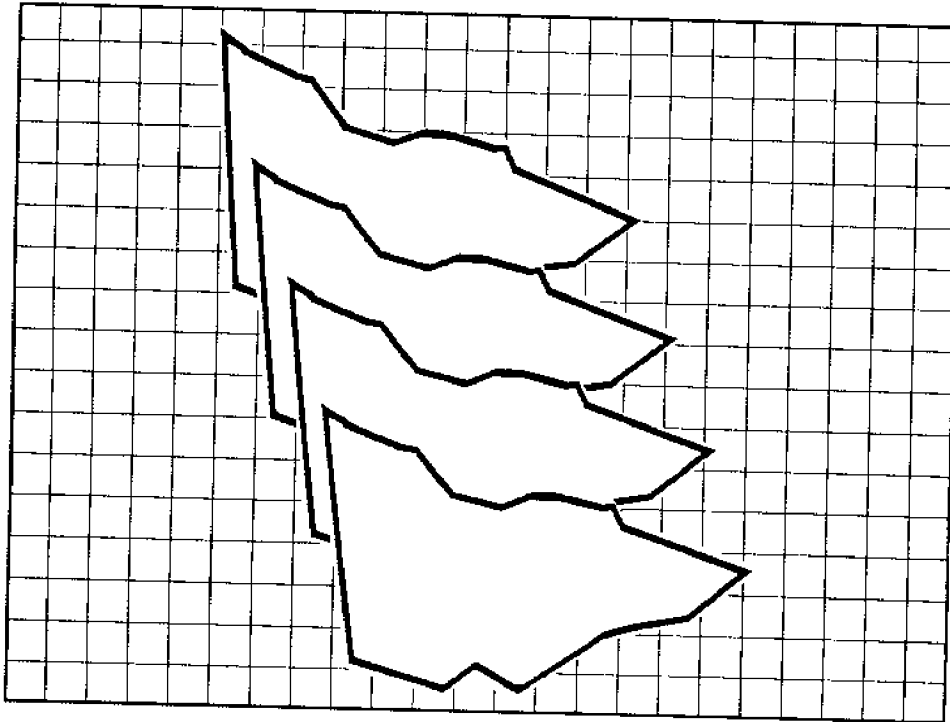
Data on hospitals and hospital morbidity are provided by the Victorian Department of Health and Community Services, and the ABS Survey of Private Hospitals.

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

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

ABS publications

- Causes of Death, Victoria* (3302.2)
- Causes of Death, Australia* (3303.0)
- Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)
- Social Indicators, Australia* (4101.0)
- Women in Australia* (4113.0)
- Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, June 1991* (4114.0)
- Music and Performing Arts, Australia, 1991* (4116.0)
- How Australians use their time* (4153.0)
- A Guide to Australian Social Statistics* (4160.0)
- Schools, Australia* (4221.0)
- Education and Training in Australia* (4228.0)
- Public Hospital Morbidity, Victoria* (4301.2)
- National Health Survey: Health Status Indicators, Victoria* (4370.2)
- National Health Survey: Health Related Actions, Victoria* (4375.2)
- National Health Survey: Health Risk Factors, Victoria* (4380.2)
- Safety in the Home, Melbourne, November 1992* (4387.2)
- Private Hospitals, Australia, 1991-1992* (4390.0)
- Families in Australia, A guide to content and procedures, March 1992 - May 1992* (4415.0)
- Australia's Families, Selected findings from the Survey of Families in Australia 1992* (4418.0)
- Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary of Findings, Australia 1993* (4430.0)
- Disability, Ageing and Carers, User Guide, Australia 1993* (4431.0)
- Involvement in Sport, March 1993* (6285.0)



5

Victoria: A Broad Economic Overview

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of a selected range of important economic indicators drawn mainly from National Accounts and includes comparisons with the Australian economy. This serves as a prelude to chapters 6 to 11, which cover specific sectors of the Victorian economy in more detail.

Economic growth

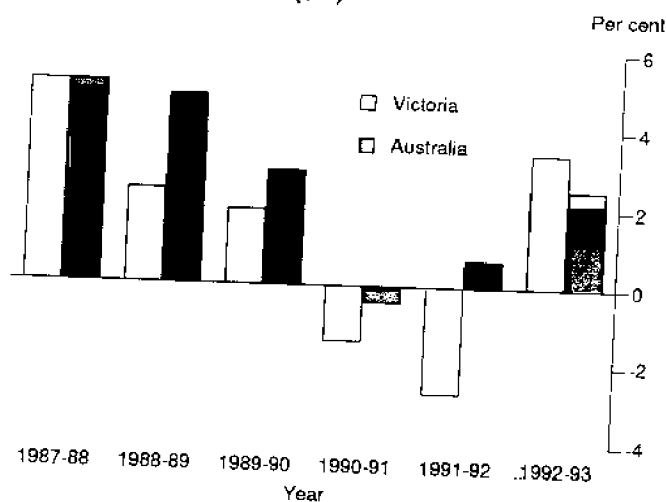
The 1992-93 year saw Victoria emerging from the 1991 recession, with a growth rate in the Gross State Product (GSP) of 3.4 per cent over the previous year. The recession, as measured in terms of two quarters of negative growth in the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices, affected Victoria more severely than it did Australia as a whole.

TABLE 5.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (a)

Year	Market Prices				Constant Prices (a)			
	\$m		Percentage change		\$m		Percentage change	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
1987-88	84,244	298,426	12.9	12.8	96,832	342,963	5.1	5.1
1988-89	93,713	339,850	11.2	13.9	99,167	359,565	2.4	4.8
1989-90	101,045	370,007	7.8	8.9	101,045	370,007	1.9	2.9
1990-91	102,685	379,902	1.6	2.7	99,597	368,535	-1.4	-0.4
1991-92	101,345	388,180	-1.3	2.2	96,888	370,959	-2.7	0.7
1992-93	105,834	401,360	4.4	3.4	100,222	380,149	3.4	2.5

(a) Based on the income based measure of GDP and average 1989-90 prices using GDP deflator for Australia.

REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH (a)
(\$m)



(a) based on average 1989-90 prices using GDP deflator for Australia.

**Gross state
product
per capita**

Victoria's GSP per capita at current prices was, apart from the Territories and, in recent years, Western Australia, consistently higher than the other States over the six year period, as shown in Table 5.2.

TABLE 5.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION, BY STATE AND TERRITORY

	\$					
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
New South Wales	16,516	18,459	20,804	22,264	22,546	22,827
Victoria	17,844	19,922	21,880	23,311	23,387	22,858
Queensland	14,280	15,533	17,833	19,287	19,347	19,775
South Australia	14,902	16,347	18,324	19,908	20,138	20,316
Western Australia	17,011	19,109	21,360	23,080	23,565	23,874
Tasmania	13,586	14,761	16,493	17,363	17,386	17,990
Northern Territory	18,762	20,031	20,971	24,618	26,647	24,554
Australian Capital Territory	19,733	21,742	24,299	25,931	27,208	28,341
Australia	16,392	18,201	20,369	21,857	22,086	22,178

However, on an average annual basis over the six years to 1991-92, growth in GSP per head of mean population was lowest in Victoria. Growth was highest in Western Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales.

In 1991-92 a decrease in GSP per capita was experienced only in Victoria and the Northern Territory.

**TABLE 5.3 ANNUAL GROWTH RATES,
GSP PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION
(Per cent)**

	Average 1985-86 to 1991-92	1990-91 to 1991-92
Western Australia	7.7	1.3
Australian Capital Territory	7.6	4.2
New South Wales	7.4	1.2
Queensland	6.9	2.2
Tasmania	6.7	3.5
Northern Territory	6.7	-7.9
South Australia	6.3	0.9
Victoria	5.5	-2.3
Australia	6.7	0.4

Industry gross domestic product

Over the six years to 1991-92 Victoria's contribution to Australia's GDP decreased from 28 per cent in 1986-87 to 26 per cent in 1991-92.

Manufacturing continued to be the most important Victorian industry in terms of its impact on overall activity in Australia, contributing 32 per cent to Australia's manufacturing industry gross product in 1991-92. All of Victoria's industries contributed at least 20 per cent to overall Australian activity in their sector.

TABLE 5.4 VICTORIAN INDUSTRY GDP AS A PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY GDP

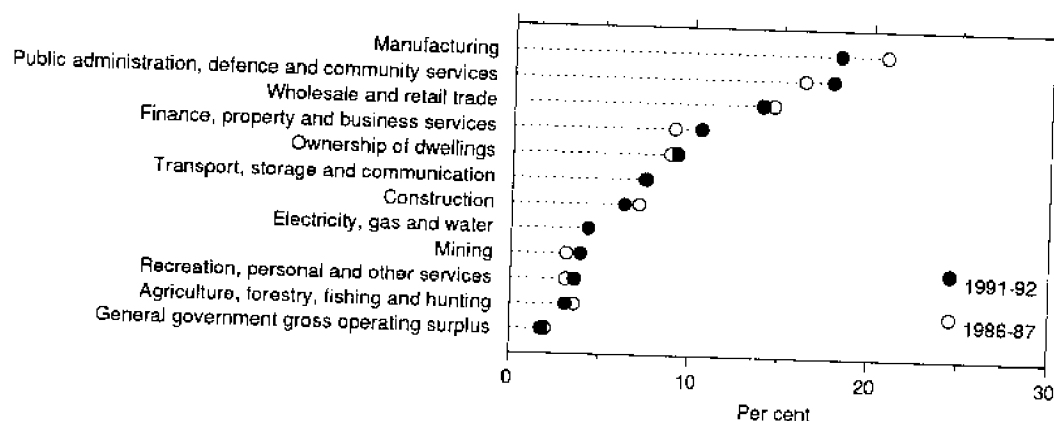
Industry	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	22.9	23.0	21.8	21.4	22.4	25.0
Mining	17.4	20.7	21.4	20.4	21.8	20.6
Manufacturing	34.0	34.2	33.3	33.1	32.4	32.2
Electricity, gas and water	31.0	30.6	29.9	31.2	30.9	30.2
Construction	25.2	24.7	24.6	25.5	24.2	22.7
Wholesale and retail trade	28.8	28.8	29.2	27.9	26.7	25.5
Transport, storage and communication	24.9	25.0	24.6	24.2	24.1	23.5
Finance, property and business services	29.6	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.4	26.9
Public administration, defence and community services	26.9	27.1	26.7	26.8	27.3	26.7
Recreation, personal and other services	22.6	22.8	21.6	20.9	21.0	20.4
Ownership of dwellings	27.4	26.5	25.3	25.2	25.3	24.8
General government gross operating surplus	23.9	23.7	23.5	23.3	23.1	22.9
All Industries	27.6	27.7	27.3	27.1	26.8	26.0

In 1991-92, the manufacturing, public administration and wholesale and retail trade industries accounted for about half of the Victorian GSP at factor cost. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to the Victorian GSP has decreased each year from 1986-87, but manufacturing was still the main contributing industry to the Victorian GSP in 1991-92.

A declining contribution to the Victorian GSP has also occurred in agriculture and wholesale and retail trade, the latter reflecting the effects of the recession on consumer spending. In contrast, relative growth has been shown by the public administration and recreation sectors.

The contribution of the construction industry to the Victorian GSP has fluctuated over the 6 year period. In 1991-92 it was only 6 per cent, following much higher shares during the boom conditions of the late 1980s. The subsequent recession resulted in a dampening of activity in this sector which picked up some momentum in the housing industry during 1992.

INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (a), VICTORIA



(a) At factor cost.

Private final consumption expenditure (PFCE)

In the six years to 1992-93 the private sector accounted for, on an average annual basis, approximately 78 per cent of total Victorian final consumption expenditure.

Growth in PFCE in Victoria has been lower than for Australia overall, resulting in a decrease in Victoria's share of national PFCE.

TABLE 5.7 PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (\$m)

Year	Current Prices				Constant Prices (a)			
	\$m		Percentage change		\$m		Percentage change	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
1987-88	46,388	175,586	9.7	11.5	52,377	199,140	3.1	4.2
1988-89	50,815	194,500	9.5	10.8	54,091	206,750	3.3	3.8
1989-90	55,248	214,830	8.7	10.5	55,248	214,830	2.1	3.9
1990-91	57,359	226,875	3.8	5.6	54,444	216,127	-1.5	0.6
1991-92	59,615	237,738	3.9	4.8	55,227	221,388	1.4	2.4
1992-93	61,823	247,571	3.7	4.1	56,519	226,834	2.3	2.5

(a) At average 1989-90 prices.

In 1992-93, real PFCE in Victoria increased by 2.3 per cent in contrast to a 2.5 per cent increase for Australia. This increase followed an improvement in consumer spending in 1991-92 after the marked downturn in consumption expenditure in 1990-91 which was mainly due to a fall in consumer confidence, stemming from the high unemployment levels, relatively high interest rates, and slower wages growth associated with the 1990-91 recession.

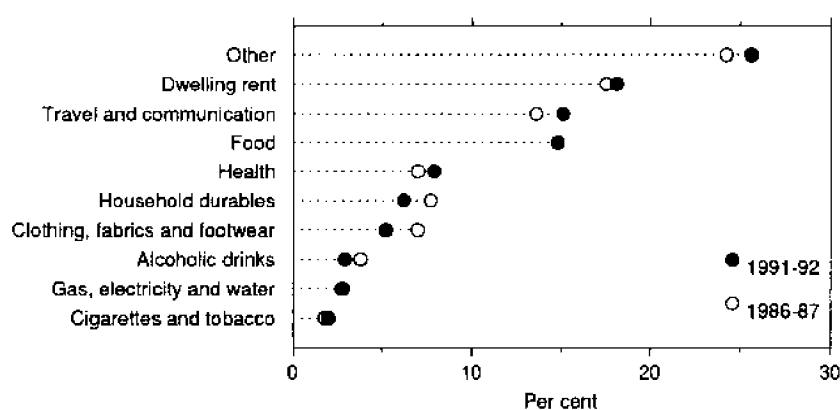
TABLE 5.8 PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA
(\$m)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Food	6,263	6,757	7,591	8,189	8,311	8,809
Cigarettes and tobacco	754	814	891	1,011	1,118	1,202
Alcoholic drinks	1,597	1,716	1,791	1,829	1,811	1,716
Clothing, fabrics and footwear	2,947	3,162	3,192	2,985	3,003	3,095
Health	2,945	3,207	3,570	3,913	4,243	4,723
Dwelling rent	7,408	8,118	8,912	9,762	10,534	10,787
Gas, electricity and fuel	1,153	1,200	1,276	1,430	1,530	1,663
Household durables	3,247	3,475	3,774	4,005	3,711	3,696
Travel and communication	5,751	6,424	7,182	8,186	8,842	9,031
Other	10,214	11,515	12,645	14,071	14,633	15,246
Total	42,279	46,388	50,815	55,248	57,359	59,615

The bulk of private consumption expenditure in Victoria was concentrated on food, dwelling rent, and travel and communication in the six years to 1991-92.

Travel and communication and dwelling rent increased their shares of PFCE, whereas clothing, household durables and alcoholic drinks experienced a decrease in share over the six year period.

PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA



**Government final
consumption
expenditure
(government FCE)**

In the six years to 1992-93, the public sector accounted for, on an average annual basis, approximately 22 per cent of total Victorian final consumption expenditure. Over this period government FCE in Victoria increased in real terms at an average annual rate of 3.1 per cent compared with 3.4 per cent for Australia.

TABLE 5.9 GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Year	Current Prices				Constant Prices (a)			
	\$m		Percentage change		\$m		Percentage change	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
1987-88	12,870	52,400	5.6	7.2	14,204	58,089	1.7	3.0
1988-89	13,980	56,850	8.6	8.5	14,626	59,633	3.0	2.7
1989-90	15,124	62,077	8.2	9.2	15,124	62,077	3.4	4.1
1990-91	16,211	67,020	7.2	8.0	15,484	63,893	2.4	2.9
1991-92	17,228	71,832	6.3	7.2	15,987	66,698	3.2	4.4
1992-93	18,445	75,454	7.7	5.0	16,770	68,757	4.9	3.1

(a) At average 1989-90 prices. Includes Commonwealth, State and Local Governments.

**Private gross fixed
capital expenditure
(PGFCE)**

In Victoria, approximately 78 per cent of expenditure on all fixed capital was accounted for by the private sector in the six years to 1992-93. During this period, Victoria's share of national private gross fixed capital expenditure declined from 26 per cent in 1987-88 to 23 per cent in 1992-93.

TABLE 5.10 PRIVATE GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Year	Current Prices				Constant Prices (a)			
	\$m		Percentage change		\$m		Percentage change	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
1987-88	14,337	54,325	9.3	19.9	16,008	61,522	3.4	12.9
1988-89	17,694	67,570	23.4	24.4	18,708	71,433	16.9	16.1
1989-90	17,289	68,496	-2.3	1.4	17,289	68,496	-7.6	-4.1
1990-91	13,884	61,591	-19.7	-10.1	13,879	60,868	-19.7	-11.1
1991-92	12,321	55,820	-11.3	-9.4	12,572	55,231	-9.4	-9.3
1992-93	13,060	58,222	6.0	4.3	13,123	56,368	4.4	2.1

(a) At average 1989-90 prices.

Private investment in fixed capital in Victoria fell sharply in the three years 1989-90 to 1991-92 after growth in the previous year. In 1992-93 an improvement in investment occurred with a real increase of 4.4 per cent. A similar pattern was evident for Australia.

The sharp decline in private investment was preceded by high spending on dwelling and non-dwelling buildings, following the stockmarket crash in late 1987. Boom conditions predominated in the housing industry, and in the strongly growing non-dwelling construction industry a speculative office construction boom occurred. Such activities contributed to high internal demand conditions within the economy which saw interest rates rise sharply in the late 1980s.

The end of the boom in the late 1980s was reflected in the declining rates of growth in expenditure on dwellings, other dwellings and equipment in 1989-90 and 1990-91. Since then, some gradual recovery has occurred with a pick up in momentum in dwelling investment which increased by 11 per cent in Victoria in 1992-93, though investment in non-dwelling construction and equipment remained subdued.

**TABLE 5.11 PRIVATE GROSS FIXED CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE (a), VICTORIA**
(Percentage change over previous year)

Year	Dwellings	Non-dwelling construction	Equipment
1987-88	3.0	22.5	-5.3
1988-89	10.6	18.9	20.4
1989-90	-8.1	10.8	-12.9
1990-91	-23.4	-26.9	-18.1
1991-92	-5.6	-20.4	-8.2
1992-93	10.7	3.7	2.5

(a) At 1989-90 average prices.

**Government gross
fixed capital
expenditure
(GGFCE)**

The government sector (Commonwealth, State and Local) accounted for, on average, 22 per cent of total gross fixed capital expenditure in Victoria in the six years to 1992-93.

Government investment expenditure in Victoria, in real terms, decreased in each of the years 1990-91 to 1992-93 after some growth in the previous two years.

TABLE 5.12 GOVERNMENT GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (a), VICTORIA
(\$m)

Year	Current prices	Percentage change	Constant prices (a)	Percentage change
1987-88	3,760	-6.0	4,147	-9.5
1988-89	4,127	9.8	4,346	4.8
1989-90	4,998	21.1	4,998	15.0
1990-91	4,551	-8.9	4,484	-10.3
1991-92	4,298	-5.6	4,333	-3.4
1992-93	3,491	-18.8	3,599	-16.9

(a) At 1989-90 average prices.

Generally from 1987-88 to 1991-92, approximately two thirds of government fixed investment occurred in the public enterprises sector and one third in the general government sector. By 1992-93, this pattern had changed with general government incurring 47 per cent and public enterprises 53 per cent of government gross fixed capital expenditure. Thus in 1992-93, real fixed capital expenditure in public enterprises decreased by 32 per cent compared with an increase of 10 per cent for general government.

TABLE 5.13 GOVERNMENT GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (a), VICTORIA

Year	General government				Public enterprises			
	\$m		Percentage change		\$m		Percentage change	
	Current prices	Constant prices (b)	Current prices	Constant prices (b)	Current prices	Constant prices (b)	Current prices	Constant prices (b)
1987-88	1,276	1,370	-4.7	-8.4	2,484	2,777	-6.7	-10.1
1988-89	1,306	1,367	2.4	-0.2	2,821	2,979	13.6	7.3
1989-90	1,466	1,466	12.3	7.2	3,532	3,532	25.2	18.6
1990-91	1,499	1,494	2.3	1.9	3,052	2,990	-13.6	-15.3
1991-92	1,466	1,537	-2.2	2.9	2,832	2,796	-7.2	-6.5
1992-93	1,574	1,684	7.4	9.6	1,917	1,915	-32.3	-31.5

(a) Includes Commonwealth, State and Local governments.

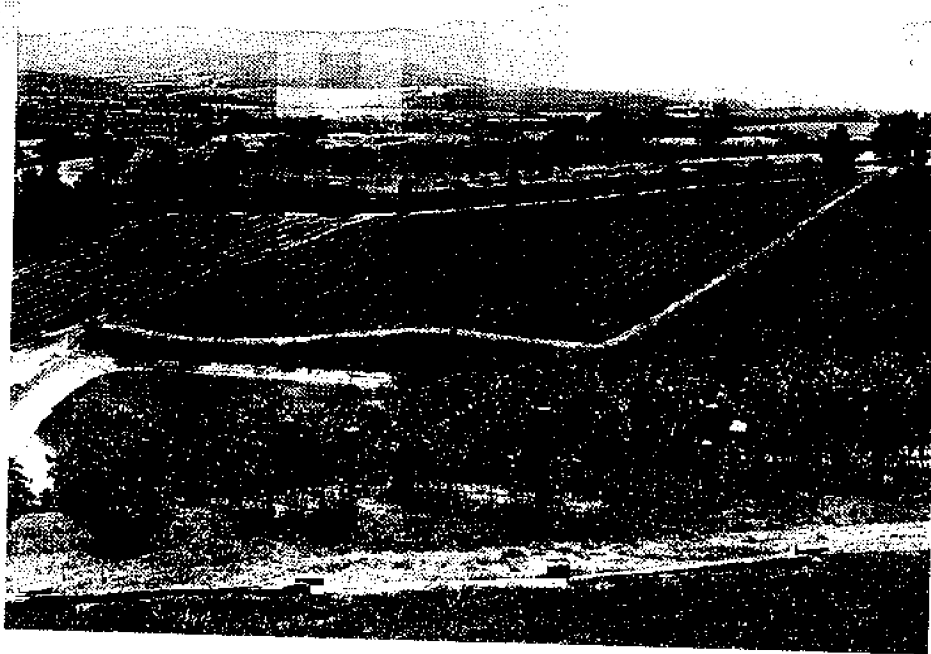
(b) At average 1989-90 prices.

REFERENCES

ABS Publications

Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure (5204.0 and 5206.0)

Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (5220.0, 5206.0 and 5242.0)



6 ***Agriculture***

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an overview of Victoria's agricultural performance as compared with that of 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 1992 Season

The 1991-92 Agricultural Census covered over 31,000 establishments with agricultural activity, which was a slight decrease from the previous season. Census results also showed a small decrease in both livestock numbers and the output of livestock products compared with the previous year.

Wool production fell by 12.5 per cent to 117,000 tonnes, while the gross value was \$548 million. The number of sheep shorn decreased by 11 per cent, while the average yield for sheep and lambs decreased to 4.1 kg per head.

The 1992 season saw a general increase in the production of fruit, fodder crops and vegetable production. The gross value of all crops increased by 14 per cent to \$1.83 billion.

The area sown for cereal grains decreased 10 per cent and production decreased by 3 per cent. Gross value of cereals for grain increased to \$413 million, a rise of 20 per cent.

The total gross value of agricultural commodities produced increased to \$4.8 billion, a 3 per cent increase compared with the previous season.

Victoria compared with Australia

In terms of farm income, Victoria's share for the latest 6 year period (1986-87 to 1991-92) fluctuated markedly. Farm income decreased from \$1,328m in 1988-89 to \$663m in 1990-91. The 1991-92 Victorian figure represented 65 per cent of the total Australian farm income of \$1,549m, a considerable increase on previous years.

The Gross Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (GVACP) provides a measure of the output from farming. In 1991-92, the GVACP for Victoria was \$4,822m, or 23 per cent of the Australian total of \$20,861m. In terms of value, Victoria produced 19 per cent of Australia's crops, 22 per cent of livestock slaughtered, and 33 per cent of livestock products (wool, milk, eggs, and honey).

TABLE 6.1 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS : FARM INCOME

Year	<i>Gross Farm Product at factor cost</i>		
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
	\$m	\$m	per cent
1986-87r	775	2,076	37.3
1987-88r	1,076	3,611	29.8
1988-89r	1,328	4,830	27.5
1989-90r	1,111	3,972	28.0
1990-91r	663	1,245	53.3
1991-92	1,001	1,549	64.6

TABLE 6.2 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, VICTORIA

Particulars	<i>Year ended 30 June</i>						Victoria as a percent- age of Australia
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1992
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Crops -							
Cereals for grain	525,136	421,509	502,434	578,167	343,967	413,010	12.0
Hay	181,003	148,406	211,254	234,627	287,937	285,127	24.6
Industrial crops	34,329	48,562	44,675	44,228	42,031	42,28	4.0
Vegetables	227,351	255,994	291,792	345,303	320,528	314,933	25.3
Grapes	117,776	149,323	156,215	141,160	158,598	178,620	41.3
Fruit	203,604	202,101	220,127	233,050	244,160	334,263	25.6
Other	186,862	269,598	232,317	234,334	211,270	265,893	15.7
Total	1,476,061	1,495,493	1,658,814	1,810,869	1,608,591	1,834,131	18.6
Livestock slaughtering and other disposals -							
Cattle and calves	561,154	570,499	625,307	706,928	794,469	743,455	19.6
Sheep and lambs	259,275	270,033	233,308	180,182	112,914	146,071	31.7
Other	249,424	294,405	318,831	332,799	363,327	392,961	27.2
Total	1,069,853	1,134,937	1,177,446	1,219,909	1,270,711	1,282,487	22.4
Livestock products -							
Wool	726,259	1,144,831	1,159,326	1,099,775	707,796	552,141	18.5
Dairy products	643,778	747,811	904,065	956,927	1,000,565	1,080,903	55.1
Other	86,327	84,633	91,815	92,649	95,507	72,468	23.8
Total	1,456,364	1,977,275	2,155,206	2,149,351	1,803,870	1,705,510	32.5
Grand total	4,002,278	4,607,705	4,991,466	5,178,442	4,683,172	4,822,131	23.1

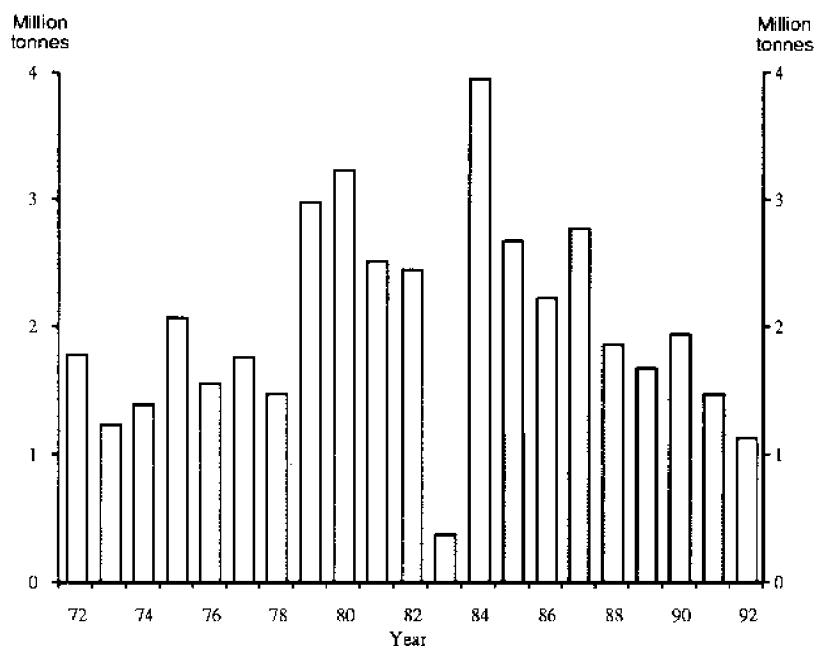
**TABLE 6.4 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY,
CLASSIFIED BY EVAO AND MAIN ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY STATISTICAL
DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1991-92 (a) - continued**

Main activity of establishment	Estimated value of agricultural operations EVAO (\$'000)						Total establish- ments
	<20	20-39	40-59	60-99	100-199	200+	
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Sheep	79	182	170	240	215	85	971
Potatoes	4	5	10	24	47	61	151
Sheep and meat cattle	12	60	35	42	39	28	216
Meat cattle	11	34	15	18	15	2	95
Sheep and cereals	3	13	16	34	64	31	161
Other	18	21	20	38	49	39	185
Total	127	315	266	396	429	246	1,779
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Sheep and cereals	29	94	118	265	327	166	999
Sheep	91	144	138	186	136	33	728
Cereal grains	10	66	85	173	325	259	918
Other	38	31	36	44	57	46	252
Total	168	335	377	668	845	504	2,897
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Grapes	9	141	249	488	429	119	1,435
Sheep and cereals	6	45	56	147	292	230	776
Cereal grains	8	53	64	123	248	259	755
Orchard and other fruit	12	22	24	46	42	72	218
Milk cattle	-	1	7	48	99	37	192
Other	74	118	81	90	80	91	534
Total	109	380	481	942	1,190	808	3,910
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Sheep	118	233	142	156	113	37	799
Milk cattle	4	11	26	154	407	134	736
Sheep and cereals	10	59	85	122	146	60	482
Meat cattle	29	99	52	41	31	6	258
Sheep and meat cattle	20	55	46	70	56	18	265
Pigs	1	6	3	5	13	37	65
Other	38	54	46	58	101	98	395
Total	220	517	400	606	867	390	3,000
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Milk cattle	6	36	88	406	960	265	1,761
Meat cattle	86	237	138	116	80	13	670
Sheep and meat cattle	31	129	130	138	123	37	588
Orchard and other fruit	4	17	19	59	92	188	379
Sheep and cereals	7	45	51	70	66	8	247
Sheep	99	239	160	165	86	18	767
Other	57	60	46	77	95	118	453
Total	290	763	632	1,031	1,502	647	4,865

TABLE 6.5 WHEAT FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	A.S.W.(a) wheat standard
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes	kg/hl
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
1990-91	911	1,493	1.64	82.5
1991-92	664	1,150	1.73	83.0

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

WHEAT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

Oats

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. Of the area sown for grain, grazing, and hay, about 82 per cent was harvested for grain, some of it after having been grazed during the winter. Approximately 80 per cent of oats produced is held on farms within Victoria. The balance is used for compound/urban feed markets, for milling, and for export. Within the feed market, the horse racing industry takes around 25,000 tonnes each year of the higher quality oats available for feed.

TABLE 6.6 OATS FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1986-87	215	356	1.66
1987-88	216	325	1.51
1988-89	189	276	1.46
1989-90	189	330	1.75
1990-91	177	301	1.70
1991-92	183	300	1.64

Barley

The area sown to barley for all purposes has been increasing over the six-year period. 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 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.

TABLE 6.7 BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1986-87	265	444	1.68
1987-88	366	529	1.45
1988-89	350	544	1.55
1989-90	389	696	1.79
1990-91	463	651	1.41
1991-92	534	898	1.68

TABLE 6.8 OTHER CEREAL CROPS FOR GRAIN

Season	Rye		Maize		Millet		Triticale	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes
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
1990-91	11.0	7.1	0.3	2.0	1.3	2.1	18.3	32.7
1991-92	19.0	17.1	0.3	3.0	0.9	1.7	18.9	34.6

TABLE 6.9 SILAGE MADE, AND FARM STOCKS OF SILAGE AND HAY, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION (tonnes)

Statistical division	Silage made, season 1991-92	Stocks at 31 March 1992	
		Silage	Hay
Melbourne	10,372	13,647	65,615
Barwon	17,611	20,497	141,268
Western District	49,173	45,044	459,655
Central Highlands	4,213	12,148	160,285
Wimmera	2,699	14,907	193,008
Mallee	1,485	4,211	101,197
Loddon-Campaspe	8,914	13,067	263,451
Goulburn	17,257	16,295	400,153
Ovens-Murray	14,270	22,725	100,169
East Gippsland	7,863	11,243	74,850
Gippsland	72,825	59,152	287,557
Total Victoria	206,681	232,935	2,247,207

TABLE 6.10 HAY PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, SEASON 1991-92

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Average yield per hectare</i>
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Meadow grass and clover	436,126	1,550,360	3.55
Oaten	70,297	276,100	3.93
Lucerne	33,663	173,674	5.16
Cereals (excluding oats)	10,531	29,774	2.83
Total	550,617	2,029,908	3.69

Oil seeds

After a decline from 1987-88 in the production of rapeseed, of which 'canola' is a cultivar, to a low of 9,500 tonnes in 1990-91, in 1991-92 there was a large increase to 26,500 tonnes. There was considerable variability in the production of oil seeds over the 6 year period.

TABLE 6.11 SELECTED OILSEEDS PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

<i>Season</i>	<i>Area (hectares)</i>	<i>Production (tonnes)</i>	<i>Average yield per hectare (tonnes)</i>
LINSEED			
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
1990-91	2,187	2,129	0.97
1991-92	1,287	1,251	0.97
RAPESEED (a)			
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
1990-91	10,235	9,544	0.93
1991-92	22,957	26,481	1.15
SAFFLOWER			
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
1990-91	7,891	4,398	0.56
1991-92	19,707	12,116	0.61
SUNFLOWER			
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
1990-91	1,742	3,041	1.75
1991-92	1,396	2,222	1.59

(a) Includes canola.

Grain legumes

The area of lupins sown has risen from about 100 hectares in 1973 to 36,700 hectares in 1991-92. The 1991-92 production of lupins increased 37 per cent from the previous year. The production of field peas increased by over 60 per cent in 1991-92.

TABLE 6.12 LEGUMES FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Lupins		Field peas		Total (a)	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes
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
1990-91	33.2	29.6	165.2	131.7	291.4	224.4
1991-92	36.7	40.5	193.6	211.7	382.3	437.8

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

FRUIT

In 1991-92 in Victoria the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries was 22,156 hectares and the area of vineyards was 19,471 hectares. Although the total is only about two per cent of the total area under crops in Victoria, in 1991-92 fruit and grapes contributed 30 per cent to the gross value of crops produced.

Tree fruit

In Victoria, the main fruit growing areas are in the Goulburn, Mallee, and Melbourne Statistical Divisions. There are important, but smaller areas throughout the State, including areas in the Ovens-Murray, Wimmera and Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Divisions.

TABLE 6.13 NUMBER OF SELECTED BEARING AND NON BEARING POME, STONE FRUIT AND CITRUS TREES BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, AT 31 MARCH 1992 ('000)

Statistical division	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Apricots	Nectarines	Oranges	Lemons and limes	Mandarins
Melbourne	685	71	104	-	39	-	12	-
Barwon	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Western District	12	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Central Highlands	98	14	5	4	4	-	-	-
Wimmera	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Mallee	2	-	84	59	139	1,179	48	103
Loddon-Campaspe	328	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goulburn	519	1,557	658	203	58	99	29	-
Ovens-Murray	160	1	7	1	1	14	5	-
East Gippsland	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Gippsland	56	4	5	-	3	-	-	-
Total Victoria	1,865	1,668	868	270	245	1,293	94	103

TABLE 6.14 ORCHARD FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA
(tonnes)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March -					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Pears	123,859	138,814	119,012	142,419	140,184	158,394
Apples	99,801	83,451	99,554	94,098	91,269	105,725
Peaches	31,491	38,061	28,351	32,456	32,271	35,758
Apricots	6,365	8,567	8,384	9,279	8,227	10,421
Cherries	1,193	1,092	971	1,291	1,495	1,736
Plums and prunes	2,865	3,150	3,311	3,411	3,553	4,414
Olives	43	111	121	183	157	352
Nectarines	2,074	2,536	2,425	3,393	3,935	4,537
Quinces	33	23	26	14	14	19
Figs	2	5	6	6	3	3
Oranges -						
Valencias	47,132	40,680	35,461	47,733	41,888	46,038
Navels	20,572	22,094	21,620	22,319	20,323	22,147
Other	324	380	331	305	291	322
Lemons and limes	7,454	6,363	7,265	7,468	6,425	5,846
Grapefruit	6,033	6,801	6,079	7,123	5,872	6,647
Mandarins	3,080	2,783	3,259	4,078	3,411	3,781

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

TABLE 6.15 SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA
(tonnes)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March -					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Strawberries	1,619	1,748	1,621	1,665	1,725	1,976
Raspberries	312	320	330	376	275	279
Kiwi Fruit	568	861	1,657	2,239	2,271	2,380
Blueberries	21	31	32	50	73	107
Loganberries	4	9	4	3	2	1
Other berries	136	100	95	102	75	67

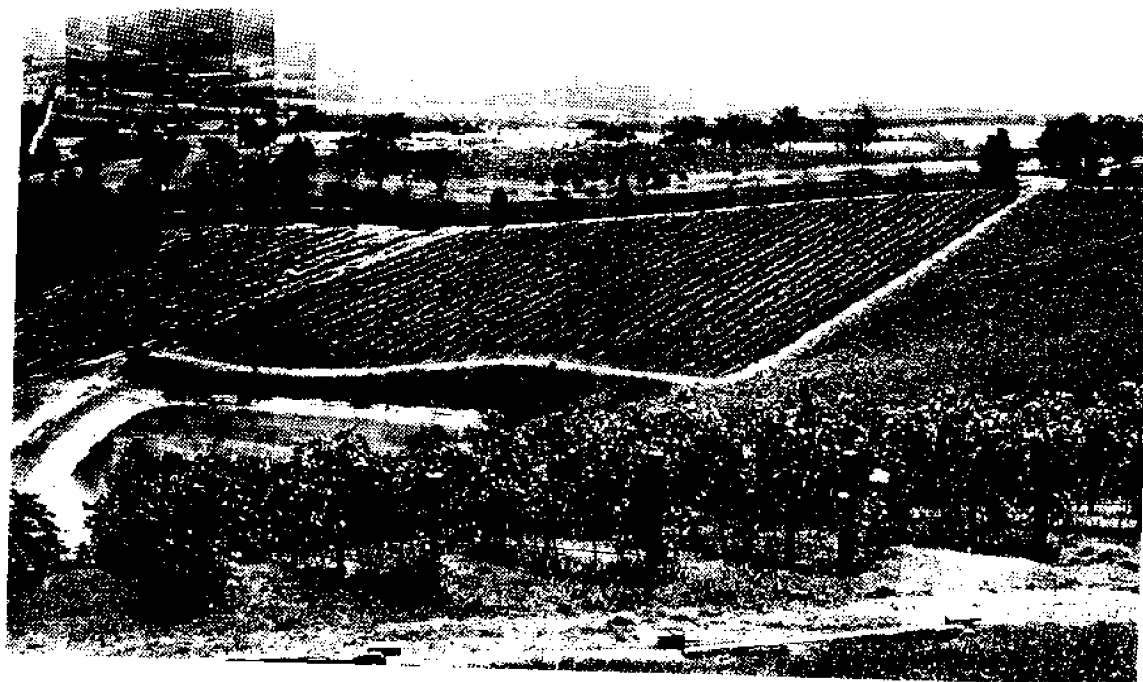
Nuts

A wide range of nuts can be grown in Victoria. Examples are almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, and pistachios. In the past, only a few of these trees have been grown in commercial plantings. Almonds were mainly planted in the northern area; walnuts and chestnuts in situations with deep soil in the north-east, the Dandenongs and Gippsland; and hazelnuts on shallower soils in the north-east and the Dandenongs.



▲ Research at the Australian Bionic Ear and Hearing Research Institute and The University of Melbourne's Department of Otolaryngology indicates that children receiving their cochlear implants at an early age can develop normal speech and language and be fully integrated in education. *Inset:* Minisystem 22 Cochlear Implant including the receiver/stimulator and electrode array which are surgically implanted and the speech processor and ear-level microphone and transmitter coil which is worn externally. - Photos: University of Melbourne. (Chapter reference "Social".)

A view of Yarra Valley Vineyards. The valley's first vineyard was planted in 1837 at Yering (near today's Yarra Glen). - Photo: Department of Business and Employment. (Chapter reference "Agriculture".) ▼





- ▲ Car assembly plant at Broadmeadows. - Photo: Department of Business and Employment.
(Chapter reference "Manufacturing".)
- ▼ Food processing operation at Shepparton. - Photo: Department of Business and Employment.
(Chapter reference "Manufacturing".)

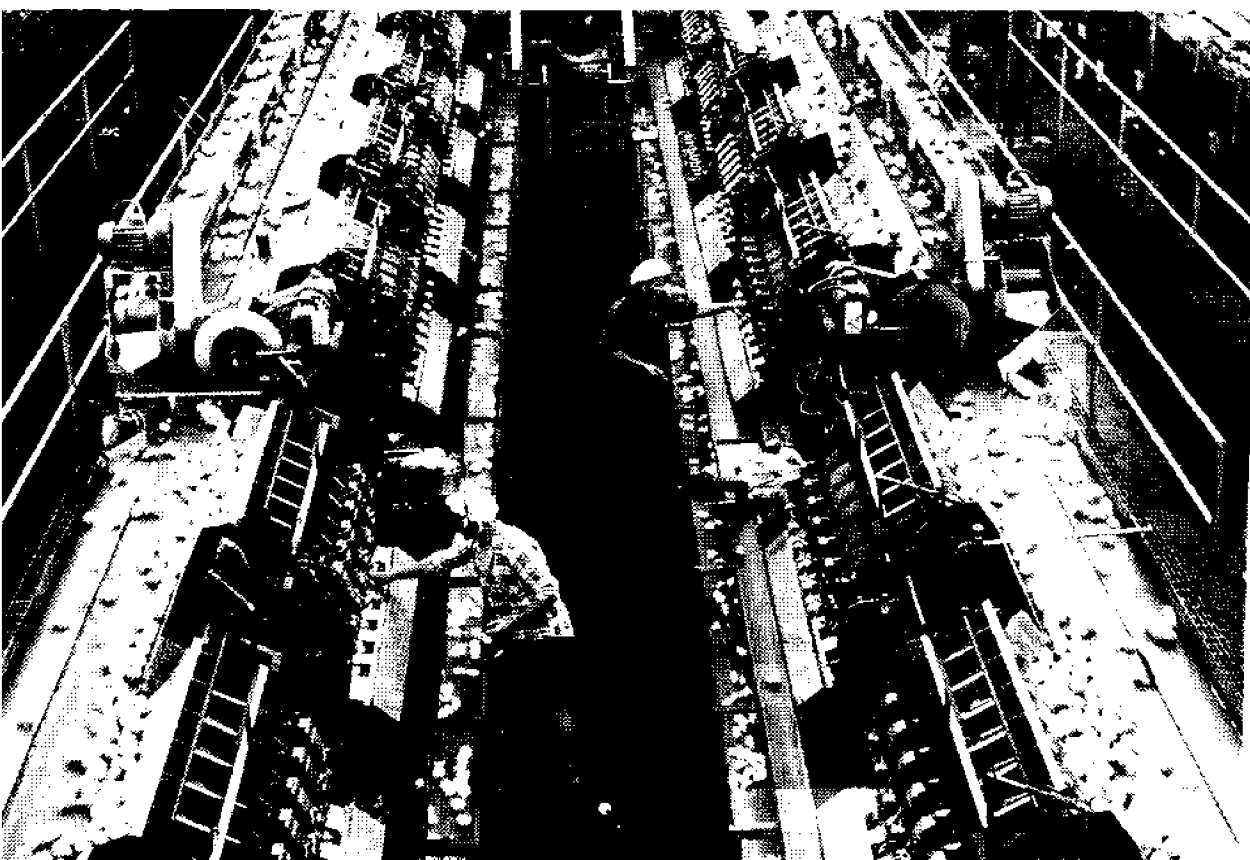


TABLE 6.16 NUT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA
(tonnes)

Type of nut	Year ended 31 March -					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Walnuts	68	48	43	74	47	47
Chestnuts	29	53	53	103	148	231
Almonds	1,161	1,655	1,479	1,896	2,077	2,454

Grapes

In Victoria, most wine grapes are grown under irrigation in the Mallee, Ovens-Murray and Goulburn Statistical Divisions. Wine grape varieties are also being grown in the traditional non-irrigated areas in the north-east (Rutherglen and Milawa) and in the west (Avoca) of the State. With the increasing interest in wine grapes over recent years, many vineyards of varying sizes have been established in other suitable areas throughout the State.

TABLE 6.17 VITICULTURE, AREA AND PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area (hectares)		Production (tonnes) for -	
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Wine making	Drying and table (a)
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
1990-91	18,112	1,138	78,674	276,747
1991-92	18,490	981	104,398	294,514

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

OTHER INTENSIVE CROPS**Vegetables**

Most of the fresh vegetable production in Victoria is located in the Melbourne, Central Highlands, Gippsland, East Gippsland and Goulburn Statistical Divisions.

Potatoes are the main vegetable produced. These are grown mainly in the Central Highlands Statistical Division around Ballarat, at Thorpdale and Koo-wee-rup in the Gippsland Statistical Division, with additional areas around Warrnambool, the Bellarine Peninsula, Colac, the Otway Ranges, and Melbourne metropolitan market gardens. In 1991-92, the gross value of potato production was \$91m, 5 per cent of the total value of production of crops.

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

TABLE 6.18 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, VICTORIA

Type of vegetable	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Potatoes	13,319	14,058	13,602	368,409	376,739	368,777
Onions	399	467	414	9,221	11,357	10,386
Carrots	1,287	1,352	1,393	48,625	57,393	54,299
Parsnips	123	121	144	2,598	1,818	2,099
Beetroot	33	28	25	421	319	251
Tomatoes	3,225	3,595	2,922	136,901	164,559	139,048
French beans	855	738	819	5,341	3,824	5,115
Green peas -						
Market (a)	93	93	101	155	170	159
Factory (b)	1,849	1,610	852	4,928	4,493	3,688
Cabbages	727	817	785	26,233	32,455	32,118
Cauliflowers	1,206	1,277	1,182	28,668	31,508	26,155
Lettuce	1,372	1,375	1,286	28,613	35,188	34,640
Pumpkins	518	446	398	8,691	7,504	6,770

(a) Sold in pod. (b) Shelled weight.

Tobacco

The tobacco industry in Victoria is centred at Myrtleford in the Ovens-Murray Statistical Division with production areas in the adjacent valleys of the Buffalo, Ovens, King, and Kiewa Rivers, with 182 tobacco growers in Victoria.

TABLE 6.19 TOBACCO PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield
	hectares	tonnes (dry)	per hectare
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
1990-91	1,937	5,233	2.70
1991-92	1,845	4,219	2.29

Hops

In Victoria, production of hops is confined to the alluvial soils in the valleys of the Ovens and King Rivers where good quality irrigation water is available to supplement the natural summer rainfall. In 1991-92 the 18 hop gardens in Victoria had the best yield in 6 years, producing 764 tonnes (dried weight) of hops for both domestic brewers and export markets.

TABLE 6.20 HOP PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield
	hectares	(dried weight) tonnes	per hectare tonnes
1986-87	336	579	1.72
1987-88	382	695	1.82
1988-89	371	680	1.84
1989-90	348	577	1.66
1990-91	341	661	1.94
1991-92	352	764	2.17

Plant nurseries

In 1991-92, there were 377 nurseries in Victoria with a total production area of 3,164 hectares (including establishments growing cultivated turf).

**LIVESTOCK AND
LIVESTOCK
PRODUCTS**

Sheep continue to be by far the most common livestock. Although in 1991-92 their number continued to decline, there was an increase in the number that were slaughtered. Numbers of cattle and pigs have remained relatively steadier, though also with an increasing number being slaughtered.

TABLE 6.21 SELECTED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, VICTORIA
(000)

Season	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
	Dairy	Beef	Total		
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
1990-91	1,423	2,208	3,631	27,494	403
1991-92	1,422	2,152	3,574	24,782	431

TABLE 6.22 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED, VICTORIA
(000)

Types of livestock	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Sheep	3,857	3,530	3,053	3,326	4,054	4,154
Lambs	6,634	7,111	6,264	6,200	6,246	6,321
Cattle and calves	2,081	2,054	1,875	1,995	2,229	2,226
Pigs	849	938	917	971	1,013	1,211

Sheep and Wool

At 31 March 1992, the Victorian sheep population was almost 25 million head, well below the 1971 peak of 34 million head. Nearly 60 per cent of the State's sheep flock is located in the Western District, Central Highlands, and Wimmera Statistical Divisions. Clipped wool production decreased by 13 per cent to 116,600 tonnes, with a gross value of \$548 million. The number of sheep shorn decreased by 11 per cent while the average yield (for sheep and lambs) decreased to 4.1 kilograms per head.

TABLE 6.23 SHEEP AND LAMBS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, AT 31 MARCH 1992
(000)

Statistical division	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Lambs	Total
Melbourne	2	83	78	28	190
Barwon	17	683	399	282	1,380
Western District	74	3,428	2,136	1,497	7,137
Central Highlands	32	1,572	1,407	666	3,678
Wimmera	35	1,642	1,334	660	3,670
Mallee	23	970	320	401	1,714
Loddon-Campaspe	25	1,222	942	481	2,670
Goulburn	26	1,151	727	376	2,280
Ovens-Murray	7	281	150	83	520
East Gippsland	8	386	288	166	848
Gippsland	10	380	176	128	695
Total Victoria	258	11,797	7,957	4,769	24,782

TABLE 6.24 SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED, VICTORIA

Season	Number shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	kg	kg
1986-87	22,978	5,942	115,684	9,281	5.0	1.6
1987-88	23,545	6,365	118,620	9,597	5.0	1.5
1988-89	24,357	6,225	122,566	9,927	5.0	1.6
1989-90	25,773	6,308	132,710	10,028	5.1	1.6
1990-91	25,939	5,716	124,881	8,292	4.7	1.5
1991-92	23,467	4,662	109,835	6,739	4.5	1.4

TABLE 6.25 SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, SEASON 1991-92

Statistical division	Number shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	kg	kg
Melbourne	184	31	888	51	4.8	1.6
Barwon	1,311	278	5,857	377	4.5	1.4
Western District	6,876	1,451	30,909	2,046	4.5	1.4
Central Highlands	3,534	494	15,363	722	4.3	1.5
Wimmera	3,460	664	17,560	1,031	5.1	1.6
Mallee	1,453	405	7,935	656	5.5	1.6
Loddon-Campaspe	2,519	501	12,676	697	5.0	1.4
Goulburn	2,178	447	9,684	620	4.4	1.4
Ovens-Murray	509	103	2,104	132	4.1	1.3
East Gippsland	818	131	3,896	184	4.8	1.4
Gippsland	626	157	2,963	222	4.7	1.4
Total Victoria	23,467	4,662	109,835	6,739	4.7	1.4

TABLE 6.26 TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Clip	Stripped from or exported on skins (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
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
1990-91	133,172	28,317	161,489
1991-92	116,574	28,791	145,365

Lambing

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). The peak in more recent years was 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 decline, with 7.4 million lambs marked from 9.5 million sheep mated (78 per cent) in 1991-92, the lowest number in some years.

TABLE 6.27 LAMBING, VICTORIA

Season	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Percentage of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	'000	per cent
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
1990-91	10,632	8,843	83
1991-92	9,466	7,412	78

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 1991-92 mutton production was 87,000 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 Western District, Central Highlands, Gippsland, and parts of the Ovens-Murray Statistical Divisions of the State. In 1991-92, 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 Western District, Goulburn, Ovens-Murray, East Gippsland, and Gippsland Statistical Divisions. A significant proportion of Victorian beef and veal production was exported during 1991-92, major markets being the USA, Japan, and the Republic of Korea.

TABLE 6.28 DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT CATTLE BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1992 ('000)

Statistical division	Bulls and bull calves for service	Cows and heifers	Calves under 1 year	Other (a)	Total
Melbourne	4	61	30	20	114
Barwon	3	51	26	15	95
Western District	15	244	116	79	454
Central Highlands	2	45	25	16	88
Wimmera	1	20	13	8	42
Mallee	1	29	23	12	66
Loddon-Campaspe	4	67	46	41	158
Goulburn	9	141	86	47	282
Ovens-Murray	7	132	84	54	277
East Gippsland	5	97	54	24	180
Gippsland	10	166	105	116	397
Total Victoria	60	1,053	609	431	2,152

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

Milk cattle

Dairy farming in Victoria is largely confined to the higher rainfall areas of Gippsland, Western District, Barwon Statistical Divisions and the northern irrigation areas of Loddon-Campaspe and Goulburn Statistical Divisions. With minor fluctuations, milk cattle numbers have been gradually declining from the 1973 peak of almost 2 million. There were 1.4 million milk cattle at 31 March 1992.

**TABLE 6.29 DISTRIBUTION OF MILK CATTLE BY STATISTICAL DIVISION
AT 31 MARCH 1992
(^{'000})**

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Bulls and bull calves</i>	<i>Cows in milk and dry</i>	<i>Heifer and heifer calves</i>	<i>Total milk cattle (a)</i>
Melbourne	1	26	11	37
Barwon	1	72	29	103
Western District	5	214	84	302
Central Highlands	1	5	2	8
Wimmera	-	1	-	1
Mallee	-	25	11	37
Loddon-Campaspe	2	94	40	136
Goulburn	4	217	91	312
Ovens-Murray	1	38	15	54
East Gippsland	1	52	21	73
Gippsland	5	248	105	357
Total Victoria	19	991	411	1,422

(a) Excludes house cows.

TABLE 6.30 MILK PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Million litres</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Million litres</i>
1987	3,692	1990	3,787
1988	3,649	1991	3,908
1989	3,792	1992	4,118

Pigs

The number of commercial establishments with pigs has been declining since 1984-85. However, during the same period the average herd size increased from 278 to 508 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. There were 431,000 pigs in Victoria at 31 March 1992, a slight increase from the previous few years.

TABLE 6.31 PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1992

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Boars</i>	<i>Breeding sows</i>	<i>All other</i>	<i>Total pigs</i>	<i>Pig keepers</i>
Melbourne	239	3,018	19,709	22,966	20
Barwon	41	610	4,111	4,762	19
Western District	126	1,734	11,596	13,456	59
Central Highlands	118	2,273	16,878	19,269	29
Wimmera	383	5,854	43,326	49,563	136
Mallee	453	6,732	46,771	53,956	173
Loddon-Campaspe	1,173	19,088	146,756	167,017	171
Goulburn	604	9,060	55,135	64,799	121
Ovens-Murray	132	1,816	12,472	14,420	53
East Gippsland	12	202	1,742	1,956	14
Gippsland	136	2,593	15,772	18,501	53
Total Victoria	3,417	52,980	374,268	430,665	848

Poultry

In 1991-92 egg production for human consumption was 45.3 million dozen. The main areas of commercial egg production in Victoria are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne and Goulburn (Shire of Yea) Statistical Division. Other important egg producing areas include the Geelong and Bendigo districts.

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.

TABLE 6.32 POULTRY SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, VICTORIA ('000)

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters)</i>	<i>Hens and stags</i>	<i>Ducks and drakes</i>
1987	62,466	2,441	637
1988	68,325	2,829	703
1989	68,943	2,719	633
1990	68,335	2,154	657
1991	72,165	2,321	727
1992	73,832	1,938	735

In 1991-92, there were 75.2 million chickens, hens, stags, and ducks and drakes slaughtered for human consumption. The total dressed weight was 112,036 tonnes.

Most broiler farms range in capacity from 30,000 to 100,000 broilers, and with the present average of 5.5 batches of broiler chickens a year, these farms may produce from 165,000 to 550,000 broilers a year.

The main broiler production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula, in areas east and south-east of Melbourne, and in the Geelong area - near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally, with very little being exported.

TABLE 6.33 DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED, FRESH AND FROZEN (a)(b), VICTORIA
(⁰⁰⁰ kg)

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters)</i>	<i>Hens and stags</i>	<i>Ducks and drakes</i>
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
1991	100,529	4,130	1,377
1992	107,049	3,565	1,399

(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.

Apiculture

Honey production in Victoria was 3,579 tonnes in 1991-92. The bulk of the honey produced is sold to large processors who clarify and pack it. Nearly 50 per cent of the annual production of honey is exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom.

TABLE 6.34 BEEHIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX, VICTORIA

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Beekeepers</i>	<i>Production</i>		
		<i>Hives</i>	<i>Honey</i>	<i>Beeswax</i>
	number	number	tonnes	tonnes
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
1991	149	60,747	4,129	71
1992	118	56,540	3,579	56

REFERENCES

Data sources

Statistics in this chapter are, in general, derived from the Agricultural Census conducted at 31 March each year throughout Australia, which collects data from establishments with agricultural activity.

The ABS excludes from the Census establishments with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) less than a certain cut-off level. This cut-off level is reviewed from time to time. From the 1986-87 Census, the cut-off value was raised to \$20,000, and in 1991-92, to \$22,500.

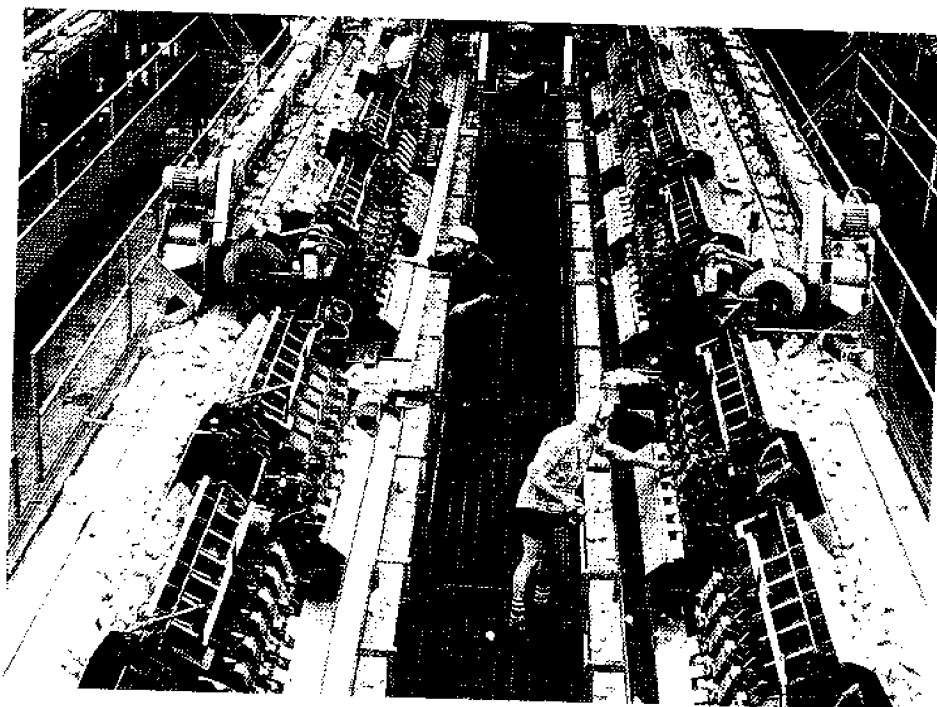
EVAO is an aggregation of derived values for all crop and livestock activity for each unit. It should be noted that EVAO is applicable only for Industry Coding and Size Valuation purposes. It is NOT an indicator of receipts obtained by units, nor of the actual value of agricultural commodities produced by these units.

ABS publications

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 (7211.0)
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 (7503.0)

Non-ABS source

Australian Wheat Board



7 ***Manufacturing, Mining, and Energy***

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the contribution of manufacturing, mining and energy to Victoria's economy is described, along with the contribution of these Victorian industries to Australia's manufacturing, mining and energy sectors.

MANUFACTURING

Overview

Historically, manufacturing has been the most significant industry in terms of contribution to Victoria's Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost.

Victoria in particular has suffered from the relative shift from goods-producing industries to service-providing industries which has occurred in most States of Australia from 1980-81 onwards.

Manufacturing's share of Victoria's GSP at factor cost fell from 24 per cent in 1980-81 to 18 per cent in 1991-92 and is now equal to the contribution of public administration, defence and community services.

Over the period 1980-81 to 1991-92, growth in Victoria's GSP per head of mean population was the lowest of all States. This slower growth reflects the decline in Victoria's share of GSP at factor cost for mining and the high relative importance in Victoria of manufacturing.

TABLE 7.1 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1991-92^p

State or Territory	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (b)	Wages and salaries paid (c)	Turnover
	number	'000	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	14,116	309.1	9,759	57,809
Victoria	12,668	296.1	8,927	53,856
Queensland	6,573	122.4	3,195	22,837
South Australia	3,161	86.8	2,482	15,548
Western Australia	3,645	62.5	1,785	12,903
Tasmania	858	23.5	724	3,924
Northern Territory	194	2.8	92	673
Australian Capital Territory	265	3.7	104	469
Australia	41,480	906.9	27,068	168,019

(a) All manufacturing establishments in operation at 30 June, the predominant activity of which is manufacturing, including establishments with fewer than four employees.

(b) At 30 June, including working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

During 1991-92, the contribution of all Victorian manufacturing establishments to the Australian total was slightly over 30 per cent for each of establishments, employment, wages and salaries paid, and turnover.

TABLE 7.2 MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY, VICTORIA, 1981-82 TO 1991-92

<i>Year</i>	<i>Manufacturing establishments (a)</i>	<i>Employment (b)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries paid (c)</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	number	'000	\$m	\$m
1986-87	12,839	364.5	7,506	40,439
1987-88	13,783	376.1	8,394	46,149
1988-89	12,919	374.3	8,970	52,020
1989-90	13,362	352.7	9,380	55,103
1990-91	12,564	315.7	9,281	56,398
1991-92	12,668	296.1	8,927	53,856

(a) All establishments in operation at 30 June, the predominant activity of which is manufacturing, including establishments with fewer than four employees.

(b) At 30 June, including working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

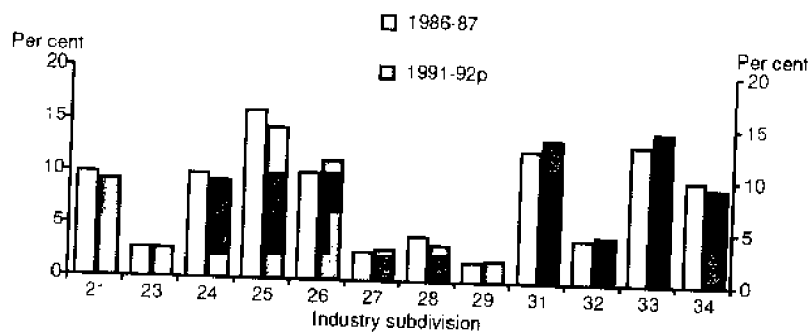
Although there has been an overall small decline in the number of manufacturing establishments in the 6 years to 1991-92, the actual numbers have fluctuated. All industry subdivisions have also experienced a fluctuation in the number of establishments.

TABLE 7.3 NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92p</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	1,296	1,483	1,308	1,273	1,158	1,198
Textiles	383	383	370	376	387	379
Clothing and footwear	1,302	1,393	1,292	1,279	1,144	1,205
Wood, wood products and furniture	2,087	2,169	1,957	2,063	1,920	1,856
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,334	1,406	1,420	1,499	1,456	1,471
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	371	383	387	379	371	396
Non-metallic mineral products	572	606	500	550	462	464
Basic metal products	259	253	275	273	266	288
Fabricated metal products	1,643	1,830	1,758	1,920	1,813	1,749
Transport equipment	560	577	572	596	578	598
Other machinery and equipment	1,733	1,914	1,799	1,881	1,814	1,860
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,299	1,386	1,281	1,273	1,195	1,204
Total	12,839	13,783	12,919	13,362	12,564	12,668

(a) All manufacturing establishments in operation at 30 June, the predominant activity of which is manufacturing, including establishments with fewer than four employees.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: ESTABLISHMENTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA,
1986-87 AND 1991-92 p**



Employment

According to Labour Force statistics, in August 1993 the manufacturing sector accounted for 18 per cent of Victorian employment. This proportion has been slowly decreasing.

Manufacturing Census figures show that active employment in the Victorian manufacturing sector has also been declining to just under 300,000 persons in 1992.

Between 1990-91 and 1991-92, employment decreased in all of the twelve industry subdivisions. The largest decreases in employment occurred in the clothing and footwear division (14 per cent) and in the fabricated metal products division (12 per cent).

TABLE 7.4 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), PERSONS EMPLOYED (b) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA

Industry subdivision	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92p
Food, beverages and tobacco	49,259	52,253	52,802	49,781	48,175	47,797
Textiles	19,003	19,251	17,567	15,473	14,273	13,290
Clothing and footwear	42,042	40,782	38,756	35,151	26,783	23,423
Wood, wood products and furniture	22,889	23,609	23,335	22,578	19,506	17,643
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	36,041	36,915	38,228	35,660	33,753	31,484
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	19,510	19,677	19,185	18,404	18,086	17,326
Non-metallic mineral products	11,228	11,669	11,770	11,515	10,596	9,747
Basic metal products	13,548	14,839	13,110	12,285	10,843	10,667
Fabricated metal products	31,509	34,056	33,774	33,700	29,262	25,654
Transport equipment	50,290	51,050	52,545	51,015	42,525	39,247
Other machinery and equipment	44,896	46,385	46,399	42,454	38,481	36,469
Miscellaneous manufacturing	24,305	25,592	26,838	24,671	23,413	23,361
Total	364,520	376,078	374,309	352,687	331,696	296,108

(a) All establishments in operation at 30 June, the predominant activity of which is manufacturing, including establishments with fewer than four employees.

(b) Employment at 30 June including working proprietors.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA, 1990-91 TO 1991-92



Wages and salaries

Between 1990-91 and 1991-92, wages and salaries decreased in all industries except for the food sector which increased by 7 per cent. The fabricated metal products subdivision recorded the largest decrease in wages and salaries of 12 per cent.

TABLE 7.5 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), WAGES AND SALARIES (b) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Industry subdivision	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92p
Food, beverages and tobacco	1,025	1,199	1,200	1,230	r1,292	1,377
Textiles	368	418	402	391	383	375
Clothing and footwear	660	685	717	687	600	553
Wood, wood products and furniture	373	418	459	521	467	417
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	792	914	996	1,032	r1,076	1,033
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	498	550	589	637	r665	658
Non-metallic mineral products	265	286	329	363	357	329
Basic metal products	363	409	391	414	r399	395
Fabricated metal products	630	713	790	877	830	734
Transport equipment	1,130	1,180	1,313	1,425	1,307	1,212
Other machinery and equipment	917	1,063	1,155	1,158	r1,196	1,136
Miscellaneous manufacturing	486	561	629	645	r710	708
Total	7,506	8,394	8,970	9,380	r9,281	8,927

(a) All establishments in operation at 30 June, the predominant activity of which is manufacturing, including establishments with fewer than four employees.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. Value data are at prices current in the relevant years and therefore do not take into account the impact of price changes.

TABLE 7.6 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), TURNOVER (b) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Industry subdivision	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92p
Food, beverages and tobacco	7,784	8,958	9,747	10,098	r10,507	10,670
Textiles	1,731	1,932	2,119	2,009	1,952	1,950
Clothing and footwear	2,420	2,470	2,766	2,636	2,438	2,323
Wood, wood products and furniture	1,657	1,877	2,062	2,139	1,977	1,788
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	3,661	4,147	4,792	4,643	r4,923	4,693
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	3,414	3,831	4,402	6,777	r8,127	7,843
Non-metallic mineral products	1,437	1,656	1,970	2,087	1,890	1,679
Basic metal products	3,088	3,468	3,931	3,916	r4,001	3,949
Fabricated metal products	2,604	3,191	3,754	4,144	3,898	3,570
Transport equipment	5,840	6,880	7,527	7,935	7,556	6,374
Other machinery and equipment	4,308	4,872	5,608	5,367	r5,694	5,420
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,497	2,868	3,342	3,353	r3,432	3,597
Total	40,439	46,149	52,020	55,103	r56,398	53,856

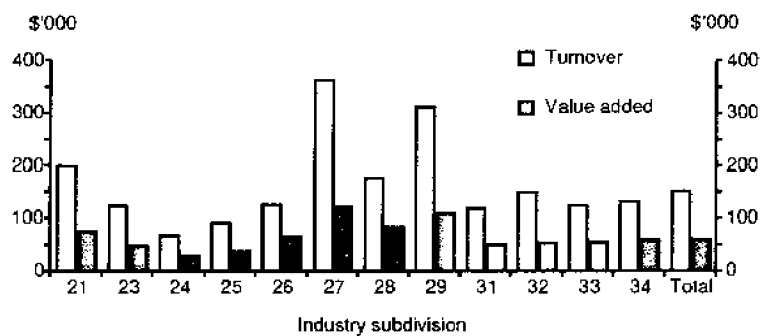
(a) All establishments in operation at 30 June, the predominant activity of which is manufacturing, including establishments with fewer than four employees.

(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. Value data are at prices current in the relevant years and therefore do not take into account the impact of changes in the CPI.

Turnover

Between 1990-91 and 1991-92, turnover at current prices decreased in all industry subdivisions except for the food and the miscellaneous manufacturing subdivisions. The transport equipment subdivision showed the largest decrease in turnover.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, VICTORIA: TURNOVER AND VALUE ADDED
PER PERSON EMPLOYED, 1989-90**



**Major
manufacturing
industries**

In 1991-92, the food, beverages, and tobacco industry subdivision made the greatest contribution to Victorian manufacturing industry in terms of employment, providing 16 per cent of the total. This industry subdivision also made the largest contribution in terms of turnover, contributing 20 per cent of the total for Victorian manufacturing.

The second largest contributor to manufacturing turnover in Victoria in 1991-92 was the chemical, petroleum and coal products subdivision, which contributed 15 per cent of turnover, followed by the transport equipment subdivision with 12 per cent. These two subdivisions contributed 6 per cent and 13 per cent respectively to employment in Victorian manufacturing in 1991-92. The other machinery and equipment subdivision was the third largest contributor to Victorian manufacturing employment with 12 per cent.

TABLE 7.7 SELECTED ARTICLES MANUFACTURED, 1992-93

Article	Unit	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
Meat (carcass weight) -				
Beef and veal	'000 tonnes	321p	1,834p	17.5
Mutton	'000 tonnes	88p	372p	23.6
Lamb	'000 tonnes	111p	269p	41.0
Pigmeat	'000 tonnes	80p	336p	23.7
Dairy products -				
Whole milk	ml. litres	4,456	7,327	60.8
Butter and butteroil	tonnes	106,887	126,462	84.6
Cheese	tonnes	127,788	208,952	61.6
Ice cream	'000 litres	49,905	192,774	25.9
Yoghurt	tonnes	28,698	76,402	37.6
Wheat flour (other than self-raising)	tonnes	271,883	1,282,025	21.2
Yarns -				
Cotton	tonnes	n.p.	26,344	n.a.
Wool	tonnes	13,915	18,181	76.5
Woven cloth -				
Cotton	'000 sq metres	n.p.	41,410	n.a.
Wool	'000 sq metres	5,053	8,343	60.6
Cars and station wagons	'000	142	275	51.9
Plastic and synthetic resins	'000 tonnes	713	1,019	70.0
Building materials -				
Clay bricks	million	304	1,722	11.7
Terracotta and concrete roofing tiles	'000 sq. metres	n.p.	20,206	n.a.
Ready mixed concrete	'000 cu. metres	2,927	14,337	20.4

Exports

According to ABS Foreign Trade Australia figures, between 1990-91 and 1992-93 the value of Victorian manufactured goods exported increased by 25 per cent at current prices, which is similar to the increase for Australia as a whole.

Food, beverages and tobacco and basic metal products between them accounted for over 50 per cent of all exports of Victorian manufactured goods, recording the largest increases since 1990-91. The transport equipment subdivision was the only subdivision to record a decrease in this period.

TABLE 7.8 FOREIGN TRADE OF MANUFACTURED GOODS: EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	<i>1990-91</i>		<i>1991-92</i>		<i>1992-93p</i>	
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	1,878.0	26.8	1,928.0	25.0	2,262.4	25.8
Textiles	332.6	4.8	421.2	5.5	508.9	5.8
Clothing and footwear	61.0	0.9	73.5	1.0	93.4	1.1
Wood, wood products and furniture	16.3	0.2	20.3	0.3	41.8	0.5
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	124.0	1.8	119.4	1.5	171.1	1.9
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	702.6	10.0	809.4	10.5	994.1	11.3
Non-metallic mineral products	51.0	0.7	62.7	0.8	60.9	0.7
Basic metal products	1,836.0	26.2	2,228.9	28.9	2,399.6	27.3
Fabricated metal products	109.2	1.6	130.8	1.7	132.1	1.5
Transport equipment	920.9	13.2	803.3	10.4	781.4	8.9
Other machinery and equipment	805.8	11.5	895.4	11.6	1,079.3	12.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	162.3	2.3	212.4	2.8	252.4	2.9
Total Victoria	6,999.8	100.0	7,705.4	100.0	8,777.6	100.0
Victoria as per cent of Australia	-	28.6	-	24.8	-	28.6
Total Australia	24,477.7	-	31,076.2	-	30,730.4	-

MINING

Overview

In 1991-92, the Victorian mining industry contributed 21 per cent of the Australian mining component of GDP at factor cost. In 1990-91, the mining industry accounted for 3.9 per cent of Victoria's GSP at factor cost, down from a peak of around 6 per cent in 1984-85.

The mining component of GDP includes the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids, such as coals and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, and gases such as natural gas.

TABLE 7.9 MINING ACTIVITY (a), VICTORIA

Year	Establishments at 30 June	Employment (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added (d)
					Opening	Closing		
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
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
1989-90	163	3,286	155.8	3,504.6	103.6	93.2	343.7	3,150.5
1990-91 (e)	19	1,517	100.4	4,037.9	135.2	133.2	130.6	3,905.3
1991-92p (e)	13	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.

(a) ASIC Subdivisions not available for separate publication.

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

(d) Value added is calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stock and deducting the value of purchase and selected items of expense. All components needed to calculate value added are only collected triennially.

(e) The 1988-89, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (truncated) censuses differ from previous mining censuses in that the construction materials and other non-metallic minerals industries have been excluded.

Oil and gas production

The rise in Bass Strait oil prices resulting from the Gulf War contributed around half of the growth in GSP at factor cost in 1990-91.

As at 31 December 1990, the Gippsland Basin was estimated to contain 13 per cent of Australia's natural gas reserves.

In 1990-91, Victoria produced 14,782 megalitres (51 per cent) of Australia's crude oil, and 6,352 gigalitres (41 per cent) of Australia's natural gas.

TABLE 7.10 OIL AND GAS PRODUCED, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1990-91

Item	Units	Victoria	Australia
Crude oil-stabilised (incl. condensate)	megalitres	14,782	29,189
Natural gas (a)	gigalitres	6,352	15,589
Ethane	gigalitres	155	175
Liquefied petroleum gases (b) -			
Propane	megalitres	1,313	2,013
Butane	megalitres	1,185	1,504

(a) Includes field and plant usage.

(b) Excludes refinery production.

TABLE 7.11 ESTIMATED HYDROCARBON RESERVES, VICTORIA

Item	Units	At 30 June		
		1990	1991	1992
Crude oil and condensate	gigalitres	152	135	120
Natural gas	giga cubic metres	163	158	151
LPG	gigalitres	45	43	40

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

Brown coal

Most of Australia's measured resources of brown coal are located in Victoria's Latrobe Valley, with 52,000 megatonnes considered to be economically viable. Brown coal is by far Victoria's most valuable solid mineral commodity, with production in 1990-91 valued at \$367.1m. Of this production, 1,802,000 tonnes was of coal saleable for briquettes, 46,367,000 tonnes was of coal saleable for other purposes, and 715,000 tonnes was of briquettes.

Metallic minerals

Victorian gold production increased dramatically from a low base of 41kg in 1979-80, largely as a result of the Wonga open cut mine at Stawell coming on stream. By 1990-91, Victorian production was 4,862 kilograms of gold bullion (doré) and 1 tonne of gold concentrate, and was valued at \$70.9m.

The only other metallic mineral produced in any quantity in Victoria in 1990-91 was bauxite, of which 8,000 tonnes were produced, valued at \$159,000.

TABLE 7.12 MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Year	Fuel minerals			Non-metallic minerals		
	Brown coal	Metallic minerals		Diatomite (refined and unrefined)	Gypsum	Kaolin (refined and unrefined)
		Bauxite	Gold			
	'000 tonnes	tonnes	kg	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
1985-86	36,319	4,584	1,272	nil	139	36
1986-87	41,799	7,882	1,179	nil	188	41
1987-88	44,288	7,345	1,719	8,000	203	101
1988-89	48,663	6,211	2,512	2,137	241	117
1989-90	45,960	2,466	3,515	396	302	169
1990-91	49,389	7,925	4,863	3,000	49	146

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

ENERGY

Overview

In 1991-92, Victoria contributed 30 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 per cent of Victoria's GSP at factor cost in 1991-92.

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, and is one of the largest public sector organisations in Australia, employing almost 12,000 persons as at June 1993. It has the principal responsibility for the generating or purchasing of electricity for supply throughout Victoria.

At 30 June 1993, the SEC distributed electricity directly to 1,655,000 customers and indirectly to a further 292,000 through 11 metropolitan councils which buy power in bulk for retail distribution under franchises granted by the Victorian Government before the SEC's establishment.

TABLE 7.13 POWER STATIONS: LOCATIONS, RATING, AND PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Station	Maximum output achieved (MW)		Electricity generated (GWh)	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
Brown coal thermal stations -				
Loy Yang A	2,067	2,043	13,842	12,848
Loy Yang B	-	505	-	126
Yallourn W	1,478	1,485	9,567	9,805
Hazelwood	1,619	1,456	9,347	8,819
Morwell	99	93	562	422
Total	--	--	33,318	32,020
Other thermal stations -				
Newport D	509	529	1,682	2,339
Jeeralang	486	499	832	496
Total	--	--	2,514	2,835
Hydro stations -				
Kiewa	203	194	379	397
Eildon-Rubicon (incl. Cairn Curran)	132	149	355	316
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0
Total	--	--	734	713
Stations operated by other bodies	1,672	1,793	2,535	3,516
Total input to system	--	--	39,101	39,084

Source: State Electricity Commission of Victoria: *Annual Report 1992-93*.

All the major brown coal fired generating plants in the system are located in the LaTrobe Valley. These plants generate 85 per cent of the State's electricity requirement.

In December 1992, the SEC sold 51 per cent of Loy Yang B Power Station to the Mission Energy Company of the United States. Other thermal stations owned by the SEC 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. 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.

TABLE 7.14 REFINING CAPACITY, VICTORIA, AT 31 DECEMBER 1991

<i>Refinery</i>	<i>Location in Victoria and year refinery came on stream</i>	<i>Primary processing capacity (a)</i>
Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd	Corio near Geelong, 1954	115,100 BSD (5,343,000 tonnes/year)
Shell Lubricating oil plant	Corio near Geelong, 1954	3,000 BSD (145,000 tonnes/year)
Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd	Altona near Melbourne, 1949	108,000 BSD (5,013,000 tonnes/year)

(a) BSD: barrels per stream day.

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

Gas reticulation

The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria is a public authority. It is the sole reticulator of gas in Victoria, and is Victoria's largest supplier 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 23,400 kilometre network of underground transmission pipelines and mains to more than 1.24 million industrial, commercial, and domestic consumers.

REFERENCES

Data sources

The majority of the information on manufacturing in this chapter comes from the Manufacturing Census. The Manufacturing Census is an annual collection. A full-scale census is conducted triennially, with small-scale censuses being conducted in each of the intervening years. The last full-scale census for which data are released is 1989-90. For small-scale censuses, businesses are requested to provide only data on employment, wages and salaries paid and turnover. For full-scale censuses, additional data are requested on stocks, purchases, value added, capital expenditure, fuels used, materials used and commodities produced.

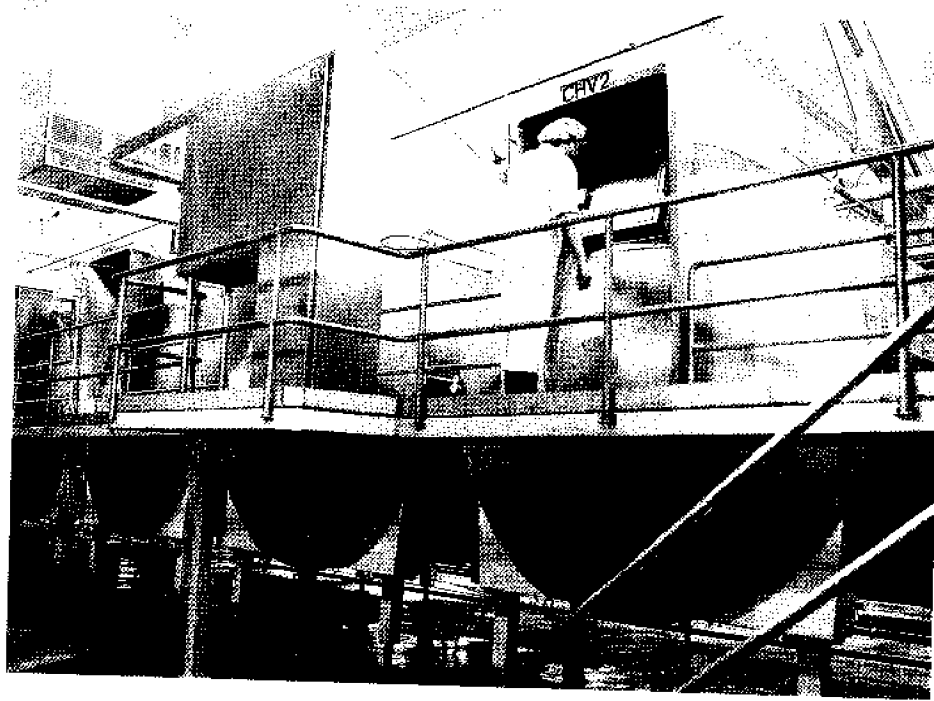
Manufacturing statistics collected since 1968-69 are classified by industry according to Division C of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). This classification has recently been replaced by the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), where manufacturing is also Division C. 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

- Australian National Accounts, State Accounts 1991-92* (5220.0)
- Foreign Trade, Australia* (5450.0)
- 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: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia* (8203.0)
- Electricity and Gas Operations, Australia, 1991-92* (8208.0)
- Manufacturing Industry, Victoria, 1989-90* (8221.2)
- Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations, Victoria* (8291.2)
- Production Bulletins* (8301.0, 8357.0 - 8368.0)
- Mining Operations, Australia, 1990-91* (8402.0)
- Mineral Production Australia, 1990-91* (8405.0)

Non-ABS sources

- Victorian Department of Manufacturing and Industry Development, 1990-91 Annual Report*
- State Electricity Commission of Victoria, Annual Report 1992-93*
- Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd: Oil and Australia*
- Australian Dairy Corporation Dairy Statistics*



8 **Commerce**

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers retail trade, price indexes, and imports and exports. Recent data from the redesigned Retail Census is included, supplemented by information from the monthly retail trade survey. Details of data collections and explanations of indexes and seasonal adjustment are given at the end of the chapter.

RETAIL TRADE

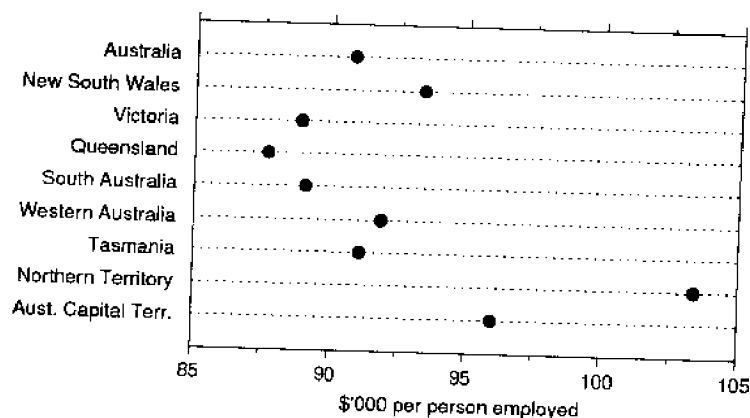
1991-92 Retail Census

At 30 June 1992 there were 44,882 shopfront retailing locations operating in Victoria, about one quarter of the Australian total, which occupied floorspace of 9.3 million square metres. During 1991-92 these locations recorded turnover of \$23.7 billion, which was \$5,338 per head of population, slightly below the Australian average of \$5,463 per head.

There were 266,346 people employed in shopfront retailing locations in Victoria. The turnover per person employed was about \$89,000, slightly below the national average.

In Victoria, \$11.5 billion (49 per cent of the total shop front retailing turnover) was spent in Personal and Household Goods retailing outlets and a further \$10.4 billion (44 per cent) in food retailing stores. The remaining expenditure of \$1.9 billion (7 per cent) was on selected personal services.

SHOPFRONT RETAILING: TURNOVER PER PERSON EMPLOYED BY STATE/TERRITORY, 1991-92



Motor vehicle retailing

At 30 June 1992 there were 9,448 motor vehicle retailing and servicing locations in Victoria. These employed 50,046 people and during 1991-92 recorded turnover of \$9.7 billion, which was an average of \$193,000 per person employed. Again, the rate for Victoria was lower than the Australian average (\$203,000) but higher than South Australia (\$186,000) and the Northern Territory (\$192,000).

TABLE 8.1 RETAILING: VICTORIA, 1991-92

Description	Locations at 30 June no.	Persons employed			Wages and Salaries \$m	Turnover \$m	Turnover/ Person employed \$
		Full-time no.	Part-time no.	Total			
Food retailing	14,552	54,326	54,857	109,183	982	10,458	784
Personal and household good retailing	20,896	63,357	48,137	111,494	1,351	11,482	102,979
Selected personal services	9,434	26,925	18,744	45,669	415	1,739	38,078
Total shopfront retailing	44,882	144,608	121,738	266,346	2,748	23,678	88,901
Motor vehicle retailing and services	9,448	42,266	7,780	50,046	833	9,653	192,888

Previous Censuses

Direct comparison of the 1991-92 census with the 1979-80 and 1985-86 censuses is not possible mainly because of the differences in scope and coverage and because a revised industry classification was used in 1991-92. Only a broad summary, as shown in Table 8.2, can be given. This indicates that over the six year period from 1985-86 to 1991-92 the retail industry infrastructure grew significantly with about a 30 per cent increase in the number of establishments, number of persons employed, and turnover, but with a 55 per cent increase in wages and salaries.

TABLE 8.2 RETAIL LOCATIONS: SELECTED COMPARISONS FROM 1979-80 TO 1991-92, VICTORIA

	1979-80 (a)	1985-86	1991-92 (b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	39,621	41,896	54,370
Number of persons employed	209,614	249,477	322,581
Turnover (\$m) (c)	13,155	25,978	33,479
Wages and salaries (\$m) (c)	1,177	2,323	3,615

(a) Excludes single establishment enterprises with turnover less than \$50,000.

(b) Includes Household equipment repair services (ANZSIC 526).

(c) At current prices.

Monthly Retail Trade Survey

In the time between censuses the monthly Retail Trade Surveys are conducted to measure change in the Retail sector at the Australian and State industry level. The monthly series presents estimates of the value of turnover of a sample of retail businesses. Table 8.3 shows aggregated monthly estimates by selected industries from 1986-87 to 1992-93.

TABLE 8.3 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) AT CURRENT PRICES: BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA (b)
(\$m)

Industry group	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	5,366.6	5,583.5	6,142.1	6,674.3	6,979.2	7,335.0	7,538.4
Butchers	495.8	479.9	492.4	537.7	550.0	507.9	504.0
Other food stores	1,109.6	1,291.2	1,410.9	1,473.2	1,408.5	1,589.2	1,608.8
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	1,994.5	2,206.8	2,200.4	2,204.6	2,138.4	2,044.2	1,913.6
Cafes and restaurants	n.a.	n.a.	969.5	1,228.1	1,120.3	1,070.7	1,169.2
Clothing and fabrics stores	2,051.7	2,179.5	2,092.2	1,749.7	1,715.8	1,675.7	1,647.5
Department and general stores	1,925.7	2,085.2	2,173.0	2,278.6	2,251.3	2,397.6	2,295.2
Footwear stores	274.7	306.5	282.1	270.2	302.2	367.0	393.1
Domestic hardware stores, jewellers	798.6	921.1	934.4	914.2	878.2	904.7	1,014.6
Electrical goods stores	977.1	1,029.0	1,210.1	1,472.9	1,324.7	1,208.7	1,582.8
Furniture stores	561.0	543.3	501.5	472.8	451.3	481.9	442.8
Floor coverings stores	214.7	229.9	221.6	202.9	141.5	179.2	233.8
Pharmacies	528.5	599.3	653.6	722.7	663.5	842.3	1,028.1
Newsagents	677.1	677.9	667.1	806.4	696.2	657.6	613.3
Other	n.a.	n.a.	1,157.6	1,193.4	1,171.2	1,178.1	1,202.4
Total	18,719.5	19,972.2	21,108.3	22,202.2	21,792.3	22,440.7	23,187.6

(a) Excludes establishments which retail motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.

(b) Prior to June 1988 these series reflect retail sales adjusted to turnover.

Industry analysis

During 1991-92, estimates of Victorian retail turnover in original terms increased by 2.9 per cent, compared with 1990-91 when turnover decreased by 1.2 per cent. In 1990-91, twelve of the fifteen industries included in the monthly retail trade survey experienced negative growth, whereas during 1991-92 only six of the fifteen industries recorded negative growth, and most industries showed significant improvement in turnover.

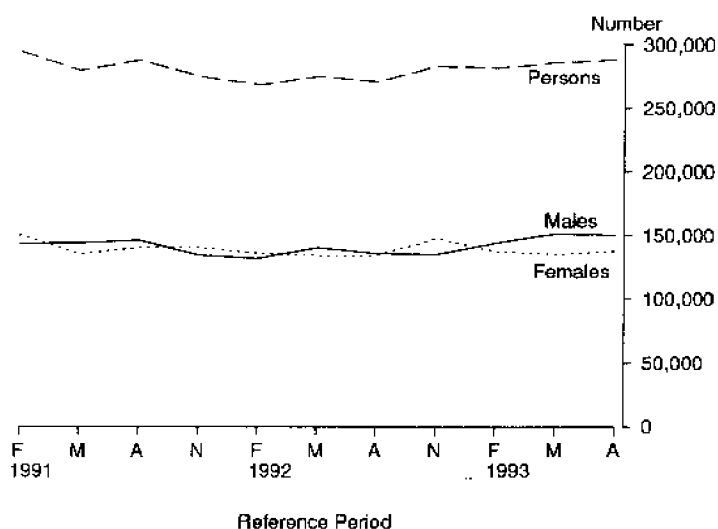
Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists is the largest industry group included in the monthly retail trade survey, accounting for approximately one third of retail turnover. During 1991-92, this group achieved moderate growth of 5 per cent in Victoria. Increases in grocery prices have been restrained by significant competition between the major supermarket chains. Despite this, grocery spending was a strong point in the recovery in retail turnover during 1991-92.

TABLE 8.4 RETAIL TURNOVER: PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1989-90 to 1990-91</i>	<i>1990-91 to 1991-92</i>
Floor coverings stores	-30.3	26.6
Newsagents	-13.7	-6.1
Electrical goods stores	-3.9	-8.8
Furniture stores	-4.5	6.8
Other food stores	-4.4	12.8
Domestic hardware stores, jewellers	-3.9	3.0
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	-3.0	-4.4
Clothing and fabric stores	-1.9	-2.3
Pharmacies	-8.2	26.9
Department and general stores	-1.2	6.5
Butchers	2.8	-7.7
Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	4.6	5.1
Footwear stores	11.8	21.4
Cafes and restaurants	-3.0	-4.4
Other stores	-1.9	0.6
Total	-1.2	2.9

Retail employment

On the basis of August 1993 Labour Force data, 150,800 males and 138,200 females were employed in the Retail sector, a total of 289,000 persons. This was an overall increase on previous quarters, though the total number of persons employed in the Victorian retail sector fluctuated.

EMPLOYED PERSONS IN RETAIL INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

The Consumer Price Index

In 1992-93, the all groups Consumer Price Index for Melbourne stood at 108.9 (base year 1989-90=100.0). For the second successive year this was the lowest annual increase in the Melbourne CPI since 1962-63. The weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities also experienced only a small increase.

TABLE 8.5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES
(Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0)

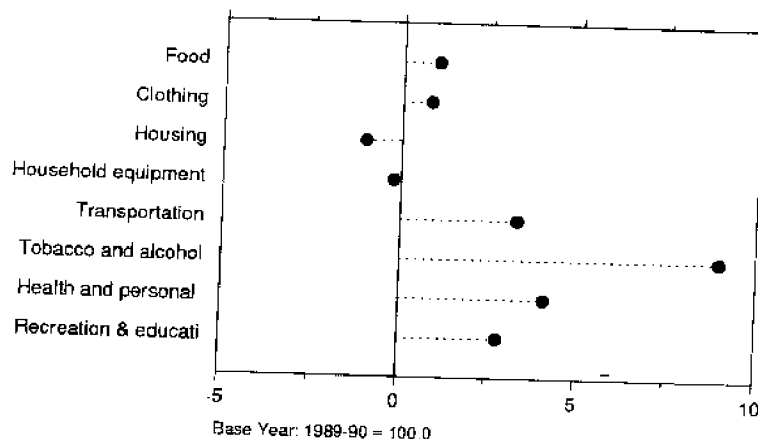
Year	Eight capitals (a)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
1987-88	86.3	85.6	86.4	86.9	87.0	85.9	87.9	89.8	87.3
1988-89	92.6	92.5	92.3	93.0	93.3	92.3	93.4	94.2	93.1
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	105.3	104.9	105.8	104.9	106.2	105.1	104.9	105.7	105.1
1991-92	107.3	106.7	108.1	107.0	108.9	105.9	107.1	108.0	107.8
1992-93	108.4	107.7	108.9	108.5	111.2	106.2	108.5	109.5	109.5

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

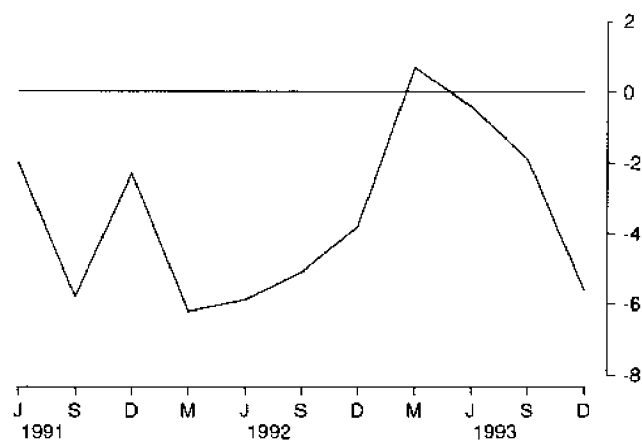
TABLE 8.6 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE
(Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0)

Group	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	Percentage change	
							1987-88 to 1992-93	1991-92 to 1992-93
Food	84.6	92.9	100.0	102.5	104.9	106.3	25.7	1.3
Clothing	87.8	94.7	100.0	104.6	106.8	107.8	22.8	0.9
Housing	75.5	86.0	100.0	104.2	98.9	93.1	23.3	-5.9
Household equipment	89.6	93.8	100.0	105.7	108.3	108.3	20.9	0.0
Transport	91.1	93.5	100.0	107.2	109.8	112.7	23.7	2.6
Tobacco and alcohol	87.0	92.3	100.0	111.3	116.8	122.7	41.0	5.1
Health and personal care	86.2	94.0	100.0	111.6	126.3	129.8	50.6	2.8
Recreation and Education	88.6	93.4	100.0	105.9	108.6	110.8	25.1	2.0
All groups	86.4	92.3	100.0	105.8	108.1	108.9	26.0	0.7

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGE
BY GROUP, VICTORIA, JUNE QUARTER 1992 TO JUNE QUARTER 1993**



**MORTGAGE INTEREST CHARGES - PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS
QUARTER, MELBOURNE**



Imported Items

Since 1989-90 the price of wholly or predominantly imported goods included in the CPI increased by 5 per cent (weighted average of the eight capital cities). By comparison the price of non-imported goods increased by 12 per cent over the same period.

**TABLE 8.7 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IMPORTED AND NON-IMPORTED ITEMS,
WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES**
(Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0)

	Imported items			Non-imported items			All Groups
	Motor vehicles	Other goods	Total goods	Goods	Services	Total	
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	101.0	101.9	101.7	105.5	105.9	105.7	105.3
1991-92	105.1	102.0	103.1	108.5	106.7	107.9	107.3
1992-93	111.0	103.4	105.1	111.5	105.4	109.0	108.4

Average retail prices

Over the six years to June 1993, prices of staple foods such as milk and bread have steadily increased, though the rate of increase has slowed in recent years, as reflected by the CPI overall. For other foods, such as cheese and butter, there has been a price decrease in the last year.

TABLE 8.8 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS, MELBOURNE
(cents)

(cents)							
Item	Unit	June quarter					
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Dairy products -							
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	80	82	85	91	96	101
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	246	286	315	311	329	302
Butter	500g	193	209	209	194	182	178
Cereal products -							
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	111	127	137	155	159	160
Flour, self-raising	2kg	235	239	284	282	302	303
Rice, medium grain	1kg	96	92	103	107	111	109
Meat and Seafoods -							
Beef-							
Rump steak	1kg	950	1,080	1,153	1,171	1,124	1,057
Chuck steak	1kg	515	598	619	631	633	586
Lamb-							
Leg	1kg	479	506	545	515	512	554
Loin chops	1kg	630	709	780	765	746	783
Chicken, frozen	1kg	303	326	312	309	328	291
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	240	273	289	265	284	287
Salmon, pink	210gm can	262	343	279	270	234	261
Fruit and vegetables -							
Potatoes	1kg	77	110	99	85	82	95
Onions	1kg	99	101	109	79	66	127
Peaches, canned	825g	153	160	185	183	190	197
Oranges	1kg	119	172	122	130	135	114
Other food -							
Eggs	55g dozen	174	192	178	180	178	190
Sugar, white	2kg	160	174	217	189	174	171
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	182	193	212	230	224	226
Tea	250g	146	145	164	172	167	171
Coffee, instant	150g jar	495	474	454	431	425	402
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	120	139	144	156	160	153
Other items -							
Beer, full strength, unchilled	12x750ml bottles	1,897	1,816	1,936	2,144	2,252	2,280
Pet food	415g	78	79	84	80	87	92
Laundry detergent	1kg	372	398	439	437	442	439
Toilet soap	2 x 125 gm	134	132	150	151	152	156
Petrol, super grade	1 litre	52.3	55.2	61.7	65.1	67.2	66.5

Materials used in house building

The All Groups index number for the Price Index of Materials Used in Housing Building for Melbourne in 1992-93 was 141.1, a one per cent increase on 1991-92. The weighted average of the six state capital cities increased by 2.0 per cent for the same period.

The prices of most of the major materials used in house building in Melbourne increased during 1992-93; the biggest increases were in ready mixed concrete and hardwood.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, ALL GROUPS, MELBOURNE AND WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Percentage change from previous month)

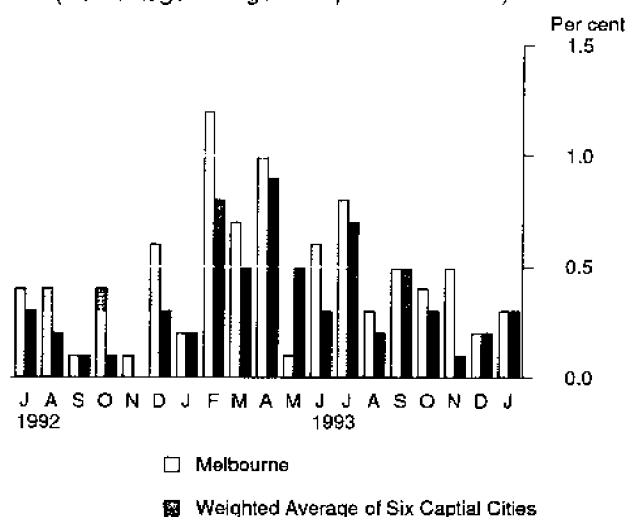


TABLE 8.9 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE
(Base year: 1985-86 = 100.0)

Selected major materials	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93p
Ready mixed concrete	104.8	116.3	121.1	133.7	117.1	133.3
Clay bricks	115.4	122.7	130.9	136.0	140.2	142.3
Concrete roof tiles	110.1	119.3	130.8	137.8	140.0	139.7
Hardwood	103.0	119.4	120.4	117.8	115.1	123.9
Softwood	106.2	118.9	124.8	123.0	117.3	124.5
Aluminium windows and doors	117.1	134.5	142.5	146.5	146.9	148.4
Builders' hardware	115.0	126.0	131.9	136.9	140.9	144.7
Paint	115.5	125.1	143.4	158.4	170.0	168.8
Metal sheet fascia and guttering	115.2	129.2	144.7	154.6	157.7	156.8
Plaster and plaster products	116.5	126.5	133.3	142.4	147.7	150.0
All groups, Melbourne	114.3	125.8	133.5	138.1	137.3	141.1
All groups, weighted average of six State capital cities	113.8	126.1	135.8	142.1	142.4	145.2

Materials used in building other than house building

As part of its continuing program of price index improvements, the ABS has concluded a major review of the Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building. The new series was first published in respect of October 1993 with index numbers available for each month from July 1989.

A new weighting pattern has been developed based on the estimated average usage of materials in a sample of representative building types over the five years ending June 1992. A number of new items have been included, for example communication and security equipment, and some infrequently used items such as earthenware pipes have been deleted. Coverage for some of the existing items has been altered to reflect modern building practice and items have been classified, as far as practicable, according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

A revised base year of 1989-90=100.0 has been introduced and link factors are available for converting index numbers for periods prior to July 1989.

More comprehensive details of the review and the revised series are contained in *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra, October 1993* (Catalogue No. 6407.0).

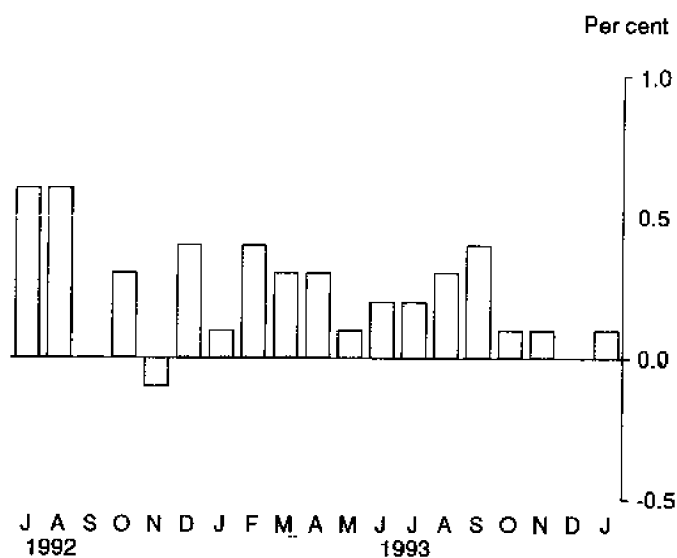
In 1992-93, the All Groups index number for the Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Melbourne was 104.4, a 1 per cent increase over 1991-92. For the weighted average of six State Capital Cities, the increase recorded was 0.3 per cent.

Prices for several materials used in building other than house building decreased in 1992-93 compared with 1991-92. The largest decreases in Melbourne occurred in sand, aggregate and filling precast concrete products, structural steel, and carpet. These price reductions were largely offset by increases in ready mixed concrete, structural timber and builders' hardware.

TABLE 8.10 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE
(Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0)

<i>Selected major materials</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Structural timber	84.2	97.3	100.0	100.1	97.2	103.2
Clay bricks	88.3	93.8	100.0	103.8	106.9	108.5
Ready mixed concrete	86.9	95.8	100.0	107.4	94.0	108.2
Precast concrete products	84.7	50.6	100.0	103.7	102.8	99.5
Steel decking, and cladding	79.7	89.8	100.0	104.0	107.5	109.0
Structural steel	83.4	92.7	100.0	98.8	93.3	91.3
Reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc.	85.5	93.1	100.0	106.7	97.3	99.2
Aluminium windows	82.7	89.4	100.0	99.5	96.4	96.0
Fabricated steel products	77.3	89.8	100.0	106.9	109.5	108.4
Builders' hardware	86.0	94.6	100.0	105.2	112.6	117.2
Sand, and aggregate	88.1	93.4	100.0	115.5	119.0	113.8
Carpet	91.8	97.8	100.0	102.0	100.4	98.8
Paint and other coatings	81.9	88.4	100.0	111.0	119.2	118.8
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	83.3	98.5	100.0	99.4	89.4	90.9
All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	84.5	92.9	100.0	104.3	101.8	103.4
All electrical materials	80.9	92.7	100.0	107.4	110.7	108.9
All mechanical services	87.2	93.1	100.0	103.6	105.6	105.5
All plumbing materials	82.8	92.3	100.0	105.0	104.1	104.0
All groups	84.5	92.9	100.0	104.5	103.4	104.4
All groups, weighted average of six State capital cities	84.9	92.7	100.0	105.1	105.7	106.0

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING - ALL GROUPS, MELBOURNE
(Percentage change from previous month)



Figures for October 1993 onwards are preliminary only

House Price Indexes

In 1992-93 the Price Index for Established Houses for Melbourne decreased by 1.8%, the third consecutive year for which a decrease has been recorded. The cumulative decrease from 1989-90 is 6.9 per cent. Melbourne was the only capital city to experience a decrease in the price of established houses in 1992-93.

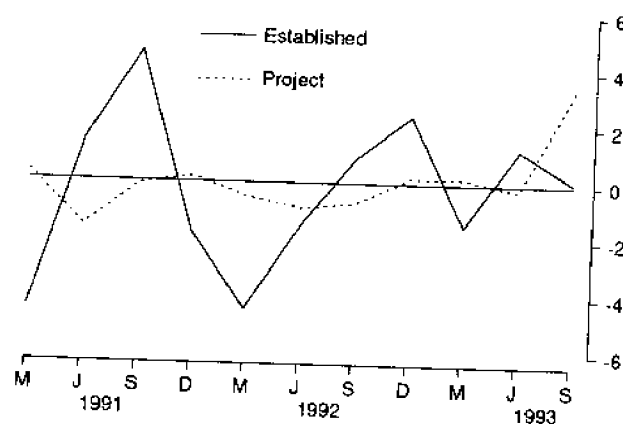
The Project Home Price Index for Melbourne fell by 1.4 per cent from 1991-92 to 1992-93 and by 2.7 per cent from 1990-91 to 1992-93. Again, Melbourne was the only capital city to experience a decrease in the price of project homes during 1992-93.

TABLE 8.11 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES: EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES AND AUSTRALIA (a)
(Base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0)

	Established houses			Project homes		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Melbourne	95.2	94.8	93.1	103.2	101.8	100.4
Sydney	100.5	104.9	105.3	102.9	103.1	103.6
Brisbane	114.3	128.2	134.9	104.3	105.2	108.8
Adelaide	106.2	106.5	110.1	104.5	105.4	105.4
Perth	94.8	94.1	98.4	91.9	90.6	92.8
Hobart	106.3	112.0	116.6	106.4	110.1	114.1
Darwin	109.3	115.5	133.6	105.3	107.8	111.4
Canberra	107.3	124.4	134.2	110.6	123.7	131.8
Australia (a)	100.8	104.6	106.0	102.1	102.1	103.0

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES, ESTABLISHED HOUSE AND PROJECT HOME PRICE INDEXES, MELBOURNE



EXTERNAL TRADE

Exports

Both imports to and exports from Victoria increased in 1992-93 from 1991-92, continuing the trend of the previous couple of years. The top ten countries for imports and exports in 1992-93 are highlighted in Table 8.14.

TABLE 8.12 OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess of imports
1987-88	14,015	9,051	4,964
1988-89r	15,951	8,576	7,375
1989-90r	16,790	8,581	8,209
1990-91r	14,907	8,846	6,061
1991-92	15,372	9,531	5,841
1992-93	18,162	11,037	7,125

In 1991-92, the significant importers of exports of Victorian origin were Japan, the United States of America and New Zealand. The major commodities exported from Victoria were textile fibres and their wastes, non-ferrous metals, dairy products and birds' eggs, and meat and meat preparations.

Imports

In 1991-92 the significant exporters of commodities into Victoria were the United States of America, Japan and Germany. The major commodities exported into Victoria were road vehicles, including air cushion vehicles, textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles and related products, and general industrial machinery, equipment and machine parts.

TABLE 8.13 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Description	Imports			Exports		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Bangladesh	11	11	10	20	27	36
Belgium-Luxembourg	133	128	166	41	77	53
Brazil	128	132	121	4	10	23
Canada	239	246	266	94	96	147
China -						
Excluding Taiwan Province	661	889	1,171	192	249	539
Taiwan Province only	646	713	765	400	517	514
Czechoslovakia and Slovak						
Federal Republic	13	13	8	7	6	3
Denmark	76	89	105	5	5	6
Egypt, Arab Republic of	1	1	2	57	58	45
Fiji	18	17	25	108	102	128
Finland	119	133	160	5	7	6
France	453	341	383	151	166	180
French Polynesia	-	-	-	18	19	32
Germany	1,326	1,199	1,448	284	297	254

TABLE 8.13 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA - continued
(\$m)

Description	Imports			Exports		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Greece	19	19	18	9	16	13
Hong Kong	256	270	264	346	501	577
India	99	116	150	84	83	77
Indonesia	113	156	233	167	164	199
Iran	5	3	4	93	31	46
Iraq	-	-	-	3	-	-
Ireland	30	31	50	3	3	5
Israel	40	43	59	5	11	12
Italy	437	414	501	202	191	170
Japan	2,679	2,882	3,315	1,561	1,698	1,629
Korea, Republic of	500	413	465	574	558	689
Kuwait	12	-	-	3	21	25
Macau	24	13	9	2	7	6
Malaysia	179	207	284	247	264	346
Mauritius	2	1	1	16	23	25
Mexico	35	41	49	16	26	39
Nauru, Republic of	7	7	10	16	15	24
Netherlands	168	152	173	29	47	45
New Caledonia	-	-	-	18	50	43
New Zealand	724	765	869	725	825	951
Norway	61	31	37	7	6	7
Pakistan	46	57	88	38	31	73
Papua New Guinea	24	24	28	143	189	197
Philippines	43	42	46	199	182	235
Poland	17	15	12	9	1	6
Portugal	26	26	26	8	6	9
Samoa (American)	-	-	-	20	12	11
Saudi Arabia	89	74	147	81	87	113
Singapore	376	318	370	517	802	1,188
Solomon Islands	-	-	1	7	12	7
South Africa	21	24	42	38	58	92
Spain	68	62	76	29	39	71
Sri Lanka	10	12	13	12	15	29
Sweden	257	254	318	21	20	30
Switzerland	192	191	223	27	27	13
Thailand	169	203	223	238	233	321
Turkey	13	17	16	12	14	35
USSR	8	4	1	89	55	7
United Arab Emirates	-	-	14	40	51	52
United Kingdom	1,042	1,006	1,050	280	310	334
United States of America	3,115	3,306	3,974	1,186	947	934
Yemen Arab Republic	-	-	-	17	7	12
Yugoslavia	18	11	-	9	9	-
Other and unknown	159	250	374	272	247	373
Total	14,907	15,372	18,163	8,804	9,531	11,036

TABLE 8.14 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA
(\$m)

SITC number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
00	Live animals chiefly for food	31	20	14	27	34	26
01	Meat and meat preparations	19	18	12	520	547	550
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	55	56	68	652	689	929
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	116	121	127	84	86	120
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	39	39	46	340	166	344
05	Vegetables and fruit	133	175	156	284	334	440
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	25	26	31	9	16	14
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	116	119	137	63	69	69
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	16	19	17	79	92	122
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	42	52	94	23	27	31
11	Beverages	72	77	80	29	34	47
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	31	35	43	3	4	5
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins (raw)	7	3	4	168	147	147
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	15	26	23	3	6	10
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	50	54	67	8	8	10
24	Cork and wood	125	123	156	2	4	18
25	Pulp and waste paper	49	54	60	12	2	2
26	Textile fibres and their wastes	76	83	86	944	1,146	1,084
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	31	33	45	6	7	7
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	6	4	5	41	36	25
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	36	45	48	51	61	61
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	1	1	2	3	7	10
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	263	185	402	518	473	779
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Animal oils and fats	1	1	1	6	8	28
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	42	50	61	1	-	1
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	6	6	8	1	1	26
51	Organic chemicals	273	317	416	8	14	40
52	Inorganic chemicals	80	93	83	20	21	25
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	127	125	173	32	26	33
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	204	236	256	110	160	187
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	68	86	99	25	23	31
56	Fertilisers manufactured	56	63	83	-	-	-
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	251	242	273	69	104	113
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers	168	178	212	32	34	40
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	211	234	243	47	52	118
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	64	64	67	49	63	74

**TABLE 8.14 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,
VICTORIA - continued**
(\$m)

SITC number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	198	216	249	32	41	59
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	60	68	66	5	4	6
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	427	497	520	67	75	115
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	921	1,015	1,074	84	99	136
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	261	240	273	49	60	61
67	Iron and steel	263	266	293	269	252	249
68	Non-ferrous metals	108	112	157	941	782	933
69	Manufactures of metal n.e.s.	448	470	562	120	140	138
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	527	546	638	223	305	291
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	713	574	708	81	76	106
73	Metalworking machinery	135	110	111	23	25	37
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts n.e.s.	990	996	1,240	134	146	219
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	483	574	656	31	47	40
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	520	556	696	132	110	120
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	892	935	1,157	116	165	207
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	1,400	1,495	1,887	549	417	376
79	Other transport equipment	657	365	401	81	97	135
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings n.e.s.	51	56	66	7	4	6
82	Furniture and parts thereof	93	101	110	8	8	16
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	68	76	82	1	1	1
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	528	570	687	48	61	77
85	Footwear	218	235	294	11	11	13
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, and apparatus n.e.s.	445	450	548	119	113	67
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods n.e.s.; watches and clocks	289	323	370	147	163	225
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	828	972	1,082	116	152	174
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade n.e.c.	482	469	537	1,624	1,675	1,663
Total		14,907	15,372	18,162	8,804	9,531	11,037

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The ABS has recently recommenced its series of service industry surveys.

Hospitality Related Industries

Result from the third Service Industry Survey are about to be published. This survey covers the following hospitality-related industries in respect of the 1991-92 financial year:

- . Accommodation
- . Cafes and Restaurants
- . Pubs, Bars and Taverns
- . Amusement and Theme Parks
- . Casinos
- . Licensed Clubs
- . Motor Vehicle Hire

Professional and Business Service Industries

The fourth Service Industry Survey is currently at the development stage and will cover the following professional and business services-related industries:

- . Real Estate Agents
- . Architectural Services
- . Market Research Services
- . Business Management Services
- . Consultant Engineering Services
- . Commercial Art & Display Services
- . Legal Services
- . Computer Services
- . Accounting Services
- . Technical Services
- . Advertising Services
- . Surveying Services

The survey seeks detailed financial information related to the activities of selected businesses and is being conducted with respect to the 1992-93 financial year. Results of the survey are expect in December 1994.

REFERENCES

Retail trade statistics are collected by the ABS through periodical censuses and regular sample surveys.

RETAIL TRADE

1991-92 Retail Census

The 1991-92 retail census was the tenth census of the retail industry since 1948. The strategy adopted for the 1991-92 collection was different from recent censuses in that the data were collected through two independent surveys:

- (i) a census of locations or shops, known as the Retail and services Census, where a limited range of data was collected from every in-scope retail location in Australia. The location census was designed primarily to provide small area data.
- (ii) a sample survey of retail businesses, known as the Retail Activity Survey, which provided estimates relating to business structure and performance as well as commodity sales information.

The scope of the census included all shopfront locations operating at 30 June 1992 and classified to Division G (Retail Trade) of the 1993 edition of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Also a range of services (classified to other Divisions of ANZSIC) which predominantly operate from shopfront locations were included because of their association with retailing activity. These outlets have been grouped under the heading "Selected Personal Services" and include:

ANZSIC Class 5730 - Cafes and Restaurants
 8632 - Optometry and Optical Dispensing
 9511 - Video Hire Outlets
 9521 - Laundries and Dry-cleaners
 9522 - Photographic Film Processing
 9526 - Hairdressing and Beauty Salons.

In previous retail censuses, units have been classified in accordance with the principles and methods described in the 1983 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), Catalogue No. 1201.0. In this retail and services census, retail locations have been classified in accordance with the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, Catalogue No. 1292.0.

PRICE INDEXES

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 (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.

Percentage changes in index numbers

Percentage changes are calculated to illustrate three different kinds of movements in index numbers:

- movements between consecutive financial years (where the index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the quarterly index numbers)
- movements between corresponding quarters of consecutive years, and
- movements between consecutive quarters.

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 those which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, excluding the top 10 per cent (in terms of income) of such households. Pensioner 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 September quarter 1992 (Twelfth Series) is as follows:

<i>Percentage contribution to the All Groups CPI</i>		
<i>Group</i>	<i>11th series</i>	<i>12th series</i>
Food	18.586	18.324
Clothing	6.664	6.264
Housing	14.083	15.900
Household equipment and operation	17.738	18.370
Transportation	16.794	15.967
Tobacco and alcohol	8.901	7.475
Health and personal care	6.581	6.850
Recreation and education	10.653	10.850
Total All Groups	100.000	100.000

Review of the CPI

Reviews of the CPI are conducted approximately every five years with timing linked to the availability of output from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). Within this cycle, every second review is a major review, with a minor review in between. Major reviews provide an opportunity to reassess all aspects of the CPI while minor reviews are generally restricted to updating weights.

The current 12th series review was a minor review with three main objectives:

- . to derive updated weights based on the 1988-89 HES
- . to re-reference the index to a 1989-90 reference base, and
- . to review the treatment of home ownership costs.

The CPI was re-referenced to a 1989-90 reference base for the December quarter 1992. The CPI was re-weighted for the September quarter 1992 (12th Series), with a link to the June quarter 1992 (11th Series). A Household Expenditure Survey is being conducted in respect of 1993-94 and will contribute to the development of the 13th series.

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.

Producer price indexes

During the 1960s, the ABS began producing a range of price indexes covering materials used and articles produced by defined sectors of the Australian economy. The following producer price indexes (previously known as Wholesale Prices Indexes) are now published monthly: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building; Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries; Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry; Price Indexes of Copper Materials; Import Price Index; Export Price Index; and Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining. Only the Building Indexes are produced on a State basis, while the remaining Indexes are produced on a national basis.

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.

Materials Used in House Building

The Materials Used in House Building Index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses in each capital city Statistical Division. A house is defined as a detached building predominantly used for long term residential purposes and consisting of only one dwelling unit. The index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than detached houses.

Materials Used in Building Other than House Building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings (other than houses) in the Melbourne metropolitan area. The building types directly represented in the index include flats, hotels and motels, shops, factories, offices, schools etc.

The index relates to all materials, fittings and fixtures which form an integral part of the structures of buildings other than houses and which are customarily installed before the buildings are occupied.

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.*

Established houses are defined as detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age. Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwellings and land. Project homes are dwellings available for construction on a client's block of land. Price changes therefore relate only to the price of the dwelling (excluding land).

OVERSEAS TRADE

Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the ABS 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

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 (6401.0)
Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0)
Export Price Index, Australia (6405.0)
Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Darwin (6407.0)
Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities (6408.0)
Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (6411.0)
Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (6412.0)
Import Price Index, Australia (6414.0)
Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining, Australia (6415.0)
House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities (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, (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)
Wholesale Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia, 1981-82 (8638.0)
Selected Tourism and Personal Service Industries Summary of Operations, Australia, 1986-87, Preliminary (8650.0)

Information Papers

The Australian Consumer price Index: Feasibility of Constructing Price Indexes for Special Population Groups (6445.0)
The Australian Consumer price index: 12th Series Review (6450.0)
Consumer Price Index, Technical Consultative Committee, Report of the 12th Series CPI Review (No Catalogue Number)

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 and credit co-operative societies.

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 such as government savings banks and insurance offices.

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 Summary

In 1991-92, the overall financial position of the Victorian State Government was reflected in the annual deficit of \$1,946m, a 120 per cent increase from the 1990-91 deficit. Total current and capital outlays increased by \$1,544m to \$18,597m, whereas total revenue and grants received only increased by \$532m to \$15,726m. The net financing requirement was \$2,635m, which was an increase of 63 per cent on the previous year.

Current outlays

Current outlays by the Victorian State government in 1991-92 were \$16,343m, which was an increase of 7 per cent on the previous year. The largest component of this outlay was final consumption expenditure (\$9,618m), followed by interest payments (\$3,755m).

The largest components of final consumption expenditure were education (41 per cent) and health (29 per cent).

TABLE 9.1 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT
(\$ million)

Item	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Gross current expenditure	7,289	7,933	8,609	9,351	10,002	10,615
<i>less</i> Sales of goods and services (a)	785	862	936	959	977	996
<i>equals</i> Final consumption expenditure	6,504	7,071	7,672	8,392	9,025	9,618
Interest payments	2,527	2,769	2,935	3,256	3,664	3,755
Subsidies paid to PTEs	1,018	807	903	953	1,015	1,005
Current grants to other governments	252	284	300	319	326	407
Other transfer payments	920	1,022	1,154	1,262	1,247	1,559
Total current outlays	11,220	11,954	12,965	14,182	15,277	16,343
Expenditure on new fixed assets	2,749	2,747	2,975	3,249	2,738	2,519
<i>plus</i> Expenditure on secondhand assets (net)	-174	-284	-306	-296	-277	-156
<i>equals</i> Gross fixed capital expenditure	2,575	2,463	2,669	2,953	2,461	2,363
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	7	77	-101	61	-7	-20
Capital grants to other governments	53	68	66	67	70	25
Other capital outlays	103	119	70	44	-748	-114
Total capital outlays	2,738	2,727	2,704	3,125	1,776	2,254
Total outlays	13,959	14,681	15,669	17,308	17,053	18,597
Taxes, fees and fines	3,889	4,436	5,067	5,438	5,803	6,214
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	1,494	1,505	1,634	1,738	1,884	2,063
Interest received	241	211	324	367	307	224
Grants received -	5,394	5,662	5,757	6,074	6,854	6,769
for own use	4,322	4,490	4,564	4,831	5,497	5,244
for onpassing	1,072	1,172	1,193	1,243	1,357	1,525
Other revenue	325	380	503	499	347	456
Total revenue	11,343	12,194	13,285	14,116	15,194	15,726
Increase in provisions -	719	704	805	936	974	925
for depreciation	495	554	624	728	827	890
other	224	150	181	208	147	36
Advances received (net)	117	15	-9	-82	-731	-689
Borrowing (net)	1,746	1,310	1,703	1,976	2,155	2,857
Other financing transactions	35	458	-115	362	-538	-222
Total financing (b)	2,616	2,487	2,384	3,191	1,859	2,871
Current deficit	4	-93	-186	114	526	707
Capital deficit	1,893	1,877	1,765	2,142	359	1,239
Total deficit (c)	1,897	1,783	1,579	2,256	886	1,946
Net financing requirement (d)	1,781	1,768	1,588	2,338	1,617	2,635

(a) Sales of goods and services represents the value of current general government output sold to other public and private bodies.

(b) Financing is a measure of the means by which governments finance net outlays or invest net surpluses. It is the difference between total outlays (current and capital) and revenue and grants received.

(c) Deficit/surplus comprises financing less increase in provisions.

(d) Net financing requirement comprises deficit/surplus less net advances.

TABLE 9.2 VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT - GENERAL GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE
(\$ million)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
General public services	635	738	775	869	946	1,110
Public order and safety	567	611	668	784	857	873
Education	2,764	2,945	3,163	3,393	3,597	3,916
Primary and secondary education	1,605	1,633	1,830	1,922	2,038	2,212
Tertiary education, of which	949	1,060	1,128	1,259	1,343	1,479
University education	337	387	445	568	715	785
Technical and further education	288	304	341	370	389	422
Other education	210	252	205	212	216	226
Health	1,845	2,082	2,294	2,507	2,684	2,814
Hospital and other institutional services	1,698	1,893	2,070	2,241	2,413	2,528
Clinics and other non-institutional services	74	95	71	80	92	98
Other health	73	94	153	186	180	187
Social security and welfare	116	108	138	157	186	190
Housing and community amenities	48	50	53	61	78	90
Housing and community development	36	38	41	44	56	61
Water supply	5	6	5	5	6	10
Sanitation and protection of the environment	7	6	6	12	15	18
Other community amenities	-	-	-	-	1	1
Recreation and culture	103	101	145	151	148	135
Fuel and energy	6	6	6	18	15	12
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	141	149	129	144	148	152
Mining, manufacturing, construction etc	6	6	6	8	12	8
Transport and communications	193	202	235	233	277	215
Road transport	185	199	228	218	264	202
Rail and multi-mode transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transport and communications	8	2	7	14	13	13
Other economic affairs	81	75	62	65	77	105
Other purposes	-	-2	-3	-2	-1	-1
- Total	6,504	7,071	7,672	8,392	9,025	9,618

Capital outlays

Capital outlays in 1991-92 were \$2,254m, a increase of 27 per cent on 1990-91. Gross fixed capital expenditure was \$2,363m, a decrease of 4 per cent.

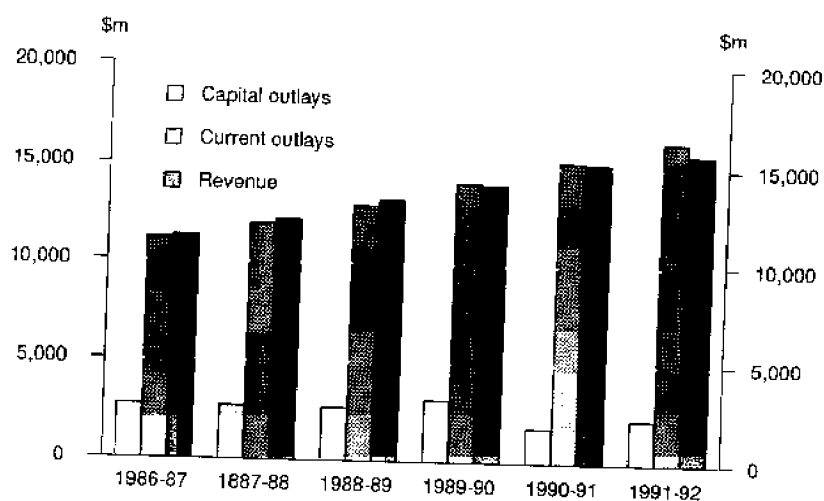
The largest components of fixed capital expenditure were in housing and community amenities (29 per cent), transport and communications (23 per cent) and fuel and energy (23 per cent).

TABLE 9.3 VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT - GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE (a)
(\$ million)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
General public services	-49	-95	-126	-72	2	-
Public order and safety	115	140	137	113	88	75
Education	254	178	181	193	249	191
Primary and secondary education	97	54	72	88	114	57
Tertiary education, of which	143	113	102	97	129	131
University education	23	16	14	3	19	29
Technical and further education	82	75	68	79	76	68
Other education	15	11	7	8	5	3
Health	98	139	151	161	204	172
Hospital and other institutional services	90	130	138	155	195	162
Clinics and other non-institutional services	1	6	8	3	2	1
Other health	7	3	5	3	7	10
Social security and welfare	5	10	9	7	2	5
Housing and community amenities	669	655	743	831	767	674
Housing and community development	260	238	301	340	320	288
Water supply	160	157	182	192	154	143
Sanitation and protection of the environment	249	259	260	298	294	233
Other community amenities	-	-	-	-	-	10
Recreation and culture	58	68	85	83	60	92
Fuel and energy	556	642	821	963	620	545
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	32	43	48	45	48	40
Mining, manufacturing, construction etc	154	106	9	8	9	9
Transport and communications	658	553	603	608	414	548
Road transport	366	329	372	369	304	360
Water transport	22	14	14	31	37	25
Rail and multi-mode transport	270	207	208	208	72	162
Other transport and communications	-	3	9	-	-	-
Other economic affairs	28	31	13	12	-3	7
Other purposes	2	-6	-3	-1	1	6
Total	2,575	2,463	2,669	2,953	2,461	2,363

(a) Expenditure on new fixed assets less net sales of secondhand assets.

SUMMARY CAPITAL AND CURRENT OUTLAYS AND REVENUE AND GRANTS RECEIVED, VICTORIA



Revenue

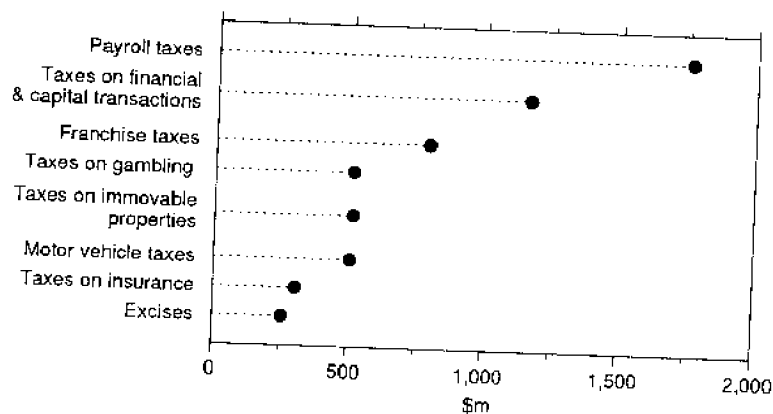
Revenue, including grants, received by the State government in 1991-92 was \$15,726m, a 4 per cent increase on 1990-91. The main components were grants received from the Commonwealth Government (43 per cent) and taxes, fees, and fines (40 per cent).

Taxes, fees and fines increased 7 per cent on 1990-91. The largest components were employers' payroll taxes (28 per cent) and taxes on property (27 per cent). Taxes on financial institutions increased 26 per cent on 1990-91, vehicle registration fees and taxes increased by 88 per cent, and tertiary education fees increased 26 per cent.

TABLE 9.4 VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT - TAXES, FEES, AND FINES BY TYPE
(\$ million)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Employers' payroll taxes	1,108	1,230	1,406	1,554	1,742	1,761
Taxes on property	1,046	1,361	1,685	1,563	1,571	1,679
Taxes on immovable property	226	243	266	346	459	515
Land taxes	195	210	230	307	416	465
Metropolitan improvement rates	30	33	36	39	43	50
Estate inheritance and gift duty	2	1	1	1	-	-
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	819	1,118	1,419	1,216	1,111	1,163
Stamp duties	700	978	1,260	1,033	787	754
Financial institutions' taxes	120	139	159	183	325	409
Taxes on provision of goods and services	779	832	893	1,010	1,040	1,080
Excises and levies	218	212	228	254	243	258
Agricultural production taxes	1	1	1	1	-	-
Levies on statutory corporations	217	211	227	253	243	258
Taxes on gambling	352	386	412	482	502	513
Taxes on private lotteries	208	226	234	279	300	300
Poker machine taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Race betting taxes	141	155	172	195	187	192
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	3	4	6	7	15	21
Taxes on insurance	208	233	253	274	295	308
Insurance company contributions to fire brigades	106	115	122	135	149	160
Third party insurance taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	103	119	131	139	147	148
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities	841	898	919	1,058	1,154	1,304
Motor vehicle taxes	410	426	419	432	396	506
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	203	194	146	120	122	229
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	163	181	219	248	206	196
Drivers' licences	44	49	52	59	64	76
Road transport and maintenance taxes	-	2	2	4	5	5
Franchise taxes	417	456	494	618	753	793
Gas franchise taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum products franchise taxes	215	238	228	295	352	372
Tobacco franchise taxes	113	124	152	204	252	268
Liquor franchise taxes	88	94	114	120	149	153
Other taxes on use of goods etc	14	16	6	7	6	5
Fees and fines	114	116	164	255	296	389
Compulsory fees, of which	65	67	111	189	217	263
Tertiary education fees	28	32	86	165	169	213
Fines	50	49	52	66	78	126
Total	3,889	4,436	5,067	5,438	5,802	6,212

STATE TAXATION VICTORIA, 1991-92



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 had been determined for a period of three to five years. Since 1985-86 these grants have been determined on a yearly basis.

Under the tax sharing policy, payments by the Commonwealth 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 1992-93*.

In 1991-92, total general purpose grants from the Commonwealth to Victoria totalled \$2,734m, a 2 per cent decrease from 1990-91. Specific purpose grants for current and capital purposes totalled \$4,035m, a 1 per cent decrease from 1990-91. Education and health together comprised 67 per cent of total specific purpose grants, with grants to the health area increasing more than 300 per cent over 6 years.

TABLE 9.5 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIAN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (a)
(\$ million)

<i>Nature of Payment</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
General Revenue Funds	2,906	3,113	2,675	2,710	2,712	2,649
Financial Assistance Grants	2,494	2,667	2,661	2,710	2,712	2,646
Identified Road Funds	-	-	-	-	-	3
Special Revenue Assistance	-	4	14	-	-	-
Health Grants	412	442	-	-	-	-
General Purpose Capital Funds	303	143	142	71	68	85
Loan Council Program - Loan	78	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Nominations	117	95	71	-	-	-
Capital Grants	108	48	71	71	68	85
Specific Purpose Current and Capital Grants	2,234	2,500	3,010	3,293	4,073	4,035
Education	1,205	1,285	1,295	1,370	1,488	1,618
Health	303	342	854	935	1,011	1,066
Social Security and Welfare	49	71	75	96	102	117
Housing and Community Amenities	160	160	158	215	220	226
Culture and Recreation	6	5	3	1	1	6
Transport	254	250	296	280	340	292
Industry Assistance and Development	30	20	20	23	31	110
Labour and Employment	46	24	4	3	3	12
General Public Service	20	20	26	47	71	88
Other Economic Affairs and Purposes	-	144	93	133	199	105
Sinking Fund on State Debt (b)	13	13	13	13	12	11
Tax Compensation - Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	413	-
Grants in Lieu of Royalties	-	-	-	-	-	131
Financial Assistance - Local Govt	148	166	173	177	182	186
Local Govt - Identified Road Funds	-	-	-	-	-	67
Total Commonwealth Payments	5,443	5,756	5,827	6,074	6,853	6,769

(a) Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, and cash benefits payments to persons in Victoria paid by Commonwealth departments.

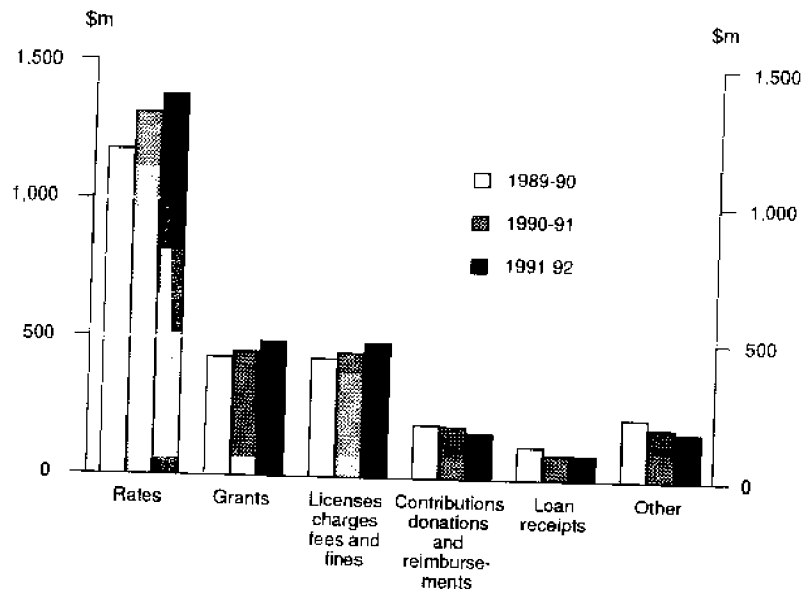
(b) Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

Local Government

About 50 per cent of local government revenue comes from rates, with the rest of the revenue spread across a number of sources.

The greatest outlays are on roads (20 per cent), recreation and culture (16 per cent) and administration (16 per cent). Community amenities (13 per cent) and social security and welfare (10 per cent) also require significant expenditure.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORDINARY SERVICES - REVENUE ALL SOURCES, VICTORIA
1989-90 TO 1991-92**



LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORDINARY SERVICES - TOTAL OUTLAY BY PURPOSE, VICTORIA 1989-90 TO 1991-92

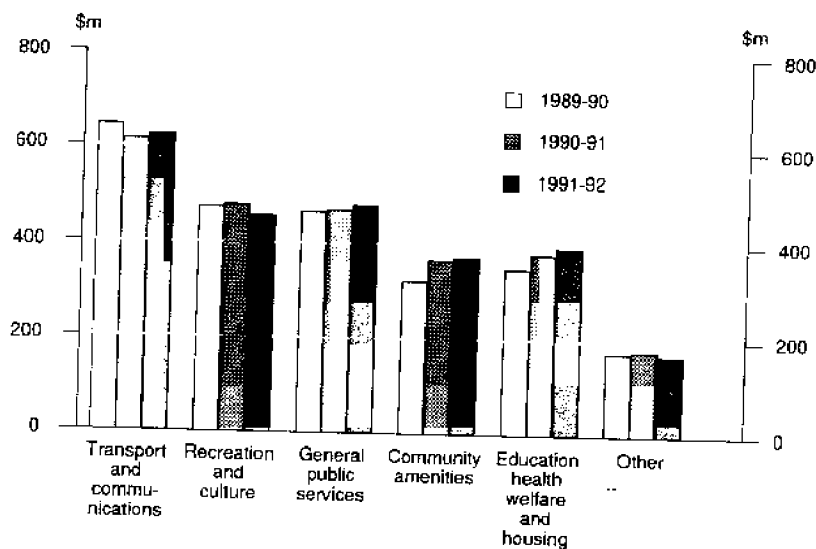


TABLE 9.6 VICTORIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT - ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE, LOAN RECEIPTS, AND OUTLAYS (a)

Particulars	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	\$'000	Per cent	\$'000	Per cent	\$'000	Per cent
Revenue						
Rates (incl. penalties); ex-gratia receipts	1,252,047	47.0	1,392,847	50.1	1,382,329	49.2
Garbage (incl. rates and charges)	78,062	2.9	88,098	3.2	93,243	3.3
Other charges	284,958	10.7	291,696	10.5	318,461	11.3
Government grants						
General purpose	177,211	6.7	182,293	6.6	206,511	7.4
Specific purpose						
Capital	71,960	2.7	60,358	2.2	64,492	2.3
Current	183,101	6.9	209,153	7.5	229,896	8.2
Licences, fees, and fines	73,189	2.7	76,406	2.7	78,798	2.8
Interest received	137,043	5.1	106,247	3.8	81,672	2.9
Contributions, donations	71,372	2.7	69,653	2.5	62,012	2.2
Reimbursements						
Roads and bridges						
Construction	57,201	2.1	54,775	1.4	40,181	1.4
Maintenance	39,535	1.5	38,070	1.1	39,578	1.4
Other	26,697	1.0	29,266	1.1	25,130	0.9
Sale of land and second-hand fixed assets	79,034	3.0	65,835	2.4	70,107	2.5
Other (b)	11,389	0.4	21,049	0.8	25,161	0.9
Total revenue	2,542,800	95.5	2,685,745	96.6	2,717,570	96.8
Loan receipts	120,664	4.5	94,796	3.4	91,235	3.2
Total revenue and loan receipts	2,663,464	100.0	2,780,541	100.0	2,808,806	100.0
Outlay						
General administration	428,682	16.1	430,994	15.7	441,506	16.0
Public order and safety	26,674	1.0	28,106	1.0	28,830	1.0
Education	30,444	1.1	31,863	1.2	32,070	1.2
Health	67,429	2.5	73,098	2.7	74,352	2.7
Social security and welfare	233,599	8.8	262,375	9.5	281,011	10.2
Housing	10,716	0.4	7,331	0.3	7,065	0.3
Community amenities	316,247	11.8	358,613	13.0	364,835	13.3
Recreation and culture	463,968	17.4	470,182	17.1	446,044	16.2
Transport and communications						
Roads, streets, and bridges	581,810	21.9	550,893	20.0	557,315	20.2
Other transport (c)	49,604	1.8	51,599	1.9	54,993	2.0
Other economic affairs (d)	107,188	4.0	107,580	3.9	94,532	3.4
Other n.e.c. (e)	62,668	2.4	68,480	2.5	69,513	2.5
Interest paid	137,092	5.1	140,406	5.1	129,828	4.7
Debt redemption	100,003	3.8	122,633	4.5	121,778	4.4
Grants, levies paid to government	28,439	1.1	30,957	1.1	31,451	1.1
Other (f)	18,110	0.7	18,087	0.7	17,994	0.7
Total outlay	2,662,673	100.0	2,753,189	100.0	2,753,117	100.0

(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 and 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 in Australia as at 30 June 1993 comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia); thirty-two banks (one owned by the Commonwealth Government, three by State Governments, and twenty-eight privately owned); and seven subsidiary banks. Twenty-seven banks, plus the Reserve Bank, have branches in Victoria.

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, formally replaced the Statutory Reserve Deposit requirement on trading banks with a new non-callable deposit requirement applicable to all banks, 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).

TABLE 9.7 BANKS, NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, VICTORIA

Banks	At 30 June 1992		At 30 June 1993	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	788	1,005	751	1,057
National Australia Bank	379	36	369	25
ANZ Banking Group	380	70	365	53
Westpac Banking Corporation	308	24	297	24
Bank of Melbourne	111	482	117	396
St. George Bank	-	-	31	1
Challenge Bank	22	18	22	17
Citibank	4	15	4	9
Other Banks	26	1	27	1
Total Banks	2,018	1,651	1,983	1,583
Metropolitan Area	1,300	881	1,294	833
Remainder of Victoria	718	770	689	750

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

**TABLE 9.8 BANKS, DEPOSITS AND LOANS TO CUSTOMERS ACCOUNTS,
VICTORIA (a)**
(\$ million)

Period	Deposits Repayable in Australia					Other lending
	Current bearing interest	Current not bearing interest	Term and at call	Other	Total	
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
June 1992	6,340	3,639	28,713	17,896	56,588	57,277
June 1993	8,609	3,382	31,272	15,050	58,313	58,733

(a) Average of weekly figures for month of June.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

TABLE 9.9 BANKS, INTEREST RATES (a)
(per cent per annum)

	June 1991	June 1992	June 1993
Fixed deposits (\$5,000 to \$100,000) (b)			
30 days	9.25	5.75	4.85
3 months	9.75	6.10	5.10
6 months	9.75	5.80	4.90
12 months	10.00	6.00	5.20
3 years	10.50	7.50	6.00
5 years	10.50	8.50	6.75
Cash management accounts			
\$20,000 to \$100,000	9.40	5.30/5.40	4.10/4.30
Over \$100,000	9.60	5.70/5.85	4.40/4.65
Transaction and investment accounts			
Under \$2,000	5.00/5.50	3.00	2.25
\$2,000 to under \$10,000	5.75/6.75	3.00/4.00	2.25/2.75
\$10,000 and over	6.75/8.50	4.00/5.25	2.75/4.00
Business loans (c)			
Large business	14.00/14.25	10.25/10.75	9.50
Small/medium business	14.25/14.50	10.75/11.25	9.70/10.00
Housing for owner occupation (d)	13.00	10.50	9.50
Personal loans (e)	16.00/21.25	13.33/18.25	12.50/17.00
Credit cards (f)	23.88/24.60	22.80/23.00	19.75/20.00

(a) Except where otherwise indicated, data are compiled at or near the end of the month.

(b) Predominant rates offered by major banks.

(c) Indicator rates on variable rate business loans (ie - overdrafts and fully drawn loans). In most cases a margin is added when setting rates on individual loans.

(d) Standard variable rate loans of large bank housing tenders.

(e) Unsecured loans with terms of 6 months to 7 years.

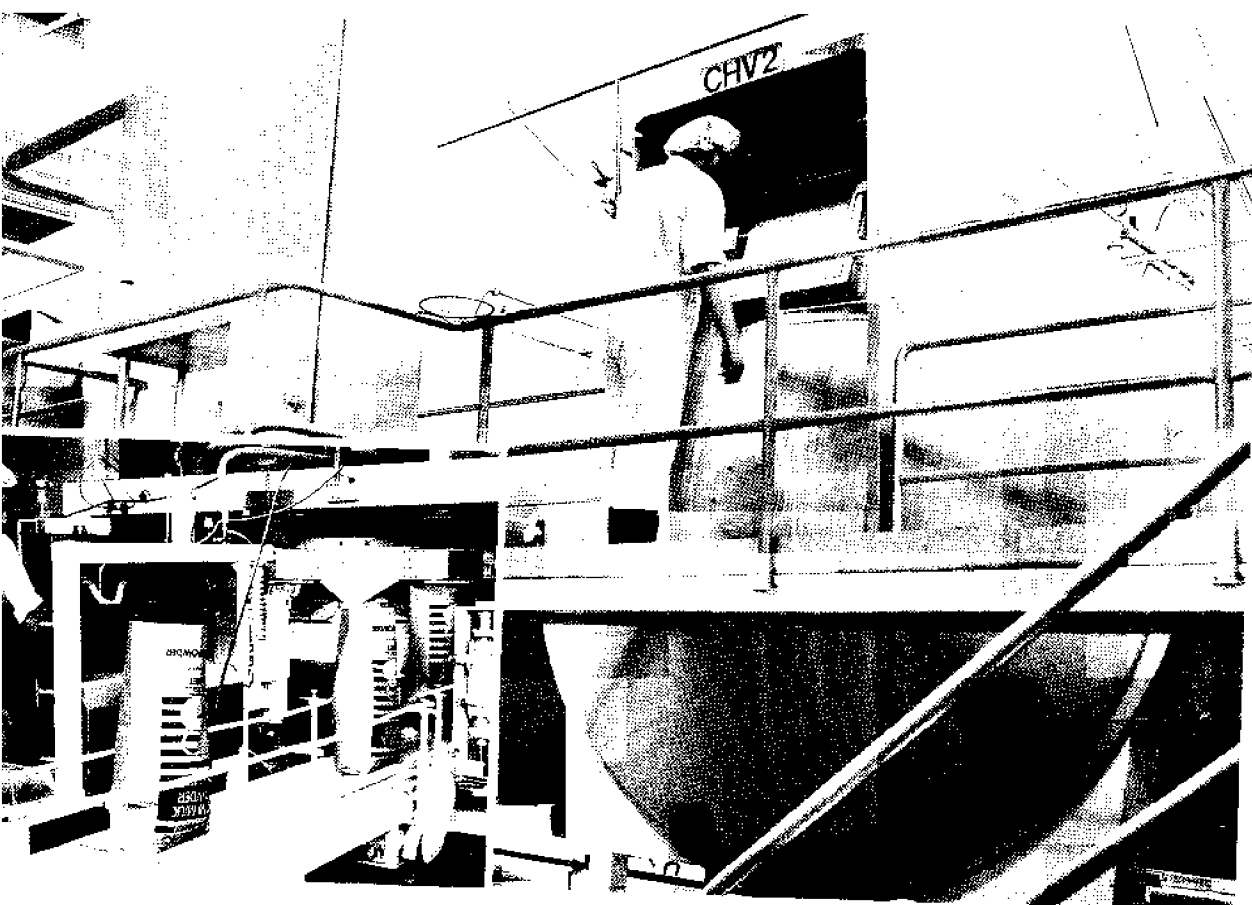
(f) Cards with an interest-free period.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia



▲ Crab meat food processing for export. - Photos: Department of Business and Employment. (Chapter reference "Commerce".)

▼ Milk storage units. Inset: Powder bagging line - Photos: Bonlac Foods Limited. (Export Award for 1993). (Chapter reference "Commerce".)

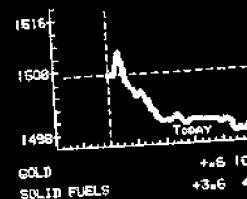




Communication Technology. - Photo: Department of Business and Employment. (Chapter reference "Commerce".)

▼ Market display board, Australian Stock Exchange Limited, Melbourne. - Photo: Australian Stock Exchange Limited. (Chapter reference "Finance".)

STOCK	BID	OFFER	LAST	VOL	STOCK	BID	OFFER	LAST	VOL	STOCK	BID	OFFER	LAST	VOL
AMCOR					A GOLD RES	0.05	0.055	0.05	0	ACTION	1.65	1.70	1.65	0
ANZ BANK					A. ASSETS	1.40	-	1.40	0	ACTION GLO	0.70	0.73	0.73	ST
B.H.P.					A. HOUSING	0.12	0.20	0.15	0	ADL CAP	0.12	-	0.05	0
BRAMBLES					A. WIDE	0.11	0.20	0.12	0	ADL BTM	1.58	1.60	1.60	ST
BORAL					A.C.EQU	0.10	0.15	0.21	0	ADEN 25	0.32	0.40	0.32	0
BTR NYLEX	2.83	2.84	2.82	4HT	A.G.F.	0.023	0.03	0.025	0	ADEN 35	0.42	0.48	0.42	0
COLES-HYER					A.N.G.	-	-	0.30	0	ADROYAL	0.24	0.28	0.24	0
CRA					A.O.G.	0.88	-	0.88	884	ADTRANS	-	0.30	0.30	0
CSR					A.O.G.DD	-	-	0.30	0	ADV. INTER	-	0.75	0.40	0
FOSTERS	12.54	12.58	12.54	21	A.OU.MIN.	0.02	0.025	0.023	20T	ADVANCE	5.28	5.38	5.30	2HT
LEND LEASE	3.79	3.80	3.80	1H	A.U.INV.	1.75	1.84	1.80	0	AERODATA	0.47	0.48	0.47	2T
M.I.M.					A.W.B.	1.16	1.17	1.17	5HT	AFINA	-	-	1.84	0
NAT. BANK					ARUDE	8.00	-	2.30	0	AFRO-WEST	-	-	0.015	0
NORTH B H					ABALOYN	1.34	1.45	1.43	0	ACEN	0.33	0.34	0.34	25T
NEWS CORP.					ABERFOYLE	4.40	4.42	4.40	4HT	ASL	-	-	3.30	5
PAC DUNLOP					ABIGROUP	0.15	0.16	0.14	0	ASL DEL	-	-	2.40	0
PION. INT					AC PRESS	-	-	0.22	0	ASL X ROC	-	-	0.45	0
SANTOS					ACOR	-	-	0.83	0	RIDC LTD	0.43	0.50	0.45	0
NESTPAC					ACCEL IMP	0.75	1.00	0.83	0	RIRBOSS	0.75	0.77	0.74	48T
W.H.C.														



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4.5	+327	2621.8	3887.87
		+40.7	+9.15

Non-bank finance

The number of permanent building societies in Victoria declined from 20 in 1986-87 to 10 at the end of 1991-92. After a period of steady asset growth during the 1980s, rising to a peak of \$7,605m in 1988-89, the assets of permanent building societies in Victoria at the end of 1991-92 totalled \$2,956m, down 61 per cent from their highest level. Total expenditure by building societies exceeded total income in 1991-92 by \$0.9m.

TABLE 9.10 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Number of societies	20	19	19	14	13	10
Income and expenditure (\$'000) -						
Income -						
Interest from loans	508,473	551,159	733,016	593,950	433,544	245,717
Interest from deposits	40,809	31,810	41,115	48,810	24,400	17,495
Income from holdings of securities	165,859	151,857	143,718	69,852	38,924	32,683
Other income	41,435	83,117	96,472	125,088	36,247	24,243
Total	756,576	817,943	1,014,321	837,700	533,115	320,138
Expenditure -						
Interest on shares	96,730	104,320	135,676	105,780	131,944	15,923
Interest on deposits	463,996	440,104	556,729	534,718	218,535	176,499
Interest on loans	32,484	53,597	91,838	80,801	115,736	25,294
Other expenditure	145,552	158,496	172,383	498,394	287,227	103,338
Total	738,762	756,517	956,626	1,219,693	753,442	321,054
Liabilities and assets (a) (\$'000) -						
Liabilities -						
Share capital and reserves -						
Non-withdrawable shares	104,473	138,473	255,086	226,562	249,218	95,534
Withdrawable shares	1,047,024	1,090,378	1,582,012	1,265,098	1,616,723	269,898
Statutory reserves	279	91	91	2,038	1	1,202
Other reserves (b)	105,322	136,983	198,400	-524,086	-730,724	42,743
Deposits	3,384,579	3,868,913	4,453,272	2,967,417	2,037,706	2,312,075
Loans	368,637	498,312	927,431	650,895	935,245	199,922
Other liabilities	52,332	86,360	188,724	122,407	190,442	34,577
Total	5,062,916	5,819,970	7,605,016	4,710,331	4,298,610	2,955,951
Assets -						
Amounts owing on loans	3,565,737	4,077,117	5,900,647	3,727,451	3,508,069	2,361,853
Cash on hand	10,718	9,336	17,378	8,881	11,829	20,623
Deposits with banks	145,236	157,221	349,060	74,143	139,125	86,160
Deposits with other institutions	107,049	90,005	57,939	31,079	59,519	95,824
Bills, bonds, and other securities	1,057,007	1,305,654	1,067,569	608,912	461,264	247,180
Accounts receivable	38,353	32,303	43,907	98,076	19,185	9,208
Physical and other assets	138,816	148,334	168,516	161,789	99,619	135,103
Total	5,062,916	5,819,970	7,605,016	4,710,331	4,298,610	2,955,951

(a) At the balance dates of societies within the financial year shown.

(b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

There were 97 credit co-operative societies in Victoria at the end of 1991-92. The number of societies declined from the 124 which existed in 1986-87, but membership has increased by 9 per cent since then, though membership has been in decline since 1989-90. As a proportion of all societies in Australia, the number of Victorian societies and their membership changed little from 1986-87 (just under 30 per cent of societies and just over 20 per cent of members). Victorian deposits and loans also remained relatively steady at about 20 per cent of each of the Australian totals.

**TABLE 9.11 CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES SELECTED STATISTICS,
VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA**

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Number of credit co-operatives -						
Victoria	124	123	120	115	105	97
Australia	434	419	403	386	364	345
Number of members at end of year -						
Victoria	517,254	542,133	564,294	583,788	579,880	566,145
Australia	2,432,531	2,452,955	2,546,694	2,609,122	2,553,262	2,628,975
Paid up capital at end of year (\$'000) -						
Victoria	6,051	6,395	6,600	6,865	5,943	5,865
Australia	21,641	26,160	27,374	28,504	26,872	27,352
Deposits at end of year (\$'000) -						
Victoria	1,364,823	1,562,415	1,598,262	1,842,321	1,792,830	1,873,218
Australia	6,819,128	6,709,196	6,871,115	7,877,563	7,937,473	8,851,030
Loans to members outstanding at end of year (a) (\$'000) -						
Victoria	1,189,985	1,272,309	1,410,299	1,642,422	1,525,470	1,468,034
Australia	5,996,954	5,665,150	6,360,961	7,082,278	7,055,184	7,785,199

(a) Includes Finance Lease Receivables.

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, Finance Statement, and report of the Auditor-General. The remaining statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts entirely, or largely, separate from the public accounts, although there may be transactions between them and State governments (such as advances and capital contributions, interest and dividends, and votes for running expenses and capital works) which affect the public accounts. The annual reports of government departments and authorities are collected and analysed in order to present a complete statement of the transactions of State Government enterprises.

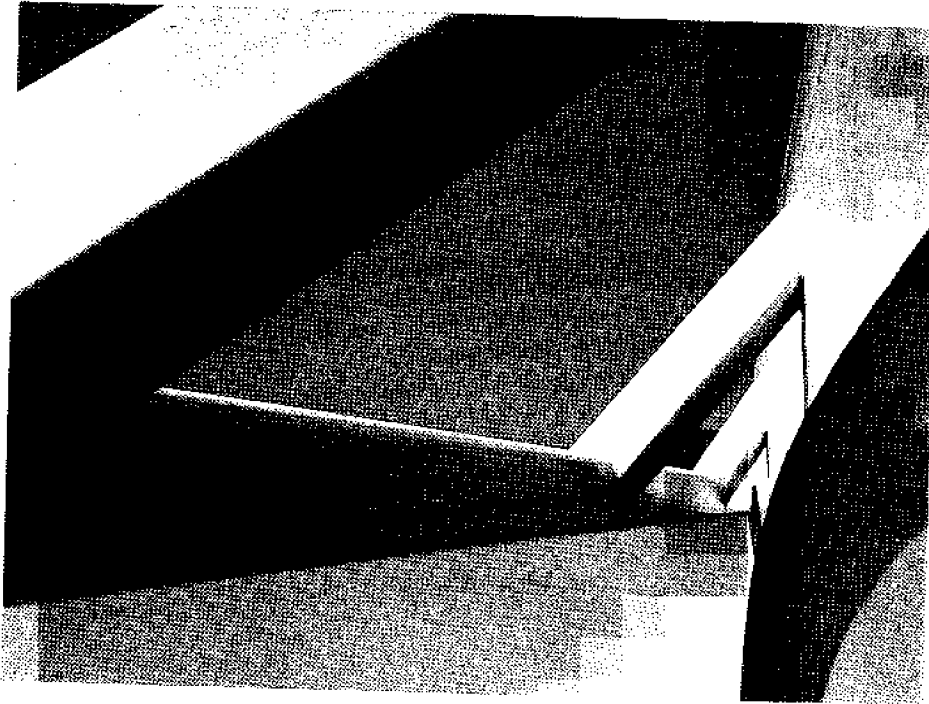
Local Government Finance statistics for Victoria are collected jointly with the Victoria Grants Commission. The statistics have been collated using the Victorian Minimum Data Set, which has been developed to present uniform data for Municipalities in Victoria.

ABS publications

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0)
Local Government Finance, Victoria (5501.2)
Taxation Revenue, Australia (5506.0)
Expenditure on Education, Australia (5510.0)
Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0)
Public Sector Debt, Australia (5513.0)
Government Finance Statistics: Concepts, Sources, and Methods
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Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions (5661.0)

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The Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin
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*Commonwealth Budget Paper Number 4, Commonwealth Financial
Relations with other Levels of Government*
Finance Statement and the Report of the Auditor-General
Australian Stock Exchange Limited



10 ***Construction***

INTRODUCTION

In 1991-92 the Construction industry sector contributed 6 per cent of the total Victorian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. Victoria's percentage share of the national GDP at factor cost for the Construction industry sector was 23 per cent, the lowest since 1984-85.

Building construction

At current prices the value of building work done in Victoria during 1992-93 was \$5,030m. The value of building work done represented a 2 per cent decrease from the previous year, and constituted 21 per cent of the total value of building work done in Australia.

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, VICTORIA

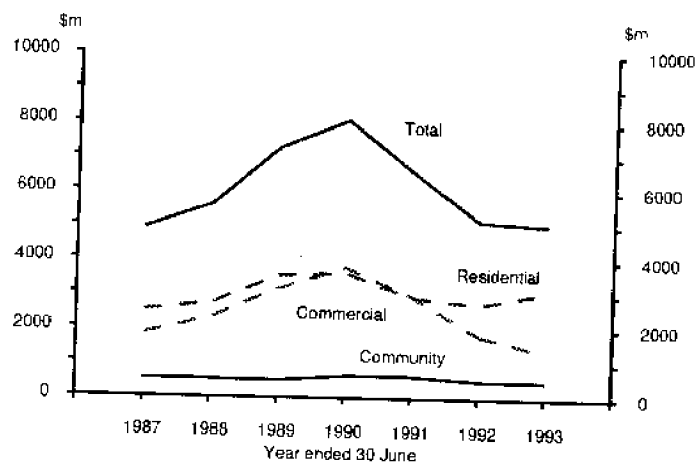


TABLE 10.1 VALUE OF BUILDINGS COMPLETED, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Type of building	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Residential -						
Houses	1,979.1	2,421.7	2,758.2	2,394.2	r2,026.8	2,232.6
Other residential buildings	253.7	297.9	179.6	206.4	r215.7	179.1
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	393.9	483.7	612.6	601.2	r543.1	583.5
Non residential -						
Commercial -						
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	79.4	241.5	165.2	210.8	165.8	42.0
Shops	360.9	403.8	530.7	560.2	r195.5	289.7
Factories	406.9	816.3	548.4	380.7	r390.1	380.5
Offices	757.9	1,048.2	1,174.7	1,655.7	r1,383.3	1,395.5
Other business premises	222.8	348.5	426.1	456.9	r140.0	169.6
Community -						
Education	225.8	296.8	176.4	266.8	r210.8	222.2
Religious	13.0	14.4	15.3	23.5	21.7	19.3
Health	124.9	88.4	261.6	195.2	r166.3	107.4
Entertainment and recreation	143.1	61.6	100.6	181.4	211.4	91.0
Miscellaneous	58.3	81.6	116.3	66.6	r120.0	85.3
Total	5,019.9	6,604.3	7,065.7	7,199.5	r5,790.5	5,797.7

Non-residential building

The commercial sector of non-residential building (i.e. hotels, shops, factories, offices, and other business premises) accounted for 39 per cent of the value of all building work completed in Victoria during 1992-93, with office construction being the largest component of this commercial sector activity (61 per cent). Building for community purposes accounted for 9 per cent of the value of building construction, with the largest component being building for education purposes.

In the commercial sector, the value of shops completed increased by almost 50 per cent between 1991-92 and 1992-93. However, the value of shops completed was still significantly lower than the previous few years. There was a significant decrease (75 per cent) in the number of hotels completed.

In the community sector, the value of buildings completed for entertainment and recreation purposes decreased by over 50 per cent after increasing in previous years. The value of buildings completed for health purposes decreased by 35 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 52 per cent of the value of all building construction during 1992-93. New house completions accounted for 75 per cent of this while new 'other residential building' completions and 'alterations and additions' accounted for 6 per cent and 19 per cent respectively.

TABLE 10.2 NUMBER OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS COMPLETED BY OWNERSHIP, VICTORIA

Year	Private sector (a)			Public sector			Total Number	Private sector as a percentage of total
	Houses	Other	Total	Houses	Other	Total		
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	24,010	2,318	26,330	1,206	580	1,786	28,110	93.7
1991-92	r21,710	r1,998	r23,708	691	867	1,558	25,141	93.8
1992-93	24,465	1,898	26,363	618	668	1,286	27,649	95.3

(a) Prior to 1981-92 Houses and Total Residential Buildings for the Private Sector were rounded to the nearest 10 units.

The number of new residential buildings completed during 1992-93 increased 9 per cent over the previous year, the first increase since 1988-89. Of these buildings over 90 per cent were houses. Private sector activity accounted for over 90 per cent of the number of new residential buildings completed in recent years.

TABLE 10.3 NUMBER OF COMMENCEMENTS OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS BY TYPE OF BUILDING

Year	Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD)	Victoria	MSD as a percentage of Victoria	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
HOUSES				
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	12,578	20,578	61.1	22.8
1991-92	14,474	22,267	65.0	r21.4
1992-93	17,261	26,228	65.8	22.4
OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING				
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
1991-92	1,987	2,695	73.7	r7.4
1992-93	2,090	2,536	82.4	5.7
TOTAL				
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	14,330	23,024	62.2	19.0
1991-92	16,461	24,963	65.9	r17.8
1992-93	19,351	28,762	67.3	17.8

**House
commencements**

During 1992-93 there were 26,228 houses commenced in Victoria, which represented an increase of 18 per cent over the previous year.

TABLE 10.4 NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED, CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, VICTORIA

<i>Year</i>	<i>Brick, concrete, and stone</i>	<i>Brick veneer</i>	<i>Timber</i>	<i>Fibro cement</i>	<i>Not stated and other</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
1991-92	258	13,446	1,496	211	6,856	22,267
1992-93	484	14,951	1,323	306	9,164	26,228

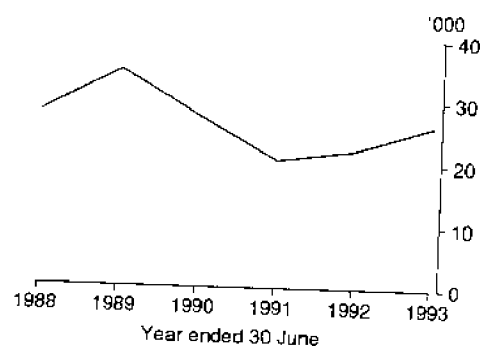
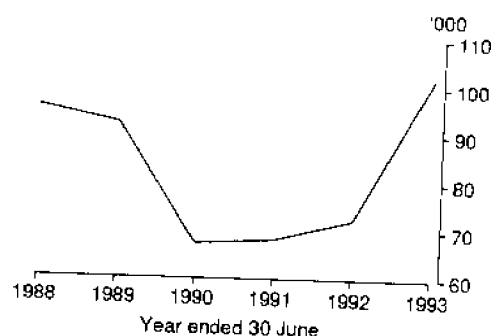
Housing loans

At current prices the value of housing loans approved during 1992-93 was \$8,510m. This was a 29 per cent increase over the 1991-92 level and represented a 61 per cent increase over 1987-88, when the value of loans approved was \$5,273m.

TABLE 10.5 HOUSING LOANS APPROVED BY TYPE OF LENDER, VICTORIA

<i>Year</i>	<i>All banks</i>	<i>Permanent building societies</i>	<i>Other lenders</i>	<i>Total</i>
NUMBER				
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
1991-92	72,493	6,196	7,210	85,899
1992-93	94,554	3,449	3,999	102,002
VALUE (\$m)				
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
1991-92	5,631	456	510	6,598
1992-93	7,990	246	273	8,510

(a) Includes construction of new dwellings, purchase of newly erected dwellings, purchase of established dwellings, refinancing of existing home loans, and alterations and additions to dwellings.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES
COMMENCED, VICTORIANUMBER OF HOUSING LOANS (a)
APPROVED, VICTORIA

Regions

Commencements of new residential buildings in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) accounted for 67 per cent of Victoria's commencements during 1992-93.

All regions within the MSD recorded increased commencements in 1992-93. Mornington Peninsula and Western Melbourne continued to account for the largest proportions of commencements, with 32 per cent and 28 per cent respectively. This reflects the population growth in these areas.

TABLE 10.6 NUMBER OF COMMENCEMENTS OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS,
VICTORIA

Statistical division	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Melbourne	21,074	25,085	18,152	13,987	16,461	19,351
Western Melbourne	4,580	5,811	5,164	4,156	4,940	5,439
Inner Melbourne	669	505	480	284	364	1,007
North Eastern Melbourne	2,560	3,261	1,906	1,621	1,496	1,808
Inner Eastern Melbourne	2,303	2,323	1,184	809	986	1,403
Southern Melbourne	1,086	1,268	1,122	718	935	1,057
Outer Eastern Melbourne	3,516	3,621	2,560	1,974	2,388	2,519
Mornington Peninsula	6,360	8,296	5,736	4,424	5,352	6,118
Barwon	2,016	2,397	2,339	1,547	1,640	1,769
Western District	622	643	560	459	460	492
Central Highlands	1,268	1,353	1,345	929	885	990
Wimmera	243	251	237	182	190	246
Mallee	683	734	515	450	413	497
Loddon Campaspe	1,741	1,974	1,742	1,369	1,307	1,464
Goulburn	1,356	1,659	1,482	1,175	1,075	1,262
Ovens-Murray	832	1,021	863	692	766	806
East Gippsland	654	736	659	519	592	579
Gippsland	1,120	1,275	1,183	1,043	1,174	1,306
Total Victoria	32,545	38,374	29,994	23,024	24,963	28,762

Engineering construction

During 1992-93, the value (at current prices) of engineering construction work done was \$2,083m, of which 55 per cent was done by the public sector. Construction of roads, highways, and subdivisions accounted for almost 30 per cent of the value of work done, telecommunications for 20 per cent, and electricity generation, transmission, and distribution for 20 per cent.

TABLE 10.7 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE, 1992-93

<i>Type of construction</i>	<i>Commenced</i>	<i>Work done</i>			<i>Work yet to be done</i>
	<i>Victoria (\$m)</i>	<i>Victoria (\$m)</i>	<i>Australia (\$m)</i>	<i>Victoria as a percentage of Australia</i>	<i>Victoria (\$m)</i>
Roads, highways, and subdivisions	691.8	594.0	3,885.1	15.3	186.1
Bridges	69.2	53.8	224.8	23.9	32.1
Railways	62.6	64.9	528.6	12.3	14.3
Harbours	7.4	8.3	141.1	5.9	1.8
Water storage and supply	115.0	98.8	703.2	14.1	48.4
Sewerage and drainage	239.6	156.5	644.8	24.3	187.4
Electricity generation, transmission, and distribution	333.9	418.6	1,519.8	27.5	281.3
Pipelines	31.1	31.1	238.0	13.1	0.1
Recreation	56.7	56.2	365.5	15.4	7.6
Telecommunications	437.2	421.2	1,863.5	22.6	26.0
Heavy industry	166.1	169.3	1,331.0	12.7	108.3
Other	13.6	10.6	39.2	27.0	3.6
Total of all construction -					
By private sector	1,116.4	941.1	5,805.0	16.2	661.5
By public sector	1,107.7	1,142.1	5,679.1	20.1	235.5
Total	2,224.1	2,083.3	11,484.1	18.1	897.0

REFERENCES**Definitions**

Value of building commenced, or under construction, represents the anticipated completion value based, where practicable, on the estimated market or contract price of building jobs excluding the value of land and landscaping. Site preparation costs are included. Where building jobs proceed over several quarters the anticipated completion value reported on the return for the first (commencement) quarter may be amended on returns for subsequent (under construction) quarters as the job nears completion.

Value of building completed represents the actual completion value based, where practicable, on the market or contract price of building jobs including site preparation costs and excluding the value of land and landscaping.

Value of building work done during the period represents the estimated value of building work actually carried out during the quarter on building jobs which have commenced.

Value of building work yet to be done represents the difference between the anticipated completion value and the estimated value of work done on building jobs up to the end of the period.

Data sources

The 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' 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.

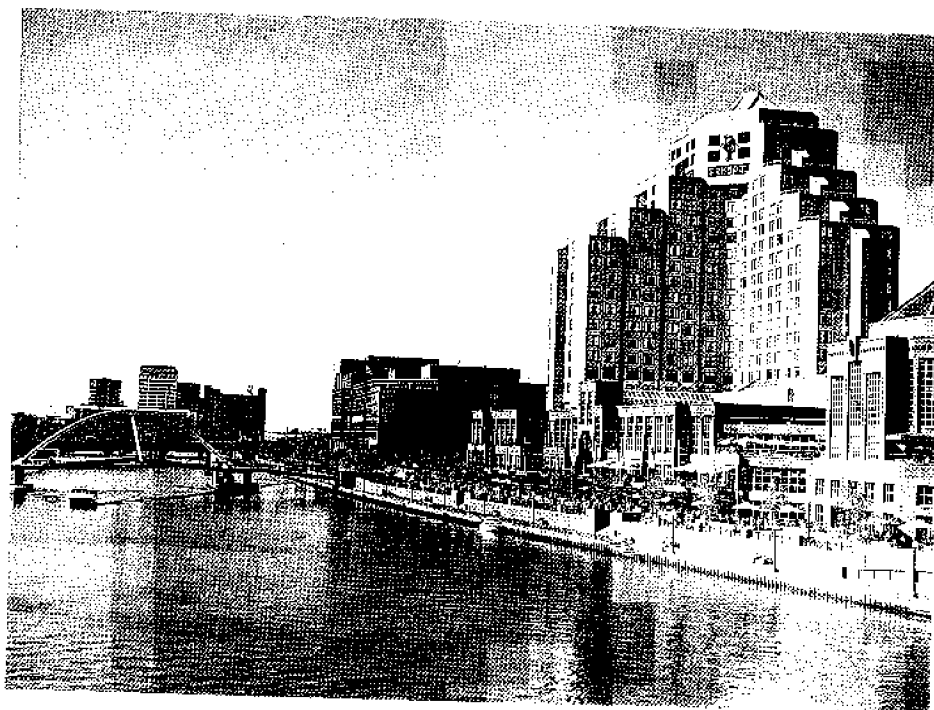
The Building Activity Survey involves a sample survey of private sector house construction activity and complete enumeration of building jobs other than private sector house construction. From the September quarter in 1985, the scope of the Building Activity Survey changed in respect of non-residential 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.

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.

ABS publications

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0)
Building Approvals, Victoria (8731.2)
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)



11

Tourism and Transport

INTRODUCTION

Periodically, people become tourists when their leisure or business activities lead them away from their home bases. This chapter provides information of tourist activity affecting Australian and Victorian communities. Details on road and rail transport and vehicular use are also covered.

TOURISM

The importance of the tourist industry is reflected in its impact on the economy as a major generator of new employment opportunities and additional income. In 1991-92 the tourist industry contributed \$3.7 billion (4 per cent) to Victorian Gross State Product (GSP). It generated jobs for 130,000 persons (6 per cent of the Victorian workforce).

Overseas visitors

The Balance of Payments estimates which relate to Australia's financial transactions with the rest of the world, refer within the services account to travel credits and debits. Travel credits measure the value of goods and services acquired in Australia by non-resident travellers. Non-resident travellers include persons visiting Australia for reasons of business, study, health or recreation for less than one year. Foreign military personnel on rest and recreation leave in Australia are included as non-resident travellers. Foreign students studying in Australia are included in the figures even if their period in Australia exceeds one year.

The values of travel service credits for the six years to 1992-93 are shown in Table 11.1. The only year to show a real reduction was 1989-90 when the value of travel service credits at constant prices decreased by 6 per cent over the previous year. This followed two major tourist events, namely, the Expo 88 World Trade Fair in Brisbane, and the 1788-1988 Bicentenary celebrations of European settlement in Australia.

TABLE 11.1 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS TRAVEL SERVICE CREDITS

Credits	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	\$ million					
At current prices	3,565	4,330	4,368	4,983	5,437	5,753
At 1989-90 prices	4,102	4,642	4,368	4,938	5,138	5,312
	Annual percentage change					
At 1989-90 prices	30.1	13.2	-5.9	13.0	4.1	3.4

Short-term overseas visitors

Short term overseas visitors are defined as travellers whose intended stay or actual period of stay is less than twelve months, except those who on arrival hold migrant visas.

During 1986 there were 1.4 million short-term overseas visitors to Australia. By 1992 the number had increased by over 80 per cent to 2.6 million with 63 per cent arriving from Japan, New Zealand, the UK and Ireland, and the USA.

TABLE 11.2 SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS TO AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1986 AND 1992

Country of residence	1986		1992		Percentage increase
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Japan	145,610	10.2	629,800	24.2	332.5
New Zealand	336,740	23.6	447,500	17.2	32.9
UK and Ireland	183,380	12.8	298,800	11.5	62.9
USA	245,390	17.2	262,900	10.1	7.1
Other	518,260	36.3	964,300	37.0	86.1
All countries	1,429,380	100.0	2,603,300	100.0	82.1

The number of Japanese visitors increased by over 300 per cent in the six years to 1992, a much larger increase than for the other three countries. Visitors from the UK and Ireland on average stayed longer than those from the other three countries.

The Bureau of Tourism Research International Visitor Survey revealed a more detailed profile of short term overseas visitors to Australia in 1991. The average length of stay in Australia in 1991 was 30 days, with expenditure by each visitor about \$1,800. On that basis, aggregate expenditure by overseas tourists in Australia was approximately \$4,300 million in 1991.

Visitor profiles

The following section provides profiles of the largest nationality groups to visit Australia and Victoria, based on information from the 1991 Bureau of Tourism Research International Visitor Survey.

New Zealand visitors

During 1991, there were 480,600 New Zealand visitors, accounting for 20 per cent of all international visitors to Australia. Of these, 28 per cent stayed at least one night in Victoria. They also accounted for 18 per cent of all overseas visitors who spent at least one night in Victoria. A total of 9 million nights were spent in Australia by New Zealand tourists. The average duration of stay was 21 nights in Australia of which 11 nights were spent in Victoria. There was a fairly even distribution of New Zealand visitors across all age groups. The main reasons given as their purpose of visit were holidays and visiting relatives. The average trip expenditure by New Zealanders was \$1,281, an average of \$61 per night. The average expenditure for food, drink and accommodation was \$472 and the average expenditure for shopping was \$463. New Zealanders spent 55 per cent of their nights in Australia with friends or relatives. Climate and being with friends and relatives were the main reasons for New Zealand tourists enjoying their visit. Of all New Zealand visitors to Victoria, over half visited the Queen Victoria market, and about a quarter visited each of the Dandenong Ranges and the Melbourne Zoo.

Japanese visitors

During 1991, there were 528,500 Japanese visitors, accounting for 22 per cent of all international visitors to Australia. Of these, 23 per cent stayed at least one night in Victoria. They accounted for 16 per cent of all overseas visitors who spent at least one night in Victoria. A total of 4.3 million nights were spent in Australia by Japanese tourists. The average duration of stay was 8 nights in Australia of which 3 nights were spent in Victoria. The majority of Japanese visitors (41 per cent) to Australia in 1991 were aged 20-29 years. The main reason given by Japanese visitors as their purpose of visit was holidays. The average trip expenditure by Japanese visitors was \$1,329 with an average of \$166 per night. Their average expenditure on shopping of \$844 was well above the average of \$533 for all overseas country visitors. The average expenditure of \$248 for food, drink and accommodation and \$57 for organised transport by Japanese visitors was well below the averages for all overseas country visitors. In contrast to other major overseas country visitors the greater proportion of nights spent (59 per cent) in Australia by Japanese visitors was in hotels with facilities. Scenery was nominated by 11 per cent of Japanese visitors as the most enjoyable single aspect of their trip to Australia. Of all Japanese visitors, 61 per cent visited Captain Cook's cottage and the Fitzroy gardens, and 55 per cent visited the Queen Victoria market and Phillip Island.

UK and Ireland visitors

During 1991, there were 273,400 visitors from the UK and Ireland, accounting for 12 per cent of all international visitors to Australia. Of these, 38 per cent stayed at least one night in Victoria. They also accounted for nearly 14 per cent of all overseas visitors who spent at least one night in Victoria. A total of 15.2 million nights were spent in Australia by UK and Ireland visitors. The average duration of stay was 60 nights in Australia of which 25 nights were spent in Victoria. The largest number of UK and Ireland tourists to Australia were either from the 20-29 year age group and the over 60 year age group. The main reasons given as their purpose of visit were holiday and visiting relatives. Their average trip expenditure was \$2,431, with an average nightly expenditure of \$41. UK and Ireland visitors, on average, spent \$1,152 on food and accommodation (significantly above the average of \$678 for all overseas country visitors) and \$441 on shopping. UK and Ireland visitors spent over 5 per cent of their nights in Australia with friends or relatives. Climate and visiting friends and relatives were nominated as the most enjoyable aspects of their trip. Of all UK and Ireland visitors, 38 per cent visited the Royal Botanic gardens, 31 per cent visited the Queen Victoria market, and 30 per cent visited the Dandenong Ranges.

USA visitors

During 1991, there were 271,800 USA tourists, accounting for 11 per cent of all international visitors to Australia. Of these, 40 per cent stayed at least one night in Victoria. They accounted for 14 per cent of all overseas visitors who spent at least one night in Victoria. A total of 6.7 million nights were spent in Australia by USA visitors. The average duration of stay was 27 nights in Australia of which 8 nights were spent in Victoria. USA tourists were fairly evenly distributed across adult age groups. The main reason given as their purpose of visit was holidays. The average trip expenditure for USA visitors was \$1,836, with an average of \$68 per night. The major proportion of expenditure (\$846)

was on food, drink and accommodation. USA visitors spent 39 per cent of their nights in Australia with friends or relatives and 26 per cent in hotels with facilities. "People" was nominated by 27 per cent of USA tourists as the main reason for their enjoyment of stay. Of all USA visitors to Victoria 38 per cent visited the Royal Botanic gardens, 37 per cent visited the Queen Victoria market, and 35 per cent visited Phillip Island.

TABLE 11.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF SHORT TERM OVERSEAS VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA, 1991

	<i>Japan</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>UK and Ireland</i>	<i>USA</i>	<i>All countries</i>
Visitors to Australia	528,500	480,600	273,400	271,800	2,370,400
Average stay (days)	8	21	60	27	30
No. on group tours (per cent)	73	4	2	8	22
Accommodation -			per cent		
Hotels with facilities	59	11	5	26	14
Friends or relatives	18	55	53	39	48
Rented house/flat	10	15	15	13	14
Backpackers	4	1	11	5	7
Motels with facilities	4	6	3	6	6
Age distribution -					
Under 20 years	8	12	10	8	10
20-29 years	41	15	24	14	25
30-39 years	16	19	15	20	19
40-49 years	13	20	15	21	17
50-59 years	12	14	16	16	14
60 years or over	9	18	22	21	15
Main reasons for enjoyment -					
People	9	8	8	27	11
Friends and relatives	2	18	16	9	10
Scenery	11	4	10	10	10
Climate	4	19	18	4	10
Other	16	9	12	12	12
Per capita spending -					
Food, drink and accommodation	19	37	47	46	37
Shopping	64	36	18	17	29
Organised transport	4	12	16	17	13
Tours	4	2	5	8	4
Other	9	13	13	12	16
Per capita spending (\$)	1,329	1,281	2,431	1,336	1,819
Aggregate spending (\$m)	702	616	665	499	4,312

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey, Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitors Survey.

Estimates are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error.

TABLE 11.4 VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA, BY PLACES VISITED - VICTORIA, 1991

Places visited	Country of residence													Total
	United States	Japan	Asia	Hong Kong	Malaysia	Singapore	Canada	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Europe	Germany	Scandinavia	Other	
	Per cent (a)													
Melbourne	95	99	97	95	99	96	91	94	92	89	84	89	97	94
Royal Botanic gardens	38	18	31	23	43	26	37	22	38	37	43	23	30	30
Queen Victoria market	37	55	46	38	55	50	44	52	31	42	48	32	43	44
Phillip Island	35	55	33	37	25	29	24	10	25	29	31	19	23	31
Captain Cook's cottage/ Fitzroy gardens	28	61	27	39	27	26	23	19	21	22	30	17	15	29
Victorian Arts Centre/Theatre/ Concert hall	18	7	18	17	27	18	19	22	17	20	23	16	19	17
National Gallery of Victoria	19	13	21	14	29	17	20	16	22	21	21	18	25	19
Melbourne Zoo	21	21	22	24	17	7	24	23	19	23	24	20	28	22
Museum of Victoria	19	13	20	18	23	12	16	14	17	18	23	16	24	17
Old Melbourne Gaol	5	7	4	3	3	5	14	7	16	9	12	4	12	8
Sovereign Hill at Ballarat	9	5	22	27	32	25	13	11	23	15	10	13	9	14
Healesville Sanctuary	9	1	8	5	5	7	10	14	15	12	12	8	12	10
The Twelve Apostles/ Great Ocean Road	11	3	11	9	8	13	26	6	27	27	32	25	13	14
Dandenong Ranges	16	1	13	9	12	13	18	25	30	19	21	13	22	17
The Grampians National Park	4	1	5	8	1	2	7	2	8	14	13	14	5	5
Total who visited one or more attractions in Victoria														
Percentage of visitors to Victoria	95	99	97	95	100	96	91	96	93	91	86	91	99	95
Percentage of visitors to Australia	39	22	34	46	36	21	37	27	35	39	38	39	18	30

(a) Percentages may add to more than 100% as visitors may have visited more than one attraction. Base: All visitors aged 15+. Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitors Survey.

Victoria as a tourist destination

In 1991, 32 per cent of short term overseas visitors to Australia spent at least one night in Victoria, and 18 per cent of total visitor nights in Australia were also spent in Victoria. Assuming that average expenditure per day by each overseas visitor to Victoria was the same as elsewhere in Australia, aggregate expenditure by them in Victoria in 1991 is estimated at over \$700 million. New Zealanders represented the largest nationality grouping to visit Victoria, followed by Japan.

TABLE 11.5 PROFILE OF ALL SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITORS TO VICTORIA, 1991

<i>Country of residence</i>	<i>Visitors to Victoria</i>	<i>Average nights in Victoria</i>	<i>Average expenditure per arrival per night</i>	<i>Aggregate expenditure in Victoria (a)</i>
	no.	no.	\$	\$'000
New Zealand	135,000	11	61	90,000
Japan	122,000	3	166	61,000
USA	109,000	8	68	59,000
UK and Ireland	104,000	25	41	107,000
Singapore	19,000	13	94	23,000
All countries	759,000	16	61	740,000

(a) Based on average expenditure per day in Australia and length of stay in Victoria. Figures are based on sample data and are subject to sampling error.

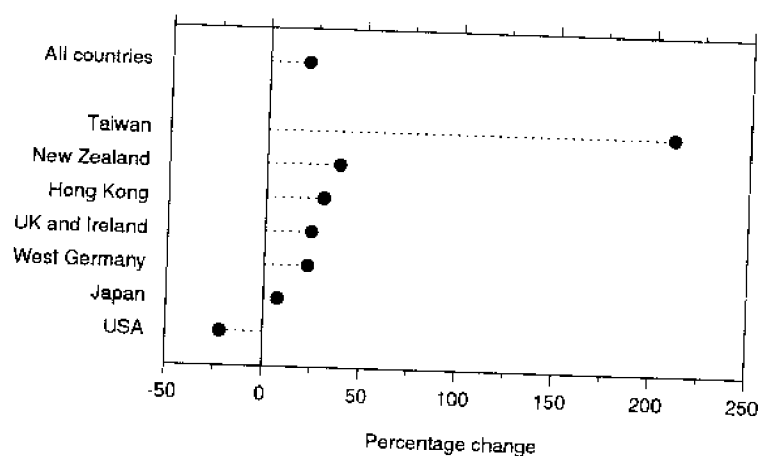
Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitors Survey.

In 1992, 14 per cent of the 2.6 million short term visitors to Australia nominated Victoria as their State of intended stay. This was less than the previous year, mainly due to a large reduction in visitors from New Zealand nominating Victoria as their main destination, which was only partially compensated by increased numbers from most other countries.

TABLE 11.6 SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, AND WHERE PRIMARY STATE OF INTENDED STAY IS VICTORIA

<i>Country of residence</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
New Zealand	56,700	67,000	63,400	62,200	99,000	78,200
UK and Ireland	38,900	45,500	28,300	47,400	45,800	48,300
USA	50,800	48,200	38,200	39,200	36,900	39,700
Japan	34,400	49,300	41,600	43,300	38,900	37,000
Hong Kong	13,800	12,700	14,100	14,600	17,100	17,900
West Germany	11,700	12,600	13,400	12,800	13,200	14,300
Taiwan	4,100	5,400	6,100	7,200	9,600	12,700
Malaysia	11,100	12,200	11,600	11,200	10,500	12,700
Singapore	6,100	6,900	7,500	10,100	11,300	12,300
Canada	8,000	9,300	8,100	8,200	8,100	7,600
Indonesia	2,800	4,900	4,000	5,700	5,800	7,500
Italy	5,400	6,700	6,000	6,000	6,100	6,500
Netherlands	4,400	5,300	4,600	5,000	5,200	5,200
All countries	298,900	346,700	330,900	336,800	366,600	360,800

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE WHERE STATE OF INTENDED STAY IS VICTORIA, PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1987 TO 1992



The main reasons for the visit to Victoria were holidays or accompanying a business traveller (49 per cent), and visiting relatives (27 per cent).

TABLE 11.7 SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, REASON FOR STAY, AND WHERE STATE OF INTENDED STAY IS VICTORIA, 1992

Country of residence	Reason for journey				Total
	Visiting relatives	Holiday, accompanying business traveller	Business employment, attending convention	Other and not stated	
New Zealand	21,500	36,200	15,600	4,900	78,200
UK and Ireland	23,400	17,700	6,100	1,100	48,300
USA	7,700	18,700	11,600	1,700	39,700
Japan	1,100	30,900	3,800	1,300	37,000
Hong Kong	4,400	9,800	1,900	1,800	17,900
Germany	2,900	9,300	1,600	600	14,300
Malaysia	4,100	4,400	1,300	2,800	12,700
Taiwan	1,100	10,100	900	600	12,700
Singapore	2,700	5,900	2,400	1,200	12,300
Canada	2,700	3,600	900	400	7,600
Indonesia	1,200	3,800	900	1,600	7,500
Italy	2,700	2,800	800	200	6,500
Netherlands	2,500	2,100	400	100	5,200
All countries	98,500	178,100	58,900	25,300	360,800

Departures by Australian residents

Travel services debits measure the value of goods and services acquired by Australians while they are abroad and represent a withdrawal from Australia's overseas financial reserves. After a strong increase in travel service debits in both 1987-88 and 1988-89, the growth slowed then went into decline from 1990-91 onwards, reflecting the impact of the recession in Australia on resident tourist expenditure overseas.

TABLE 11.8 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS TRAVEL SERVICE DEBITS

Debits	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
\$ million						
At current prices	3,749	4,363	5,135	5,230	5,147	5,569
At 1989-90 prices	3,807	4,789	5,135	4,800	4,556	4,404
Percentage change						
At 1989-90 prices	21.0	25.8	7.2	-6.5	-5.1	-3.3

Interstate travel

An indication of tourist activity by Victorian residents can be gauged by their mobility on Population Census night, 6 August 1991. On that night about 108,000 Victorian residents were counted at locations throughout Victoria other than their usual residence. Another 77,000 Victorian residents were counted at interstate locations. In contrast, there were 52,000 interstate visitors to Victoria.

In 1991-92, there were 36 million intrastate trips undertaken within Australia compared with 37.5 million in 1990-91. Victorian residents accounted for 7.7 million (21 per cent) of the national total which was a 15 per cent decrease from 1990-91.

As a source of interstate travellers, Victoria accounted for 27 per cent of the national total in 1991-92 compared with 30 per cent in 1990-91. The number of trips taken decreased from 3.5 million in 1990-91 to 3.3 million in 1991-92, a decrease of 6.2 per cent.

The most recent Household Expenditure Survey, conducted in 1988-89, estimated that the average Victorian household spent \$10.91 per week (1.5 per cent of total weekly household expenditure) on holidays within Australia. Victorians holidaying in Australia spent about 40 per cent of their holiday money on accommodation, 25 per cent on package tours, 20 per cent on other air fares, and 9 per cent on petrol.

Overseas travel

Victorian residents spent an additional \$7.42 per week per household on overseas holidays, or approximately 1 per cent of total weekly household expenditure (\$710). Nearly half of the expenditure on overseas holidays by Victorian residents was on air fares.

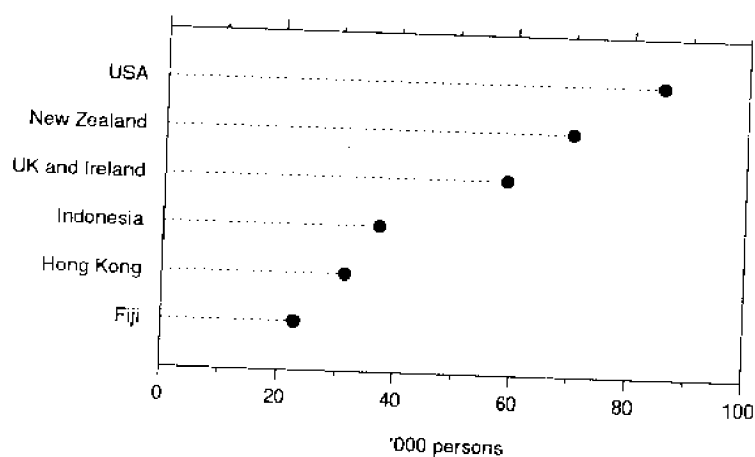
"Short term overseas departures" represents travellers whose intended or actual period of stay is less than twelve months, except those who on arrival hold migrant visas. In 1992, there were about 534,000 short term overseas departures by Victorian residents, an increase of 10 per cent over 1991.

TABLE 11.9 VICTORIAN RESIDENTS - SHORT TERM OVERSEAS DEPARTURES BY COUNTRY OF STAY, 1986 TO 1992

Country of stay	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
USA	46,700	53,400	65,400	72,600	78,500	85,400
New Zealand	56,500	54,000	60,800	65,100	63,800	70,000
UK and Ireland	50,700	53,800	57,600	62,700	52,300	58,800
Indonesia	32,500	35,300	39,000	36,600	37,300	37,100
Hong Kong	25,000	23,500	27,400	28,300	28,400	31,300
Fiji	15,200	20,000	25,800	30,900	24,400	22,800
Malaysia	12,500	11,800	16,000	20,600	17,300	19,500
Thailand	12,800	16,200	22,600	23,800	16,900	17,200
Singapore	13,500	14,700	19,100	17,500	16,700	18,400
Other	135,600	140,800	157,700	167,100	150,900	126,100
Total	401,000	423,500	491,400	525,300	486,400	534,000

The main reasons for short term departures of Victorian residents in 1992 were holidays, including student vacation (51 per cent), visiting relatives (23 per cent), and business (16 per cent).

SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES OF VICTORIAN RESIDENTS BY COUNTRY OF STAY



Tourist accommodation

At 31 December 1992, 17 per cent of bed spaces in hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities in Australia were available in Victoria, and 17 per cent of takings (\$411 million) were collected from such accommodation.

TABLE 11.10 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES: OPERATIONAL DETAILS (a)

Item	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Victoria				
Establishments	no.	1,032	1,029	1,039
Guest rooms	no.	28,180	29,077	29,995
Bed spaces	no.	78,445	80,503	82,442
Guest nights	'000	8,045.4	8,160.4	8,384.4
Takings	\$'000	389,031	397,127	411,314
Victoria as a percentage of Australia				
Establishments	per cent	21.1	21.1	21.2
Guest rooms	per cent	17.9	18.0	18.0
Bed spaces	per cent	17.3	17.3	17.3
Guest nights	per cent	16.0	15.8	15.7
Takings	per cent	17.2	17.0	16.9

(a) Establishments, Guest Rooms, Bed Spaces as at 31 December.

TABLE 11.11 ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES, VICTORIA

Quarter	1990	1991	1992
Per cent			
March	56.6	48.0	48.1
June	49.8	43.7	44.3
September	46.8	44.6	44.2
December	46.8	46.9	46.6

Regional tourist accommodation

Of the nearly 30,000 guest rooms with facilities in Victoria at 31 December 1992, almost half were within the MSD. Room occupancy rates in the MSD each quarter in 1992 were at least six percentage points above the State average and takings from accommodation accounted for 69 per cent of the Victorian total.

Outside the MSD, the Statistical Divisions of Goulburn and Ovens-Murray, both within reach of the snow fields, had the greatest number of rooms and the highest level of accommodation takings. Although their occupancy rates were both below average, each peaked in the September quarter during the skiing season. The Barwon Statistical Division, which encompasses Geelong and the beach resorts of Point Lonsdale, Apollo Bay, Ocean Grove, Bells Beach, and Lorne, experienced a strong seasonal peak in the March quarter, which is the peak for beach resort activities.

**TABLE 11.12 HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES:
OPERATIONAL DETAILS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1992 (a)**

Statistical Division	Establishments	Guest Rooms	Room Occupancy Rates (Quarterly)				Takings from Accommodation
			March	June	September	December	
			Per cent				
	No.	No.					\$'000
Melbourne	248	14,847	55.5	50.7	50.7	54.6	282,529
Barwon	78	1,544	51.9	38.5	33.0	43.4	15,091
Western District	77	1,313	45.3	42.5	36.1	44.5	11,375
Central Highlands	59	1,138	50.5	48.0	44.6	49.6	12,675
Wimmera	51	857	40.7	38.6	34.7	41.6	6,540
Mallee	68	1,590	43.1	45.3	44.6	46.0	13,327
Loddon-Campaspe	86	1,487	47.7	46.7	43.5	46.3	15,056
Goulburn	122	2,332	31.8	33.1	36.5	31.5	19,192
Ovens-Murray	107	2,214	28.7	30.1	41.6	24.9	16,819
East Gippsland	68	1,268	45.0	36.5	33.7	40.2	9,773
Gippsland	75	1,405	42.8	33.2	28.2	34.4	8,935
Victoria	1,039	29,995	48.1	44.3	44.2	46.6	411,314

(a) Number of establishments and guest rooms as at 31 December 1992.

Five star accommodation

In Victoria the 7 five-star establishments provided 6 per cent of bed spaces and accounted for 18 per cent of accommodation takings in December 1992.

TABLE 11.13 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES BY STAR GRADING, 1992 (a)

Item	Star grading					Total
	1	2	3 and 4	5	Ungraded	
Victoria						
Establishments	35	401	496	7	100	1,039
Guest rooms	340	7,594	17,489	2,413	2,159	29,995
Bed spaces	870	21,939	48,826	5,568	5,850	82,442
Room nights	22,481	990,643	3,123,816	495,812	317,283	4,950,035
Takings (\$'000)	873	53,086	257,161	75,619	24,572	411,314
Australia						
Establishments	146	1,844	2,180	59	668	4,897
Guest rooms	2,099	39,132	92,352	18,291	14,723	166,597
Bed spaces	5,374	113,761	272,102	43,582	41,275	476,094
Room nights	239,519	5,807,115	17,676,450	4,284,878	2,288,840	30,296,802
Takings (\$'000)	8,754	285,156	1,366,474	594,282	173,081	2,427,748
Victoria as a percentage of Australia						
Establishments	24	21.7	22.8	11.9	15	21.2
Guest rooms	16.2	19.4	18.9	13.2	14.7	18.0
Bed spaces	16.2	19.3	17.9	12.8	14.2	17.3
Room nights	9.4	17.1	17.7	11.6	13.9	16.3
Takings	10.0	18.6	18.8	12.7	14.2	16.9

(a) Establishments, guest rooms, bed spaces as at 31 December 1991.

Caravan Parks

Short-term caravan parks accounted for 75 per cent of all caravan establishments in Victoria in 1992, 81 per cent of all caravan sites for tourists and 71 per cent of all accommodation takings from caravan parks. As is to be expected, caravan parks are utilised more in the summer months.

TABLE 11.14 CARAVAN PARKS: OPERATIONAL DETAILS, VICTORIA, 1992

Item	Unit	Quarter			
		March	June	September	December
Short term -					
Establishments	no.	455	453	440	442
Sites for tourists	no.	54,822	54,628	53,654	53,482
Takings	\$'000	15,896	9,729	9,424	12,975
Occupancy rates	per cent	41.0	35.3	32.9	38.3
Total -					
Establishments	no.	597	594	592	591
Sites for tourists	no.	67,042	66,726	66,605	66,086
Takings	\$'000	21,037	14,410	14,362	18,168
Occupancy rates	per cent	42.3	37.6	35.5	39.9

TRANSPORT

In 1991-92 the transport, storage, and communication industry sector contributed 7 per cent of the total Victorian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. Victoria's percentage share of the national GDP at factor cost for the Transport, storage, and communication industry sector was 23 per cent.

Rail

At 30 June 1993 there were over 5,000km open for rail traffic in Victoria, slightly less than in previous years. Goods train traffic kilometres generally decreased over a 5 year period, and the number of suburban passenger journeys has fluctuated between 100 million and 109 million. Country and interstate passenger journeys are now decreasing after a consistent increase up until 1990-91.

TABLE 11.15 RAILWAYS TRAFFIC, EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, VICTORIA

Traffic	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Route kilometres open for traffic at end of year	5,240	5,138	5,196	5,180	5,107	5,107
	(‘000)					
Traffic train kilometres -						
Country and interstate	7,045	7,225	7,127	7,113	7,083	7,036
Suburban	13,800	13,800	13,307	12,874	12,261	n.a.
Goods	6,590	5,801	5,898	5,532	4,884	5,387
Total	27,435	26,826	26,332	25,519	24,428	n.a.
Passenger journeys -						
Country and interstate	5,478	5,825	6,065	6,151	5,556	5,309
Suburban (a)	100,040	105,561	107,932	106,772	108,911	106,015
Total	105,518	111,386	113,997	112,923	114,467	111,324

(a) These figures exclude suburban rail journeys made on multi-modal tickets purchased on trams or buses.

Source: Public Transport Corporation, Victoria.

Bus

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.

TABLE 11.16 COUNTRY AND PROVINCIAL ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
PRIVATE BUS SERVICES			
Country services -			
Passengers ('000)	4,335	4,438	4,181
Bus kilometres ('000)	8,012	8,652	8,141
Revenue (\$'000)	8,129	8,833	7,905
Subsidy (\$'000)	4,688	5,018	4,845
Urban services (a) -			
Passengers ('000)	7,396	7,885	7,584
Bus kilometres ('000)	6,086	6,190	6,795
Revenue (\$'000)	4,342	4,340	5,879
Subsidy (\$'000)	9,996	10,429	10,208
CONTRACT SERVICES (b)			
Passengers ('000)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bus kilometres ('000)	4,269	4,480	4,629
Contract costs (\$'000)	n.a.	7,103	7,227

(a) Covers the Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and La Trobe Valley areas.

(b) Under contract to V/Line.

Source: Public Transport Corporation, Victoria.

Motor Vehicles on Register

There were 2.7 million motor vehicles on register in Victoria at 30 June 1993, with 2.9 million driver's licences and 172,000 riders licences in force.

TABLE 11.17 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, AT 30 JUNE

Type of vehicle	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	('000)					
Passenger vehicles	2,064.7	2,076.2	2,137.8	2,226.5	2,178.1	2,206.6
Light commercial vehicles (a)	398.6	401.8	405.4	349.2	322.5	324.9
Trucks -						
Rigid (a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	87.0	73.0	74.2
Articulated	13.8	13.1	14.2	14.6	14.3	14.6
Non freight carrying	13.7	11.7	13.0	11.3	11.4	11.7
Buses	14.3	13.9	13.8	14.4	15.6	15.9
Motor cycles	70.1	68.1	67.9	72.2	69.9	70.4
Total - Victoria	2,575.2	2,585.2	2,720.0	2,775.2	2,684.8	2,718.4
Total - Australia	9,544.4	11,485.3	12,116.8	9,934.1	10,246.9	10,431.5
Victoria as a percentage of Australia	26.9	22.5	22.4	27.9	26.2	26.0

(a) Split of data for years prior to 1991 are not comparable. For details from previous years refer to earlier Year Books.

TABLE 11.18 DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES (a) IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA

Type of Licence	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Drivers'	2,566,312	2,650,700	2,725,835	2,785,753	2,826,735	2,858,683
Riders'	130,394	140,612	149,454	157,916	165,825	172,357
Total	2,696,706	2,791,312	2,875,289	2,943,669	2,992,560	3,031,040

(a) Licence holders may hold both a drivers' and a riders' licence and be counted in both categories.

Source: Vicroads Road Information Services

Road traffic accidents

In recent years there has been a significant decrease in the number of road traffic accidents and the number of people killed or injured. These decreases may be related to police campaigns, such as increased random breath testing, and the Transport Accident Commission advertisements.

TABLE 11.19 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, VICTORIA

Period	Fatal accidents	Total accidents (a)	Persons killed	Persons injured (b)
1986r	611	7,354	669	8,898
1987	626	8,246	705	9,895
1988	627	8,427	701	10,333
1989	681	7,951	776	9,356
1990	492	6,219	548	7,084
1991	435	5,371	503	6,162
1992	365	5,111	396	5,905

(a) Resulting in death or in one or more injured persons being admitted to hospital.

(b) Admitted to hospital.

Source: Vicroads Road Information Services

TABLE 11.20 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, TYPE OF ROAD USER KILLED OR INJURED, VICTORIA

Type of road user	1990		1991		1992	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	232	2,984	216	2,578	144	2,536
Motor cyclists	50	778	50	743	48	681
Passengers (any type)	149	1,809	131	1,616	100	1,483
Pedestrians	93	928	94	848	89	799
Pedal cyclists	24	538	12	357	13	393
Other	..	47	..	20	2	13
Total	548	7,084	503	6,162	396	5,905

Source: Vicroads Road Information Services.

Motor Vehicle Usage

Some of the key results from the 1991 Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage are set out in Table 11.21.

TABLE 11.21 SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE: SELECTED STATISTICS, 1991

Particulars	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
Number of vehicles	2,751,275	10,076,830	27.3
Total kilometres travelled (million kilometres)	40,823.6	150,388.7	27.1
Total business kilometres travelled (million kilometres) (a)	12,686.3	50,874.9	24.9
Total tonne-kilometres (million tonne-kilometres)	22,851.3	88,204.5	25.9
Total kilometres travelled (bus) (million kilometres)	292.2	1,400.7	20.9

(a) Includes business travel of non load carrying vehicles except for articulated trucks.

Air transport

In 1992-93, over 8.1 million revenue passengers either embarked or disembarked at Melbourne (Tullamarine) airport from 83,000 domestic aircraft movements.

The relatively low aircraft movement and passenger levels for domestic travel in 1989-90 were due to the pilots' dispute. Movement and numbers increased with the resolution of this dispute and the introduction of new airlines offering more services at discount fare levels which in turn created competition within the incumbent airlines. The new airlines were Compass (operating at Melbourne from December 1990 to December 1991) and Southern Cross (operating from August 1992 to March 1993). A greater range of discount fares have continued, even with the demise of the new airlines. Domestic passenger activity increased 40 per cent between 1987-88 and 1992-93. Aircraft movements increased 20 per cent during the same period as the airlines rationalised their fleets.

International air transport continues the strong growth recorded in earlier years. Both passenger activity and aircraft movements in 1992-93 reflected significant increases over 1987-88 with growth of 22 and 18 per cent respectively.

TABLE 11.22 MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Domestic aircraft movements	68,661	69,473	48,212	68,606	77,494	82,835
Domestic passengers embarked ('000)	2,919	2,986	2,308	3,190	4,065	4,042
Domestic passengers disembarked ('000)	2,908	3,014	2,327	3,199	4,081	4,084
International aircraft movements	13,678	14,317	15,318	15,884	15,147	16,093
Passengers arriving from/ departing for overseas ('000)	1,482	1,586	1,685	1,677	1,746	1,813

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

**TABLE 11.23 REGULAR DOMESTIC INTERSTATE AIR SERVICES
TERMINATING IN VICTORIA**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Kilometres flown ('000)	55,044	57,122	40,575	60,705	71,780	74,232
Passenger kilometres ('000)	5,128,711	5,327,000	4,112,629	5,925,080	7,814,498	7,589,784
Freight -						
Tonnes	93,955	99,813	57,020	75,049	71,995	64,279
Tonne kilometres ('000)	80,803	84,337	45,820	67,121	73,794	71,076
Mail -						
Tonnes	9,863	11,040	5,675	11,062	10,331	11,891
Tonne kilometres ('000)	9,512	10,526	5,829	10,867	10,862	12,801

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

REFERENCES

Data sources

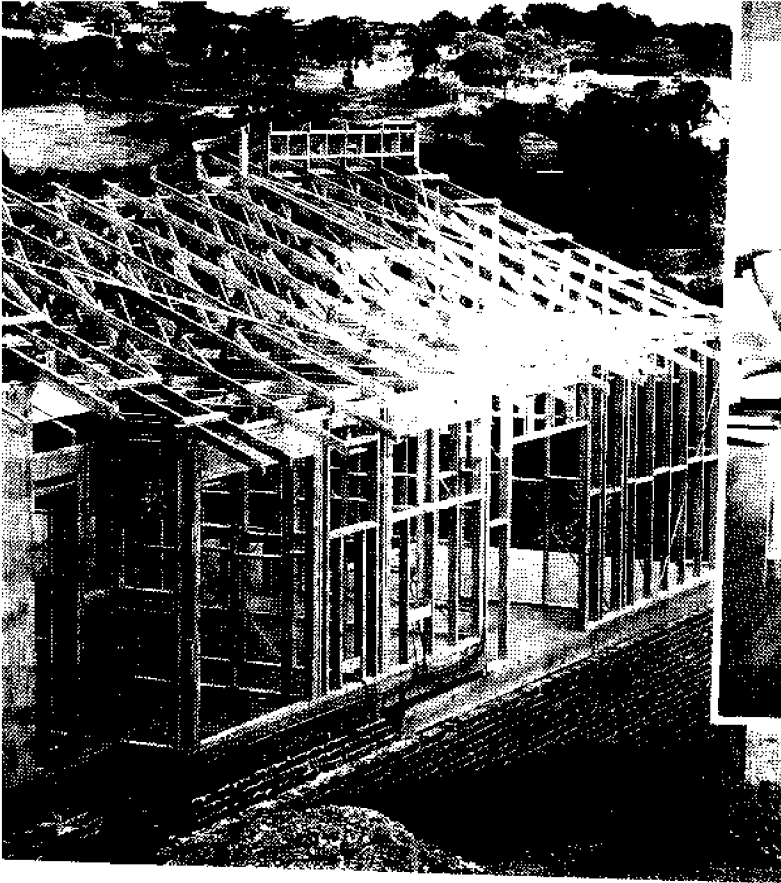
Most of the tourism statistics are from the Bureau of Tourism Research. Other tourism data are from the National Accounts and the Population Census.

Tourist accommodation statistics are derived from the quarterly ABS Accommodation Survey. The survey covers hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities, short and long term caravan parks; and from the September quarter 1987, holiday flats, units, and houses. Data collected includes the number of establishments, available capacity, room occupancy rates, bed occupancy rates, and takings from accommodation. Types of accommodation surveyed include hotels, motels, and guest houses with facilities; caravan parks; and holiday flats, units, and houses. Visitor hostels were added from the September quarter 1991.

The star grading of hotels and motels with facilities is based on the classification system used by members of the Australian Automobile Association. The gradings are allocated according to a points system based on amenities and facilities available to guests at the time of inspection. The highest classification of "five-star" is assigned to international style establishments offering a superior range of apartments, furnishings and decor, with an extensive range of first class services. These include a choice of room styles and dining facilities, twenty-four hour room service, and additional shopping and recreational facilities.

The statistics on railways and country and provincial road passenger services have been obtained through the Public Transport Corporation Victoria. Motor vehicles statistics were obtained from Vicroads, Victoria, and the Commonwealth Department of Administrative Services (for Australian Government owned vehicles). Drivers' and riders' licence figures were provided by the Road Traffic Authority, Victoria.

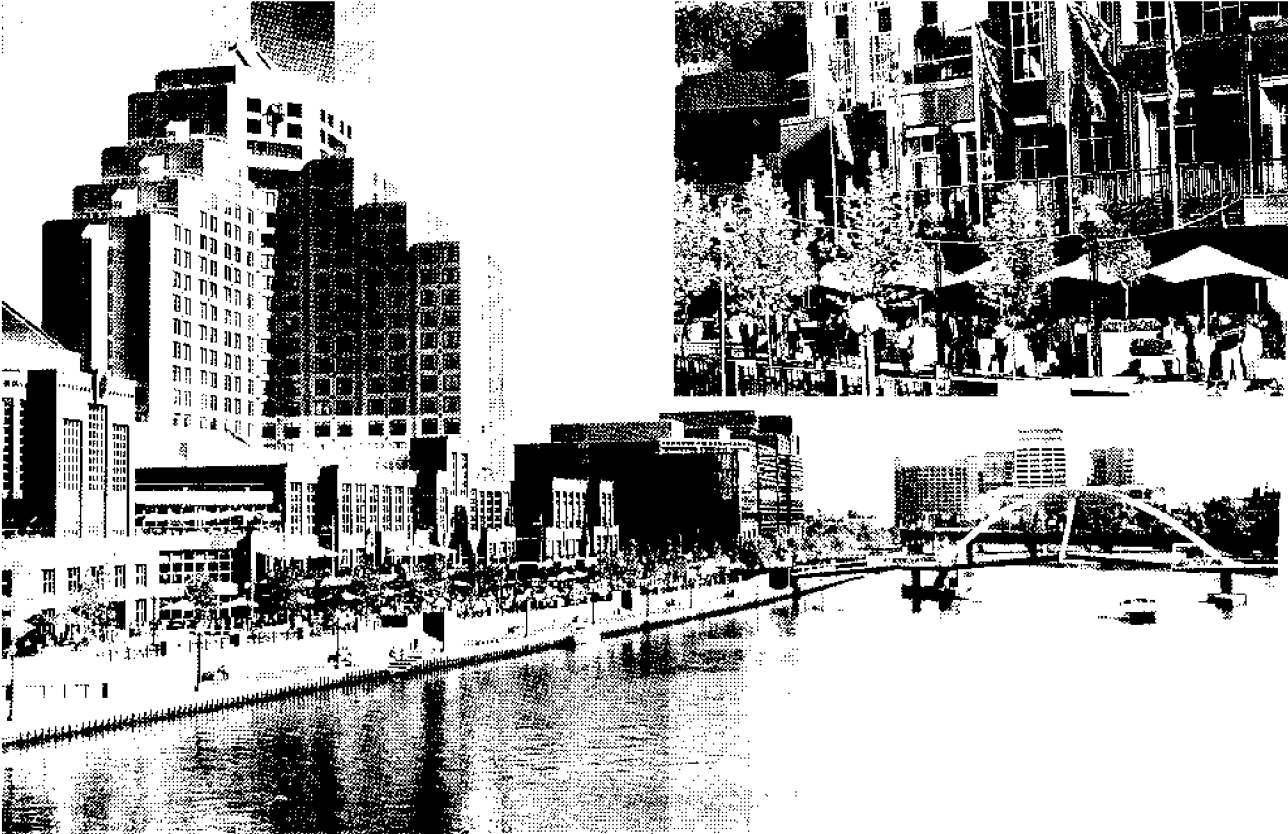
Since 1991 the motor vehicles on register figures are based on a new processing system using the new Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) adopted by motor vehicle registration authorities. The VIN system allows for more accurate identification and classification of newly registered vehicles. As a result, data processed on this system is not strictly comparable with data processed on the old system.



- ▲ Radiata Pine house frame, and the warmth and beauty of Victorian Ash hardwood highlighted by strips of Blackwood. - Photo: Timber Promotion Council. (Chapter reference "Construction" and "Commerce".)

- ▼ Aerospace Technology, 747 turbine. - Photo: Department of Business and Employment. (Chapter reference "Transport".)





▲ View of west end of of Southgate. *Inset:* Southgate Arts and Leisure Precinct on the Yarra
- Photos: David Simmonds. (Chapter reference "Tourism".)

▼ Japanese tourists enjoying meeting a wombat. - Photo: Department of Business and
Employment. (Chapter reference "Tourism".)



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 (GVM) over 3.5 tonnes are now included in rigid trucks and the remainder are either in utilities or panel vans.

The triennial Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage 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. The statistics are used for many decisions regarding the monitoring, planning and policy issues that affect all Australian motorists. The 1991 Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage relates to vehicles on register at 30 September 1991.

Road traffic accident statistics are compiled by the ABS from data provided by Vicroads. The statistics on air transport were obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Communications.

ABS publications

- Overseas Arrivals And Departures, Australia (3404.0)*
- Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure (5204.0)*
- Balance Of Payments, Australia (5303.0)*
- Household Expenditure Survey, Australia (6535.0)*
- Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0)*
- Tourist Accommodation, Victoria (8635.2)*
- Tourist Accommodation, Four and Five Star Hotels and Motels, Victoria (8646.2)*
- Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9303.0)*
- Motor Vehicle Registrations, Victoria (9303.2)*
- Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9304.0)*
- 1991 Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage (preliminary)*

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, VICTORIA

Population at 31 December (a) (b)

Year	Males	Females	Total Persons	Masculinity (a)	Population of Melbourne (b) (d)
1836	186	38	224	489.47	200
1837	984	280	1,264	351.43	
1838	3,080	431	3,511	714.62	
1839	4,104	1,718	5,822	238.88	
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291	238.85	4,000
1841	14,391	6,025	20,416	238.85	4,479
1842	15,691	8,108	23,799	193.52	
1843	15,892	8,211	24,103	193.55	
1844	17,626	9,108	26,734	193.52	
1845	20,624	10,656	31,280	193.54	
1846	23,531	14,803	38,334	158.96	12,351
1847	26,004	16,932	42,936	153.58	
1848	30,697	20,693	51,390	148.34	
1849	39,556	26,864	66,220	148.35	
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162	148.35	
1851	58,235	39,254	97,489	148.35	23,143
1852	110,826	57,496	168,321	192.75	
1853	146,456	75,980	222,436	192.76	
1854	185,249	98,693	283,942	187.70	76,565
1855	226,462	120,843	347,305	187.40	
1856	251,349	139,035	390,384	180.78	
1857	291,523	164,999	456,522	176.68	
1858	314,923	181,223	496,146	173.78	
1859	325,259	195,813	521,072	166.11	
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234	158.85	
1861	320,888	218,876	539,764	148.61	139,916
1862	322,298	229,090	551,388	140.69	

POPULATION, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Population at 31 December (a) (b)				Population of Melbourne (b) (d)
	Males	Females	Total Persons	Masculinity (c)	
1863	324,731	243,175	567,906	133.54	148,873
1864	341,102	256,901	598,003	132.78	154,375
1865	348,717	269,074	617,791	129.60	160,586
1866	354,757	278,845	633,602	127.22	167,476
1867	360,112	288,190	648,302	124.96	174,366
1868	371,066	300,258	671,324	123.58	181,945
1869	383,665	313,097	696,762	122.54	190,212
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925	121.59	202,975
1871	407,628	338,822	746,450	120.31	215,991
1872	411,027	348,401	759,428	117.98	229,125
1873	416,756	357,052	773,808	116.72	236,990
1874	421,201	364,907	786,108	115.43	242,800
1875	424,269	370,665	794,934	114.46	254,873
1876	428,243	377,181	805,424	113.54	248,878
1877	433,777	385,158	818,935	112.62	253,577
1878	438,077	391,841	829,918	111.80	260,738
1879	442,699	399,058	841,757	110.94	271,100
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605	110.42	281,037
1881	457,782	416,183	873,965	110.00	288,169
1882	466,788	425,977	892,765	109.58	297,937
1883	477,671	434,782	912,453	109.86	313,550
1884	490,266	445,511	935,777	110.05	334,030
1885	504,097	455,741	959,838	110.61	358,500
1886	523,864	469,853	993,717	111.50	381,590
1887	541,216	484,260	1,025,476	111.76	405,520
1888	571,425	507,652	1,079,077	112.56	432,350
1889	582,672	522,266	1,104,938	111.57	459,360
1890	596,519	538,209	1,133,728	110.65	482,600
1891	606,395	551,977	1,158,372	109.86	486,620
1892	608,666	560,081	1,168,747	108.67	469,390
1893	609,500	566,670	1,176,170	107.56	449,560
1894	609,379	572,776	1,182,155	106.39	444,340
1895	607,933	577,743	1,185,676	105.23	452,210
1896	599,497	580,353	1,179,850	103.30	458,300
1897	599,621	582,485	1,182,106	102.94	466,895
1898	598,332	583,949	1,182,281	102.46	480,390
1899	599,765	588,776	1,188,541	101.87	489,600
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213	101.23	494,905
1901	608,436	601,464	1,209,900	101.16	501,580
1902	604,318	603,913	1,208,231	100.07	502,840
1903	599,950	604,792	1,204,742	99.20	505,760
1904	597,617	607,991	1,205,608	98.29	511,520
1905	598,134	612,287	1,210,421	97.69	519,925
1906	600,856	618,976	1,219,832	97.07	530,660
1907	605,775	627,032	1,232,807	96.61	543,115
1908	614,937	635,512	1,250,449	96.76	557,350
1909	631,021	646,001	1,277,022	97.68	573,255
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408	98.71	588,000
1911	668,818	671,075	1,339,893	99.66	612,190
1912	690,056	692,497	1,382,553	99.65	636,200
1913	707,444	707,972	1,415,416	99.93	660,160
1914	713,307	721,881	1,435,188	98.81	680,470
1915	694,210	730,235	1,424,445	95.07	688,890
1916	666,245	738,418	1,404,663	90.23	702,120

POPULATION, VICTORIA - continued

Population at 31 December (a) (b)

Year	Males	Females	Total Persons	Masculinity (c)	Population of Melbourne (b) (d)
1917	671,075	745,985	1,417,060	89.96	716,150
1918	684,243	753,002	1,437,245	90.87	730,830
1919	739,956	763,079	1,503,035	96.97	750,940
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909	97.38	776,840
1921	765,306	785,421	1,550,727	97.44	800,520
1922	789,517	800,756	1,590,273	98.60	831,060
1923	807,884	817,571	1,625,455	98.82	861,760
1924	825,919	831,232	1,657,151	99.36	889,720
1925	840,817	843,234	1,684,051	99.71	917,080
1926	855,035	856,952	1,711,987	99.78	945,500
1927	870,718	871,114	1,741,832	99.95	971,000
1928	879,478	882,268	1,761,746	99.68	990,650
1929	886,472	891,797	1,778,269	99.40	1,006,000
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605	99.14	999,650
1931	896,429	907,141	1,803,570	98.82	995,600
1932	900,663	912,724	1,813,387	98.68	993,800
1933	904,868	919,349	1,824,217	98.42	995,800
1934	909,806	926,854	1,836,660	98.16	1,000,000
1935	910,740	930,855	1,841,595	97.84	1,008,300
1936	913,959	935,648	1,849,607	97.68	1,016,500
1937	916,974	940,017	1,856,991	97.55	1,024,300
1938	924,034	947,065	1,871,099	97.57	1,035,600
1939	929,470	953,663	1,883,133	97.46	1,050,700
1940	947,037	967,881	1,914,918	97.85	1,083,000
1941	964,619	981,806	1,946,425	98.25	1,114,900
1942	970,729	991,829	1,962,558	97.87	1,143,900
1943	979,549	1,002,067	1,981,616	97.73	1,156,600
1944	986,889	1,011,065	1,997,954	97.67	1,168,900
1945	994,784	1,020,323	2,015,107	97.50	1,180,200
1946	1,006,395	1,033,374	2,039,769	97.39	1,189,800
1947	1,016,724	1,045,985	2,062,709	97.20	1,228,300
1948	1,039,037	1,069,088	2,108,125	97.19	1,247,800
1949	1,071,759	1,097,125	2,168,884	97.69	1,272,300
1950	1,114,497	1,122,685	2,237,182	99.27	1,302,200
1951	1,150,009	1,149,529	2,299,538	100.04	1,330,800
1952	1,189,262	1,177,457	2,366,719	101.00	1,359,100
1953	1,212,060	1,203,975	2,416,035	100.67	1,388,800
1954	1,244,739	1,233,247	2,477,986	100.93	1,524,111
1955	1,281,891	1,264,441	2,546,332	101.38	1,575,300
1956	1,319,445	1,298,667	2,618,112	101.60	1,629,400
1957	1,348,351	1,332,204	2,680,555	101.21	1,677,100
1958	1,379,857	1,365,308	2,745,165	101.07	1,726,100
1959	1,413,523	1,397,906	2,811,429	101.12	1,777,700
1960	1,453,815	1,434,475	2,888,290	101.35	1,831,100
1961	1,485,348	1,469,951	2,955,299	101.05	1,984,936
1962	1,511,418	1,499,625	3,011,043	100.79	2,029,240
1963	1,540,749	1,530,297	3,071,046	100.68	2,077,560
1964	1,573,966	1,563,955	3,137,921	100.64	2,130,980
1965	1,602,058	1,593,802	3,195,860	100.52	2,180,800
1966	1,627,787	1,622,056	3,249,843	100.35	2,230,793
1967	1,653,363	1,650,243	3,303,606	100.19	2,283,000
1968	1,679,213	1,677,614	3,356,827	100.10	2,331,000
1969	1,710,586	1,710,592	3,421,178	100.00	2,389,700
1970	1,739,916	1,742,115	3,482,031	99.87	2,447,600

POPULATION, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Population at 31 December (a) (b)				Population of Melbourne (b) (d) (f)
	Males	Females	Total Persons	Masculinity (c)	
1971 (e)	1,815,332	1,818,511	3,633,843	99.83	2,575,000
1972	1,841,114	1,845,022	3,686,136	99.79	2,616,400
1973	1,863,086	1,867,738	3,730,824	99.75	2,652,700
1974	1,887,222	1,892,365	3,779,587	99.73	2,685,800
1975	1,896,188	1,904,468	3,800,656	99.57	2,711,200
1976	1,905,656	1,918,285	3,823,941	99.34	2,723,700
1977	1,918,212	1,934,377	3,852,589	99.16	2,740,800
1978	1,927,106	1,947,395	3,874,501	98.96	2,757,200
1979	1,937,866	1,962,127	3,899,993	98.76	2,771,000
1980	1,951,449	1,979,206	3,930,655	98.60	2,787,400
1981	1,969,349	1,999,049	3,968,398	98.51	2,834,200
1982	1,991,532	2,021,155	4,012,687	98.53	2,862,000
1983	2,012,443	2,042,055	4,054,498	98.55	2,890,100
1984	2,033,611	2,064,029	4,097,640	98.53	2,913,300
1985	2,055,418	2,085,003	4,140,421	98.58	2,938,000
1986r	2,075,900	2,106,300	4,182,200	98.58	2,967,900
1987r	2,100,800	2,130,100	4,230,900	98.69	3,004,500
1988r	2,129,300	2,159,900	4,289,200	98.72	3,043,600
1989r	2,154,200	2,186,800	4,341,000	98.67	3,086,600
1990r	2,180,400	2,215,400	4,395,800	98.64	3,126,900
1991	2,200,500	2,238,900	4,439,400	98.28	3,145,600
1992	2,205,000	2,243,800	4,448,800	98.27	3,156,700

(a) All estimates have been corrected for discrepancies disclosed by the various censuses up to the census of 30 June 1981.

(b) Figures for 1961 and subsequent years include full-blood Aborigines.

(c) Number of males per 100 females.

(d) Figures shown for the population of Melbourne from 1921 to 1960 relate to the population of the City of Melbourne and adjoining municipal areas within boundaries defined for census purposes at the respective censuses of 1921, 1933, 1947, and 1954. From 1961 onwards, the figures relate to the population within a new fixed outer boundary embracing an area referred to as the Melbourne Statistical Division.

(e) From 1971 onwards, figures are estimated resident population.

(f) The Melbourne Statistical Division boundary was extended in 1991. Figures for 1981 onwards reflect this change.

MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (a) (b), VICTORIA

Year	Marriages		Divorces (c)		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Crude rate	Decrees granted	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate (d)
1836	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
1837	1	1.34	-	-	7	9.41	1	1.34	-	-
1838	15	6.28	-	-	28	11.73	20	8.38	-	-
1839	57	12.21	-	-	142	30.43	67	14.36	-	-
1840	177	21.97	-	-	358	44.43	198	24.57	-	-
1841	406	26.44	-	-	618	40.25	319	20.78	-	-
1842	514	23.25	-	-	1,025	46.36	413	18.68	-	-
1843	364	15.20	-	-	1,317	54.99	313	13.07	-	-
1844	328	12.90	-	-	1,336	52.56	240	9.44	-	-
1845	316	10.89	-	-	1,521	52.44	327	11.27	-	-
1846	301	8.65	-	-	1,596	45.85	328	9.42	-	-
1847	337	8.29	-	-	1,661	40.88	361	8.88	-	-
1848	351	7.44	-	-	1,789	37.93	405	8.59	-	-
1849	593	10.08	-	-	1,913	32.53	593	10.08	-	-
1850	969	13.61	-	-	2,673	37.55	780	10.96	-	-

MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (a) (b), VICTORIA - continued

Year	Marriages		Divorces (c)		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Crude rate	Decrees granted	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate (d)
1851	1,023	11.78	-	-	3,049	35.12	1,165	13.42		
1852	1,958	14.73	-	-	3,756	28.26	2,105	15.84		
1853	2,703	13.83	-	-	3,025	15.48	3,213	16.44		
1854	3,765	14.87	-	-	7,542	29.79	6,261	24.73		
1855	3,847	12.19	-	-	11,941	37.83	6,603	20.92		
1856	4,116	11.16	-	-	14,420	39.10	5,728	15.53		
1857	4,524	10.68	-	-	17,384	41.05	7,449	17.59		
1858	4,552	9.56	-	-	19,929	41.84	9,015	18.93		
1859	4,769	9.38	-	-	22,092	43.44	9,469	18.62		
1860	4,351	8.21	-	-	22,863	43.17	12,061	22.77		
1861	4,434	8.23	1	-	23,461	43.53	10,522	19.52		
1862	4,525	8.29	11	0.02	24,391	44.71	10,080	18.48		
1863	4,227	7.55	7	0.01	23,906	42.72	9,502	16.98	2,844	118.97
1864	4,554	7.81	13	0.02	25,680	44.05	8,887	15.24	2,778	108.18
1865	4,497	7.40	11	0.02	25,915	42.63	10,461	17.21	3,538	136.52
1866	4,253	6.80	6	0.01	25,010	39.97	12,286	19.64	3,938	153.46
1867	4,490	7.01	8	0.01	25,608	39.95	11,733	18.31	3,534	138.00
1868	4,692	7.11	7	0.01	27,243	41.29	10,067	15.26	3,054	112.10
1869	4,735	6.92	15	0.02	26,040	38.07	10,630	15.54	3,284	126.11
1870	4,732	6.66	9	0.01	27,151	38.22	10,420	14.67	3,203	117.97
1871	4,693	6.38	7	0.01	27,382	37.24	9,918	13.49	3,114	113.72
1872	4,791	6.36	2	-	27,361	36.34	10,831	14.38	3,334	121.85
1873	4,974	6.49	10	0.01	28,100	36.55	11,501	15.00	3,181	113.20
1874	4,925	6.31	6	0.01	26,800	34.36	12,222	15.67	3,341	124.66
1875	4,985	6.31	14	0.02	26,720	33.80	15,287	19.34	3,811	142.63
1876	4,949	6.18	8	0.01	26,769	33.45	13,561	16.95	2,980	111.32
1877	5,103	6.28	11	0.01	26,010	32.02	12,776	15.73	3,299	126.84
1878	5,092	6.18	9	0.01	26,581	32.24	12,702	15.41	3,262	122.72
1879	4,986	5.97	4	-	26,839	32.11	12,120	14.50	3,219	119.94
1880	5,286	6.22	11	0.01	26,148	30.76	11,652	13.71	3,105	118.75
1881	5,896	6.81	9	0.01	27,145	31.33	12,302	14.20	3,119	114.90
1882	6,309	7.14	12	0.01	26,747	30.28	13,634	15.43	3,722	139.16
1883	6,771	7.50	27	0.03	27,541	30.51	13,006	14.41	3,150	114.37
1884	7,218	7.81	12	0.01	28,850	31.22	13,505	14.61	3,281	113.73
1885	7,395	7.80	22	0.02	29,975	31.63	14,364	15.15	3,771	125.80
1886	7,737	7.92	16	0.02	30,824	31.56	14,952	15.31	3,924	127.30
1887	7,768	7.69	23	0.02	33,043	32.73	16,005	15.85	4,296	130.01
1888	8,946	8.50	29	0.03	34,503	32.79	16,287	15.48	4,401	127.55
1889	9,194	8.42	25	0.02	36,359	33.30	19,392	17.76	5,549	152.62
1890	9,187	8.21	40	0.04	37,578	33.57	18,012	16.09	4,412	117.41
1891	8,780	7.66	99	0.09	38,505	33.60	18,631	16.26	4,861	126.24
1892	7,723	6.64	92	0.08	37,831	32.51	15,851	13.62	4,041	106.82
1893	7,004	5.97	92	0.08	36,552	31.18	16,508	14.08	4,302	117.70
1894	7,029	5.96	83	0.07	34,258	29.05	15,430	13.09	3,567	104.12
1895	7,181	6.07	85	0.07	33,706	28.47	15,636	13.21	3,450	102.36
1896	7,625	6.45	108	0.09	32,178	27.21	15,714	13.29	3,540	110.01
1897	7,568	6.41	117	0.10	31,310	26.51	15,126	12.81	3,235	103.32
1898	7,620	6.45	87	0.07	30,172	25.52	18,695	15.81	4,047	134.13
1899	8,140	6.87	107	0.09	31,008	26.16	16,578	13.99	3,541	114.20
1900	8,308	6.97	93	0.08	30,779	25.81	15,215	12.76	2,936	95.39
1901	8,406	6.99	83	0.07	31,008	25.77	15,904	13.22	3,192	102.94
1902	8,477	7.02	109	0.09	30,461	25.23	16,177	13.40	3,308	108.60
1903	7,605	6.31	101	0.08	29,569	24.53	15,595	12.94	3,146	106.40
1904	8,210	6.83	141	0.12	29,763	24.74	14,393	11.97	2,319	77.92

MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (a) (b), VICTORIA - continued

Year	Marriages		Divorces (c)		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Crude rate	Decrees granted	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate (d)
1905	8,774	7.28	137	0.11	30,107	24.96	14,676	12.17	2,508	83.30
1906	8,930	7.36	125	0.10	30,844	25.41	15,237	12.55	2,866	92.92
1907	9,575	7.81	134	0.11	31,365	25.59	14,539	11.86	2,277	72.60
1908	9,335	7.53	152	0.12	31,097	25.07	15,766	12.71	2,676	86.05
1909	9,431	7.48	139	0.11	31,544	25.01	14,436	11.45	2,251	71.36
1910	10,239	7.98	141	0.11	31,437	24.51	14,732	11.49	2,417	76.88
1911	11,088	8.40	214	0.16	33,026	25.01	15,216	11.52	2,269	68.70
1912	11,738	8.64	252	0.19	35,796	26.36	16,589	12.22	2,666	74.48
1913	11,324	8.11	239	0.17	25,970	25.77	15,474	11.09	2,537	70.53
1914	11,829	8.29	243	0.17	36,222	25.37	16,503	11.56	2,835	78.27
1915	12,832	8.96	219	0.15	35,009	24.45	15,823	11.05	2,408	68.78
1916	11,342	8.02	207	0.15	34,235	24.20	16,489	11.66	2,555	74.63
1917	9,505	6.73	202	0.14	33,033	23.40	14,555	10.31	1,877	56.82
1918	9,156	6.43	236	0.17	31,597	22.19	15,177	10.66	1,951	61.75
1919	11,706	7.95	348	0.24	31,619	21.47	19,370	13.15	2,147	67.90
1920	14,898	9.85	375	0.25	36,213	23.95	16,832	11.13	2,669	73.70
1921	13,676	8.90	389	0.25	35,591	23.16	16,165	10.52	2,582	72.55
1922	12,996	8.27	378	0.24	36,288	23.10	15,155	9.65	1,936	53.35
1923	13,126	8.16	431	0.27	35,877	22.31	17,219	10.71	2,356	65.67
1924	13,296	8.10	408	0.25	36,140	22.01	16,503	10.05	2,216	61.32
1925	13,370	8.00	458	0.27	35,922	21.49	15,837	9.47	2,047	56.98
1926	13,405	7.90	470	0.28	35,362	20.84	16,335	9.63	1,969	55.68
1927	13,608	7.88	517	0.30	35,074	20.30	16,773	9.71	1,966	56.05
1928	13,186	7.53	484	0.28	34,498	19.69	17,708	10.11	1,919	55.63
1929	12,935	7.31	548	0.31	33,604	18.98	16,717	9.44	1,587	47.23
1930	11,641	6.52	388	0.22	33,127	18.55	15,959	8.93	1,544	46.61
1931	10,182	5.66	425	0.24	30,332	16.86	17,033	9.47	1,349	44.47
1932	11,744	6.49	459	0.25	27,464	15.19	16,805	9.29	1,181	43.00
1933	12,668	6.96	499	0.27	28,392	15.60	17,456	9.59	1,148	40.43
1934	13,862	7.57	621	0.34	27,828	15.20	18,648	10.19	1,242	44.63
1935	15,409	8.38	608	0.33	27,884	15.17	18,456	10.04	1,148	41.17
1936	15,915	8.62	690	0.37	28,883	15.65	18,778	10.17	1,222	42.31
1937	16,226	8.75	800	0.43	29,731	16.04	18,613	10.04	1,091	36.70
1938	17,113	9.17	830	0.44	30,344	16.27	18,955	10.16	1,038	34.21
1939	17,368	9.24	805	0.43	30,493	16.23	20,169	10.73	1,085	35.58
1940	22,299	11.73	822	0.43	31,962	16.82	20,293	10.68	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

Year	Marriages		Divorces (c)		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Crude rate	Decrees granted	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate (d)
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	66,062	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	581	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	414	6.50
1990	30,120	6.90	10,406	2.40	66,970	15.30	30,986	7.10	523	7.8
1991	28,535	6.50	11,134	2.50	65,438	14.80	31,216	7.10	428	6.50
1992	28,429	6.40	10,533	2.40	65,766	14.80	31,951	7.20	366	5.60

- (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.

POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Natural increase (b) (c) (d)	Apparent net migration (d)	Total increase (c)	Rate of natural increase (d)	Rate of apparent migration (d)	Rate of population growth
						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 - *continued*

Year (a)	Natural increase (b) (c) (d)	Apparent net migration (d)	Total increase (c)	Rate of natural increase (d)	Rate of apparent migration(d)	Rate of population growth 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
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	27.66
1855	5,338	58,025	63,363	16.91	183.84	22.32
1856	8,692	34,387	43,079	23.57	93.23	12.40
1857	9,935	56,203	66,138	23.46	132.73	16.94
1858	10,914	28,710	39,624	22.91	60.27	8.68
1859	12,623	12,303	24,926	24.82	24.19	5.02
1860	10,802	6,360	17,162	20.39	12.01	3.29
1861	12,939	-11,409	1,530	24.01	-21.17	0.28
1862	14,311	-2,687	11,624	26.23	-4.93	2.15
1863	14,404	2,114	16,518	25.74	3.78	3.00
1864	16,793	13,304	30,097	28.81	22.82	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
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	28,790	17.48	8.24	2.61
1891	19,874	4,770	24,644	17.34	4.16	2.17
1892	21,980	-11,605	10,375	18.89	-9.97	0.90
1893	20,044	-12,621	7,423	17.10	-10.76	0.64

POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA - continued

Year (a)	Natural increase (b) (c) (d)	Apparent net migration (d)	Total increase (c)	Rate of natural increase (d)	Rate of apparent migration(d)	Rate of population growth
						per cent
1894	18,828	-12,843	5,985	15.97	-10.89	0.51
1895	18,070	-14,549	3,521	15.26	-12.29	0.30
1896	16,464	-22,290	-5,826	13.92	-18.85	-0.49
1897	16,184	-13,928	2,256	13.70	-11.79	0.19
1898	11,477	-11,302	175	9.71	-9.56	0.01
1899	14,430	-8,170	6,260	12.17	-6.89	0.53
1900	15,564	-7,892	7,672	13.05	-6.62	0.65
1901	15,104	-1,417	13,687	12.55	-1.18	1.14
1902	14,284	-15,953	-1,669	11.83	-13.21	-0.14
1903	13,974	-17,463	-3,489	11.59	-14.49	-0.29
1904	15,370	-14,504	866	12.78	-12.06	0.07
1905	15,431	-10,618	4,813	12.79	-8.80	0.40
1906	15,607	-6,196	9,411	12.86	-5.11	0.78
1907	16,826	-3,851	12,975	13.73	-3.14	1.06
1908	15,331	2,311	17,642	12.36	1.86	1.43
1909	17,108	9,465	26,573	13.57	7.50	2.13
1910	16,705	7,681	24,386	13.03	5.99	1.91
1911	17,810	20,675	38,485	13.49	15.66	2.96
1912	19,207	23,453	42,660	14.15	17.27	3.18
1913	20,496	12,367	32,863	14.68	8.86	2.38
1914	19,719	53	19,772	13.81	0.04	1.40
1915	19,186	-29,929	-10,743	13.40	-20.91	-0.75
1916	17,746	-37,528	-19,782	12.55	-26.53	-1.39
1917	18,478	-6,081	12,397	13.09	-4.31	0.88
1918	16,420	3,765	20,185	11.53	2.64	1.42
1919	12,249	53,541	65,790	8.32	36.35	4.58
1920	19,361	5,493	24,874	12.82	3.63	1.65
1921	19,426	3,392	22,818	12.64	2.21	1.49
1922	21,133	18,413	39,546	13.45	11.72	2.55
1923	18,658	16,524	35,182	11.60	10.28	2.21
1924	19,637	12,059	31,696	11.96	7.34	1.95
1925	20,085	6,815	26,900	12.02	4.08	1.62
1926	19,027	8,909	27,936	11.21	5.25	1.66
1927	18,301	11,544	29,845	10.59	6.68	1.74
1928	16,790	3,124	19,914	9.58	1.78	1.14
1929	16,887	-364	16,523	9.54	-0.21	0.94
1930	17,168	-2,832	14,336	9.61	-1.59	0.81
1931	13,299	-2,334	10,965	7.39	-1.30	0.61
1932	10,659	-842	9,817	5.89	-0.47	0.54
1933	10,936	-106	10,830	6.01	-0.06	0.60
1934	9,180	3,263	12,443	5.02	1.78	0.68
1935	9,428	-4,493	4,935	5.13	-2.44	0.27
1936	10,105	-2,093	8,012	5.47	-1.13	0.44
1937	11,118	-3,734	7,384	6.00	-2.01	0.40
1938	11,389	2,719	14,108	6.11	1.46	0.76
1939	10,324	1,718	12,034	5.49	0.91	0.64
1940	11,669	20,268	31,785	6.14	10.66	1.69
1941	13,884	18,995	31,507	7.18	9.83	1.65
1942	13,954	5,527	16,133	7.12	2.82	0.83
1943	17,790	3,789	19,058	9.01	1.92	0.97
1944	18,856	-955	16,338	9.48	-0.48	0.82
1945	20,704	-1,812	17,153	10.32	-0.90	0.86
1946	25,159	-327	24,662	12.42	-0.16	1.22

POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA - continued

Year (a)	Natural increase (b) (c) (d)	Apparent net migration (d)	Total increase (c)	Rate of natural increase (d)	Rate of apparent migration(d)	Rate of population growth(f) 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	68,298	12.44	18.47	3.15
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
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
1971	44,900	9,479	54,379	12.79	2.70	1.56
1972	41,776	10,517	52,293	11.41	2.87	1.44
1973	36,172	8,516	44,688	9.76	2.30	1.21
1974	35,079	13,684	48,763	9.34	3.64	1.31
1975	32,218	-11,149	21,069	8.50	-2.94	0.56
1976	29,647	-6,362	23,285	7.78	-1.67	0.61
1977	29,847	-1,199	28,648	7.78	-0.31	0.75
1978	29,481	-7,569	21,912	7.63	-1.96	0.57
1979	28,510	-3,018	25,492	7.34	-0.78	0.66
1980	28,569	2,093	30,662	7.30	0.54	0.79
1981	30,196	7,779	37,975	7.65	1.97	0.97
1982	30,346	16,715	46,061	7.70	4.20	1.16
1983	29,378	14,538	43,916	7.40	3.60	1.07
1984	30,596	11,390	41,986	7.60	2.80	1.01
1985	30,269	14,359	44,628	7.40	3.50	1.07
1986	29,094	13,219	42,313	7.10	3.20	0.99
1987	30,555	17,535	48,090	7.30	4.20	1.16
1988	30,577	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
1991p	34,445	13,104	47,549	7.9	3.0	1.07
1992p	33,978	8,597	42,575	7.7	1.9	0.96

(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 Aborigines.

(d) See footnote (a) to preceding table. For reasons stated there, the natural increase and apparent net migration, together with their corresponding rates for this period, must be treated with caution.

(e) Not calculated. See footnote (a) to preceding table.

(f) Figures for 1991 and 1992 are calculated based on estimated resident population (ERP) as at 30 June.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS, VICTORIA

Year	Industrial disputes during year (a)				Trade unions			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved (b)	Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages	Number of separate unions	Members		
						Males	Females	Total
			'000	\$'000		'000	'000	'000
1912								
1913	29	6,177	78	72	151	109.9	6.7	116.6
1914	44	7,051	94	79	162	122.4	7.7	130.2
1915	38	6,243	64	57	170	128.9	9.9	138.8
1916	55	15,668	168	229	161	129.1	12.9	142.0
1917	52	18,090	820	758	151	130.0	17.6	147.6
1918	33	5,748	161	199	156	129.9	18.9	148.7
1919	62	22,606	601	786	158	130.7	21.4	152.1
1920	53	39,808	817	931	160	138.0	26.6	164.6
					158	154.4	32.8	187.1
1921	20	6,280	213	139				
1922	29	6,130	65	95	159	161.1	34.9	196.0
1923	29	7,050	99	217	169	168.4	37.9	206.3
1924	30	10,037	67	102	160	165.4	40.7	206.0
1925	19	8,600	132	262	158	179.6	37.5	217.0
1926	33	8,565	101	213	154	182.5	38.4	220.9
1927	24	9,221	54	89	157	188.6	42.0	230.5
1928	21	5,876	111	193	149	201.5	46.1	247.6
1929	11	21,612	1,297	2,261	151	194.9	47.3	242.2
1930	5	408	8	15	151	192.8	48.0	240.8
						184.7	44.6	229.3
1931	10	4,643	28	50				
1932	12	6,585	100	131	150	166.1	37.9	204.0
1933	12	7,450	27	41	151	160.0	37.0	197.0
1934	19	8,428	109	165	149	156.4	38.7	195.1
1935	20	7,901	46	63	149	154.0	41.9	195.9
1936	10	1,823	12	20	147	159.1	40.0	199.1
1937	11	3,814	71	114	147	160.6	41.0	201.6
1938	19	10,290	104	175	147	168.7	41.1	209.8
1939	10	2,169	27	40	147	176.2	38.8	215.0
1940	19	8,664	108	203	149	176.6	40.2	216.8
					147	190.2	42.1	232.3
1941	22	20,117	139	242				
1942	20	12,119	36	62	146	215.8	54.5	270.3
1943	40	19,259	77	131	142			302.8
1944	53	13,642	73	146	142	228.6	83.2	311.8
1945	34	29,227	51	99	141	232.9	82.1	315.0
1946	35	76,817	507	1,087	139	232.5	74.2	306.6
1947	17	7,934	334	835	151	255.4	69.0	324.4
1948	21	41,889	160	481	152	266.7	70.8	337.5
1949	20	22,018	60	232	156	288.8	74.8	363.7
1950	33	73,987	1,208	4,791	150	302.1	80.4	382.5
					152	325.2	81.1	406.3
1951	41	27,219	42	208				
1952	33	61,920	116	678	156	346.1	87.3	433.4
1953	53	68,126	57	353	159	337.8	78.6	416.3
1954	76	44,813	136	920	159	339.6	84.8	424.4
1955	66	35,542	139	871	158	350.1	83.8	433.9
1956	54	37,877	112	772	160	357.5	88.9	446.4
1957	47	9,181	13	91	162	356.5	84.8	441.3
1958	66	46,718	100	681	162	356.2	86.8	443.0
1959	60	32,241	36	263	161	355.3	88.9	444.2
1960	98	86,004	103	794	159	369.2	92.1	461.3
					157	381.1	98.1	479.2

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Industrial disputes during year (a)				Trade unions		
	Number of disputes	Workers involved (b)	Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages	Number of separate unions	Members(c)	
						Males	Females
			'000	\$'000		'000	'000
1961	91	52,747	72	610	156	385.8	101.0
1962	166	73,245	107	837	155	393.7	104.3
1963	180	87,978	173	1,510	154	401.3	113.6
1964	206	190,075	360	3,428	157	410.3	115.5
1965	208	121,798	214	2,061	156	418.0	119.8
1966	179	101,490	220	2,097	154	415.9	123.4
1967	212	84,521	107	1,107	152	413.9	131.6
1968	327	172,803	244	2,731	166	419.6	134.4
1969	367	356,429	717	8,620	165	423.6	139.6
1970	447	333,000	511	6,794	169	439.9	155.2
1971	362	380,100	689	9,727	170	453.3	168.8
1972	377	338,200	638	9,656	167	463.3	191.9
1973	431	189,800	781	13,223	168	486.7	198.0
1974	476	611,000	2,387	46,905	172	503.2	211.9
1975	424	570,900	1,222	31,897	171	507.4	219.0
1976	322	647,300	1,420	42,118	172	504.2	216.4
1977	244	120,700	586	20,752	172	504.7	224.4
1978	303	227,000	468	16,200	174	510.1	225.6
1979	325	661,500	1,486	53,266	174	514.5	235.5
1980	315	538,300	1,115	45,387	173	523.6	246.6
1981	376	404,900	1,236	64,345	173	522.9	248.8
1982	266	117,200	368	24,459	175	533.4	256.7
1983	231	103,700	258	n.a.	174	529.1	259.1
1984	223	72,400	188	n.a.	179	545.5	260.5
1985	262	130,900	356	n.a.	177	568.0	290.5
1986	260	146,600	382	n.a.	176	586.9	299.5
1987	230	86,200	281	n.a.	166	578.4	297.3
1988	191	207,700	363	n.a.	166	589.6	311.9
1989	182	174,300	348	n.a.	160	598.9	332.3
1990	185	169,100	391	n.a.	157	598.5	316.7
1991	153	135,300	209	n.a.	146	573.5	338.5
1992	114	598,800	586	n.a.	114	522.0	305.0

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppage occurred. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year. Statistical collection commenced in 1913.

(b) Includes persons stood down from work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the dispute.

(c) From 1985 the reporting rate was changed from 31 December to 30 June. Published figures show total membership from that date. Prior to 1985 a mixture of total and financial membership was used.

EDUCATION

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA																
Government schools									Non-government schools							
Year	Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of teachers			Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of teachers				
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		
1852	98			7,369				17			472					
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	2,233	131,282	122,187	253,469	1,898	2,964	4,862	759	17,941	19,262	37,203	466	1,529	1,995		
1892	2,140	129,209	120,577	249,786	1,910	3,067	4,977	745	17,568	18,776	36,344	434	1,539	1,973		
1893	2,038	122,232	114,276	236,508	1,911	3,057	4,968	826	16,740	19,002	35,742	422	1,620	2,042		
1894	1,956	119,697	111,624	231,321	1,778	2,851	4,629	867	17,863	20,199	38,062	445	1,696	2,141		
1895	1,913	119,653	112,399	232,052	1,751	2,732	4,483	938	18,686	21,507	40,193	444	1,871	2,315		
1896	1,886	121,178	114,439	235,617	1,760	2,737	4,497	930	19,681	22,363	42,044	444	1,913	2,357		
1897	1,877	122,414	115,894	238,308	1,802	2,815	4,617	929	19,976	22,923	42,899	428	1,962	2,390		
1898	1,877	122,614	115,743	238,357	1,788	2,830	4,618	945	20,551	23,375	43,926	436	2,004	2,440		
1899	1,892	123,143	116,589	239,732	1,860	2,948	4,808	901	24,434	27,884	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		

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA - continued

Year	Government schools								Non-government schools							
	Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of teachers			Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of teachers				
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		
1901	1,967	110,481	104,631	215,112				862	21,289	24,251	45,540	385	2,017	2,402		
1902	2,041	132,266	125,089	257,355	1,917	3,149	5,066	872	21,812	25,218	47,030	404	1,975	2,379		
1903	1,988	129,330	122,325	251,655	1,990	3,047	5,037	798	21,429	24,221	45,650	407	1,962	2,369		
1904	1,927	124,433	116,712	241,145	1,911	2,886	4,797	787	21,160	23,917	45,077	418	1,942	2,360		
1905	1,935	121,510	113,104	234,614	1,881	2,808	4,689	771	21,485	24,451	45,936	421	1,868	2,289		
1906	1,953	118,727	110,452	229,179	1,879	2,719	4,598	757	24,144	28,049	52,193	387	2,010	2,397		
1907	1,974	119,953	111,806	231,759	2,009	3,102	5,111	751	24,843	28,528	53,371	412	1,901	2,313		
1908	2,017	120,741	113,152	233,893	2,006	3,094	5,100	696	25,191	28,845	54,036	389	1,799	2,188		
1909	2,035	120,654	112,683	233,337	2,102	3,190	5,292	678	24,998	28,823	53,821	381	1,797	2,178		
1910	2,036	121,712	113,330	235,042	2,204	3,237	5,441	641	24,714	30,026	54,740	361	1,706	2,067		
1911	2,059	121,275	113,491	234,766	2,218	3,354	5,572	587	25,936	29,957	55,893	337	1,638	1,975		
1912	2,130	124,708	116,917	241,625	2,241	3,678	5,919	548	26,194	29,841	56,035	315	1,541	1,856		
1913	2,169	127,079	118,503	245,582	2,371	3,804	6,175	519	27,182	30,516	57,698	321	1,525	1,846		
1914	2,218	129,902	121,567	251,469	2,248	3,872	6,120	512	27,461	31,425	58,886	327	1,517	1,844		
1915	2,274	132,243	123,850	256,093	2,297	4,215	6,512	509	28,211	32,654	60,865	331	1,548	1,879		
1916	2,191	138,174	129,361	267,535	2,475	4,477	6,952	495	29,645	35,185	64,830	367	1,542	1,909		
1917	2,251	134,283	127,479	261,762	2,481	4,551	7,032	495	29,526	34,843	64,369	427	1,543	1,970		
1918	2,349	130,156	122,373	252,529	2,421	4,783	7,204	493	29,032	34,444	63,476			1,903		
1919	2,406	127,857	119,934	247,791	2,485	4,801	7,286	486	30,088	33,018	63,106	385	1,606	1,991		
1920	2,431	135,174	126,748	261,922				489	30,963	35,482	66,445	380	1,570	1,950		
1921	2,455	136,127	127,391	263,518	2,438	4,845	7,283	486	31,615	36,433	68,048	402	1,661	2,063		
1922	2,526	139,122	128,126	267,248	2,522	4,913	7,435	486	31,429	36,244	67,673	421	1,688	2,109		
1923	2,584	142,037	130,619	272,656	2,611	4,963	7,574	486	32,943	37,672	70,615	430	1,724	2,154		
1924	2,634	152,947	131,865	274,812	2,660	5,073	7,733	490	33,391	38,534	71,925	432	1,731	2,163		
1925	2,702	144,858	135,173	280,031	2,716	5,108	7,824	495	33,260	38,512	71,772			2,212		
1926	2,714	147,521	136,482	284,003	3,081	5,490	8,571	493	33,925	39,324	73,249			2,220		
1927	2,753	149,824	138,275	288,099	3,356	6,033	9,389	483	33,342	39,219	72,561			2,253		
1928	2,763	150,711	138,823	289,534	3,629	5,922	9,551	500	35,701	39,438	75,139			2,325		
1929	2,789	152,240	139,600	291,840	3,857	5,875	9,732	501	35,822	40,064	75,886			2,249		
1930	2,758	154,004	140,784	294,788	3,963	5,730	9,693	502	35,837	40,107	75,944			2,400		
1931	2,747	155,046	141,444	296,490	3,906	5,476	9,382	505	31,682	38,660	73,342			2,286		
1932	2,767	145,448	141,863	296,311	3,940	5,263	9,203	504	35,369	38,341	73,710			2,309		
1933	2,756	153,833	141,244	292,077	3,987	5,125	9,112	508	35,597	38,248	73,845			2,400		
1934	2,764	151,369	139,618	290,987	4,028	4,974	9,002	510	36,275	39,508	75,783			2,498		
1935	2,754	150,778	138,381	289,159	4,060	4,818	8,878	518	37,210	40,804	78,014			2,501		
1936	2,749	148,322	135,884	284,206	4,179	4,660	8,839	520	37,615	42,178	79,793			2,556		
1937	2,742	141,417	129,202	270,619	4,180	4,731	8,911	520	36,917	41,986	78,903			2,492		
1938	2,745	138,099	126,254	264,353	4,222	4,593	8,815	516	38,463	41,698	80,161			2,654		
1939	2,739	138,312	125,011	263,323	4,309	4,645	8,954	514	38,333	42,322	80,655			2,719		
1940	2,724	137,327	124,803	262,130	4,398	4,702	9,100	518	38,565	42,812	81,377			2,733		
1941	2,697	134,822	122,448	257,270	4,421	4,921	9,342	518	38,410	42,898	81,308			2,744		
1942	2,634	127,896	117,642	245,538	4,471	5,104	9,575	513	38,476	42,684	81,160			2,754		
1943	2,613	124,406	111,383	235,791	4,341	5,456	9,797	508	40,138	44,373	84,511			2,853		
1944	2,530	123,901	110,919	234,820	4,476	5,741	10,217	502	40,318	45,289	85,607			2,952		
1945	2,493	120,832	108,341	229,173	4,005	5,006	9,011	473	39,803	42,793	82,596			2,827		
1946	2,423	123,163	110,500	233,663	4,491	5,223	9,714	470	40,263	43,213	83,476			2,860		
1947	2,345	123,858	114,030	237,888	4,115	4,524	8,639	469	40,927	43,812	84,739			2,910		
1948	2,278	111,028	100,813	211,841	4,166	4,645	8,811	470	41,471	45,200	86,671			2,985		
1949	2,231	116,152	105,248	221,400	4,279	4,560	8,839	472	43,685	46,374	90,059			3,015		
1950	2,183	123,112	112,679	235,791	4,665	4,962	9,627	476	46,810	49,818	96,628			3,147		

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA - continued

Government schools										Non-government schools									
Year	Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of teachers			Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of teachers							
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons					
1951	2,119	130,704	118,045	248,749	4,672	4,616	9,288	479	49,414	52,900	102,314								
1952	2,100	140,618	126,963	267,581	4,851	4,797	9,648	478	52,756	56,201	108,957							3,272	
1953	2,090	149,907	135,372	285,279	5,058	5,031	10,089	489	55,438	59,682	115,120							3,353	
1954	2,049	159,404	143,589	302,993	5,362	5,146	10,508	494	60,259	63,243	123,502							3,449	
1955	2,087	168,287	151,683	319,970	5,566	5,976	11,542	506	64,261	69,446	133,707	877	2,707					3,584	
1956	2,103	178,335	160,318	338,653	5,942	6,101	12,043	521	69,348	72,077	141,425	894	2,881					3,775	
1957	2,132	189,937	170,639	360,576	6,051	6,274	12,325	532	73,240	75,226	148,466	951	2,969					3,920	
1958	2,153	202,471	181,446	383,917	6,508	7,221	13,729	533	76,951	78,574	155,525	987	3,060					4,047	
1959	2,184	213,059	190,903	403,962	6,817	7,604	14,421	545	79,229	83,313	162,542	1,052	3,188					4,240	
1960	2,208	223,285	199,110	422,395	7,237	7,744	14,981	546	78,876	81,699	160,575	1,067	3,380					4,447	
												1,125	3,564					4,688	
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						
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					4,860	
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					5,102	
1964	2,229	258,450	228,742	487,192	10,409	10,185	20,594	568	87,387	91,263	178,650	1,573	4,757					6,016	
1965	2,232	266,815	237,305	504,120	10,956	10,943	21,899	582	89,191	93,415	182,606	1,658	5,042					6,330	
1966	2,242	277,153	246,633	523,786	11,518	11,545	23,063	579	89,196	93,659	182,855	1,803	5,278					6,700	
1967	2,241	285,721	254,560	540,281	12,072	12,301	24,373	578	90,333	95,189	185,522	1,874	5,564					7,081	
1968	2,247	293,459	262,379	555,838	12,779	13,324	26,103	579	91,711	96,862	188,573	2,029	5,868					7,438	
1969	2,235	301,622	270,503	572,125	13,294	14,663	27,957	572	92,427	97,025	189,452	2,089	5,918					7,897	
1970	2,215	308,199	277,241	585,440	13,428	15,492	28,920	581	93,451	97,577	191,028	2,323	6,393					8,007	
																		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						
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					8,805	
1973	2,179	316,391	289,253	605,644	15,336	18,879	34,215	569	95,135	98,302	193,437	2,644	6,944					9,135	
1974	2,161	316,621	292,022	608,643	15,694	19,326	35,020	571	96,525	99,895	196,420	2,822	7,237					9,588	
1975	2,161	321,124	296,988	618,112	16,621	21,107	37,728	578	97,646	101,193	198,839	2,995	7,530					10,059	
1976	2,164	323,499	301,208	624,707	17,557	22,986	40,543	586	98,598	102,485	201,083	3,239	7,814					10,525	
1977	2,162	323,285	303,032	626,317	18,184	23,711	41,895	584	99,391	103,927	203,318	3,543	7,813					10,723	
1978	2,152	321,896	301,713	623,609	18,588	24,393	42,981	600	101,304	105,856	207,160	3,812	8,070					11,356	
1979	2,155	316,430	297,989	614,419	18,629	24,134	42,763	617	103,696	107,445	211,141	4,136	8,520					11,882	
1980	2,158	311,702	294,445	606,147	18,391	23,810	42,201	633	106,159	109,966	216,125	4,293	8,741					12,656	
																		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						
1982	2,140	301,469	283,312	584,781	18,362	23,494	41,856	641	111,732	115,471	227,203	4,877	9,561					13,815	
1983	2,124	300,900	281,134	582,034	19,096	23,799	42,895	659	115,369	118,802	234,171	5,191	10,053					14,438	
1984	2,118	296,050	276,563	572,613	19,480	24,611	44,091	734	119,277	122,462	241,739	5,564	11,409					15,244	
1985	2,118	288,595	270,169	558,764	19,008	24,868	43,876	734	121,230	123,946	245,176	5,736	11,646					16,963	
1986	2,114	281,668	264,468	546,136	18,130	23,729	41,859	733	123,568	126,828	250,396	5,926	11,834					17,382	
1987	2,091	276,789	261,106	537,895	18,003	24,683	42,686	729	124,992	128,094	253,086	6,047	12,000					17,760	
1988	2,064	273,623	258,984	532,607	17,636	23,528	41,164	730	127,039	129,673	256,712	6,087	12,437					18,047	
1989	2,059	270,695	257,005	527,700	17,189	24,423	41,612	719	127,652	129,755	257,407	6,029	12,381					18,324	
1990	2,038	270,210	256,366	526,576	16,496	24,442	40,938	715	127,774	130,012	257,786	6,014	12,523					18,410	
																		18,537	
1991	2,029	274,646	258,740	533,386	16,023	24,497	40,520	696	127,132	128,995	256,127	6,034	12,423						
1992	2,013	274,786	259,123	533,909	16,162	25,633	41,795	687	126,439	127,274	253,713	6,060	12,341					18,457	
																		18,401	

(a) Care should be taken in interpreting the data in this table. Comparability between years and between government and non-government schools is affected by differences in the organisation of grades, policy on student advancement flows from secondary to vocational education and the recruitment and employment of teachers. In addition, the census date has differed in some years. From 1980 the census has been at 1 July on the first school day thereafter.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA

Year	Enrolments (b)					Number of academic staff (d)	Course completions (e)		
	Males	Female	Full- time	Part- time (c)	Total		Bachelor	Higher	Total
1855	17	-	17	-	17	4	-	-	-
1856	15	-	15	-	15	4	-	3	3
1857	54	-	54	-	54	5	-	-	-
1858	44	-	44	-	44	6	5	4	9
1859	60	-	60	-	60	6	1	1	2
1860	68	-	68	-	68	6	4	2	6
1861	100	-	100	-	100	7	4	1	5
1862	79	-	79	-	79	8	7	5	12
1863	68	-	68	-	68	10	4	4	8
1864	73	-	73	-	73	13	10	2	12
1865	94	-	94	-	94	15	5	3	8
1866	91	-	91	-	91	15	7	4	11
1867	89	-	89	-	89	15	9	7	16
1868	77	-	77	-	77	15	11	2	13
1869	98	-	98	-	98	14	6	7	13
1870	122	-	122	-	122	15	9	1	10
1871	122	-	122	-	122	14	15	4	19
1872	134	-	134	-	134	15	8	6	14
1873	133	-	133	-	133	20	18	3	21
1874	177	-	177	-	177	20	18	6	24
1875	199	-	199	-	199	20	22	7	29
1876	178	-	178	-	178	20	22	6	28
1877	213	-	213	-	213	20	22	4	26
1878	258	-	258	-	258	20	18	6	24
1879	273	-	273	-	273	20	47	9	56
1880	301	-	301	-	301	20	42	7	49
1881	368	2	370	-	370	20	44	11	55
1882	396	1	397	-	397	24	63	10	73
1883	387	2	389	-	389	22	46	18	64
1884	431	-	431	-	431	25	67	13	80
1885	443	1	444	-	444	22	63	14	77
1886	432	18	450	-	450	22	73	29	102
1887	471	21	492	-	492	29	96	19	115
1888	508	31	539	-	539	30	82	35	117
1889	497	40	537	-	537	32	102	27	129
1890	527	43	570	-	570	32	76	23	99
1891	582	70	652	-	652	33	94	25	119
1892	587	79	666	-	666	38	105	22	127
1893	560	79	639	-	639	38	93	22	115
1894	518	76	594	-	594	38	81	24	105
1895	496	199	695	-	695	37	120	21	141
1896	483	185	668	-	668	37	101	21	122
1897	490	196	686	-	686	38	117	28	145
1898	496	195	691	-	691	38	115	32	147
1899	489	238	727	-	727	39	105	26	131
1900	433	214	647	-	647	41	96	28	124
1901	425	159	584	-	584	43	145	55	200
1902	434	187	621	-	621	50	86	36	122
1903	434	194	628	-	628	55	96	39	135
1904	431	184	615	-	615	46	121	31	152
1905	586	216	695	107	802	44	87	25	112
1906	648	212	775	85	860	50	122	44	166
1907	749	231	862	118	980	63	122	24	146

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA - continued

Year	Enrolments (b)					Number of academic staff (d)	Course completions (e)		
	Males	Female	Full- time	Part- time (c)	Total		Bachelor	Higher	Total
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				
1912	1,009	310	1,243	76	1,319	68	197	46	243
1913	1,015	315	1,261	69	1,330	69	141	43	184
1914	1,089	300	1,286	103	1,389	72	216	44	260
1915	955	396	1,269	82	1,351	75	276	29	305
1916	852	445	1,235	62	1,297	77	315	32	347
1917	842	490	1,139	193	1,332	87	270	32	302
1918	910	538	1,278	170	1,448	68	204	37	241
1919	1,415	572	1,859	128	1,987	95	261	34	295
1920	1,910	620	2,337	193	2,530	101	165	39	204
						99	312	75	387
1921	2,003	651	2,423	231	2,654				
1922	1,975	672	2,404	243	2,647	99	313	68	381
1923	1,848	636	2,187	297	2,484	102	440	74	514
1924	1,764	659	2,177	246	2,423	167	502	71	573
1925	1,952	660	2,071	541	2,612	158	539	80	619
1926	2,153	701	2,182	672	2,854	169	565	79	64
1927	2,209	776	2,150	835	2,985	162	463	88	551
1928	2,164	827	2,245	746	2,991	167	348	78	426
1929	2,238	881	2,134	985	3,119	174	417	62	479
1930	2,345	911	2,205	1,051	3,256	177	376	51	427
						195	392	64	456
1931	2,419	900	2,278	1,041	3,319				
1932	2,455	969	2,323	1,101	3,424	222	308	65	373
1933	2,418	915	2,234	1,099	3,333	167	358	73	431
1934	2,457	887	2,327	1,017	3,344	177	341	69	410
1935	2,582	915	2,427	1,070	3,497	238	342	62	404
1936	2,770	982	2,501	1,251	3,752	230	329	91	420
1937	2,839	1,022	2,514	1,347	3,861	257	344	81	425
1938	3,117	1,164	2,773	1,508	4,281	262	367	74	441
1939	3,246	1,262	2,901	1,607	4,508	295	377	89	466
1940	3,373	1,246	2,715	1,904	4,619	318	435	78	513
						272	417	65	482
1941	3,288	1,335	2,987	1,636	4,623				
1942	2,119	1,081	1,834	1,366	3,200	317	448	49	497
1943	2,222	1,315	1,816	1,721	3,537	355	450	38	488
1944	2,463	1,520	2,122	1,861	3,983	359	343	54	397
1945	2,921	1,735	2,419	2,237	4,656	373	408	56	464
1946	5,343	1,940	4,348	2,935	7,283	353	441	53	494
1947	7,383	1,735	5,662	3,456	9,118	447	498	61	559
1948	7,498	2,038	5,677	3,859	9,536	559	699	76	775
1949	7,258	1,970	5,212	4,016	9,228	628	824	80	904
1950	7,032	1,971	5,212	3,791	9,003	621	1,191	115	1,306
						580	1,238	103	1,341
1951	6,340	1,894	4,973	3,261	8,234				
1952	5,784	1,536	4,217	3,103	7,320	562	1,138	96	1,234
1953	5,408	1,620	4,128	2,900	7,028	581	1,044	105	1,149
1954	5,319	1,569	4,258	2,630	6,888	593	958	105	1,063
1955	5,420	1,660	4,260	2,820	7,080	585	951	84	1,035
1956	5,738	1,850	4,574	3,014	7,588	581	967	88	1,055
1957	6,038	1,875	4,934	2,982	7,916	578	1,006	95	1,101
1958	6,833	2,187	5,553	3,467	9,020	593	936	79	1,015
1959	7,618	2,661	6,310	3,969	10,279	653	983	88	1,071
1960	8,237	2,920	6,894	4,263	11,157	850	1,013	97	1,110
						872	1,181	103	1,284

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA - continued

Year	Enrolments (b)				Number of academic staff (d)				Course completions (e)		
	Males	Female	Full-time	Part-time (c)	Total	Full-time teaching and research	Part-time		Bachelor	Higher	Total
							Teaching	Research only			
1961	8,707	3,107	7,554	4,260	11,814	831	665	9	1,296	85	1,381
1962	9,378	3,475	8,193	4,660	12,853	1,018	727	10	1,455	116	1,571
1963	10,645	4,076	9,674	5,047	14,721	1,120	881	16	1,621	155	1,776
1964	11,986	4,829	11,416	5,399	16,815	1,308	1,107	16	1,683	137	1,820
1965	12,646	5,258	12,702	5,202	17,904	1,453	1,281	20	1,715	179	1,894
1966	13,841	5,996	14,236	5,601	19,837	1,646	1,447	38	2,151	207	2,358
1967	15,140	6,680	15,956	5,864	21,820	1,833	1,307	30	2,516	215	2,731
1968	16,334	7,287	17,533	6,088	23,621	2,007	1,320	25	2,880	274	3,154
1969	17,960	8,132	18,894	7,198	26,092	2,157	1,538	30	3,455	327	3,782
1970	18,734	8,895	20,098	7,531	27,629	2,258	1,596	30	3,701	407	4,108
1971	19,363	9,633	21,149	7,847	28,996	2,348	1,856	32	4,201	433	4,634
1972	20,359	10,592	22,559	8,392	30,951	2,476	1,986	43	4,366	477	4,843
1973	20,975	11,338	23,154	9,159	32,313	2,355	385	7	4,667	543	5,210
1974	22,010	12,847	24,993	9,864	34,857	2,564	374	6	5,456	515	5,971
1975	22,792	13,882	26,104	10,570	36,674	2,655	304	7	5,660	614	6,274
1976	23,464	14,923	26,992	11,395	38,387	2,692	348	6	5,785	689	6,474
1977	24,484	16,193	28,064	12,613	40,677	2,900	349	14	6,299	668	6,967
1978	24,522	17,436	27,512	14,446	41,958	2,984	350	28	6,675	685	7,360
1979	24,646	18,319	27,229	15,736	42,965	3,034	340	18	6,962	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. All institutions now fall under the Unified National System, and can no longer be split into Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education. A number of institutional amalgamations and name changes occurred in the 12 months prior to the commencement of the 1992 academic year.

(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			
1971	16	26,451	1981	22	56,566
1972	16	24,072	1982	19	57,982
1973	15	25,818	1983	18	59,206
1974	31	41,539	1984	18	60,070
1975	31	46,982	1985	18	61,800
1976	30	50,085	1986	18	65,318
1977	23	49,705	1987	19	66,548
1978	23	52,232	1988	19	69,158
1979	23	54,218	1989	18	69,388
			1990	17	76,565

(a) From 1988 Institutes of tertiary education are included.

HIGHER EDUCATION (a) VICTORIA

Year	Number of institutions	Student enrolments
1891	14	150,276
1892	12	156,055

(a) All institutions now fall under the Unified National System, and can no longer be split into Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education. A number of institutional amalgamations and name changes occurred in the 12 months prior to the commencement of the 1992 academic year.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, VICTORIA

Matriculation (a)				Matriculation (a)			
Year	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Year	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed
1855	16	16	100.0	1881	911	409	44.9
1856	7	7	100.0	1882	940	389	41.4
1857		7		1883	1,004	342	34.1
1858		7		1884	953	438	46.0
1859		10		1885	954	339	35.5
1860	29	14	48.3	1886	857	372	43.4
1861	29	20	69.0	1887	971	385	39.6
1862	27	16	59.3	1888	995	442	44.4
1863	48	29	60.4	1889	992	464	46.8
1864	51	23	45.1	1890	1,271	631	49.6
1865	73	42	57.5	1891	1,293	543	42.0
1866	83	35	42.2	1892	1,434	567	39.5
1867	102	43	42.2	1893	1,290	535	41.5
1868	137	55	40.1	1894	1,255	496	39.5
1869	202	83	41.1	1895	1,171	466	39.8
1870	245	87	35.5	1896	1,195	517	43.3
1871	276	122	44.2	1897	1,122	484	43.1
1872	383	203	53.0	1898	1,140	482	42.3
1873	425	196	46.1	1899	1,235	559	45.3
1874	519	204	39.3	1900	1,159	443	38.2
1875	485	181	37.3	1901	1,136	511	45.0
1876	482	208	43.2	1902	1,047	490	46.8
1877	544	208	38.2	1903	1,199	478	39.9
1878	588	262	44.6	1904	1,162	490	42.2
1879	628	311	49.5	1905	1,238	493	39.8
1880	776	334	43.0	1906	484	224	46.3

Junior Commercial			Junior Public (a) (c)			Senior Public (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
1906	(b)	(b)	(b)	914	356	38.9	66	33
1907	79	26	32.9	1,028	400	38.9	148	86
1908	88	22	25.0	1,365	539	39.5	175	102
1909	49	18	36.7	1,517	605	39.9	230	125
1910	47	12	25.5	1,483	593	40.0	232	117
1911	49	15	30.6	2,003	888	44.3	391	201
1912	51	21	41.2	2,174	1,045	48.1	462	249
1913	48	23	47.9	2,407	1,181	49.1	513	255
1914	71	28	39.4	2,497	1,166	46.7	731	288
1915	73	25	34.2	2,853	1,201	42.1	857	429
1916	74	22	29.7	3,249	1,369	42.1	900	411
1917	21	14	66.7	933	554	59.4	376	211

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Intermediate (c)			Leaving (d)			Matriculation (a)		
	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed
1917	2,352	986	41.9	736	353	48.0			
1918	3,532	1,551	43.9	1,328	597	45.0			
1919	4,006	1,937	48.4	1,652	796	48.2			
1920	4,176	1,667	39.9	2,047	955	46.7			
1921	3,831	1,346	35.1	2,238	827	37.0			
1922	4,431	1,725	38.9	2,587	1,004	38.8			
1923	4,275	1,974	46.2	2,422	1,016	41.9			
1924	4,148	1,858	44.8	2,418	1,053	43.5			
1925	4,165	1,919	46.1	2,335	1,098	47.0			
1926	4,421	1,909	43.2	2,434	1,226	50.4			
1927	4,998	2,284	45.7	2,568	1,360	53.0			
1928	5,371	2,457	45.7	2,640	1,317	49.9			
1929	7,282	3,071	42.2	3,467	1,538	44.4			
1930	6,255	3,337	53.3	3,322	1,657	49.9			
1931	7,805	3,412	43.7	4,699	1,877	39.9			
1932	6,103	3,302	54.1	3,492	1,779	50.9			
1933	5,392	2,900	53.8	2,969	1,609	54.2			
1934	6,144	2,781	45.3	3,260	1,396	42.8			
1935	5,095	2,886	56.6	2,595	1,288	49.6			
1936	5,658	3,284	58.0	2,726	1,607	59.0			
1937	6,133	3,749	61.1	2,949	1,806	61.2			
1938	6,582	3,907	59.4	3,263	1,882	57.7			
1939	7,135	4,502	63.1	3,589	2,109	58.8			
1940	7,464	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	8,245	4,663	56.6	4,970	2,768	55.7	969	619	63.9
1945	9,013	5,165	57.3	5,378	3,375	62.8	1,560	842	54.0
1946	8,538	4,891	57.3	5,331	3,414	64.0	1,992	1,189	59.7
1947	8,636	5,452	63.1	4,964	3,162	63.7	2,130	1,254	58.9
1948	8,320	5,166	62.1	5,015	3,237	64.5	2,043	1,249	61.1
1949	8,375	5,354	63.9	4,763	3,205	67.3	2,041	1,181	57.9
1950	8,608	5,572	64.7	4,999	3,353	67.1	2,278	1,346	59.1
1951	8,573	5,662	66.0	5,211	3,543	68.0	2,449	1,422	58.1
1952	9,240	6,089	65.9	5,387	3,666	68.1	2,639	1,650	62.5
1953	10,895	7,288	66.9	5,983	4,030	67.4	2,556	1,659	64.9
1954	10,720	7,310	68.2	6,882	4,552	66.1	2,700	1,700	63.0
1955	11,742	7,915	67.4	7,079	4,858	68.6	3,045	2,069	67.9
1956	13,162	8,738	66.4	7,564	5,275	69.7	3,328	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
1966							12,296	8,096	65.8
1967							12,898	8,628	66.9
1968							14,617	9,701	66.4
1969							16,932	10,987	64.9
1970							18,756	12,467	66.5

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Intermediate (c)			Leaving (d)			Matriculation (a)		
	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed
1971									
1972							19,351	13,274	68.6
1973							20,044	13,935	69.5
1974							21,521	14,681	68.2
1975							21,686	14,835	68.4
1976							22,966	15,787	68.7
1977							23,676	16,069	67.9
1978							22,533	15,619	69.3
1979							22,569	15,315	67.9
1980							21,738	15,034	69.2
							21,367	14,609	68.4
1981									
1982							23,397	16,162	69.1
1983							23,425	16,367	69.9
1984							23,666	17,287	73.0
1985							26,253	20,660	78.7
1986							27,955	22,080	79.0
1987							30,500	24,294	79.7
1988							33,604	26,970	78.5
1989							37,898	30,272	79.9
1990							38,588	31,149	80.7
							37,769	30,908	81.8
1991									
1992							50,945	41,935	82.3
							53,249	47,642	89.5

(a) Matriculation was first held in 1855 primarily as a qualification for university entrance.

1906: title changed to senior and junior public examinations.

1917: title changed to School Leaving Certificate.

1944: title changed to Matriculation

1970: title changed to Higher School Certificate (HSC).

1987: title changed to Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE) - a combination of school based and external assessment.

(b) Included in Junior Public figures.

(c) 1963 to 1967 Intermediate was a subject examination (one in which the candidate is presented with a certificate listing the subjects he or she passed, i.e. the candidate does not pass or fail the examination as a whole). The only available figures show the total number of entries (persons) regardless of the number of subjects each is sitting for and have been excluded. Includes candidates with Headmaster's Certificates which were accepted as satisfying the requirements of the examination. 1967 was the last year in which the examination was held.

(d) Since 1964 known as a subject examination.

In 1971 the Leaving Certificate commenced to be phased out. A large number of schools conducted their own 5th year secondary examinations.

HEALTH

PUBLIC HOSPITALS (a), VICTORIA

Year	Number of hospitals (a)	Number of beds	Patients treated		Year	Number of hospitals (a)	Number of beds	Patients treated	
			Inpatients	Outpatients				Inpatients	Outpatients
1856	9				1905-06	52	3,512	28,522	80,692
1857	8				1906-07	52	3,694	29,573	85,420
1858	12		4,054	7,435	1907-08	52	3,703	31,332	88,026
1859	17		5,579	11,704	1908-09	53	3,724	31,680	90,539
1860	16	947	7,119	13,749	1909-10	54	3,792	35,014	86,696
1861	19	926	7,610	17,596	1910-11	55	3,897	36,292	76,328
1862	19	1,037	7,222	22,878	1911-12	56	3,897	39,005	81,297
1863	22	1,123	7,529	29,035	1912-13	56	3,923	38,433	80,889
1864	24	1,347	8,892	33,208	1913-14	57	4,095	40,197	80,462
1865	25	1,411	9,939	37,340	1914-15	57	4,040	40,618	84,874
1866	25	1,414	10,183	49,291	1915-16	57	4,191	44,285	87,941
1867	27	1,665	10,517	39,011	1916-17	58	4,607	41,685	89,639
1868	27	1,599	10,822	44,029	1917-18	59	4,735	43,512	88,511
1869	27	1,616	11,515	44,350	1918-19	59	4,800	49,715	85,908
1870	27	1,588	11,915	65,077	1919-20	59	4,768	50,004	90,298
1871	31	1,820	13,087	49,983	1920-21	60	4,845	50,517	93,661
1872	32	1,842	13,316	47,112	1921-22	60	4,850	49,167	109,703
1873	33	2,001	14,654	50,429	1922-23	60	4,965	50,061	106,217
1874	35	2,074	15,268	76,944	1923-24	60	5,097	52,000	112,365
1875	35	2,094	15,515		1924-25	60	5,083	54,477	166,123
1876	35	2,186	15,827		1925-26	60	5,188	56,742	128,895
1877	35	2,196	16,178		1926-27	63	5,473	63,782	142,301
1878	36	2,269	16,713		1927-28	63	5,574	69,017	147,003
1879	37	2,341	16,649		1928-29	63	4,638	70,529	156,986
1880	37	2,339	16,801		1929-30	64	4,622	71,842	174,257
1881	37	2,350	16,828		1930-31	65	4,597	73,028	171,465
1881-82	38	2,229	9,391		1931-32	67	4,684	81,303	216,666
1882-83	39	2,292	16,324		1932-33	68	4,832	81,790	244,653
1883-84	41	2,372	16,390		1933-34	66	5,037	84,770	238,233
1884-85	41	2,401	16,543		1934-35	66	6,828	85,613	236,140
1885-86	41	2,483	17,983		1935-36	66	6,882	91,919	245,305
1886-87	41	2,514	17,978		1936-37	67	7,270	92,472	255,482
1887-88	41	2,563	18,567	54,892	1937-38	67	7,490	89,899	241,067
1888-89	42	2,613	20,434	40,728	1938-39	67	7,642	96,173	261,209
1889-90	42	2,604	20,855	38,498	1939-40	68	7,896	102,369	265,215
1890-91	42	2,672	19,800	41,166	1940-41	67	7,827	109,716	281,278
1891-92	46	2,726	21,056	42,577	1941-42	70	7,264	93,658	263,223
1892-93	46	2,762	21,090	37,315	1942-43	70	7,379	93,157	252,323
1893-94	46	2,800	19,838	41,105	1943-44	72	8,906	131,207	260,063
1894-95	48	2,833	18,825	48,822	1944-45	72	9,092	130,859	271,754
1895-96	48	2,900	19,969	50,817	1945-46	75	9,204	129,109	281,146
1896-97	48	2,934	20,330	55,318	1946-47	86	9,435	147,031	327,910
1897-98	48	2,976	22,997	58,172	1947-48	86	9,505	148,140	342,136
1898-99	49	3,034	22,590	58,730	1948-49	84	8,659	114,504	288,263
1899-1900	50	3,116	22,715	59,960	1949-50	91	8,830	154,231	404,743
1900-01	50	3,231	23,442	68,579	1950-51	93	9,112	165,481	415,495
1901-02	50	3,307	25,350	66,454	1951-52	96	9,237	172,353	422,851
1902-03	50	3,335	25,944	64,004	1952-53	103	9,732	183,639	431,981
1903-04	50	3,394	26,674	84,672	1953-54	109	10,152	193,082	447,838
1904-05	51	3,457	27,461	82,527	1954-55	114	11,121	257,657	596,832

PUBLIC HOSPITALS (a), VICTORIA - continued

Year	Number of hospitals (a)	Number of beds	Patients treated		Year	Number of hospitals (a)	Number of beds	Patients treated	
			Inpatients	Outpatients				Inpatients	Outpatients
1955-56	121	11,350	220,890	512,468	1974-75	147	14,474	432,613	1,356,169
1956-57	126	11,695	233,787	523,803	1975-76	148	14,109	455,670	1,642,596
1957-58	129	11,871	244,402	539,903	1976-77	149	14,411	467,216	1,747,849
1958-59	133	12,002	258,480	564,747	1977-78	149	14,192	484,849	1,812,586
1959-60	136	12,298	260,026	563,693	1978-79	149	13,993	500,788	2,004,382
					1979-80	149	13,887	503,434	2,064,730
1960-61	138	12,579	270,840	581,023	1980-81	150	13,879	528,703	2,166,211
1961-62	140	12,658	283,399	617,906	1981-82	148	13,746	522,386	2,033,771
1962-63	142	12,862	290,143	658,006	1982-83	167	14,589	541,021	2,034,503
1963-64	144	12,939	304,254	716,860	1983-84	165	14,290	537,988	1,988,355
1964-65	146	12,998	310,802	767,532	1984-85	164	14,265	525,815(b)	4,495,095
1965-66	147	13,083	319,817	809,192	1985-86	165 (c)	13,283	530,357	4,651,262
1966-67	147	13,147	328,789	805,454	1986-87	(d) 165	13,208	527,545	4,713,212
1967-68	147	13,301	339,999	826,446	1987-88	157	13,437	586,762	5,119,734
1968-69	148	13,379	354,060	868,093	1988-89	155	13,388	616,406	5,321,920
1969-70	147	13,664	365,257	910,233	1989-90	154	13,362	636,597	5,258,005
1970-71	148	13,865	381,786	949,271	1990-91	156	13,526	658,341	10,315,584
1971-72	147	14,103	406,034	1,018,363	1991-92	150	13,192	685,639	9,791,351
1972-73	147	14,243	419,976	1,116,442	1992-93	148	12,869	715,524	*9,621,860
1973-74	147	14,285	417,646	1,244,610					

* preliminary

(a) This table provides data relating to general hospitals, special hospitals (those that have accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively and the Cancer Institute which was established in 1949), sanatoria, auxiliary hospitals, convalescent hospitals, and hospitals for the aged. The table excludes mental hospitals, psychiatric and informal hospitals, (except those hospitals recognised as acute care hospitals under the medicare agreement), intellectual deficiency training centres and schools, founding homes and hospitals, bush nursing centres, and convalescent homes. Also excluded are hospitals operated by the Department of Veteran's Affairs and other Commonwealth authorities.

(b) From 1984-85 the number represents outpatient attendances. The outpatient attendance for 1983-84 was 4,719,606.

(c) From 1985-86 the number of beds represents the average number over the year which were staffed and available.

(d) Subsequently affected by amalgamations, closures and inclusion of psychiatric hospitals recognised as acute care hospitals under the medicare agreement.

(e) From 1990-91 the number of outpatients treated represents non-inpatient occasions of service.

NOTE: The following factors should be considered when interpreting data from 1948-49 onwards:

i) All years cover a full twelve month period, with the exception of 1948-49 (9 months) and 1954-55 (15 months).

ii) The source of data is the Health Department of Victoria or its predecessors.

iii) Figures for most years in the 1950s are slightly understated due to the failure of some hospitals to submit statistical returns.

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. The EVAO for the 1991-92 Agricultural Census was marginally increased to \$22,500 or more, however no retabulating has been done for the previous year.

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND
UTILISATION, VICTORIA**

Year ended 31 March	Number of establishments with agricultural activity	Area utilised for -				Balance of estab- lishments	Total area occupied
		Crops (a)	Fallow	Sown pasture (b)	Native pasture		
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
1836-37		20					
1837-38		-					
1838-39		61					
1839-40		837					
1840-41		1,299					
1841-42		1,975					
1842-43		3,288					
1843-44		4,886					
1844-45		6,689					
1845-46		10,171					
1846-47		12,779					
1847-48		14,686					
1848-49		16,300					
1849-50		18,605					
1850-51		21,182					
1851-52		23,258					
1852-53		14,881					
1853-54		14,090					
1854-55		22,219					
1855-56	4,326	46,594		31			
1856-57	7,523	72,837		43			620,120
1857-58	10,259	96,206		178			855,156
1858-59	11,573	120,985	2,428	1,053			1,019,468
1859-60	13,175	145,172	4,543	2,373			1,220,374
1860-61	13,653	156,728	8,279	4,711			1,423,294
1861-62	14,960	166,086	6,813	5,121			1,655,483
1862-63	16,416	171,424	7,423	9,506			1,910,948
1863-64	17,679	183,364	8,991	13,143			2,247,841
1864-65	18,355	168,410	10,679	14,943			2,478,784
1865-66	20,063	181,378	13,372	19,813			2,745,886
1866-67	22,698	203,737	12,545	23,662			2,983,863
1867-68	25,828	215,959	13,538	25,493			3,281,382
1868-69	29,218	234,138	22,904	31,444			3,595,309
1869-70	30,214	275,554	19,980	39,358			3,581,263
1870-71	31,842	280,383	28,001	59,482			3,856,916
1871-72	33,720	289,081	32,207	57,992			4,087,603
1872-73	34,569	279,091	30,595	80,063			4,334,893
1873-74	36,602	285,855	27,110	77,556			4,651,277
1874-75	38,468	281,589	31,530	96,333			4,963,302
1875-76	40,852	298,059	39,308	118,645			5,295,006
1876-77	43,057	329,089	34,058	135,064			5,606,926
1877-78	45,448	415,422	30,625	128,810			5,992,156
1878-79	47,050	458,192	39,525	153,535			6,435,075
1879-80	48,969	494,382	66,836	122,004			6,726,246

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND
UTILISATION, VICTORIA - continued**

Year ended 31 March	Number of establishments with agricultural activity	Area utilised for -				Balance of estab- lishments	Total area occupied
		Crops (a)	Fallow	Sown pasture (b)	Native pasture		
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
1880-81	49,637	626,781	78,566	103,193			
1881-82		582,210	58,407	96,607			7,341,459
1882-83	33,952	646,271	64,467	115,192			
1883-84	37,146	712,010	70,661	114,082			
1884-85	38,139	733,790	74,137	132,358			
1885-86	38,384	755,749	85,167	132,417			
1886-87	38,216	754,134	112,147	111,811			
1887-88	37,615	831,227	147,449	63,959			
1888-89	35,727	828,469	134,593	74,853			
1889-90	36,497	849,009	153,660	60,548			
1890-91	36,013	822,304	156,036	95,199			
1891-92	35,945	856,884	159,927	70,813			
1892-93	35,223	907,815	199,811	94,338			
1893-94	34,549	945,964	185,013	90,773			
1894-95	34,249	984,595	140,126	81,365			
1895-96	33,684	976,602	117,775	72,945			
1896-97	34,354	1,078,001	105,874	69,842			
1897-98	34,990	1,110,879	161,686	46,838			
1898-99	39,877	1,299,254	209,321	60,766			
1899-1900	40,160	1,278,529	206,084	61,492			
1900-01	39,381	1,260,246	243,973	84,133			
1901-02	43,625	1,200,170	275,906	65,945			
1902-03	43,768	1,313,841	199,229	228,905			
1903-04	49,002	1,371,509	255,972	389,577	10,559,454		12,576,513
1904-05	52,598	1,344,280	345,533	385,886	9,884,129	1,063,393	13,023,220
1905-06	54,275	1,303,074	424,886	421,009	10,519,086	1,301,110	13,969,164
1906-07	56,411	1,336,915	401,030	443,391	10,820,191	1,287,676	14,289,203
1907-08	57,798	1,308,157	361,911	443,322	11,540,741	1,446,077	15,100,207
1908-09	59,357	1,400,826	418,616	416,710	11,691,670	1,379,599	15,307,521
1909-10	61,811	1,480,558	475,810	400,101	11,776,714	1,279,516	15,412,699
1910-11	66,651	1,599,347	580,391	401,123	11,752,267	936,809	15,269,937
1911-12	66,849	1,473,155	594,730	421,591	11,382,315	1,531,728	15,403,517
1912-13	68,703	1,650,858	658,514	439,224	11,163,676	1,149,653	15,061,926
1913-14	70,535	1,777,106	703,576	442,956	11,287,214	1,097,472	15,308,323
1914-15	71,828	1,870,766	544,928	486,485	11,646,716	952,225	15,501,120
1915-16	73,004	2,311,269	549,702	478,742	11,136,503	998,949	15,475,165
1916-17	73,610	1,963,267	768,725	523,185	11,237,644	832,043	15,324,864
1917-18	74,024	1,663,351	676,930	513,267	11,385,676	901,114	15,140,338
1918-19	74,330	1,595,636	626,503	513,746	11,710,519	985,946	15,432,350
1919-20	75,340	1,619,074	549,376	429,875	12,313,951	887,043	15,799,319
1920-21	77,148	1,816,839	783,370	425,442	11,586,595	971,653	15,583,899
1921-22	79,655	1,833,354	830,806	417,678	11,351,057	928,266	15,361,161
1922-23	80,523	1,967,805	885,000	387,468	11,203,199	910,416	15,353,889
1923-24	80,386	1,894,798	928,470	414,638	11,068,154	940,643	15,246,702
1924-25	80,037	1,926,869	896,489	382,161	10,695,263	994,182	14,894,964
1925-26	78,167	1,794,172	994,369	377,682	10,495,396	1,124,812	14,786,430
1926-27	77,180	1,916,258	1,039,647	385,358	10,259,805	1,231,840	14,832,908
1927-28	75,774	2,000,063	1,089,433	406,917	10,348,263	1,464,442	15,309,117
1928-29	74,912	2,228,060	1,085,960	467,298	10,128,013	1,618,796	15,528,126
1929-30	74,161	2,257,848	1,004,699	461,810	10,217,035	1,573,590	15,514,981

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND
UTILISATION, VICTORIA - continued**

Year ended 31 March	Number of establishments with agricultural activity	Area utilised for -				Balance of estab- lishments	Total area occupied
		Crops (a)	Fallow	Sown pasture (b)	Native pasture		
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
1930-31	74,537	2,717,734	1,048,391	499,630	9,511,034	1,522,777	15,299,565
1931-32	74,996	2,188,181	868,383	571,759	10,030,369	1,426,401	15,085,093
1932-33	75,392	2,070,270	1,065,654	612,930	10,088,676	1,420,872	15,258,403
1933-34	75,386	2,131,446	1,029,134	655,943	10,236,633	1,639,765	15,692,921
1934-35	74,473	1,892,993	896,972	772,725	10,333,184	1,830,699	15,726,573
1935-36	73,772	1,796,304	954,564	911,572	10,316,400	1,856,097	15,834,937
1936-37	72,845	1,783,577	1,004,901	998,315	10,620,422	1,709,986	16,117,202
1937-38	72,792	1,886,789	1,054,027	1,139,503	10,356,031	1,908,165	16,344,516
1938-39	72,452	2,031,240	1,029,208	1,248,002	10,396,988	1,801,991	16,507,429
1939-40	72,557	2,024,386	962,103	1,400,291	10,199,641	1,865,371	16,451,791
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	15,351,980
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	1,911,893	15,305,910
1958-59	69,770	1,938,846	885,134	3,804,527	6,646,280	2,004,307	15,279,093
1959-60	69,778	1,814,109	882,323	3,939,242	6,639,784	1,995,988	15,271,445
1960-61	69,623	1,823,002	897,508	4,065,886	6,435,670	2,129,421	15,351,488
1961-62	69,866	1,834,315	925,424	4,862,444	5,877,388	1,778,953	15,278,524
1962-63	69,700	2,038,276	1,020,357	5,110,882	5,647,412	1,443,313	15,260,240
1963-64	69,775	1,982,782	1,021,777	5,691,306	5,280,126	1,320,149	15,296,139
1964-65	69,737	2,031,313	1,005,411	6,001,327	5,045,500	1,231,522	15,315,073
1965-66	69,199	2,011,061	1,060,409	6,163,580	4,742,623	1,337,103	15,314,776
1966-67	68,466	2,081,500	1,113,493	6,522,066	4,697,625	1,227,620	15,642,305
1967-68	72,802	2,105,472	1,071,002	6,945,583	4,759,378	1,129,461	16,010,896
1968-69	71,056	2,491,442	1,103,673	7,285,443	4,018,681	956,980	15,856,219
1969-70	69,498	2,175,096	706,230	8,159,815	3,785,727	979,135	15,806,004
1970-71	68,555	1,698,536	930,910	8,679,487	3,590,595	860,777	15,760,305
1971-72	67,714	1,937,207	904,527	8,445,265	(d)	4,596,653	15,883,652
1972-73	66,890	1,925,984	803,518	6,456,131	(d)	6,585,790	15,771,423
1973-74	65,327	1,980,007	(c)	7,116,201	2,367,415	4,020,961	15,484,584
1974-75	62,926	1,775,306	(c)	6,978,276	2,639,361	3,833,233	15,226,176
1975-76	58,468	1,850,509	(c)	6,695,640	2,638,675	3,959,580	15,144,404
1976-77	48,994	1,948,004	(c)	6,548,831	2,620,846	3,381,084	14,498,765
1977-78	48,310	2,173,876	(c)	6,500,493	2,508,402	3,471,222	14,653,993
1978-79	48,855	2,214,935	(c)	6,616,540	2,353,142	3,255,912	14,440,529
1979-80	49,616	2,246,656	(c)	6,224,275	2,880,678	3,383,531	14,735,140

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND UTILISATION, VICTORIA - continued

Year ended 31 March	Number of establishments with agricultural activity	Area utilised for -				Balance of estab- lishments	Total area occupied
		Crops (a)	Fallow	Sown pasture (b)	Native pasture		
		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
1982-83	47,862	2,233,735	(c)	5,598,282	3,109,132	3,247,932	14,189,081
1983-84	46,508	2,654,844	(c)	5,513,233	2,846,580	3,240,301	14,254,958
1984-85	45,884	2,568,594	(c)	5,657,241	2,630,763	3,337,879	14,194,477
1985-86	44,936	2,527,743	(c)	5,754,325	2,150,437	3,751,352	14,183,857
1985-86	32,981	2,476,590	(c)	5,355,608	1,913,289	3,406,499	13,151,986
1986-87	34,583	2,316,605	(c)	5,820,200	2,262,104	2,728,250	13,127,159
1987-88	32,688	2,158,720	(c)	5,969,540	2,023,797	2,833,483	13,085,540
1988-89	32,036	1,989,604	(c)	6,457,854	1,909,669	2,738,460	13,095,587
1989-90	33,306	1,989,352	(c)	6,503,860	1,863,198	2,705,715	13,062,125
1990-91	32,620	2,063,031	(c)	5,545,873	2,339,559	2,756,364	12,704,827
1991-92	31,358	2,039,208	(c)	5,661,520	2,208,042	2,465,631	12,374,401

(a) Commencing with season 1960-61 the area of pasture cut for hay or seed has been excluded from the area of crops.

(b) Includes oats, barley, and lucerne sown for grazing.

(c) Information not collected.

(d) Native pasture included in balance of establishment.

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Year	Livestock				Greasy wool production (a)	Milk production for all purposes	Butter production (factory and farm)	Cheese production (factory and farm)
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	'000 tonnes	'000 kilolitres	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
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	6,276	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	646,813	4,641,548	52,227				
1857-58	55,883	614,537	4,768,022	43,632				
1858-59	68,323	699,330	5,578,413	37,756				
1859-60	69,288	683,534	5,794,127	50,965				

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Livestock				Greasy wool production (a)	Milk production for all purposes	Butter production (factory and farm)	Cheese production (factory and farm)
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	'000 tonnes	'000 kilolitres	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
1860-61	76,536	722,332	5,780,896	61,259	11			
1861-62	84,057	628,092	6,239,258	43,480	11			
1862-63	86,067	576,601	6,764,851	52,991	11			
1863-64	103,328	675,272	7,115,943	79,655	12			
1864-65	117,182	640,625	8,406,234	113,530	18			
1865-66	121,051	621,337	8,835,380	75,869	20			
1866-67	121,381	598,968	8,833,139	74,708	18			
1867-68	131,148	650,592	9,532,811	141,522	22			
1868-69	143,934	693,682	9,756,819	136,206	28			
1869-70	161,830	692,518	9,923,663	111,464	24			
1870-71	167,220	721,096	10,761,887	130,946	23			
1871-72	181,643	799,509	10,002,381	177,447	31			
1872-73	185,796	812,289	10,575,219	193,722	24			
1873-74	180,342	883,763	11,323,080	160,336	20			
1874-75	180,254	958,658	11,221,036	137,941	39			
1875-76	196,184	1,054,598	11,749,532	140,765	30			
1876-77	194,768	1,128,265	11,278,893	175,578	41			
1877-78	203,150	1,169,576	10,117,867	183,391	37			
1878-79	210,105	1,184,843	9,379,276	177,373	35			
1879-80	216,710	1,129,358	8,651,775	144,733	32			
1880-81	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	34			
1881-82	278,195	1,286,677	10,267,265	239,926	28			
1882-83	280,874	1,287,088	10,174,246	237,917	35			
1883-84	286,779	1,297,546	10,739,021	233,525	39			
1884-85	293,846	1,287,945	10,637,412	234,347	35			
1885-86	304,098	1,290,790	10,681,837	239,837	31			
1886-87	308,553	1,303,265	10,700,403	240,957	32			
1887-88	315,000	1,333,873	10,623,985	243,461	28			
1888-89	323,115	1,370,660	10,818,575	245,818	29			
1889-90	329,335	1,394,209	10,882,231	249,673	30			
1890-91	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457	29			
1891-92	440,696	1,812,104	12,928,148	286,780	39		8	2
1892-93	439,596	1,824,704	12,965,306	290,339	41	550	11	2
1893-94	436,903	1,817,291	13,098,725	328,162	33	569	13	2
1894-95	431,547	1,833,900	13,180,943	337,588	33	534	16	2
1895-96	(b)424,995	(b)1,795,314	(b)12,791,084	(b)339,718	40	584	18	2
1896-97	(b)418,444	(b)1,756,728	(b)12,401,225	(b)341,849	33	559	17	2
1897-98	(b)411,892	(b)1,718,142	(b)12,011,367	(b)343,979	36	535	16	2
1898-99	(b)405,340	(b)1,679,556	(b)11,621,508	(b)346,109	33	521	15	2
1899-1900	(b)398,789	(b)1,640,970	(b)11,231,649	(b)348,240	41	670	24	2
1900-01	392,237	1,602,384	10,841,790	350,370	41	721	25	2
1901-02	(b)387,277	(b)1,623,282	(b)10,673,265	(b)334,295	39	709	21	2
1902-03	(b)382,317	(b)1,644,180	(b)10,504,741	(b)318,220	36	636	18	2
1903-04	(b)377,357	(b)1,665,078	(b)10,336,216	(b)302,145	28	787	21	3
1904-05	372,397	1,686,976	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	220,452	36	669	31	2
1907-08	424,648	1,842,807	14,146,734	211,002	54	827	29	2
1908-09	424,903	1,574,162	12,545,742	179,358	43	673	22	2
1909-10	442,829	1,549,640	12,937,983	217,921	51	741	25	2

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Livestock				Greasy wool production (a)	Milk production for all purposes	Butter production (factory and farm)	Cheese production (factory and farm)
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs				
					'000 tonnes	'000 kilolitres	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
1910-11	472,080	1,547,569	12,882,665	333,281	58	894	32	2
1911-12	507,813	1,647,127	13,857,804	348,069	61	1,083	39	2
1912-13	530,494	1,508,089	11,892,224	240,072	52	906	31	2
1913-14	562,331	1,528,553	12,113,682	221,277	60	986	33	2
1914-15	552,053	1,362,542	12,051,685	243,196	55	880	28	2
1915-16	493,779	1,043,604	10,545,632	192,002	49	646	19	2
1916-17	514,403	1,175,098	12,576,587	254,436	54	848	27	3
1917-18	514,061	1,371,049	14,760,013	323,159	59	908	29	2
1918-19	523,788	1,596,544	15,773,902	267,819	69	942	30	3
1919-20	513,500	1,631,120	14,422,745	186,810	72	895	27	4
1920-21	487,503	1,575,159	12,171,084	175,275	52	930	29	2
1921-22	496,124	1,750,369	12,325,818	230,770	58	1,115	38	3
1922-23	494,947	1,785,660	11,765,520	294,962	58	1,133	38	2
1923-24	486,075	1,591,367	11,059,761	259,795	49	1,186	39	3
1924-25	473,236	1,605,554	12,649,898	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	2,080,061	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	1,964	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	2,785,049	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

Year	Livestock				Greasy wool production	Milk production for all purposes	Butter production (factory and farm)	Cheese production (factory and farm)
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	(a)			
					'000 tonnes	'000 kilolitres	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
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	148	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
1990-91	39,558	3,631,353	27,493,905	403,171	133	3,908	93	105
1991-92	36,897	3,574,182	24,781,940	430,665	117	4,118	94	123

(a) Includes dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins.

(b) Estimated. Figures derived by interpolation.

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Year ended 31 March -	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1836-37	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1837-38	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1838-39	34	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
1839-40	527	343	0.65	102	-	-	65	-	-
1840-41	785	1,372	1.75	332	489	1.47	121	204	1.69
1841-42	689	1,302	1.89	520	677	1.30	143	213	1.49
1842-43	984	1,507	1.53	975	1,199	1.23	308	454	1.47
1843-44	1,892	2,832	1.50	1,036	1,284	1.24	430	571	1.33

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA - continued

Year ended 31 March -	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area hectares	Production tonnes	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area hectares	Production tonnes	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area hectares	Production tonnes	Yield per hectare tonnes
1844-45	2,800	3,768	1.35	1,248	787	0.63	662	909	1.37
1845-46	4,640	6,388	1.38	1,949	1,295	0.66	303	891	2.94
1846-47	6,395	3,415	1.47	2,468	3,372	1.37	685	1,083	1.58
1847-48	7,155	9,518	1.33	2,903	3,763	1.30	875	660	0.75
1848-49	7,846	11,164	1.42	3,354	1,431	0.43	1,044	826	0.79
1849-50	9,812	14,293	1.46	2,177	2,351	1.08	932	1,223	1.31
1850-51	11,538	15,136	1.31	2,027	1,806	0.89	851	910	1.07
1851-52	11,988	19,958	1.66	2,601	2,401	0.92	537	779	1.45
1852-53	6,808	13,573	1.99	1,193	1,760	1.48	166	214	1.29
1853-54	3,057	4,197	1.37	926	921	0.99	166	233	1.40
1854-55	5,191	6,806	1.31	2,161	2,372	1.10	280	325	1.16
1855-56	17,274	31,244	1.81	7,203	11,151	1.55	627	1,024	1.63
1856-57	32,438	50,587	1.56	10,127	11,642	1.15	904	1,577	1.74
1857-58	35,301	49,218	1.39	16,277	22,676	1.39	2,189	3,548	1.62
1858-59	31,660	42,541	1.34	31,374	39,197	1.25	2,154	2,622	1.22
1859-60	43,339	62,490	1.44	36,489	46,332	1.27	1,660	2,232	1.34
1860-61	65,256	94,163	1.44	34,939	47,785	1.37	1,669	1,902	1.14
1861-62	79,692	98,186	1.23	36,851	38,763	1.05	1,384	1,545	1.12
1862-63	65,563	81,878	1.25	43,785	45,437	1.04	2,764	3,244	1.17
1863-64	60,457	36,435	0.60	61,644	63,458	1.03	3,155	2,963	0.94
1864-65	50,602	51,693	1.02	58,397	48,887	0.84	3,095	2,832	0.92
1865-66	72,288	95,642	1.32	41,609	41,358	0.99	2,787	3,481	1.25
1866-67	84,413	126,313	1.50	52,319	70,405	1.35	4,012	6,786	1.69
1867-68	87,812	92,850	1.06	50,725	42,338	0.83	6,468	7,364	1.14
1868-69	105,139	115,101	1.09	46,513	40,978	0.88	7,779	6,638	0.85
1869-70	116,758	155,049	1.33	58,595	68,246	1.16	11,378	15,677	1.38
1870-71	114,998	78,120	0.68	60,423	40,588	0.67	7,950	5,462	0.69
1871-72	135,412	122,492	0.90	71,202	59,872	0.84	6,787	7,609	1.12
1872-73	132,156	146,722	1.11	50,790	44,529	0.88	8,600	10,052	1.17
1873-74	141,630	129,336	0.91	44,917	31,596	0.70	10,252	11,399	1.11
1874-75	134,735	132,000	0.98	46,507	38,494	0.83	11,940	14,059	1.18
1875-76	130,066	135,504	1.04	50,222	49,347	0.98	12,775	15,891	1.24
1876-77	162,448	143,691	0.88	46,623	41,626	0.89	10,131	12,028	1.19
1877-78	228,471	191,006	0.84	42,587	37,022	0.87	7,736	8,589	1.11
1878-79	279,890	164,946	0.59	54,401	42,928	0.79	9,256	9,461	1.02
1879-80	286,189	255,795	0.89	67,831	72,997	1.08	17,475	24,164	1.38
1880-81	395,494	264,736	0.67	54,264	42,863	0.79	27,774	24,241	0.87
1881-82	375,034	237,167	0.63	59,487	65,537	1.10	19,689	21,037	1.07
1882-83	392,287	238,176	0.61	68,753	80,667	1.17	17,693	17,202	0.97
1883-84	446,932	423,753	0.95	76,146	85,595	1.12	18,952	24,263	1.28
1884-85	443,679	283,944	0.64	75,964	79,700	1.05	25,201	24,549	0.97
1885-86	412,813	249,581	0.60	87,410	85,136	0.97	29,992	29,548	0.99
1886-87	426,007	329,309	0.77	75,176	77,221	1.03	14,986	18,775	1.25
1887-88	498,955	362,750	0.73	80,547	82,781	1.03	16,585	21,692	1.31
1888-89	492,580	235,352	0.48	79,933	50,871	0.64	33,784	25,660	0.76
1889-90	477,018	312,862	0.66	95,707	102,419	1.07	36,715	41,529	1.13
1890-91	463,431	347,034	0.75	89,455	89,255	1.00	35,512	35,643	1.00
1891-92	539,318	372,289	0.69	76,954	80,840	1.05	18,219	19,146	1.05
1892-93	543,293	403,189	0.74	71,890	83,004	1.15	15,189	17,559	1.16
1893-94	594,629	415,179	0.70	88,587	89,836	1.01	19,872	23,448	1.18
1894-95	555,904	311,506	0.56	107,826	102,209	0.95	39,400	36,207	0.92
1895-96	571,714	154,290	0.27	103,398	52,255	0.51	31,743	16,229	0.51
1896-97	639,652	192,986	0.30	169,750	123,685	0.73	25,241	18,498	0.73

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA - continued

Year ended 31 March -	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area		Yield per hectare	Area		Yield per hectare	Area		Yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes		hectares	tonnes		hectares	tonnes	
1897-98	670,747	287,946	0.43	119,052	87,262	0.73	15,056	17,201	1.14
1898-99	871,760	532,916	0.61	107,711	100,215	0.93	19,368	25,233	1.30
1899-1900	876,426	414,709	0.47	109,783	110,968	1.01	32,202	33,250	1.03
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	0.34	226,300	47,614	0.21	75,939	26,920	0.35
1941-42	1,115,752	1,277,875	1.15	170,754	147,858	0.87	82,669	108,682	1.31
1942-43	868,115	1,137,695	1.31	173,223	120,437	0.70	31,502	28,887	0.92
1943-44	725,775	537,053	0.74	172,520	67,222	0.39	33,694	24,452	0.73
1944-45	866,728	95,191	0.11	292,252	24,230	0.08	52,226	8,154	0.16
1945-46	1,315,793	808,499	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

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA - continued

Year ended 31 March -	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area		Yield per hectare	Area		Yield per hectare	Area		Yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes		hectares	tonnes		hectares	tonnes	
1950-51	1,107,008	1,394,414	1.26	213,357	163,910	0.77	87,856	102,287	1.16
1951-52	996,974	1,251,772	1.26	273,771	202,325	0.74	75,362	82,091	1.09
1952-53	903,298	1,369,885	1.52	305,995	228,593	0.75	94,938	107,369	1.13
1953-54	966,918	1,461,410	1.51	235,962	178,746	0.76	151,577	179,897	1.19
1954-55	967,270	1,319,533	1.36	260,797	181,813	0.70	113,553	112,167	0.99
1955-56	866,599	1,118,098	1.29	352,509	269,581	0.76	125,093	155,964	1.25
1956-57	633,423	960,224	1.52	247,905	173,365	0.70	139,731	171,211	1.23
1957-58	742,535	874,551	1.18	251,814	172,867	0.69	142,346	123,536	0.87
1958-59	732,492	1,162,017	1.59	392,824	423,450	1.08	146,849	194,609	1.33
1959-60	914,886	1,055,762	1.15	272,354	230,443	0.85	112,341	126,843	1.13
1960-61	1,081,160	1,839,413	1.70	337,880	374,954	1.11	125,167	175,050	1.40
1961-62	1,152,862	1,547,976	1.34	313,390	295,953	0.94	91,253	105,561	1.16
1962-63	1,264,559	1,847,914	1.46	377,235	490,643	1.30	78,629	124,018	1.58
1963-64	1,258,187	2,076,607	1.65	368,290	360,784	0.98	76,946	21,297	1.19
1964-65	1,309,580	2,127,322	1.62	391,040	407,253	1.04	75,651	98,304	1.30
1965-66	1,244,046	1,649,027	1.33	390,806	322,660	0.83	77,812	72,975	0.94
1966-67	1,269,916	1,929,481	1.52	436,606	566,959	1.30	92,127	122,936	1.33
1967-68	1,304,659	770,668	0.59	292,559	124,454	0.43	123,434	61,433	0.50
1968-69	1,612,303	2,469,205	1.53	401,179	548,485	1.37	165,525	201,500	1.22
1969-70	1,334,757	2,273,692	1.70	357,601	470,412	1.32	196,930	257,927	1.31
1970-71	760,423	1,004,288	1.32	399,227	466,603	1.17	269,087	318,368	1.18
1971-72	1,040,169	1,797,280	1.73	329,477	449,423	1.36	295,812	390,858	1.32
1972-73	1,087,377	1,249,303	1.14	254,656	238,227	0.93	277,085	213,587	0.77
1973-74	1,257,938	1,405,367	1.11	271,155	232,740	0.85	221,804	285,358	1.28
1974-75	1,140,653	2,091,303	1.83	197,807	186,023	0.94	242,952	319,358	1.31
1975-76	1,073,130	1,578,505	1.47	281,730	337,165	1.19	344,306	444,600	1.29
1976-77	1,103,099	1,779,550	1.61	241,290	309,016	1.28	366,237	401,827	1.09
1977-78	1,270,263	1,496,693	1.17	228,378	268,546	1.17	418,407	358,632	0.85
1978-79	1,337,441	2,998,471	2.24	290,782	446,197	1.53	365,438	519,099	1.42
1979-80	1,456,901	3,249,550	2.23	255,737	390,300	1.52	325,356	494,106	1.51
1980-81	1,431,042	2,538,004	1.77	218,682	321,664	1.47	302,777	418,049	1.38
1981-82	1,321,674	2,466,794	1.87	245,148	305,997	1.25	314,909	459,426	1.46
1982-83	1,326,574	393,975	0.30	212,939	97,614	0.46	278,217	74,554	0.27
1983-84	1,613,929	3,971,328	2.46	323,706	494,824	1.53	403,439	758,362	1.88
1984-85	1,522,621	2,666,338	1.75	228,293	343,203	1.50	485,505	637,723	1.31
1985-86	1,508,077	2,250,379	1.49	211,543	300,025	1.42	388,631	475,814	1.22
1985-86	1,487,831	2,224,941	1.50	203,630	290,471	1.43	378,467	463,811	1.23
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 (r)	952,317	1,961,360	2.10	188,552	330,414	1.75	388,719	696,032	1.79
1990-91	911,483	1,492,998	1.6	177,059	301,141	1.70	463,004	650,607	1.41
1991-92	664,097	1,150,396	1.73	182,833	300,423	1.64	533,939	897,941	1.68

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, VICTORIA

Year ended 31 March -	Maize for grain			Hay			Potatoes		
	Area		Yield per hectare	Area		Yield per hectare	Area		Yield per hectare (a)
	hectares	tonnes		hectares	tonnes		hectares	tonnes	
1838-39	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
1839-40	57	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, VICTORIA - continued

Year ended 31 March -	Maize for grain			Hay			Potatoes		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare (a)
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1840-41	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	305	5.00
1841-42	33	30	0.91	182	914	5.02	377	3,794	10.06
1842-43	28	35	1.25	344	2,337	6.79	574	6,092	10.61
1843-44	32	-	-	656	2,704	4.12	837	7,044	8.42
1844-45	43	84	1.95	718	6,563	9.14	1,006	12,617	12.54
1845-46	31	50	1.61	2,023	9,795	4.84	826	11,317	13.70
1846-47	49	85	1.73	1,840	9,452	5.14	866	9,169	10.59
1847-48	53	92	1.74	2,053	10,050	4.90	1,068	7,371	6.90
1848-49	60	100	1.67	2,389	10,796	4.52	1,043	12,180	11.68
1849-50	12	6	0.50	4,525	15,891	3.51	870	6,024	6.92
1850-51	10	-	-	5,490	21,308	3.88	1,148	5,703	4.97
1851-52	4	15	3.75	6,808	30,169	4.43	962	6,084	6.32
1852-53	0.4	2	5.00	5,706	21,629	3.79	800	4,584	5.73
1853-54	8	2	0.25	8,834	34,462	3.90	662	2,796	4.22
1854-55	15	10	0.67	12,753	54,488	4.27	1,334	8,518	6.39
1855-56	49	80	1.63	16,264	84,622	5.20	4,458	60,757	13.63
1856-57	132	211	1.60	21,038	82,453	3.92	6,589	37,487	5.69
1857-58	180	167	0.93	30,568	139,682	4.57	8,376	51,936	6.20
1858-59	194	246	1.27	34,869	115,365	3.31	12,151	110,208	9.07
1859-60	299	187	0.63	39,890	137,820	3.46	11,178	49,753	4.45
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	509	1.24	66,037	186,657	2.83	15,793	129,627	8.21
1871-72	692	783	1.13	41,766	146,958	3.52	15,809	127,861	8.09
1872-73	773	958	1.24	49,119	162,531	3.31	15,587	135,132	8.67
1873-74	793	1,025	1.29	46,811	149,764	3.20	15,519	111,585	7.19
1874-75	616	616	1.00	48,170	159,785	3.32	14,238	126,305	8.87
1875-76	949	944	0.99	62,837	209,929	3.34	14,933	126,373	8.46
1876-77	651	658	1.01	59,654	183,458	3.08	16,370	136,234	8.32
1877-78	492	560	1.14	71,610	211,492	2.95	15,017	117,271	7.81
1878-79	785	1,035	1.32	69,929	212,383	3.04	14,782	100,546	6.80
1879-80	990	1,572	1.59	81,524	297,100	3.64	16,835	170,628	10.14
1880-81	716	1,252	1.75	101,032	305,405	3.02	18,596	131,337	7.06
1881-82	722	2,058	2.85	85,854	242,626	2.83	15,835	136,445	8.62
1882-83	1,093	3,343	3.06	125,203	332,640	2.66	13,867	131,685	9.50
1883-84	1,040	2,979	2.86	122,602	440,095	3.59	16,266	163,673	10.06
1884-85	1,560	4,480	2.87	137,482	377,001	2.74	15,687	163,705	10.44
1885-86	1,833	4,604	2.51	170,387	449,214	2.64	17,240	165,821	9.62
1886-87	1,983	5,879	2.96	180,146	490,802	2.72	20,224	173,400	8.57
1887-88	2,441	8,092	3.32	178,795	634,139	3.55	19,531	201,407	10.31
1888-89	2,343	6,786	2.90	166,460	313,062	1.88	17,431	133,254	7.64
1889-90	3,418	9,069	2.65	182,734	677,080	3.71	19,076	159,626	8.37
1890-91	4,191	14,582	3.48	167,156	576,892	3.45	21,779	207,432	9.52
1891-92	3,331	11,734	3.52	149,531	522,662	3.50	23,202	203,741	8.78
1892-93	2,698	9,479	3.51	207,461	751,927	3.62	16,428	144,912	8.82
1893-94	2,624	4,583	1.75	166,821	511,434	3.07	16,556	147,031	8.88

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, VICTORIA - continued

Year ended 31 March -	Maize for grain			Hay			Potatoes		
	Area	Production	Yield per	Area	Production	Yield per	Area	Production	Yield per
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	hectare (a)
1894-95	2,297	7,482	3.26	199,339	631,523	3.17	22,817	199,863	8.76
1895-96	2,908	8,938	3.07	187,969	397,134	2.11	17,764	119,120	6.71
1896-97	3,946	14,378	3.64	168,519	456,263	2.71	17,617	148,907	8.45
1897-98	4,390	13,082	2.98	234,718	670,222	2.86	17,886	68,376	3.82
1898-99	4,309	14,912	3.46	228,787	734,908	3.21	16,694	163,728	9.81
1899-1900	4,467	15,872	3.55	182,185	605,762	3.32	22,448	176,164	7.85
1900-01	3,800	15,347	4.04	203,195	688,635	3.39	15,571	125,102	8.03
1901-02	4,055	15,634	3.86	266,785	898,563	3.37	16,211	127,488	7.86
1902-03	4,414	19,064	4.32	235,076	610,922	2.60	20,115	171,468	8.52
1903-04	4,779	22,969	4.81	296,778	1,252,854	4.22	19,801	170,428	8.61
1904-05	4,611	15,844	3.44	183,104	522,571	2.85	18,985	94,363	4.97
1905-06	4,769	16,288	3.42	239,481	878,047	3.67	18,077	117,203	6.48
1906-07	4,678	17,907	3.83	251,366	895,420	3.56	22,408	169,517	7.57
1907-08	4,388	12,923	2.95	276,074	693,322	2.51	21,913	137,279	6.26
1908-09	5,667	16,523	2.92	387,030	1,438,469	3.72	19,386	155,293	8.01
1909-10	7,734	29,415	3.80	349,794	1,205,785	3.45	25,248	177,778	7.04
1910-11	8,155	24,947	3.06	336,969	1,313,153	3.90	25,456	165,933	6.52
1911-12	7,375	20,135	2.73	348,113	1,048,856	3.01	19,300	121,003	6.27
1912-13	8,088	18,169	2.25	487,132	1,598,179	3.28	19,253	194,179	10.09
1913-14	7,269	20,334	2.80	395,655	1,372,048	3.47	30,179	179,436	5.95
1914-15	7,864	25,869	3.29	362,500	578,088	1.59	26,505	192,262	7.25
1915-16	9,008	25,398	2.82	538,417	2,379,685	4.42	23,031	176,611	7.67
1916-17	9,339	29,779	3.19	363,079	1,252,506	3.45	29,792	191,009	6.41
1917-18	8,493	29,282	3.45	303,032	964,785	3.18	27,100	185,119	6.83
1918-19	9,129	18,078	1.98	398,405	1,131,738	2.84	20,890	139,740	6.69
1919-20	9,500	22,326	2.35	452,033	1,262,431	2.79	21,820	148,230	6.79
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	10,480	22,351	2.14	510,474	1,691,814	3.31	24,986	150,735	6.03
1923-24	11,778	37,206	3.16	517,029	1,566,025	3.03	24,000	242,348	10.10
1924-25	9,359	22,658	2.42	453,375	1,516,544	3.35	24,805	141,275	5.70
1925-26	8,868	19,527	2.20	410,195	943,980	2.30	25,645	163,309	6.37
1926-27	8,112	17,410	2.15	437,463	1,410,248	3.22	26,784	165,524	6.18
1927-28	7,141	19,249	2.70	367,780	1,017,321	2.77	31,423	234,045	7.45
1928-29	6,506	17,268	2.65	406,735	1,287,779	3.17	27,685	142,408	5.14
1929-30	7,139	13,557	1.90	350,059	978,547	2.80	23,791	174,504	7.33
1930-31	6,567	17,600	2.68	516,945	1,631,675	3.16	27,353	176,123	6.44
1931-32	6,359	15,543	2.44	386,815	1,086,438	2.81	28,299	209,803	7.41
1932-33	6,647	12,120	1.82	422,704	1,408,274	3.33	28,240	185,400	6.57
1933-34	7,907	16,359	2.07	484,109	1,375,524	2.84	24,628	144,413	5.86
1934-35	7,579	18,273	2.41	510,532	1,487,765	2.91	21,940	111,084	5.06
1935-36	8,246	16,222	1.97	461,488	1,368,572	2.97	17,922	105,796	5.90
1936-37	8,140	20,181	2.48	478,182	1,425,568	2.98	18,465	199,779	10.82
1937-38	8,449	19,910	2.36	436,672	1,265,932	2.90	16,635	136,874	8.23
1938-39	7,481	10,582	1.41	446,999	907,307	2.03	13,920	82,722	5.94
1939-40	7,674	9,670	1.26	487,570	1,850,103	3.79	13,022	89,342	6.86
1940-41	6,225	17,856	2.87	272,335	589,550	2.16	17,885	220,044	12.30
1941-42	3,883	7,770	2.00	407,915	1,466,673	3.60	13,513	120,355	8.91
1942-43	2,886	6,892	2.39	319,213	1,066,961	3.34	20,945	198,270	9.47
1943-44	2,670	3,821	1.43	299,740	978,561	3.26	28,502	220,869	7.75
1944-45	1,839	4,200	2.28	365,020	715,549	1.96	33,685	310,115	9.21
1945-46	2,756	7,822	2.84	429,168	1,467,430	3.42	25,495	234,453	9.20
1946-47	3,281	9,066	2.76	274,291	1,001,037	3.65	22,824	227,374	9.96

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, VICTORIA - continued

Year ended 31 March -	Maize for grain			Hay			Potatoes		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare (a)
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1947-48	3,225	8,230	2.55	265,938	1,059,169	3.98	24,038	187,849	7.81
1948-49	2,514	6,602	2.53	239,307	948,973	3.97	18,529	168,771	9.11
1949-50	2,078	4,931	2.37	245,452	1,016,919	4.14	20,498	170,575	8.32
1950-51	1,655	4,742	2.87	225,594	908,943	4.03	21,239	141,628	6.67
1951-52	1,665	4,266	2.56	259,168	1,063,565	4.10	17,041	181,262	10.64
1952-53	2,094	5,167	2.47	304,701	1,265,203	4.15	21,388	135,285	6.33
1953-54	2,272	7,571	3.33	326,672	1,382,501	4.23	21,345	217,144	10.17
1954-55	1,772	5,811	3.28	299,103	1,227,062	4.10	17,837	209,893	11.77
1955-56	1,431	4,466	3.12	355,836	1,550,489	4.36	14,981	165,859	11.07
1956-57	1,104	2,052	1.86	316,445	1,446,186	4.57	16,068	230,955	14.37
1957-58	1,731	6,141	3.55	352,465	1,436,084	4.07	20,172	255,190	12.65
1958-59	1,571	5,166	3.29	518,864	2,336,136	4.50	18,665	263,509	14.12
1959-60	1,369	4,584	3.35	342,991	1,372,687	4.00	19,630	246,441	12.55
1960-61	1,208	4,346	3.60	520,526	2,375,435	4.56	15,650	183,721	11.74
1961-62	1,339	4,871	3.64	373,133	1,610,602	4.32	14,758	199,178	13.50
1962-63	1,471	5,491	3.73	506,076	2,414,519	4.77	17,411	258,557	14.85
1963-64	1,376	5,167	3.76	460,729	1,978,587	4.29	16,036	203,600	12.70
1964-65	952	2,900	3.05	528,668	2,546,172	4.82	13,327	186,613	14.00
1965-66	681	2,578	3.79	465,529	1,902,893	4.09	13,894	244,851	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	1,041	3.70	481,856	1,966,239	4.00	13,319	368,409	27.70
1990-91	347	2,023	5.83	486,231	1,924,902	3.96	14,058	376,739	26.80
1991-92	362	2,953	8.16	446,086	2,047,385	3.68	13,602	368,777	27.11

(a) Yield per hectare - planted.

MANUFACTURING

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, VICTORIA

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment	Wages and salaries paid	Value of -		
				Output	Production	Land, buildings, plant, and machinery
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1850	68					
1851	83					
1852	90					
1853	228					
1854	192					
1855	278					
1856	290					
1857	474					
1858	507					
1859	500					
1860	566	5,467				
1861	531	4,395				
1862	703	6,405				
1863	823	7,369				
1864	704	7,046				
1865	900	10,059				
1866	983	11,488				5
1867	1,104	14,230				5
1868	1,316	16,770				6
1869	1,530	18,941				8
1870	1,579	17,758				9
1871	1,740	19,569				9
1872	1,770	21,591				9
1873	1,803	24,495				10
1874	2,104	28,036				12
1875	2,241	29,821				14
1876	2,302	31,478				11
1877	2,370	32,688				12
1878	2,343	33,278				13
1879	2,239	33,247				14
1880	2,468	38,178		27		13
1881	2,488	43,208				15
1882	2,612	45,698				16
1883	2,777	46,857				17
1884	2,856	49,393				19
1885	2,813	49,297				20
1886	2,770	45,773				22
1887	2,854	49,084				22
1888	2,975	54,488				25
1889	3,137	57,432				30
1890	3,104	56,369		45		31
1891	3,141	52,225				31
1892	2,952	43,200				30
1893	2,677	39,473				27
1894	2,632	41,000				24
1895	2,804	46,095				23
1896	2,810	50,448				24
1897	2,760	52,701				24
1898	2,869	54,778				24

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment	Wages and salaries paid	Value of -		
				Output	Production	Land, buildings, plant, and machinery
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1899	3,027	60,070				24
1900	3,097	64,207		39		24
1901	3,249	66,529				25
1902	4,003	73,063				27
1903	4,151	73,229	9			26
1904	4,208	76,287	10	46		27
1905	4,264	80,235	10	50		28
1906	4,360	85,229	11	56		29
1907	4,530	90,903	12	61		30
1908	4,608	93,808	13	62		31
1909	4,755	97,355	14	66		32
1910	4,873	102,176	15	73		33
1911	5,126	111,948	18	83		37
1912	5,263	116,108	20	91		39
1913	5,613	118,744	21	96		42
1914	5,650	118,399	22	99		44
1915	5,413	113,834	22	103		45
1916-17	5,445	116,970	24	120		48
1917-18	5,627	118,241	25	134		51
1918-19	5,720	122,349	28	160		55
1919-20	6,038	136,522	35	203		62
1920-21	6,532	140,743	43	212	74	71
1921-22	6,762	144,876	48	212	84	82
1922-23	7,096	152,625	51	223	90	93
1923-24	7,289	156,162	55	228	95	106
1924-25	7,425	154,158	55	236	97	122
1925-26	7,461	152,959	55	240	96	121
1926-27	7,690	161,639	60	255	105	128
1927-28	8,245	160,357	60	257	108	135
1928-29	8,197	156,568	59	256	106	140
1929-30	8,195	151,009	57	246	103	144
1930-31	8,199	126,016	43	187	79	142
1931-32	8,204	128,265	39	187	76	137
1932-33	8,612	144,428	42	204	82	136
1933-34	8,896	156,334	46	217	88	138
1934-35	9,100	169,691	51	234	98	141
1935-36	9,160	183,390	57	268	108	144
1936-37	9,165	191,383	62	285	117	150
1937-38	9,241	201,789	790	314	130	154
1938-39	9,250	201,831	72	306	132	161
1939-40	9,215	212,461	79	349	148	169
1940-41	9,121	237,636	100	419	178	184
1941-42	8,918	258,400	129	515	222	196
1942-43	8,738	262,357	146	555	243	209
1943-44	9,317	261,299	148	569	247	221
1944-45	9,669	257,633	141	575	245	233
1945-46	10,195	256,249	141	574	241	238
1946-47	10,949	265,757	156	631	263	244
1947-48	11,642	278,271	188	755	317	264
1948-49	12,702	292,006	225	894	366	299
1949-50	13,231	303,476	261	1,053	438	354

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment	Wages and salaries paid	Value of -		
				Output	Production	Land, buildings, plant, and machinery
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1950-51	13,504	316,792	326	1,350	551	415
1951-52	14,758	324,143	405	1,668	669	497
1952-53	15,154	310,759	422	1,720	716	565
1953-54	15,533	331,277	472	1,971	817	679
1954-55	15,861	346,648	526	2,201	904	825
1955-56	16,053	355,185	573	2,403	984	931
1956-57	16,232	355,204	593	2,552	1,056	1,067
1957-58	16,426	357,143	621	2,760	1,137	1,160
1958-59	16,527	362,979	649	2,866	1,218	1,294
1959-60	16,979	381,514	741	3,251	1,384	1,466
1960-61	17,173	387,430	776	3,332	1,418	1,642
1961-62	17,300	377,745	770	3,374	1,441	1,828
1962-63	17,501	397,156	839	3,707	1,602	1,957
1963-64	17,597	413,120	912	4,055	1,750	2,062
1964-65	17,925	432,389	1,028	4,501	1,950	2,234
1965-66	17,980	439,149	1,077	4,625	2,028	2,387
1966-67	18,054	445,557	1,168	5,050	2,236	2,617
1967-68	18,030	449,949	1,244	5,351	2,395	2,685
				Turnover	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
				\$m	\$m	\$m
1968-69	11,563	431,651	1,342	6,336	2,542	278
1969-70	11,393	445,663	1,497	6,998	2,799	300
1970-71						
1971-72	11,408	450,206	1,800	8,055	3,328	374
1972-73	11,735	455,029	2,045	9,078	3,738	438
1973-74	12,070	469,838	2,524	10,669	4,546	418
1974-75	(a) 8,924	432,851	2,961	11,730	5,131	455
	(b) 2,834	5,727	17	100	48	2
1975-76	8,873	417,107	3,287	13,220	5,765	462
1976-77	8,735	409,196	3,650	15,040	6,629	495
1977-78	8,571	398,722	3,831	16,175	6,905	653
1978-79	8,546	394,964	4,102	18,228	7,377	742
1979-80	8,902	397,313	4,563	21,233	8,505	735
1980-81	8,726	391,801	5,032	23,856	9,440	712
1981-82	8,916	388,872	5,757	27,208	10,578	1,046
1982-83	8,392	349,679	5,950	27,747	10,649	998
1983-84	8,404	354,409	6,059	30,081	11,779	779
1984-85	8,499	357,989	6,551	33,436	13,154	1,035
1985-86						
1986-87	9,109	356,992	7,443	39,970	15,621	n.a.
1987-88	9,858	367,603	8,302	45,577	n.a.	n.a.
1988-89	9,771	367,376	8,855	51,463	n.a.	n.a.
1989-90	9,729	343,703	9,186	54,249	22,571	1,952
1990-91	(a) 8,872	307,589	9,111	55,575	n.a.	n.a.
	(b) 3,692	8,107	144	703	n.a.	n.a.
1991-92p	(c) 12,668	296,108	8,927	53,856	n.a.	n.a.

(a) All manufacturing establishment owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. Figures from 1975-76 to 1989-90 do not include data for single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

- (b) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.
(c) All Manufacturing establishments.

NOTE:

- . This series of factory statistics has not always been compiled on the same basis. The definition of the unit classified, the industrial classification of manufacturing establishments, and the content of the returns have all changed during the period covered by the table.
- . A June-July financial year was adopted in respect of 1916-17 (previously a calendar year was used). Within the very broad headings of various industrial classifications, differences in administrative practices and coverage were also responsible for minor differences. Revisions, when introduced, could not always be carried through to statistics for earlier years.
- . Returns were first collected through municipal authorities and for the period 1902 to 1954 by the Victorian Police under the supervision of the Government Statist. Between 1955 and 1958 dispatch and receipt of returns by mail was progressively introduced and the involvement of the Police ceased.
- . As foreshadowed above, the series can be regarded as divisible into a number of series of varying time spans rather than as a continuous series. Between 1902 and 1967-68 the definition of the unit was treated unchanged, although a number of changes took place in the classification of the units during that period.
- . In 1968-69 the first of the integrated economic censuses was conducted of manufacturing, mining, electricity and gas, wholesale, and retail establishments. The integration of these economic censuses meant that, for the first time, they were being conducted on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. For details see *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 368-89.
- . No Census of Manufacturing Establishments was conducted for the years ending 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1986.
- . From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data (employment and wages and salaries) was collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. This procedure has significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses.
- . Further steps to reduce respondent burden were taken for the 1986-87 Manufacturing Census when single establishment enterprises with fewer than 20 employees were made subject to sampling. Those enterprises selected in the sample provided detailed information of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, expenses and goods produced. Establishments not subject to sampling provided less detailed information for employment, wages and salaries, turnover and goods produced.
- . From 1986-87 onwards, data relating to value added and fixed capital expenditure less disposals are only available triennially.

MINING

MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Year	Gold		Black coal		Brown coal		Net value of total mining and quarrying production \$'000
	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	
	gross oz	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
1851	212,899	1,703					
1852	2,286,535	18,292					
1853	2,744,098	21,953					
1854	2,218,483	17,748					
1855	2,819,288	22,554					
1856	3,053,744	24,430					
1857	2,830,213	22,642					
1858	2,596,231	20,770	2,145	4			
1859	2,348,703	18,790					
1860	2,224,069	17,793					
1861	2,035,173	16,281					
1862	1,730,201	13,842					
1863	1,694,819	13,559					
1864	1,622,447	12,980					
1865	1,611,554	12,892	200	.			
1866	1,546,948	12,373					
1867	1,501,446	12,012					
1868	1,684,918	13,479					
1869	1,544,756	12,358					
1870	1,304,304	10,434	102	-			
1871	1,368,942	10,950					
1872	1,331,377	10,651	10	-			
1873	1,170,397	9,363	512	1			
1874	1,097,643	8,781	2,956	6			
1875	1,068,417	8,547					
1876	963,760	7,710	1,113	2			
1877	809,653	6,477	2,459	5			
1878	758,040	6,064					
1879	758,947	6,072					
1880	829,121	6,633					
1881	833,378	6,667					
1882	864,600	6,917					
1883	780,253	6,242					
1884	778,618	6,229	3,333	7			
1885	735,218	5,882					
1886	665,196	5,322	87	-			
1887	617,751	4,942	3,411	8			
1888	625,026	5,000	8,711	14			
1889	614,838	4,919	14,830	22			
1890	588,560	4,708	14,835	28	9,477	5	
1891	576,399	4,611	23,200	39			
1892	654,456	5,236	23,738	40			
1893	671,126	5,369	93,198	98			
1894	716,954	5,736	174,415	190			
1895	740,086	5,921	197,344	237			
1896	805,087	6,441	230,198	226			
1897	812,766	6,502	240,069	217			
1898	837,257	6,699	246,758	206			
1899	854,500	6,836	266,591	227			
1900	807,407	6,459	214,992	203			

MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Gold		Black coal		Brown coal		Net value of total mining and quarrying production
	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	
	fine oz	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
1901	730,453	6,206	212,689	294			
1902	720,866	6,124	228,778	312			
1903	767,297	6,519	65,230	82			
1904	765,600	6,504	123,695	140			
1905	747,166	6,347	157,625	158			
1906	772,290	6,561	163,209	161			
1907	695,576	5,909	140,808	159			
1908	671,208	5,702	115,283	159			
1909	654,222	5,558	130,230	154			
1910	570,383	4,845	374,982	378	457	1	
1911	504,000	4,278	664,359	598			
1912	480,131	4,079	598,599	517			
1913	434,932	3,695	603,444	549			
1914	413,218	3,510	627,447	577			
1915	329,068	2,796	597,543	550	2,910	1	
1916	256,643	2,180	423,879	432	2,962	1	
1917	201,872	1,715	473,703	671	39,772	21	
1918	158,827	1,349	446,630	699	67,263	36	
1919	35,428	1,151	430,749	744	113,420	69	
1920	152,792	1,298	449,339	929	165,293	128	
1921	104,512	88	523,122	1,207	84,496	62	
1922	106,872	908	568,261	1,329	91,853	63	
1923	95,403	810	484,476	1,051	118,764	76	
1924	67,167	571	526,634	1,139	129,536	82	
1925	47,296	402	542,821	1,192	884,439	326	
1926	49,078	417	600,487	1,316	973,310	378	
1927	38,538	327	695,227	1,525	1,478,842	440	
1928	33,917	288	668,889	1,462	1,617,407	405	
1929	26,275	223	715,124	1,627	1,769,122	356	3,402
1930	24,119	205	714,778	1,618	1,860,903	347	3,480
1931	43,637	513	580,512	724	2,229,674	494	2,825
1932	47,745	712	439,292	551	2,654,443	544	2,189
1933	58,183	908	531,394	658	2,621,470	624	2,388
1934	70,196	1,208	262,687	431	2,659,545	524	2,762
1935	87,609	1,546	484,143	870	2,257,170	635	2,919
1936	117,596	1,986	433,574	781	3,093,768	646	3,587
1937	145,799	2,552	262,085	508	3,448,391	652	3,187
1938	144,243	2,563	312,189	573	3,734,441	703	3,453
1939	156,522	3,078	370,752	520	3,709,613	772	3,485
1940	180,567	3,848	271,990	461	4,347,145	783	4,222
1941	149,769	3,201	331,680	608	4,638,916	846	5,019
1942	101,497	2,122	317,875	822	5,013,049	939	4,427
1943	56,511	1,181	291,708	859	5,173,451	1,057	3,769
1944	54,086	1,137	261,828	816	5,096,951	1,133	3,088
1945	61,790	1,323	251,266	989	5,532,502	1,282	3,097
1946	86,993	1,873	194,360	795	5,798,607	1,413	3,470
1947	84,709	1,823	176,471	600	6,238,689	1,875	4,108
1948	68,579	1,476	170,229	695	6,799,702	2,375	4,594
1949	68,426	1,679	124,473	759	7,493,937	2,939	4,346
1950	67,826	2,101	128,460	764	7,444,719	3,413	4,526
1951	66,063	2,047	150,114	1,201	7,861,826	5,510	5,938
1952	66,777	2,073	146,128	1,506	8,233,829	6,953	8,418

MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Gold		Black coal		Brown coal		Net value of total mining and quarrying production
	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	
	fine oz	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
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	13,688	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 (b)
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
kilograms							
'000 tonnes							
1988-89	2,713	44,700			47,953	354,064	n.a.
1989-90	3,515	48,515			45,959	327,438	3,150,508
1990-91	4,862	70,947			48,169	344,343	n.a.
1991-92	3,398	45,580			50,731	380,891	n.a.
1992-93	n.a.	n.a.			n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(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.

(b) Net value of total production until 1968. Value added of mining and quarrying from 1968-69.

BUILDING

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED, VICTORIA

Year	Houses		Other residential buildings		Value of all buildings (a) (c)
	Number	Value (a)	Number (b)	Value (b)	
		\$'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	24,329	161,916	1,434	7,628	274,874
1959-60	24,157	163,496	2,062	10,920	296,324
1960-61	22,094	157,596	4,183	27,072	326,304
1961-62	18,969	142,536	4,070	26,686	296,360
1962-63	20,328	154,358	3,772	23,184	333,568
1963-64	22,799	175,846	4,270	23,734	334,830
1964-65	22,821	185,692	8,674	47,564	402,280
1965-66	20,929	184,060	9,506	52,663	415,375
1966-67	22,126	203,556	10,138	55,958	471,943
1967-68	21,592	208,097	12,686	80,541	497,370
1968-69	22,731	230,420	13,775	90,085	578,126
1969-70	24,702	261,899	13,992	101,953	629,109
1970-71	25,179	278,109	12,087	85,717	667,966
1971-72	25,627	306,315	10,091	75,421	677,381
1972-73	28,260	372,099	9,923	82,668	809,900
1973-74(d)	27,067	419,669	10,054	101,311	910,481
1974-75	26,902	511,546	10,440	129,749	1,108,278
1975-76	26,135	610,160	8,174	129,924	1,374,470
1976-77	28,901	796,043	8,924	177,775	1,617,273
1977-78	26,471	832,184	7,018	157,315	1,696,045
1978-79	23,445	769,068	4,514	111,773	1,748,931
1979-80	22,617	785,744	4,323	110,680	1,805,977
1980-81(e)	(f)21,480	817,490	4,420	115,633	1,869,595
1981-82	19,960	870,526	4,530	132,148	2,075,133
1982-83	18,850	866,167	5,006	147,150	2,397,778
1983-84	25,800	1,205,396	5,030	176,244	2,557,736
1984-85	29,650	1,524,763	5,854	223,777	3,229,392
1985-86	29,970	1,741,000	6,499	292,748	3,974,083
1986-87	27,710	1,790,546	5,999	292,950	4,326,017
1987-88	27,670	1,979,120	4,813	253,666	5,019,862
1988-89	30,540	2,421,706	4,377	297,879	6,604,253
1989-90	31,750	2,758,174	2,629	179,625	7,065,692
1990-91	25,180	2,392,400	2,922	208,100	7,189,700
1991-92	22,401	2,026,835	2,865	215,695	5,790,503
1992-93	25,083	2,232,567	2,566	179,092	5,797,654

(a) Excludes value of land.

(b) Individual dwelling units.

(c) Includes houses and flats.

(d) Prior to 1973-74, additions and alterations to dwellings valued at \$10,000 or more were included in the figures.

(e) There was a change in scope and methodology in 1980-81 with further modification in 1981-82.

(f) From 1980-81 figures for houses are rounded to the nearest ten units.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, AND OMNIBUS SERVICES, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Victorian Railways				Metropolitan Transit Authority (b)			
	Lines open for traffic	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Goods and livestock carried	Tramways		Omnibuses	
	kilometres	'000	'000	'000 tonnes	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys
1862	344	1,507						
1863	344	1,929						
1864	438	2,555						
1865	436	2,378						
1866	436	2,484						
1867	436	2,396						
1868	436	2,477						
1869	436	2,516						
1870	441	2,407						
1871	444	1,477						
1872	529	2,529						
1873	607	2,843	4,724	816				
1874	737	3,394	5,375	919				
1875	970	4,028	6,165	955				
1876	1,157	6,462	6,648	1,172				
1877	1,529	5,264	7,338	1,273				
1878	1,693	5,847	8,005	1,208				
1879	1,811	6,442	14,584	1,132				
1880	1,930	7,050	15,999	1,278				
1881	2,007	7,457	18,973	1,444				
1882	2,181	8,158	22,646	1,711				
1883	2,514	9,176	26,485	1,912				
1884	2,676	11,182	31,936	2,422				
1885	2,697	11,024	34,814	2,309				
1886	2,805	11,679	42,511	2,768				
1887	3,026	12,861	49,220	3,020	(c)801	(c)16,353		
1888	3,248	14,617	55,911	3,621	(d)2,429	(d)17,992		
1889	3,539	17,189	68,904	4,227	6,495	31,133		
1890	3,977	18,947	58,952	4,237	10,295	45,000		
					11,996	45,274		
1891	4,448	19,714	57,996	4,497	14,758	48,045		
1892	4,674	19,003	55,148	2,765	13,829	43,825		
1893	4,762	17,341	46,521	2,599	13,831	36,405		
1894	4,809	16,327	40,880	2,495	13,293	34,788		
1895	4,960	15,397	40,211	2,475	12,949	33,591		
1896	4,957	14,467	40,994	2,198	12,434	32,874		
1897	4,933	14,852	42,264	2,422	12,616	34,775		
1898	4,933	14,860	43,091	2,447	12,849	36,246		
1899	4,970	15,634	45,805	2,824	13,462	38,875		
1900	5,140	16,267	49,333	3,046	13,536	41,662		
1901	5,171	17,809	54,704	3,436	14,428	47,196		
1902	5,275	18,161	57,465	3,489	14,849	47,262		
1903	5,433	16,554	54,798	3,144	14,555	46,833		
1904	5,441	14,762	54,282	3,494	14,434	49,184		
1905	5,461	14,522	59,702	3,686	14,375	50,297		
1906	5,469	15,115	65,244	3,735	14,537	50,926		
1907	5,473	16,640	71,200	4,029	15,347	59,069		
1908	5,473	17,240	76,054	3,815	15,789	63,965		
1909	5,496	18,715	82,286	4,234	17,246	71,277		
1910	5,626	19,386	86,642	4,540	17,888	75,410		

RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, AND OMNIBUS SERVICES, VICTORIA - continued

Year (a)	Victorian Railways				Metropolitan Transit Authority (b)			
	Lines open for traffic	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Goods and livestock carried	Tramways		Omnibuses	
					Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys
	kilometres	'000	'000	'000 tonnes	'000	'000	'000	'000
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		
1921	6,878	26,689	140,851	7,695	32,723	213,872		
1922	6,959	26,477	149,224	7,611	34,133	218,451		
1923	6,986	26,270	163,120	7,638	34,738	226,632		
1924	7,145	27,753	175,031	8,443	35,381	221,892		
1925	7,224	29,245	173,657	9,103	38,161	228,752	(e)463	(e)1,418
1926	7,456	29,398	175,354	8,869	37,099	226,900	2,334	7,164
1927	7,474	30,226	177,103	9,383	37,345	218,837	1,658	5,374
1928	7,575	31,065	172,350	8,248	38,022	215,810	1,025	4,543
1929	7,578	30,614	168,440	8,319	38,288	211,762	404	1,086
1930	7,601	30,109	164,472	7,634	36,836	197,979	819	3,743
1931	7,607	27,290	141,212	6,197	35,697	173,854	364	1,225
1932	7,609	26,183	131,922	6,297	35,274	161,918	13	5
1933	7,609	26,128	136,078	6,360	35,278	163,688	14	7
1934	7,609	26,107	137,317	5,967	35,393	166,447	16	7
1935	7,609	26,484	145,938	6,120	35,866	172,847	16	8
1936	7,609	27,915	145,818	6,542	35,784	172,992	1,065	4,315
1937	7,609	29,244	147,744	6,948	36,751	178,506	2,070	6,232
1938	7,609	30,400	144,051	7,390	37,007	175,564	2,931	9,212
1939	7,672	30,377	148,543	6,086	36,984	182,094	3,484	11,911
1940	7,670	29,021	151,280	6,302	36,630	185,282	4,781	17,874
1941	7,670	30,316	166,650	6,748	34,722	193,386	8,473	39,694
1942	7,681	30,851	189,775	7,647	35,509	233,136	12,271	61,893
1943	7,670	30,964	206,533	8,919	36,896	265,928	13,861	70,877
1944	7,670	27,697	204,083	8,427	37,015	278,451	13,718	71,632
1945	7,654	27,586	205,738	8,193	36,582	284,139	13,110	70,664
1946	7,654	27,632	205,937	7,345	36,490	281,198	12,657	70,196
1947	7,644	26,392	178,639	7,683	36,202	262,406	11,151	57,947
1948	7,617	28,580	191,105	8,575	36,297	255,804	12,674	67,154
1949	7,574	29,475	185,005	9,001	37,208	266,440	13,029	72,333
1950	7,564	29,803	190,473	9,272	29,499	203,697	10,981	69,765
1951	7,562	23,936	147,177	7,660	34,294	238,709	12,273	67,442
1952	7,574	28,823	171,830	9,352	34,839	217,685	12,228	62,619
1953	7,519	30,052	169,372	9,339	35,752	207,398	12,997	61,045
1954	7,226	31,059	172,498	9,348	35,406	204,747	12,701	59,111
1955	7,163	31,733	170,480	10,244	33,870	202,437	11,653	56,611
1956	7,154	31,535	167,901	9,761	35,813	207,914	9,429	37,209
1957	7,092	31,189	169,137	9,531	35,792	203,323	9,506	34,640
1958	7,083	30,203	169,578	9,034	33,478	195,350	9,560	34,577
1959	6,973	30,311	165,262	9,444	32,689	183,835	9,527	32,242
1960	6,904	30,020	159,865	9,843	31,762	177,868	9,392	31,286

RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, AND OMNIBUS SERVICES, VICTORIA - continued

Year (a)	Victorian Railways				Metropolitan Transit Authority (b)			
	Lines open for traffic	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Goods and livestock carried	Tramways		Omnibuses	
					Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys
	kilometres	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
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	(f)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	(g)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	95,600	16,590	25,300
1990	5,027	25,519	114,467	9,659	22,295	107,659	15,537	23,816
1991	4,955	24,228	112,923	8,476	22,537	112,037	17,339	24,446
1992	5,107	n.a.	111,324	9,646	21,830	100,858	16,660	22,109

(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.

MOTOR VEHICLES, VICTORIA

Year	New motor vehicles registered during period (a)				Motor vehicles on register at 30 June (a)				Drivers' and riders' licences in force 30 June	Net revenue collected by Road Traffic Authority
	Cars and station wagons (b)	Other (c)	Total (d)	Motor cycles	Cars and station wagons (b)	Other (c)	Total (d)	Motor cycles		
										\$'000
1924-25							70,191	19,212	100,021	828
1925-26							83,622	19,929	126,369	1,287
1926-27							111,124	23,011	164,380	1,647
1927-28							126,328	24,015	188,057	1,892
1928-29							143,844	24,554	212,228	2,185
1929-30					125,315	29,167	154,482	25,405	230,853	2,371
1930-31					116,568	28,028	144,596	23,635	228,051	2,212
1931-32					117,160	28,224	145,384	22,568	226,712	2,196
1932-33					124,609	31,554	156,163	23,439	235,613	2,371
1933-34					130,495	33,513	164,008	24,248	245,847	2,522
1934-35					140,483	37,487	177,970	24,968	260,288	2,738
1935-36					143,330	50,500	193,830	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	83	131,417	85,937	217,354	16,275	329,595	2,912
1943-44	527	3,306	3,833	70	136,842	89,354	226,196	17,965	337,171	3,057
1944-45	496	2,351	2,847	86	141,249	94,110	235,359	19,820	353,584	3,214
1945-46	1,208	2,329	3,537	378	146,605	102,196	248,801	23,249	401,610	3,566
1946-47	6,136	4,643	10,779	1,683	157,461	111,263	268,724	26,203	437,924	4,026
1947-48	12,170	9,354	21,524	3,480	171,203	121,097	292,300	29,143	470,971	4,491
1948-49	18,333	11,551	29,884	5,048	189,445	130,277	319,722	31,706	487,407	4,856
1949-50	32,321	17,240	49,561	6,440	227,055	142,592	369,647	34,318	525,709	5,821
1950-51	36,692	19,432	56,124	5,442	263,714	147,049	410,763	33,637	575,753	7,024
1951-52	42,319	22,498	64,817	5,439	347,873	148,050	495,923	37,303	639,910	9,114
1952-53	26,594	11,458	38,052	2,523	376,123	130,172	506,295	33,533	645,962	9,571
1953-54	34,379	11,799	46,178	2,358	397,658	130,707	528,365	30,881	708,307	10,020
1954-55	47,528	15,907	63,435	2,363	456,024	143,930	599,954	29,193	725,826	11,280
1955-56	49,658	17,568	67,226	2,244	447,370	173,987	621,357	25,854	801,852	12,054
1956-57	43,862	14,701	58,563	1,963	473,748	177,690	651,438	24,048	831,847	14,802
1957-58	49,845	15,508	65,353	2,142	504,837	184,165	689,002	22,676	879,779	18,451
1958-59	52,926	16,736	69,662	2,280	538,113	190,036	728,149	21,816	908,343	19,333
1959-60	70,197	17,252	87,449	2,220	585,867	196,445	782,312	20,644	967,952	22,098
1960-61	67,001	14,803	81,804	1,356	625,183	201,132	826,315	18,422	1,032,431	22,538
1961-62	59,664	12,317	71,981	738	655,961	203,902	859,863	16,770	1,079,751	23,334
1962-63	77,892	14,206	92,098	656	704,906	211,558	916,464	15,079	1,112,750	25,176
1963-64	90,506	16,386	106,892	715	761,111	215,358	976,469	13,516	1,162,448	27,433
1964-65	96,268	17,486	113,754	1,000	818,331	218,957	1,037,288	12,526	1,215,435	31,928
1965-66	86,240	17,750	103,990	1,214	860,451	220,649	1,081,100	11,800	1,259,477	44,233
1966-67	87,172	17,048	104,220	1,788	901,121	222,996	1,124,117	12,431	1,313,291	46,357
1967-68	99,136	16,673	115,809	3,019	954,461	223,689	1,178,150	15,386	1,371,673	50,402
1968-69	101,677	18,634	120,311	3,457	1,008,506	227,605	1,236,111	18,527	1,435,797	57,782
1969-70	110,797	20,058	130,855	4,689	1,067,919	232,255	1,300,174	21,342	1,502,074	61,356
1970-71	109,829	18,703	128,532	8,218	1,122,460	235,739	1,358,199	28,912	1,566,396	66,480
1971-72	107,937	19,384	127,321	11,091	1,170,100	239,600	1,409,700	36,700	1,634,118	73,581
1972-73	110,660	21,754	132,414	11,778	1,231,100	250,500	1,481,600	42,200	1,711,808	80,116

MOTOR VEHICLES, VICTORIA - continued

MOTOR VEHICLES, VICTORIA - continued										
Year	<i>New motor vehicles registered during period (a)</i>				<i>Motor vehicles on register at 30 June (a)</i>				<i>Drivers' and riders' licences in force 30 June</i>	<i>Net revenue collected by Road Traffic Authority</i>
	<i>Cars and station wagons (b)</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>	<i>Motor cycles</i>	<i>Cars and station wagons (b)</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>	<i>Motor cycles</i>		\$'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	1,895,874	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	311,858
1990-91	108,444	13,068	126,014	4,502	2,226,500	476,500	2,703,000	72,200	2,943,669	286,935
1991-92	98,766	10,274	112,918	3,878	2,178,100	536,800	2,684,800	69,900	2,992,560	403,642
1992-93	106,215	17,675	123,890	4,528	2,206,626	511,736	2,718,362	70,366	3,031,040	505,138

(a) From 1924 to 1982 the total number of motor vehicles registered was 1,000,000.

(a) From 1924 to 1982 the data source was the Motor Registration Branch. The Road Traffic Authority has provided this information since 1982.

(b) Excludes defence service vehicles.

(c) includes ambulances and hearses until 1970-71 inclusive

(d) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks, truck-type vehicles, omnibuses, and from 1971-72 onwards, ambulances and hearses.

(e) Excludes motor cycles, tractors, trailers, plant and equipment, and caravans.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured	Rate per -					
				10,000 vehicles registered (b)			100,000 mean population		
				Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured
1924		224	3,534						
1925		301	2,688					13.6	215.2
1926		351	3,513		31.2	278.6		18.0	160.8
1927		331	3,658		29.5	295.6		20.7	207.0
1928		349	3,714		23.3	257.2		19.2	211.7
1929		344	4,221		21.9	233.0		19.9	212.0
1930		350	4,085		19.8	242.4		19.4	238.5
					20.1	234.7		19.6	228.7
1931		333	4,042						
1932		311	4,090		19.8	240.5		18.5	224.7
1933		316	5,082		17.9	235.4		17.2	226.1
1934		349	6,812		17.2	276.3		17.4	279.2
1935		382	6,765		17.8	348.3		19.1	372.2
1936		404	7,375		18.1	320.0		20.8	368.0
1937	6,400	427	7,278	264.5	17.8	325.3		21.9	399.5
1938	6,638	433	7,523	259.1	17.6	300.7	345.2	23.0	392.6
1939	7,098	480	8,074	268.6	18.9	293.7	355.9	23.2	403.3
1940	7,561	515	8,723	283.5	18.2	305.5	377.8	25.6	429.7
					19.3	327.1	400.7	27.3	462.3

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Rate per -								
	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured	10,000 vehicles registered (a)			100,000 mean population		
				Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured
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	542.5
1953	10,098	515	12,564	187.1	9.5	232.7	425.7	21.7	529.6
1954	10,537	569	13,351	188.4	10.2	238.7	434.9	23.5	551.1
1955	10,217	528	12,833	162.4	8.4	204.0	411.1	21.3	516.4
1956	10,606	582	13,483	163.9	9.0	208.3	414.9	22.8	527.5
1957	10,804	589	14,120	159.9	8.7	209.0	411.5	22.4	537.8
1958	11,233	571	15,015	157.8	8.0	211.0	418.0	21.3	558.8
1959	12,462	661	16,784	166.2	8.8	223.8	453.2	24.0	610.3
1960	12,267	698	16,595	152.8	8.7	206.7	435.1	24.8	588.6
1961	12,140	773	16,757	143.7	9.2	198.4	419.6	26.7	579.1
1962	11,639	818	16,074	132.8	9.3	183.4	393.6	27.7	543.6
1963	12,330	803	17,149	132.4	8.6	184.1	409.4	26.7	569.4
1964	13,067	838	18,401	132.0	8.5	185.9	425.2	27.3	598.7
1965	14,432	907	20,482	137.5	8.6	195.1	460.2	28.9	653.1
1966	14,110	933	20,277	129.1	8.5	185.5	441.8	29.2	634.8
1967	14,077	963	19,994	123.9	8.5	175.9	433.2	29.6	615.3
1968	15,113	868	21,932	126.6	7.3	183.8	457.9	26.3	664.5
1969	15,622	964	22,498	124.5	7.7	179.3	465.8	28.7	670.9
1970	17,030	1,065	24,502	128.9	8.1	185.4	498.5	31.2	717.2
1971	15,327	996	22,067	110.5	7.2	159.1	441.0	28.7	634.9
1972	14,988	884	21,090	102.3	6.3	143.1	410.7	25.5	574.6
1973	14,611	949	20,312	95.0	6.1	131.2	399.3	25.8	551.7
1974	13,452	877	18,634	77.2	5.0	108.1	340.8	21.9	477.1
1975	12,625	910	17,586	73.7	5.3	102.7	339.5	24.5	472.9
1976	12,680	938	17,653	72.1	5.3	100.4	332.7	24.6	463.2
1977	14,803	954	19,874	80.9	5.2	108.6	385.7	24.9	617.8
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 (b)	(a)	776	(a)	(a)	3.0	(a)	(a)	18.0	(a)
1990	(a)	548	(a)	(a)	2.0	(a)	(a)	n.a.	(a)
1991	(a)	503	(a)	(a)	1.9	(a)	(a)	n.a.	(a)
1992	(a)	396	(a)	(a)	1.5	(a)	(a)	n.a.	(a)

(a) A change of definition has resulted in this series no longer being available on the previous basis.

(b) Figures on the above basis not available after year ended December 1989.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS SHIPPING, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Shipping entered		Shipping cleared		Year	Shipping entered		Shipping cleared	
	Vessels	Net tonnes	Vessels	Net tonnes		Vessels	Net tonnes	Vessels	Net tonnes
1837	140	12,958	140	13,639	1885	2,154	1,657,448	2,119	1,655,036
1838	137	11,905	136	11,866	1886	2,307	1,877,719	2,324	1,177,529
1839			189	20,679	1887	2,435	1,950,999	2,418	1,969,169
1840	262	44,113	232	34,885	1888	2,724	2,217,093	2,630	1,159,931
					1889	2,855	2,307,274	2,886	2,365,721
1841	272	53,343	228	34,704	1890	2,474	2,213,517	2,459	2,219,856
1842	237	44,462	225	34,815	1891	2,531	2,376,403	2,560	2,414,384
1843	238	44,305	230	28,045	1892	2,255	2,260,358	2,266	2,267,419
1844	229	30,447	247	35,151	1893	1,889	2,041,434	1,887	2,052,961
1845	273	31,840	291	31,613	1894	2,083	2,198,444	2,045	2,161,893
1846	349	41,220	340	36,290	1895	1,948	2,216,553	1,889	2,201,930
1847	423	48,654	425	49,415	1896	1,882	2,313,015	1,900	2,326,503
1848	469	68,703	446	55,978	1897	1,888	2,476,307	1,882	2,467,154
1849	484	98,560	460	84,240	1898	2,008	2,512,433	2,043	2,523,860
1850	555	109,764	508	88,485	1899	2,024	2,705,530	2,031	2,721,666
					1900	1,928	2,948,190	1,935	2,959,445
1851	712	131,503	658	112,787	1901	2,418	3,446,671	2,347	3,376,603
1852	1,657	414,768	1,475	355,918	1902	2,278	3,420,517	2,286	2,426,685
1853	2,594	733,053	2,268	675,538	1903	2,204	3,464,007	2,263	3,503,915
1854	2,596	807,357	2,607	811,658	1904	2,495	3,991,907	2,503	3,969,394
1855	1,907	580,581	1,995	590,891	1904	2,376	4,053,941	2,274	3,921,037
1856	1,920	547,254	1,959	547,003	1906	2,163	4,102,148	2,160	4,106,264
1857	2,190	705,712	2,207	695,513	1907	2,219	4,271,082	2,216	4,259,647
1858	2,034	658,505	2,015	651,546	1908	2,293	4,560,813	2,290	4,544,082
1859	2,026	644,309	2,056	672,135	1909	2,174	4,579,310	2,157	4,586,752
1860	1,814	590,977	1,841	608,753	1910	2,308	5,031,757	2,310	5,034,297
					1911	2,335	5,222,684	2,347	5,239,721
1861	1,778	558,010	1,820	549,487	1912	2,398	5,513,236	2,385	5,497,644
1862	1,715	565,115	1,766	591,231	1913	2,481	6,045,533	2,469	5,997,009
1863	1,739	634,077	1,782	627,972	1914	1,281	3,201,258	1,297	3,259,895
1864	1,816	630,154	1,896	651,912	1914-15	2,324	5,374,969	2,329	5,394,024
1865	1,743	590,298	1,823	608,971	1915-16	2,392	5,014,338	2,385	4,980,926
1866	2,078	660,411	2,203	686,587	1916-17	1,962	4,107,706	1,967	4,115,099
1867	1,847	602,756	1,955	626,929	1917-18	1,721	2,917,428	1,724	2,919,894
1868	2,067	663,848	2,172	696,205	1918-19	1,730	2,917,053	1,709	2,861,134
1869	2,320	732,850	2,334	742,693	1919-20	1,792	4,051,258	1,809	4,085,728
1870	2,039	674,417	2,187	692,030	1920-21	2,246	4,737,969	2,248	4,726,480
					1921-22	2,442	5,594,500	2,436	5,606,963
1871	2,137	673,643	2,257	703,130	1922-23	2,634	6,717,464	2,634	6,725,202
1872	2,104	677,031	2,234	705,572	1923-24	2,666	6,891,354	2,676	6,858,208
1873	2,187	768,238	2,226	775,157	1924-25	2,577	6,916,615	2,605	6,986,720
1874	2,100	789,583	2,122	805,229	1925-26	2,470	6,589,654	2,447	7,107,045
1875	2,171	853,874	2,223	846,877	1926-27	2,667	7,302,501	2,666	7,295,999
1876	2,086	823,063	2,150	860,621	1927-28	2,589	6,954,668	2,608	6,979,565
1877	2,192	954,743	2,219	950,336	1928-29	2,474	6,907,201	2,466	6,924,691
1878	2,119	967,026	2,173	977,112	1929-30	2,499	7,021,970	2,488	6,987,801
1879	2,084	978,545	2,083	992,818	1930-31	2,166	6,260,594	2,181	6,338,450
1880	2,076	1,096,201	2,115	1,118,685	1931-32	2,097	6,092,331	2,101	6,115,264
					1932-33	2,343	6,796,268	2,296	6,781,258
1881	2,125	1,238,800	2,123	1,211,813					
1882	2,089	1,370,746	2,079	1,363,327					
1883	2,023	1,488,261	2,064	1,523,647					
1884	1,986	1,594,347	1,989	1,607,823					

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS SHIPPING, VICTORIA - continued

Year (a)	Shipping entered		Shipping cleared		Cargo			
	Vessels	Net tonnes	Vessels	Net tonnes	Shipped		Discharged	
		'000		'000	'000 tonnes weight	'000 tonnes measurement	'000 tonnes weight	'000 tonnes measurement
1933-34	2,393	6,900	2,359	6,884	1,376	435	2,515	673
1934-35	2,603	7,555	2,585	7,526	1,558	458	3,013	755
1935-36	2,719	8,067	2,711	8,035	1,752	481	3,375	821
1936-37	2,848	8,229	2,849	8,200	2,032	518	3,610	886
1937-38	3,019	8,675	2,991	8,658	2,137	712	3,922	1,094
1938-39	2,979	8,674	2,989	8,616	1,480	596	3,808	974
1939-40	2,658	7,138	2,672	7,206	1,329	844	3,122	1,682
1940-41	2,465	5,680	2,473	5,658	1,278	1,037	3,380	1,514
1941-42	2,154	4,523	2,139	4,531	1,174	993	3,766	1,367
1942-43	1,681	3,335	1,678	3,313	1,044	940	3,296	1,010
1943-44	1,494	3,049	1,499	3,034	1,099	873	3,013	998
1944-45	1,412	3,047	1,444	3,147	1,051	1,119	3,475	817
1945-46	1,442	3,542	1,434	3,538	899	820	3,392	716
1946-47	1,679	4,922	1,659	4,881	1,178	843	3,449	786
1947-48	1,846	5,770	1,825	5,698	1,544	714	3,907	870
1948-49	2,068	7,168	2,709	7,205	1,388	851	4,083	1,267
1949-50	2,315	8,439	2,314	8,435	1,532	797	4,539	1,752
1950-51	2,287	8,666	2,316	8,737	1,726	744	5,050	1,924
1951-52	2,316	8,889	2,328	8,982	1,508	758	5,305	2,229
1952-53	2,448	8,764	2,437	8,727	1,443	870	4,825	927
1953-54	2,546	9,158	2,541	9,155	1,339	1,037	5,169	1,457
1954-55	2,718	10,111	2,719	10,109	2,181	1,108	6,259	1,857
1955-56	2,757	10,707	2,755	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			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	15,928	4,319	1,575	11,178	2,529
1967-68	3,226	15,813	3,225	15,812	3,509	1,699	11,114	2,812
1968-69	3,317	16,587	3,295	16,448	3,442	1,734	11,465	3,129
1969-70	3,364	18,669	3,352	18,615	5,628	2,105	11,357	3,414
1970-71	3,323	19,263	3,334	19,364	11,664	2,354	7,778	3,435
1971-72	3,618	21,676	3,606	21,534	14,721	2,334	7,202	3,716
1972-73	3,540	20,825	3,507	20,775	12,153	2,715	6,075	4,189
1973-74	3,449	21,088	3,450	21,264	15,406	2,621	7,228	5,016
1974-75	3,435	20,692	3,470	21,038	15,257	2,396	5,978	4,969
1975-76	3,203	20,265	3,212	20,437	15,893	1,870	5,421	4,517
1976-77	3,311	21,411	3,294	21,245	17,600	905	6,421	3,898
1977-78	2,723	19,080	2,749	19,361	17,909	1,255	5,277	2,530
1978-79(b)	1,551	13,633	1,566	13,485	5,970	579	2,972	2,239

(a) 1837 to 1913 figures are for the year ended 31 December.
1914 figures are for the six months ended 30 June.

1914-15 to 1981-82 figures are for the year ended 30 June.

(b) Figures on the above basis not available after 1978-79.

ESSENDON AND MELBOURNE AIRPORTS, VICTORIA

Year	Domestic aircraft (a)				International aircraft (b)			
	Number of movements	Passengers		Freight handled tonnes	Number of movements	Passengers		Freight handled tonnes
		Embarked	Disembarked			Embarked	Disembarked	
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	47,486	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	61,241	2,529,000	2,531,000	102,961	11,359	561,697	594,984	65,434
1986	65,274	2,662,000	2,651,000	89,967	12,516	611,950	649,970	70,495
1987	68,661	2,921,000	2,910,000	93,955	13,678	662,728	737,945	80,102
1988	69,473	2,987,000	2,916,000	99,813	14,317	731,332	794,036	82,297
1989	48,212	2,312,000	2,332,000	57,020	15,318	1,677,000	n.a.	n.a.
1990	68,606	2,206,000	2,216,000	75,049	15,884	1,685,000	n.a.	n.a.
1991	77,494	2,406,000	2,406,000	71,995	15,147	1,746,000	n.a.	n.a.
1992	82,835	4,042,000	4,081,000	64,279	16,093	1,813,000	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Domestic aircraft movements commenced at Melbourne Airport on 20 June 1971

(b) International aircraft movements commenced at Melbourne Airport on 1 July 1970.

COMMUNICATIONS

VICTORIAN POST OFFICE

Postage			Postage			Postage			Number of telephone subscribers (b)
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	
	'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	7,563	1898			3,630
1854	2,674	2,396	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				
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	38,026	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			
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			

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Telephone services in operation (lines connected) (c)	Letters, etc., posted in Victoria and received from overseas (d)	Licences in force (e) -		Combined broadcast and television receiver (f)
			Broadcast receiver	Television receiver	
			'000		
1924-25	83,640	265,567	19,243		
1925-26	93,215	277,449	63,494		
1926-27	101,891	293,123	113,612		
1927-28	108,678		137,503		
1928-29	114,603		142,534		
1929-30	118,074		139,887		
1930-31	113,282				
1931-32	110,213	253,746	139,323		
1932-33	110,386	252,462	170,995		
1933-34	113,983	275,765	206,995		
1934-35	121,631	281,946	236,886		
1935-36	128,313	275,835	263,414		
1936-37	135,751	271,983	288,717		
1937-38	143,657	289,748	315,406		
1938-39	150,570	295,450	327,579		
1939-40	157,081	291,328	348,158		
1940-41	164,051	291,252	362,790		
1941-42	167,909	306,212	371,502		
1942-43	170,780	304,406	390,950		
1943-44	175,526	307,350	419,325		
1944-45	181,685	319,549	412,317		
1945-46	190,507	321,213	415,785		
1946-47	202,769	331,509	499,944		
1947-48	214,997	327,250	505,106		
1948-49	228,635	369,762	531,722		
1949-50	245,899	404,204	557,556		
1950-51	272,646	437,229	586,393		
1951-52	297,415	421,575	520,364		
1952-53	319,107	423,312	533,329		
1953-54	340,756	460,644	545,148		
1954-55	366,648	485,998	549,690		
1955-56	396,307	485,795	554,339		
1956-57	416,881	504,362	554,909	44,986	
1957-58	442,767	545,180	557,960	147,721	
1958-59	468,827	572,835	605,340	270,073	
1959-60	487,853	570,102	606,587	353,091	
1960-61	508,567	608,758	589,437	401,395	
1961-62	536,229		585,752	460,558	
1962-63	568,946	676,607	607,036	530,256	
1963-64	601,714	726,113	622,663	581,286	
1964-65	631,950	728,800	512,205	488,583	132,413
1965-66	660,974	778,531	141,630	87,649	574,955
1966-67	693,134	817,329	114,778	92,822	598,035
1967-68	727,575	790,280	94,982	96,789	629,729
1968-69	770,162	792,431	80,833	99,266	647,814
1969-70	824,227	754,282	72,051	107,362	675,457
1970-71	864,044	837,861	64,298	115,613	690,464
1971-72	896,615	813,794	58,390	111,921	699,652
1972-73	948,344	837,618	53,588	114,721	722,583
1973-74	1,011,365	837,678	(g)48,870	(g)103,451	(g)732,832
1974-75	1,061,965	803,289			

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Telephone services in operation (lines connected) (c)	Letters, etc., posted in Victoria and received from overseas (d)	Licences in force (e) -		Combined broadcast and television receiver (f)
			Broadcast receiver	Television receiver	
			'000		
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)	1,355,017	744,309			
1980-81 (j)	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			
1990-91	n.a.	1,165,800			
1991-92	n.a.	1,132,931			
1992-93	n.a.	1,161,718			

(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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