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VICTORIAN
YEAR BOOK

1993

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VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1993

NUMBER 106

V. LAZZARO

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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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.

Preface

The *Victorian Year Book* is the major reference work of the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This edition, the 106th, presents a comprehensive statistical profile of the social, demographic and economic structure of the State.

The ABS aims to encourage informed decision making by government, businesses and the community. A feature of this Year Book is the guide to major ABS Classifications. I hope that this insight into classifications (which are fundamental to reliable and accurate statistical work) will encourage the wider use of national classifications and statistical systems.

A bibliography is included at the end of each chapter. Readers are encouraged to access these source publications for more detailed, and in many cases more up to date, statistics.

High quality statistical information is always invaluable, but particularly so in the current economic climate. Monitoring the economy, planning for services, and marketing products are activities which should be based on statistical information. The ABS stock of data is currently being greatly increased by output from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. I commend to you the census data, which is being progressively released during 1993.

I extend my thanks to all the staff involved in the preparation of the Year Book, in particular to the editor Maurice Wright, and to the organisations who have supplied material for inclusion in this edition.

Vince Lazzaro
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
March 1993

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A Guide To Major ABS Classifications

Introduction

Classification is one of the cornerstones of statistics. Without the accurate and systematic arrangement of data according to common properties, statistical output can be neither reliable nor comparable.

Over the years, the ABS has expanded greatly the scope and sophistication of its classification systems and methods. Comprehensive classifications now exist in many fields. Regular reviews are conducted to ensure that economic and social changes are reflected in the classifications, and where relevant and possible, Australian statistical classifications are integrated with international standards.

Each year the ABS produces nearly two thousand separate statistical bulletins with the data contained therein classified according to a variety of national and international standards.

This article provides an introduction to the major classifications developed and utilised by the ABS. It outlines the structure and purpose of each of these major classifications and the statistical units to which the classification is applied. Statistical units in general are the units of observation in a statistical series, ie the basic entities about which data are recorded and which are then classified and aggregated to provide the official statistics. Examples of statistical units include businesses, farms, motor vehicles, building sites, persons, households and families.

Apart from the major classifications described in the following pages, many other classifications are used by the ABS. Some have been developed jointly with other agencies and others taken directly from international use (eg the International Classification of Diseases produced by the World Health Organisation and the Standard International Trade Classification produced by the United Nations). A listing of some other classifications used is contained in the Appendix.

It is hoped this article will encourage wider use of national classification systems by other producers of statistics. Unfortunately, through lack of use of national classifications and standards, many public and private sector organisations generate statistics that cannot be used in conjunction with the statistical output of the ABS and other bodies.

While recognising that this lack of integration is sometimes necessary owing to specialist requirements, often it arises through lack of knowledge about national statistical standards. Greater use of a common statistical framework throughout Australia not only increases efficiency, but also enriches the data that can be drawn upon by the community in decision-making.

ASGC

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION

Introduction

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is the principal Australia-wide geographical classification which the ABS uses in the collection, compilation and provision of geographically classified statistics. It incorporates a number of hierarchic structures of geographic areas (also referred to as spatial units) and defines the individual structures and the area types of which each structure is composed. Each geographic area in the classification is identified by a unique numeric code.

Purpose of the classification

The ASGC is a classification of spatial units. Its main purpose is to enable statistics to be produced on a useful and comparable basis. In this context 'useful' means representing geographical areas for which statistical information is required by users of statistics.

Nature of the ASGC

Common types of statistical units classified are households in population censuses and surveys, and establishment locations (eg individual farms, mines, factories and shops) in economic censuses and surveys.

Once these units have been classified (ie assigned ASGC codes), statistics can be compiled and published (subject to normal confidentiality restraints) for the geographical areas in which the units are located.

Further information

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (1216.0) 1991 Edition.

ASCCSS

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES FOR SOCIAL STATISTICS

Introduction

The Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS) is a classification of countries based on the concept of geographic proximity. It groups countries into progressively broader geographic areas on the basis of similarity in terms of their social, cultural, economic and political characteristics. The ABS intends to use ASCSS in its own statistical work and urges its use by other government agencies and private organisations classifying demographic, labour and social statistics by country.

Purpose of the classification

The classification is intended for use whenever demographic, labour and social statistics are classified by country. For example, the classification should be used when collecting, aggregating and disseminating data relating to personal characteristics such as country of birth, country of last residence, country of citizenship, etc. The classification is not intended for use in classifying economic statistics by country, nor is it intended for classifying related concepts such as the ethnicity of individuals or the language spoken by individuals.

Units of ASCCSS

The base units in the classification are 'countries'. The four types of 'countries' identified in the classification are:

- independent countries (excluding their dependencies, external territories, etc.)
- overseas dependencies, external territories, bailiwicks, etc., of independent countries
- units which are recognised geographic areas, the ownership or control of which is in dispute, and
- administrative subdivisions of Australia and the United Kingdom.

All independent countries are identified in the classification. Other 'country' units are identified if they are considered to be significant in terms of the major purposes for which the classification has been developed.

Further information

Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS) (1269.0)

ANZSIC

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Introduction

The ANZSIC has been produced by the ABS and the New Zealand Department of Statistics for use in the collection and publication of statistics in the two countries. It replaces the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and the New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (NZSIC).

Purpose of the classification

The ANZSIC is the standard to be applied in both countries for the production and analysis of official industry statistics. Users in both countries have been widely consulted in the development of the ANZSIC to ensure that it adequately reflects the structure of Australian and New Zealand industry, and services user requirements for industry statistics.

Notion of industry

The general notion of an industry is that of a group of businesses which do similar things. Industries represented in the ANZSIC are somewhat more qualified in order to address a range of statistical and cost considerations.

In the ANZSIC, industry classes are designed to represent recognisable segments of Australian and New Zealand industry, meet user requirements for statistics, be homogeneous in terms of industrial activities, be economically significant, and to align as closely as practicable with the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

Structure of the classification

The 1993 ANZSIC employs a 4-level hierarchic structure consisting of divisions (at the broadest level), subdivisions, groups and classes (at the finest level). The following industry divisions are represented at the broadest level of the classification:

- A Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
- B Mining
- C Manufacturing
- D Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
- E Construction
- F Wholesale Trade
- G Retail Trade
- H Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants
- I Transport and Storage
- J Communication Services
- K Finance and Insurance
- L Property and Business Services
- M Government Administration and Defence
- N Education
- O Health and Community Services
- P Cultural and Recreational Services
- Q Personal and Other Services

Further information

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) (1292.0)

Associated products

Associated products are currently under development.

ASCC

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION

Introduction

The Australian Standard Commodity Classification is used to classify commodities (ie. goods and services) produced by industries.

The ASCC as developed to date covers transportable goods only and presents the range of such commodities used in the collection and publication of ABS statistics for the agriculture, mining and manufacturing industries.

Nature and purpose

The ASCC is aimed at improving:

- comparability between production, import, and export statistics
- links between commodities and industries, and
- comparability between Australian and international commodity classifications.

The ultimate purpose of the ASCC is to facilitate the use of commodity statistics by governments and private organisations, for example in the analysis of market shares; the relationship between employment, industry structure and tariff provisions; studies of import competition and replacement; and the conduct of trade and tariff negotiations.

By formally presenting production commodity items in a complete classification, and by showing the links to the underlying international standard classifications and to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), the 1989-90 ASCC provides users and suppliers of ABS commodity data with a reference to the definitional basis of the commodities concerned.

The next edition of the ASCC, due for release in 1994, will cover all goods and services.

Further information

Australian Standard Commodity Classification (Revised) Transportable Goods 1989-90 (1254.0)

ATFCC

AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORT FREIGHT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION

Introduction

The Australian Transport Freight Commodity Classification (ATFCC) and the Australian Pack Classification (APC) (described below) are related classifications and are often used in conjunction with each other.

Both classifications were jointly developed by the Department of Transport and the Australian Bureau of Statistics in association with other interested bodies.

Nature and purpose

The Australian Transport Freight Commodity Classification is a commodity classification which provides a systematic arrangement of goods which are judged to be important in terms of their impact on Australia's transport network which includes transportation by sea, rail, road, air and pipeline. It has been devised to facilitate standardised classification of goods carried by these modes of transport to and from Australia and within Australia.

Because of the importance of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) (see page 7), in relation to the recording of the movement of goods via sea and air (both by overseas and coastal traffic) both the ASCC and the ATFCC are based fundamentally on that classification. Whereas the ASCC is broadly structured according to the 3-digit level of the SITC (Rev 3), the ATFCC is broadly structured according to the 2-digit level of the same version of SITC. At this broad level of aggregation, it would be possible to compare commodities produced, imported and exported, with the movement of these goods by various transport modes.

The ATFCC is designed to be used by the organisations responsible for recording information on cargo or freight movements relevant to Australia's transportation services.

This classification may be used in conjunction with other classifications (such as origin, destination and routes of consignment, pack type of cargo defined for example by the Australian Pack Classification, freight handling methods, freight and wharfage charges) and has been designed with these uses in mind.

The classification is designed to facilitate the use of commodity data by organisations involved in transportation planning and in the design, control and monitoring of the operations of transport facilities.

AUSTRALIAN PACK CLASSIFICATION (APC)

The Australian Pack Classification (APC) is used for classifying units of freight transported by any transport mode, or moved through any port, depot or freight terminal.

The APC categorises freight in terms of its most immediately discernible units (eg freight in bulk, containers, etc), insofar as they have implications for handling, transportation, and administration.

This classification is therefore aimed towards the operations side of the transport industry, where the provision of transport and handling equipment and the levying of freight charges is not related to individual commodities, but on a unit load basis.

Further information

Australian Transport Freight Commodity Classification (ATFCC) & Australian Pack Classification (APC) (1210.0)

Australian Transport Freight Commodity Classification (ATFCC) on Floppy Disk (1256.0)

HS

HARMONISED COMMODITY DESCRIPTION AND CODING SYSTEM

Introduction

On 1 January 1988 Australia adopted a new international classification system, the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HCDCS) for describing goods involved in international trade. The HCDCS, or Harmonised System (HS) for short, forms the basis for administering Australia's imports and exports and for the collection and presentation of foreign trade statistics.

All import and export transactions are reported to the Australian Customs Service (ACS) according to the following two classifications, which are extensions of the HS:

- import statistics are collected according to the Combined Australian Customs Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature which replaced the old Customs Tariff and the Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC)
- export statistics are collected according to the Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification (AHECC), which replaced the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC).

The HS is also used in defining categories of domestically produced goods as detailed in the Australian Standard Commodity Classification (ASCC) (see page 4).

Purpose

The HS has been developed to:

- provide international uniformity in classifying and coding goods
- update the previously used Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) to reflect technological developments and changes in the pattern of internationally traded goods, and
- simplify the collection, analysis and comparison of foreign trade statistics.

As a signatory to the Harmonised System Convention, Australia is obligated to collect and publish trade statistics according to all the codes of the HS with the exception of confidential data. There is provision to extend the HS to meet the specific needs of local data users where they require finer level data.

Combined Australian Customs Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature

The Harmonised Tariff has been developed both for administering the duty provisions of the Customs Tariff Act 1987 and for the collection and compilation of import statistics by the ABS.

Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification

The AHECC has been developed for the identification of exports by the ACS and for the collection and compilation of export commodity statistics by the ABS.

Relationship of HS to Standard International Trade Classification (Revision 3)

The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) was developed by the United Nations Statistical Office, primarily for economic analysis purposes. As such, it groups commodities to provide aggregates for classes of goods such as foods, raw materials, chemicals, machinery, etc. The hierarchy of the HS is oriented more towards the requirements of customs administration activity.

The third revision of the SITC, known as SITC (Rev 3), was developed to keep the SITC in step with the HS and was introduced with the HS on 1 January 1988. SITC (Rev 3) is used by the ABS for dissemination of broad level import and export statistics. Categories in the SITC (Rev 3) are composed of one or more whole HS items thereby permitting the direct reaggregation of data collected according to the HS.

Further information

Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification (1233.0)

Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification Microfiche (1235.0)

SISCA

STANDARD INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR CLASSIFICATION OF AUSTRALIA

Introduction

The Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia (SISCA) is a system for classifying institutional units, i.e. enterprises and households, by broad economic sectors in national accounts and related statistics.

Purpose of the classification

The main purpose of the classification in national accounts statistics is to classify transactors of the national income and outlay account and the national capital account into sectors according to differences in their financial role and behaviour. This is done to facilitate the provision and analysis of sectoral statistics on the sources and uses of disposable incomes and capital funds.

The classification is also used in other statistical series for such purposes as:

- classifying enterprises to the public and private sectors of the economy
- determining the scope of Australian Government Finance Statistics (GFS)
- classifying public sector enterprises in Government Finance Statistics (GFS) to relevant sectors and subsectors; and
- determining the sector boundaries of the capital expenditure collections.

Units of the 1987 edition of SISCA

The appropriate statistical units for classification according to the SISCA are institutional units ie enterprises and households. Enterprises and households are economic transactor type units which, for statistical purposes, are broadly defined as follows:

- an enterprise consists of one or more Australian resident legal entities which collectively own one or more management units. The legal entities on management units of an enterprise represent the smallest possible common grouping of such units (within an enterprise group). Examples include companies, partnerships, trusts, government departments and statutory authorities. This definition applies to both the private and public sectors,
- a household in the context of national accounts is essentially an entity (other than a non-profit organisation) which, as a unit, receives income and uses all of it for private final consumption expenditure and saving (ie after payment of taxes and other transfers).

Structure

The classification is primarily based on the institutional sectors recommended by the UN in a "A System of National Accounts".

The Sectors and Subsectors of the SISCA are:

- Corporate Trading Enterprises
 - Private Corporate Trading Enterprises
 - Public Trading Enterprises
 - Commodity Marketing Authorities
 - Other Public Trading Enterprises
- Financial Enterprises
 - Private Financial Enterprises
 - Public Financial Enterprises
 - Reserve Bank
 - Other Public Financial Enterprises
- General Government Enterprises
- Households and Other Private Enterprises
 - Households
 - Private Unincorporated Trading Enterprises
 - Private Non-profit Institutions Serving Households
- Non-Resident Enterprises in Australia

Current review

The SISCA is currently being reviewed in the light of changes made to the economic units model used by the ABS, proposed changes to the SNA, and user requirements.

Further information

Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia 1987 (SISCA)
(1218.0)

Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics Australia
(1217.0)

CMGFS

CLASSIFICATIONS MANUAL FOR GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS, AUSTRALIA

Introduction

The classifications contained in the Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia (CMGFS) are applied to enterprise units of the non-financial public sector and their transactions. The non-financial public sector comprises general government enterprises such as Commonwealth and State government departments as well as public trading enterprises such as TELECOM and electricity operations of State and local governments.

The statistical unit used in government finance statistics is the enterprise. Each government department, statutory authority and local government authority is generally treated as a separate enterprise. In some cases, however, notably local government authorities, these units have been 'split' to form more than one unit where the original unit engages in a mixture of trading and general government activities.

The CMGFS contains two types of classifications - 'enterprise or unit' level classifications and 'transaction' level classifications.

The main classifications applied to enterprise units are:

- institutional sector (ie general government, public trading enterprise)
- level of government (ie Commonwealth, State, Local), and
- administrative sector (ie budget, non-budget).

The principal classifications applied to transactions data are the Economic Transactions Framework (ETF), the Taxes, Fees and Fines Classification (TFFC) and the Government Purpose Classification (GPC). This brief overview will only outline these three major classifications.

ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS FRAMEWORK (ETF)

The ETF is modelled along standards promulgated by the International Monetary Fund. It is designed to group transactions of the non-financial public sector in a manner which facilitates the study of the macro-economic impact of government transactions in the economy. It also provides the basic building blocks to derive the aggregates to be incorporated into the Australian National Accounts.

TAXES, FEES AND FINES CLASSIFICATION (TFFC)

The TFFC is used to classify in detail all transactions which have been classified by the ETF as either taxes, fees or fines received. It therefore provides a supplementary dissection of these transactions according to the type of tax, fee or fine collected by governments.

GOVERNMENT PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION (GPC)

The GPC, which closely follows the United Nations 'Classification of the Functions of Government' (COFOG), classifies selected government transactions in terms of the purposes for which they are made. In conjunction with the ETF, the GPC provides information on the socio-economic effects of government transactions. It is especially useful in establishing the trends in government outlays on particular purposes over time.

The main transactions which are classified by the GPC are current and capital outlays of both general government and public trading enterprises, including grants and advances received by them.

Further information

Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia 1989 (1217.0)

ASCO

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

Introduction

The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) is a skill based classification of occupations developed in Australia as a national standard for the production and analysis of labour force statistics, human resources management, education planning, the listing of job applicants and vacancies, the provision of occupational information and for vocational guidance.

Purpose of the classification

The purpose of ASCO is:

- to identify a set of occupations covering all jobs in the Australian economy
- to define those occupations in terms of a number of selected attributes, and
- to group those occupations on the basis of their similarity into successively broader categories for purposes of statistical description and analysis.

Units of ASCO

The individual unit of classification is typically a job, which is defined as the set of tasks, performed by a given worker in a given establishment.

An occupation is then defined as a set of jobs with identical sets of tasks.

In the real world, every job is a little different. In practice an occupation is a collection of jobs sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for classification purposes.

Structure

The structure of the ASCO is based on kind of work and defined in terms of two broad criteria - skill level and skill specialisation.

Further information

A detailed explanation of all ASCO products is provided in the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Information Paper* (1221.0).

ICD

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES

Introduction

The World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is used by the ABS for the collection, compilation and publication of disease and injury statistics.

The ICD is revised approximately every 10 years. The Ninth Revision is currently in use, and was adopted from 1979. The Tenth Revision was to have been introduced from 1 January 1993, but it is not now expected to be available before 1 January 1995.

Purpose of the Classification

The ICD enables classification of diseases and injury at fine levels of detail. The ICD is principally used by the ABS in classifying causes of death. It is also applied to occupational health and safety data for occupational diseases and occupational injuries. Other past ABS uses include disease/injury coding for hospital morbidity collections and health surveys.

Concept of the Classification

For mortality coding, the concept of the underlying cause of death is used, which the World Health Organization (WHO) has defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than to the nature of the injury.

Further information

*International Classification of Diseases
1975 Revision Volume 1
World Health Organization*

*International Classification of Diseases
1975 Revision Volume 2 Alphabetical Index
World Health Organization*

The classifications can be obtained from the Australian Government Publishing Service.

ANCO**AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES****Introduction**

The Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) has been developed by the ABS for use in the preparation of statistics by crime and justice agencies in all States and Territories.

Purpose of the classification

The purpose of the ANCO is to provide a framework for classifying offences for statistical purposes, which is able to be applied at various levels of detail by police, courts, legal aid, correction and other agencies involved in crime and justice.

Units of ANCO

The ABS has developed the ANCO from a draft classification (DANCO).

Offences are defined in legislation and in documents of the relevant agency and therefore no attempt is made in the classification to define the elements or circumstance which constitute an offence.

In all cases the offence as described in source documents is the offence to be classified.

The main factors taken into consideration in developing the classification were:

- the need to provide a classification usable in different areas of crime and justice
- differing legislation in individual States and Territories and Federal legislation
- the homogeneity of groupings in terms of the nature of constituent offences
- the need to separately identify offences of particular interest
- the incidence of particular offences.

Further information

Australian National Classification of Offences (1234.0)

ASRC

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD RESEARCH CLASSIFICATION

Introduction

The ASRC is due for release during 1993. It consists of three classifications which aim to facilitate the comparison of Research and Development (R&D) data between all sectors of the Australian economy. The three classifications involved are the Type of Activity Classification (TOA), the Field of Research Classification (FOR) and the Socio-economic Objective Classification (SEO).

Purpose of the classification

The ASRC has been designed for use in the measurement and analysis of R&D undertaken in both the public and private sectors in Australia.

To support international comparisons the definition, scope and classification of R&D activities have been largely devised in accordance with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys of Research and Experimental Development, "FRASCATI MANUAL", fifth revision 1992.

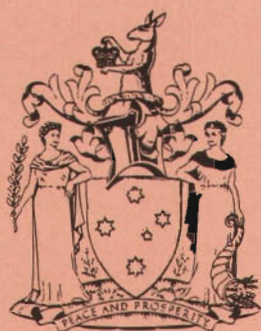
Further Information

Australian Standard Research Classification (1292.0)

APPENDIX : OTHER PRINCIPAL CLASSIFICATIONS USED BY THE ABS

<i>Classification Group</i>	<i>Classification Title</i>
Institutional Units	Type of Legal Organisation (TOLO) Level of Government Administrative Sector Source Destination Classification
Commodities	Classification of Commodities by Broad Economic Categories (BEC) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Input-Output Commodity Classification (IOCC) Materials Used Classification Retail Trade Commodity Classification Agricultural Commodity Classification Household Expenditure Survey Commodity Code List (HESCCL)
Buildings	New Functional Classification of Buildings
Financial Assets and Liabilities	Type of Assets and Liabilities Type of Deposits and Advances
Travel	Type of Visitor (Domestic, International) Type of Consumers (Tourist, Excursionist) Purpose of Visit (Holiday, Business, Other and Not Known)
Road Traffic Accidents	Nature of Accidents (Fatal accidents, Injury accidents, Persons killed, Persons injured) Type of Road User Involved (Drivers, Passengers, Pedal cyclists, Pedestrians)
Labour Force Attributes	Labour Force Status Status in Employment Hours Worked Per Week Mode of Travel to Work Wages and Earnings Labour Costs Full-time/Part-time Status Duration of Unemployment
Industrial Accidents	Type of Accident (e.g. burn, fall) Nature of Injury (e.g. fracture, dislocation) Bodily Location (e.g. hand, mouth) Agency of Accident (e.g. mechanical equipment)
Industrial Disputes	Cause of Dispute Duration of Dispute Method of Settlement
Education	ABS Classification of Qualifications Type of Student Type of Institution
Welfare	Australian Standard Welfare Activities Classification (ASWAC)
Families, Households and Other Social Groups Other Attributes	Household Type Family Type Dwelling Structure Type Relationship in Household Marital Status Religion State of Usual Residence

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA



1 Geography and Government

INTRODUCTION

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

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.

Physical 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.

Physical divisions

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

1. Murray Basin Plains:
 - (a) The Mallee
 - (b) The Riverine Plains
 - (c) The Wimmera
2. Central Highlands:
 - A. The Eastern Highlands
 - B. The Western Highlands:
 - (a) The Midlands
 - (b) The Grampians
 - (c) The Dundas Tablelands
3. Western District Plains:
 - (a) The Volcanic Plains
 - (b) The Coastal Plains
4. Gippsland Plains:
 - (a) The East Gippsland Plains
 - (b) The West Gippsland Plains
5. Southern Uplands:
 - (a) The Otway Ranges
 - (b) The Barrabool Hills
 - (c) The Mornington Peninsula
 - (d) The South Gippsland Highlands
 - (e) Wilsons Promontory

The following table lists Victoria's highest mountains:

TABLE 1.2 HEIGHT OF SELECTED MOUNTAINS, VICTORIA
(metres)

<i>Mountain</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Mountain</i>	<i>Height</i>
Bogong	1,986	Niggerhead	1,843
Feathertop	1,922	Mckay	1,843
Nelse North	1,883	Cobberas No. 1	1,838
Fainter South	1,877	Cope	1,837
Loch	1,874	Spion Kopje	1,836
Hotham	1,861	Buller	1,804

ABS STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHY**Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)**

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

Since January 1986, ABS statistical geography has been based on the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC). The current ASGC was implemented in January 1991, following an extensive

review designed to accommodate future population growth, especially in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD). The previous review occurred in the mid-1960's.

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

In order to meet census collector requirements, approximately 9.3 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 22 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.

CLIMATE

General conditions

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

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

Climate in Melbourne

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the climate of the metropolitan area. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February, when the average maximum temperature is 26°C. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 27°C, while along the Bay, Aspendale and Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, have an average of 25°C. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however,

and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1°C of one another at approximately 13°C. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C. This is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian capital city. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maxima over 35°C is about nine, but there were twenty-five in the summer of 1897-98 and there has been only one year with no occurrence, namely 1984. The average annual number of days over 30°C is approximately twenty-nine.

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

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

Wide variations in the frequencies of occurrences of low air temperatures are noted across the Melbourne metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 2°C or less around the Bay, but frequencies increase to over twenty in the outer suburbs and probably to over thirty a year in the more frost susceptible areas. The average frost-free period is about 200 days in the outer northern and eastern suburbs, gradually increasing to over 250 days towards the city, and approaching 300 days along parts of the bayside. The means of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne, computed from all available official records, are given in Table 1.3.

Rainfall

The average annual number of days of rain (0.2mm or more in 24 hours) is over 150 on the West Coast and in West Gippsland, and exceeds 200 over the Otway Ranges. The average number of wet days a year is reduced to 100 at a distance of approximately 160 kilometres inland from the coast. The distribution of rainfall in Victoria by districts is given in Table 1.4.

Distribution of average rainfall in Victoria is shown in Figure 1 on page 20. 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

Meteorological element	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean atmospheric pressure (hectopascals)	1,015.0	1,013.2	1,018.4	1,018.5
Mean maximum temperature of air in shade (°C)	19.5	25.1	20.2	14.0
Mean minimum temperature of air in shade (°C)	9.4	13.7	10.7	6.3
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (per cent, saturation = 100)	64	61	72	79
Mean rainfall (mm)	186	154	168	149
Mean number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Mean amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	359	564	276	138
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.9	4.2	4.8	5.2
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.6	8.4	5.6	4.5
Mean number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	5.8	10.3

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

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

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

TABLE 1.4 RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS, VICTORIA
(mm)

District	Year						Average (a)
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
North Mallee	357	316	348	358	273	300	308
South Mallee	414	378	408	429	294	319	354
North Wimmera	415	400	441	431	313	408	410
South Wimmera	616	547	630	568	460	562	504
Lower North	420	364	537	519	376	401	432
Upper North	516	452	634	613	437	500	515
Lower Northeast	910	688	954	927	925	794	782
Upper Northeast	1,289	1,068	1,341	1,334	1,237	1,117	1,107
East Gippsland	576	639	868	910	862	782	778
West Gippsland	959	828	982	999	975	1,033	918
East Central	965	859	931	1,094	923	1,061	893
West Central	611	690	635	741	675	634	614
North Central	858	815	920	932	782	803	728
Western Plains	659	634	592	641	622	642	631
West Coast	849	724	760	858	854	955	776

(a) Average for 79 years 1913 to 1991.

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 1638M, Melbourne, 3001.
2. Isohyets are based on average rainfalls computed 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 averages 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.

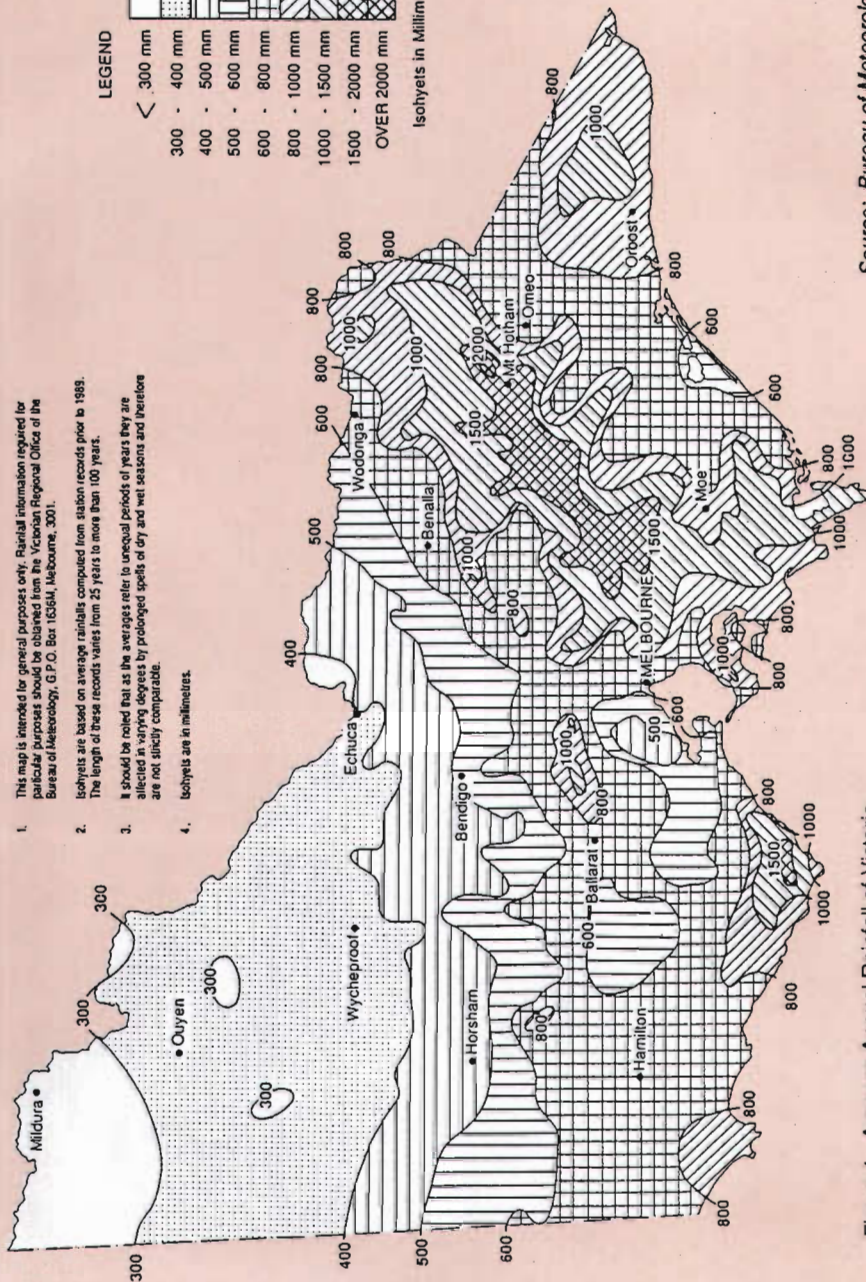
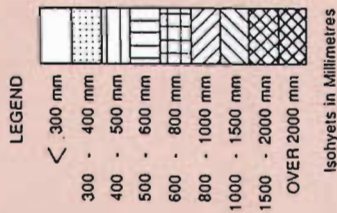


Figure 1. Average Annual Rainfall of Victoria

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

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.

The Senate

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

Members are elected on the basis of adult suffrage by the people of the State which they represent. As provided by the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918, enrolment as an elector is compulsory for all qualified persons, except those who are Aboriginal natives of Australia. Aborigines, although entitled to enrol, are not required to do so. Voting is compulsory for all enrolled persons in terms of an amendment of 1924 which operated for the first time at elections held on 14 November 1925. The term of office of a Senator is normally six years and commences on the first day of July following his election. One-half of the members retire at the end of every third year and are eligible for re-election.

Elections for the Senate were last held on 24 March 1990. The Victorian membership of the Senate as at December 1992 was as follows:

TABLE 1.5 VICTORIAN MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AT DECEMBER 1992

Member	Political party	Year of retirement	Member	Political party	Year of retirement
Alston, Richard K	Lib.	1996	Patterson, Kay C L	Lib.	1996
Button, The Hon. John N	A.L.P.	1993	Powell, Janet F	A.D.	1993
Cooney, Barney	A.L.P.	1996	Ray, The Hon. Robert F	A.L.P.	1996
Evans, The Hon. Gareth J. Q.C.	A.L.P.	1993	Short, James R	Lib.	1993
Kemp, Rod	Lib.	1996	Spindler, Sid	A.D.	1996
Lewis, Austin W R	Lib.	1993	Zakharov, Alice O	A.L.P.	1993

A.L.P. = Australian Labour Party. Lib. = Liberal Party. A.D. = Australian Democrats

The House of Representatives

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

Subsequent redistributions have increased the number of members of the House of Representatives in line with population growth. At the last election in March 1990, the following numbers of members of the House were elected: New South Wales 51; Victoria 38; Queensland 24; Western Australia 14; South Australia 13; Tasmania 5; plus the Australian Capital Territory 2 and the Northern Territory 1, making a total of 148 seats.

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

Elections for the House of Representatives were last held on 24 March 1990. Victorian membership of the House of Representatives as at October 1992 was as follows:

TABLE 1.6 VICTORIAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<i>Member</i>	<i>Political Party</i>	<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Political Party</i>	<i>Electorate</i>
Aldred, Kenneth J	Lib.	Deakin	Howe, Hon. Brian L	A.L.P.	Batman
Andrews, Kevin J	Lib.	Menzies	Jenkins, Harry A	A.L.P.	Scullin
Atkinson, Rodney A	Lib.	Isaacs	Jones, Hon. Barry O	A.L.P.	Lalor
Bailey, Frances E	Lib.	McEwen	Kemp, Dr. David A	Lib.	Goldstein
Beale, Julian H	Lib.	Bruce	Lloyd, Bruce	N.P.	Murray
Broadbent, Russell E	Lib.	Corinella	McArthur, Fergus S	Lib.	Corangamite
Cameron, Ewen C	Lib.	Indi	McGauran, Peter J	N.P.	Gippsland
Charles, Robert E	Lib.	La Trobe	Nugent, Peter E	Lib.	Aston
Cleary, Philip R	Ind.	Wills	O'Keefe, Neil P	A.L.P.	Burke
Costello, Peter H	Lib.	Higgins	Peacock, Hon. Andrew S	Lib.	Kooyong
Crean, Hon. Simon F	A.L.P.	Hotham	Reid, Hon. Nicholas B	Lib.	Bendigo
Duffy, Hon. Michael	A.L.P.	Holt	Reith, Peter K	Lib.	Flinders
Fisher, Peter S	N.P.	Mallee	Riggall, John P	Lib.	McMillan
Ford, Frank A	Lib.	Dunkley	Ronaldson, Michael J	Lib.	Ballarat
Griffiths, Hon. Alan G	A.L.P.	Maribyrnong	Scholes, Hon. Gordon G	A.L.P.	Corio
Halverson, Robert G	Lib.	Casey	Staples, Hon. Peter R	A.L.P.	Jagajaga
Hand, Hon. Gerard L	A.L.P.	Melbourne	Theophanous, Dr. Andrew	A.L.P.	Calwell
Hawker, David P	Lib.	Wannon	Willis, Hon. Ralph	A.L.P.	Gellibrand
Holding, Hon. Allan C	A.L.P.	Melbourne Ports	Wooldridge, Dr Michael R	Lib.	Chisholm

A.L.P. = Australian Labour Party. Lib. = Liberal Party of Australia. N.P. = National Party of Australia. IND. = Independent

TABLE 1.7 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>
1987	2,702,932	1990	2,805,773
1988	2,680,181	1991	2,835,591
1989	2,773,200	1992	2,904,865

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

Victorian Government Ministry

A simultaneous election for the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament was held on 3 October 1992. The Liberal Party/National Party Coalition, under the leadership of the Hon. Jeffrey Kennett, was elected to office.

Following the 1992 election the state of the parties was as follows: Legislative Council (Upper House) - Liberal Party 24 seats, Australian Labour Party 14 seats, National Party 6 seats. Legislative Assembly (Lower House) - Liberal Party 52 seats, Australian Labour Party 27 seats, National Party 9 seats.

The Ministry consisted of the following members as at 6 October 1992:

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Hon. Jeff Kennett	Premier
The Hon. Pat McNamara	Minister for Ethnic Affairs
	Minister for Police and Emergency Services
	Minister for Corrections
	Minister for Tourism
The Hon. Alan Brown	Minister for Agriculture
The Hon. Geoff Coleman	Minister for Public Transport
The Hon. Phil Gude	Minister for Natural Resources
	Minister for Industry and Employment
	Minister for Industry Services
	Minister for Small Business
	Minister for Youth Affairs
The Hon. Don Hayward	Minister for Education
The Hon. Rob Knowles	Minister for Housing
	Minister for Aged Care
The Hon. Rob MacLellan	Minister for Planning
The Hon. Jim Plowman	Minister for Energy and Minerals
	Minister assisting the Treasurer on State Owned Enterprises
The Hon. Tom Reynolds	Minister for Sport, Recreation and Racing
The Hon. Ian Smith	Minister for Finance
The Hon. Alan Stockdale	Treasurer
The Hon. Marie Tehan	Minister for Health Services
	Minister for Community Services
	Minister responsible for Aboriginal Affairs
The Hon. Jan Wade	Attorney-General
	Minister for Fair Trading
	Minister responsible for Women's Affairs

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Hon. Bill Baxter	Minister for Roads and Ports
The Hon. Mark Birrell	Minister for Conservation and Environment
	Minister for Major Projects
The Hon. Roger Hallam	Minister for Regional Development
	Minister for Local Government
	Minister responsible for WorkCare
The Hon. Haddon Storey, QC	Minister for Tertiary Education and Training
	Minister for the Arts
	Minister for Gaming

MINISTRIES, VICTORIA 1943 TO 1992 (a)

<i>Ministry and name of Premier</i>	<i>Date of assumption of office</i>	<i>Date of retirement from office</i>	<i>Duration of office (days)</i>
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 1989, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 210 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 210 municipalities comprise 68 cities, 1 rural city, 5 towns, 6 boroughs, and 130 shires.

The only unincorporated areas of Victoria are French Island (154 square kilometres) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.3 square kilometres) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait islands (3.8 square kilometres), Gippsland Lakes (part) (309 square kilometres), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (5.0 square kilometres) which is within the Shire of Warrambool.

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

TABLE 1.8 RATEABLE PROPERTIES, VICTORIA, 30 SEPTEMBER

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of rateable properties</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of rateable properties</i>
1986	1,782,130	1989	1,862,832
1987	1,803,015	1990	1,915,037
1988	1,832,255	1991	1,927,409



2 Demography

INTRODUCTION

Despite being the second smallest State in area with just under three per cent of the Australian land mass, Victoria is home to one quarter of Australia's population.

This chapter contains information on many aspects of the Victorian population.

Overview

Since 1974 the Victorian birth rate has consistently been lower than the rate for Australia, however over the past three years it has slowly been increasing to the point where, in 1991, it was approximately the same as the rate for Australia.

Just over 20 per cent of Victoria's population increase between 1991 and 1992 was due to net migration. The annual population loss as a result of persons migrating out of Victoria has increased markedly since 1990. People from the UK and Ireland remain the largest overseas born population group residing in Victoria, with almost 226,000 settlers aged over 15 years in Victoria as at August 1992.

Over recent years, the rate of people marrying for the first time in their late twenties and early thirties has gradually increased. The median age of persons marrying for the first time increased from 25.7 to 26.8 years for males and from 23.7 to 24.8 years for females between 1986 and 1991.

Population

As at June 1991, Australia's Estimated Resident Population (ERP) was 17.3 million, an increase of over 247,000, or 1.5 per cent over the previous year. During the same period the population of Victoria rose by 46,800 to 4,416,300, representing 26 per cent of Australia's population.

Victoria's population increased by 6.1 per cent over the five years 1986 to 1991, compared with an 8 per cent increase for Australia. Over the same period the populations of Queensland, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory grew by 13.0, 12.2 and 11.9 per cent respectively.

Victoria is the most densely populated State, averaging 19 persons per square kilometre at 30 June 1991, compared with the Australian average of just over 2 persons per square kilometre. At 30 June 1991, an estimated 3,145,600 persons lived in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD), representing 71 per cent of Victoria's population, at a density of 402 persons per square kilometre.

The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in Victoria (16,570) made up 0.4 per cent of the State's population, the lowest of all States and Territories. The highest proportion was in the Northern Territory (21.9 per cent).

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

State or Territory	Area	Estimated resident population at June 30			Persons per square kilometre (at 1991)	Percentage of population in each State or Territory (at 1991)
		1986	1990 (b)	1991 (b)		
	sq km	'000	'000	'000		per cent
New South Wales	801,600	5,531.5	5,827.0	5,902.4	7.4	34.1
Victoria	227,600	4,160.9	4,369.5	4,416.3	19.4	25.5
Queensland	1,727,200	2,624.6	2,899.6	2,966.1	1.7	17.2
South Australia	984,000	1,382.6	1,430.7	1,447.2	1.5	8.4
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,459.0	1,609.5	1,636.8	0.6	9.5
Tasmania	67,800	446.5	462.5	466.9	6.9	2.7
Northern Territory	1,346,200	154.4	164.0	166.7	0.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	258.9	281.7	289.7	120.7	1.7
Australia	7,682,300	16,018.4	17,044.7	17,292.0	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.

(b) 1990 and 1991 figures are based on the preliminary 1991 Census results. These estimates will be finalised early in 1993 using final 1991 Census results.

TABLE 2.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN BROAD GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, VICTORIA

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

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

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

(c) Includes rural localities.

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

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

TABLE 2.3 CENSUS COUNTS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1991 p

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders</i>				<i>All persons, Victoria</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
0-4	1,266	1,194	2,460	14.8	303,634	7.2
5-14	1,925	1,867	3,792	22.9	618,441	14.6
15-19	907	901	1,808	10.9	341,787	8.1
20-39	2,756	2,860	5,616	33.9	1,383,736	32.6
40-59	1,016	1,137	2,153	13.0	949,711	22.4
60 and over	321	420	741	4.5	646,407	15.2
Total	8,191	8,379	16,570	100.0	4,243,716	100.0

In the MSD there were five Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with more than 100,000 persons, based on 30 June 1991 ERP figures. These were Knox (126,900), Waverley (123,900), Keilor (110,000), Doncaster and Templestowe (107,600), and Broadmeadows (107,000). The SLAs showing the highest growth rates over the period 1986 to 1991 were Cranbourne (49.6 per cent), Berwick (42.8), Ballan (41.4) and Bulla (39.7). The SLA with the largest population increase in the five year period was Cranbourne, which grew by 24,400 persons.

TABLE 2.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, VICTORIA

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Percentage
	30 June 1991 (b)			change
	(sq km)	1986	1991p	1986 to 1991p
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Altona (C)	39.73	34,000	35,900	5.6
Berwick (C)	126.30	50,200	71,700	42.8
Box Hill (C)	21.48	47,700	47,500	-0.4
Brighton (C)	13.70	34,900	34,200	-2.0
Broadmeadows (C)	65.22	104,700	107,000	2.2
Brunswick (C)	10.75	42,600	41,500	-2.6
Bulla (S)	421.40	29,000	40,500	39.7
Camberwell (C)	35.59	87,400	88,000	0.7
Caulfield (C)	22.10	70,600	71,100	0.7
Chelsea (C)	12.59	26,900	27,100	0.7
Coburg (C)	18.77	54,800	52,800	-3.6
Collingwood (C)	4.88	13,900	14,000	0.7
Cranbourne (S)	757.80	49,200	73,600	49.6
Croydon (C)	33.71	41,500	47,700	14.9
Dandenong (C)	38.94	58,400	59,400	1.7
Diamond Valley (S)	73.91	57,000	63,200	10.9
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	90.62	103,400	107,600	4.1
Eltham (S)	276.00	41,500	44,600	7.5
Essendon (C)	22.17	56,100	55,100	-1.8
Fitzroy (C)	3.71	18,500	18,400	-0.5
Flinders (S)	327.50	34,900	39,200	12.3
Footscray (C)	18.14	48,700	48,600	-0.2
Frankston (C)	71.37	87,000	88,800	2.1
Hastings (S)	292.90	23,700	29,700	25.3
Hawthorn (C)	9.84	31,200	31,700	1.6
Healesville (S)	452.80	11,100	12,200	9.9
Heidelberg (C)	32.84	63,900	62,800	-1.7
Keilor (C)	97.20	96,400	110,000	14.1
Kew (C)	14.46	29,100	28,600	-1.7
Knox (C)	113.20	107,600	126,900	17.9
Lilydale (S)	403.30	74,000	81,600	10.3
Malvern (C)	16.07	43,800	43,700	-0.2
Melbourne (C)	31.77	57,500	57,000	-0.9
Melton (S)	459.40	29,700	35,900	20.9
Moorabbin (C)	53.13	99,100	98,500	-0.6
Mordialloc (C)	12.14	27,900	27,500	-1.4
Mornington (S)	92.89	28,500	31,700	11.2
Northcote (C)	17.62	50,300	48,500	-3.6
Nunawading (C)	42.27	97,200	95,700	-1.5
Oakleigh (C)	30.84	57,800	57,300	-0.9
Pakenham (S)	887.50	23,600	29,000	22.9
Port Melbourne (C)	10.62	8,400	7,800	-7.1
Prahran (C)	9.58	45,100	44,300	-1.8
Preston (C)	36.74	83,100	79,700	-4.1
Richmond (C)	6.25	24,000	23,500	-2.1
Ringwood (C)	23.03	41,800	41,900	0.2
St Kilda (C)	8.84	47,700	47,700	0.0
Sandringham (C)	15.00	32,100	32,200	0.3

**TABLE 2.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,
VICTORIA - *continued***

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1991 (b)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Percentage change
	(sq km)	1986	1991p	1986 to 1991p
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION - continued				
Sherbrooke (S)	194.30	36,100	38,300	6.1
South Melbourne (C)	8.99	18,900	18,300	-3.2
Springvale (C)	98.48	85,900	92,700	7.9
Sunshine (C)	80.52	97,800	97,900	0.1
Upper Yarra (S) (Pt A)	436.64	13,700	15,200	10.9
Waverley (C)	59.72	128,100	123,900	-3.3
Werribee (C)	659.60	53,900	74,800	38.8
Whittlesea (C)	599.60	81,600	98,800	21.1
Williamstown (C)	14.71	24,200	23,100	-4.5
Total division	7,829	2,967,700	3,145,600	6.0
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bannockburn (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	704.00	3,640	4,500	23.6
Barrabool (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	581.50	7,390	10,230	38.4
Bellarine (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	328.30	37,230	43,490	16.8
Colac (C)	10.99	10,020	9,690	-3.3
Colac (S)	1,456.00	6,750	7,150	5.9
Corio (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	698.40	55,170	57,920	5.0
Geelong (C)	13.71	13,630	13,310	-2.3
Geelong West (C)	5.19	14,860	14,440	-2.8
Leigh (S)	982.70	1,870	2,310	23.5
Newtown (C)	6.35	10,470	10,270	-1.9
Otway (S)	1,872.00	3,810	4,050	6.3
Queenscliffe (B)	8.44	3,360	3,310	-1.5
South Barwon (C) (Pt A & Pt B)	161.20	40,070	42,870	7.0
Winchelsea (S)	1,299.00	4,310	4,970	15.3
Total division	8,128	212,850	228,510	7.4
WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Belfast (S)	515.70	1,500	1,470	-2.0
Camperdown (T)	14.85	3,640	3,470	-4.7
Dundas (S)	3,477.00	3,640	3,580	-1.6
Glenelg (S)	3,589.00	4,440	4,230	-4.7
Hamilton (C)	20.61	10,440	10,200	-2.3
Hampden (S)	2,646.00	7,450	7,190	-3.5
Heytesbury (S)	1,503.00	7,770	7,660	-1.4
Heywood (S)	3,764.00	7,470	7,480	0.1
Minhamite (S)	1,364.00	2,020	1,850	-8.4
Mortlake (S)	2,153.00	3,260	3,190	-2.1
Mount Rouse (S)	1,407.00	2,410	2,350	-2.5
Port Fairy (B)	22.74	2,630	2,580	-1.9
Portland (C)	35.28	10,980	10,670	-2.8
Wannon (S)	1,958.00	3,030	2,880	-5.0
Warrnambool (C)	35.68	23,590	24,830	5.3
Warrnambool (S)	1,552.00	8,390	10,790	28.6
Tower Hill Lake Reserve and Lady Julia Percy Island	6.99	10	-	-
Total division	24,065	102,670	104,420	1.7

**TABLE 2.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,
VICTORIA - *continued***

VICTORIA continued

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1991 (b)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Percentage change
	(sq km)	1986	1991p	1986 to 1991p
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Ararat (C)	18.15	8,240	8,050	-2.3
Ararat (S)	3,679.00	4,400	4,480	1.8
Avoca (S)	1,127.00	2,210	2,270	2.7
Bacchus Marsh (S)	567.10	9,740	12,360	26.9
Ballaarat (C)	34.18	36,790	36,330	-1.3
Ballan (S)	911.70	3,450	4,880	41.4
Ballarat (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	475.70	19,610	19,320	-1.5
Bungaree (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	234.00	4,280	4,680	9.3
Buninyong (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	762.70	10,280	12,520	21.8
Creswick (S)	540.90	4,660	5,000	7.3
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	606.00	5,270	5,970	13.3
Grenville (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	843.40	6,620	8,420	27.2
Lexton (S)	815.90	1,360	1,390	2.2
Ripon (S)	1,516.00	3,470	3,630	4.6
Sebastopol (B)	7.78	7,230	7,750	7.2
Talbot and Clunes (S)	525.60	2,130	2,490	16.9
Total division	12,665	129,740	139,540	7.6
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Arapiles (S)	1,987.00	1,940	2,000	3.1
Dimboola (S)	4,764.00	4,380	4,300	-1.8
Donald (S)	1,438.00	2,510	2,570	2.4
Dunmunkle (S)	1,544.00	3,010	2,840	-5.6
Horsham (C)	24.20	12,700	13,110	3.2
Kaniva (S)	3,058.00	1,800	1,660	-7.8
Kara Kara (S)	2,287.00	1,310	1,290	-1.5
Kowree (S)	5,469.00	3,860	3,690	-4.4
Lowan (S)	2,697.00	3,430	3,180	-7.3
St Arnaud (T)	26.70	2,730	2,780	1.8
Stawell (T)	23.99	6,550	6,650	1.5
Stawell (S)	2,606.00	2,500	2,680	7.2
Warracknabeal (S)	1,811.00	3,920	3,870	-1.3
Wimmera (S)	2,701.00	2,960	2,980	0.7
Total division	30,437	53,600	53,600	0.0
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Birchip (S)	1,482.00	1,410	1,320	-6.4
Karkarood (S)	3,782.00	2,960	2,740	-7.4
Kerang (B)	23.79	4,140	4,200	1.4
Kerang (S)	3,261.00	4,490	4,380	-2.4
Mildura (C)	30.08	18,160	20,640	13.7
Mildura (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	10,639.00	19,740	21,040	6.6
Swan Hill (C)	23.30	9,020	9,710	7.6
Swan Hill (S)	5,960.00	12,440	11,780	-5.3
Walpeup (S)	11,875.00	3,530	3,360	-4.8
Wycheproof (S)	3,959.00	3,460	3,160	-8.7
Total division	41,035	79,350	82,330	3.8

**TABLE 2.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,
VICTORIA - *continued***

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1991 (b)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Percentage change
	(sq km)	1986	1991p	1986 to 1991p
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bendigo (C)	32.19	32,390	31,880	-1.6
Bet Bet (S)	925.00	1,970	2,110	7.1
Castlemaine (C)	23.48	6,960	7,160	2.9
Charlton (S)	1,168.00	2,030	1,810	-10.8
Cohuna (S)	498.60	4,610	4,590	-0.4
Eaglehawk(B)	14.89	8,590	8,760	2.0
East Loddon (S)	1,181.00	1,420	1,330	-6.3
Echuca (C)	24.19	8,650	9,780	13.1
Gisborne (S)	281.30	8,830	10,240	16.0
Gordon (S)	2,054.00	3,040	2,990	-1.6
Huntly (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	870.70	4,020	4,740	17.9
Korong (S)	2,379.00	3,440	3,520	2.3
Kyneton (S)	722.80	7,960	8,700	9.3
Mclvor (S)	1,433.00	2,700	3,330	23.3
Maldon (S)	554.20	2,670	3,060	14.6
Marong (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	1,455.00	12,160	15,160	24.7
Maryborough (C)	22.35	7,850	7,800	-0.6
Metcalfe (S)	586.30	2,840	3,300	16.2
Newham and Woodend (S)	244.00	4,520	5,450	20.6
Newstead(S)	409.90	2,450	2,970	21.2
Pyalong (S)	596.50	650	820	26.2
Rochester (S)	1,924.00	7,420	7,950	7.1
Romsey (S)	627.90	6,290	8,190	30.2
Strathfieldsaye (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	609.50	15,260	18,750	22.9
Tullaroop (S)	630.90	2,440	2,980	22.1
Total division	19,269	161,120	177,370	10.1
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alexandra (S)	2,228.00	5,580	6,260	12.2
Benalla (C)	16.21	8,880	8,860	-0.2
Benalla (S)	2,311.00	5,070	5,600	10.5
Broadford (S)	570.30	3,370	4,190	24.3
Cobram (S)	342.90	6,420	6,610	3.0
Deakin (S)	934.00	5,950	6,000	0.8
Euroa (S)	1,406.00	4,540	4,660	2.6
Goulburn (S)	1,029.00	2,330	2,720	16.7
Kilmore (S)	505.90	7,010	9,200	31.2
Kyabram (T)	21.14	5,680	5,970	5.1
Mansfield (S)	3,929.00	5,480	6,540	19.3
Nathalia (S)	1,253.00	3,310	3,620	9.4
Numurkah (S)	820.00	6,400	7,140	11.6
Rodney (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	1,022.00	15,340	15,950	4.0
Seymour (S)	956.70	11,540	12,240	6.1
Shepparton (C)	26.59	25,750	26,290	2.1
Shepparton (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	920.90	8,390	9,090	8.3
Tungamah (S)	1,130.00	2,840	3,070	8.1
Violet Town (S)	934.40	1,440	1,540	6.9
Waranga (S)	1,611.00	4,510	4,760	5.5
Yea (S)	1,419.00	4,420	5,030	13.8
Total division	23,387	144,250	155,340	7.7

TABLE 2.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, VICTORIA - continued

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1991 (b)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Percentage change
	(sq km)	1986	1991p	1986 to 1991p
OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Beechworth (S)	764.90	4,870	5,090	4.5
Bright (S)	3,091.00	6,190	7,000	13.1
Chiltern (S)	491.30	2,290	2,750	20.1
Myrtleford (S)	821.30	4,360	4,380	0.5
Oxley (S)	2,812.00	5,550	5,740	3.4
Rutherglen (S)	527.70	3,100	3,550	14.5
Tallangatta (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	4,187.00	4,060	4,410	8.6
Upper Murray (S)	2,468.00	2,530	2,480	-2.0
Wangaratta (C)	26.91	16,630	16,190	-2.6
Wangaratta (S)	906.60	3,150	3,250	3.2
Wodonga (Rural City)	345.50	23,160	27,290	17.8
Yackandandah (S)	1,086.00	4,160	4,840	16.3
Yarrawonga (S)	638.30	4,810	5,680	18.1
Total division	18,167	84,860	92,650	9.2
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Avon (S)	2,615.00	4,440	4,730	6.5
Bairnsdale (T)	28.79	10,300	11,740	14.0
Bairnsdale (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	2,449.00	6,940	7,590	9.4
Maffra (S)	4,162.00	10,050	10,700	6.5
Omeo (S)	5,636.00	1,680	1,740	3.6
Orbost (S)	9,347.00	6,380	6,740	5.6
Sale (C)	30.09	13,670	14,120	3.3
Tambo (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	3,525.00	9,230	10,560	14.4
Total division	27,793	62,690	67,920	8.3
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alberton (S)	1,878.00	6,300	6,540	3.8
Bass (S)	515.90	4,220	5,100	20.9
Buln Buln (S)	1,251.00	10,640	11,680	9.8
Korumburra (S)	613.50	7,250	7,910	9.1
Mirboo (S)	260.70	2,590	2,700	4.2
Moe (C)	24.93	17,780	17,500	-1.6
Morwell (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	654.70	28,180	27,950	-0.8
Narracan (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	2,320.00	11,170	11,200	0.3
Phillip Island (S)	100.90	4,350	5,330	22.5
Rosedale (S)	2,256.00	8,090	9,230	14.1
South Gippsland (S)	1,358.00	6,120	6,040	-1.3
Traralgon (C)	22.26	20,010	20,520	2.5
Traralgon (S) (Pt A & Pt B)	464.00	4,300	4,770	10.9
Upper Yarra (S) (Pt.B)	1,743.00	440	560	27.3
Warragul (S)	347.00	12,360	13,600	10.0
Wonthaggi (B)	58.22	6,230	6,800	9.1
Woorayl (S)	1,226.00	11,240	11,660	3.7
French Island	172.50	70	60	-14.3
Yallourn Works Area	27.86	-	-	-
Bass Strait Islands	23.89	-	-	-
Total division	14,882	161,340	169,150	4.8

**TABLE 2.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS,
VICTORIA - *continued***

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1991 (b)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Percentage change
	(sq km)	1986	1991p	1986 to 1991p
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS - SUMMARY				
Melbourne	7,829	2,967,700	3,145,600	6.0
Rest of Victoria -				
Barwon	8,128	212,580	228,510	7.5
Western District	24,065	102,670	104,420	1.7
Central Highlands	12,665	129,740	139,540	7.6
Wimmera	30,437	53,600	53,600	0.0
Mallee	41,035	79,350	82,330	3.8
Loddon-Campaspe	19,269	161,120	177,370	10.1
Goulburn	23,387	144,250	155,340	7.7
Ovens-Murray	18,167	84,860	92,650	9.2
East Gippsland	27,793	62,690	67,920	8.3
Gippsland	14,882	161,340	169,150	4.8
Total Rest of Victoria	219,828	1,192,200	1,270,710	6.6
Offshore and Migratory (c)	-	1,160	-	-
Total Victoria	227,653	4,160,900	4,416,300	6.1

(a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each Statistical Local Area indicates its status at 30 June 1991.

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

(c) Not available for intercensal years.



Figure 2. Melbourne Statistical Division

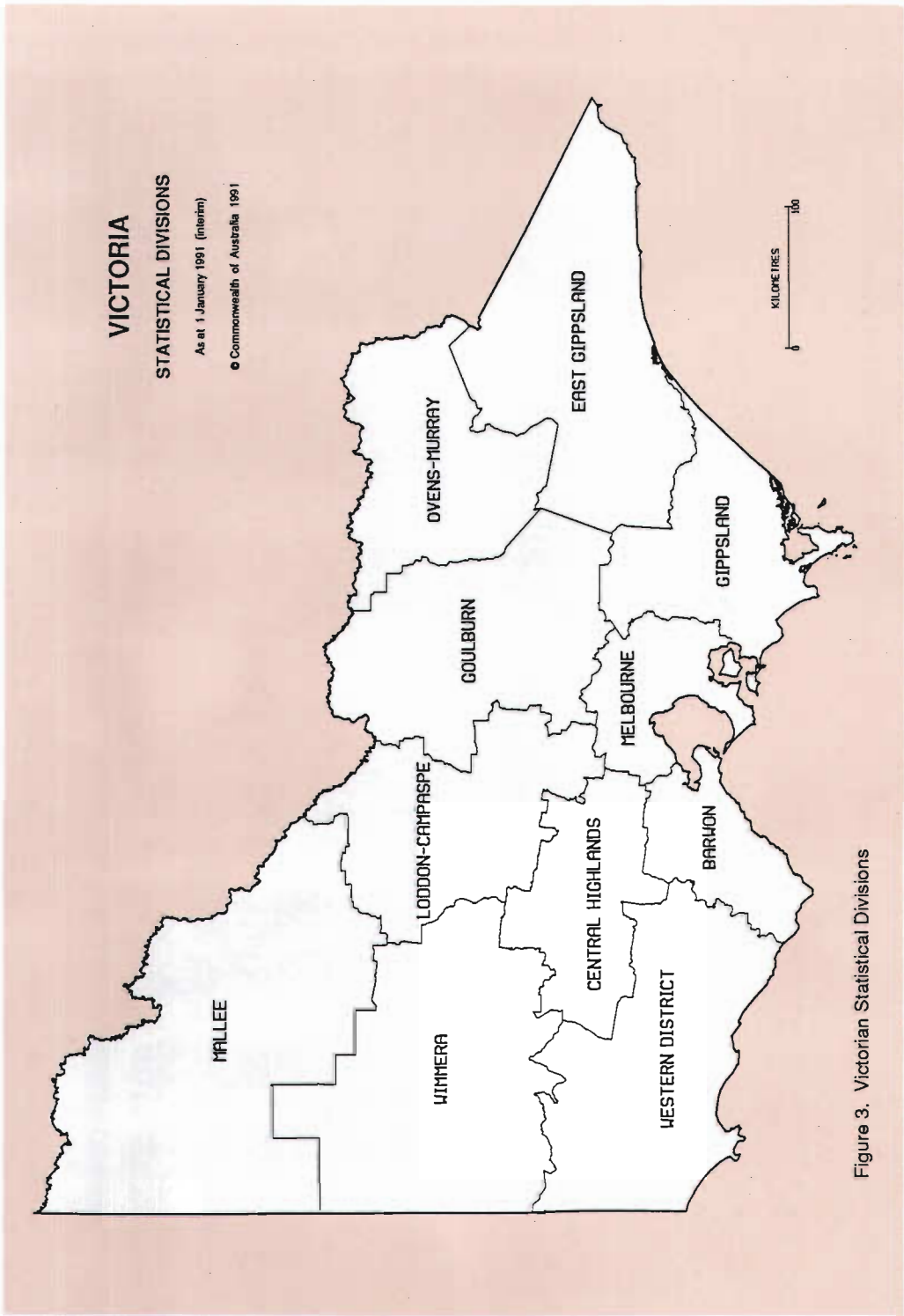


Figure 3. Victorian Statistical Divisions

TABLE 2.5 TOP TEN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS BY INCREASE IN ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986 - 30 JUNE 1991 p

<i>Top ten increase by percentage change</i>			<i>Top ten increase by numeric change</i>		
<i>Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Cranbourne	49.6	24,400	Cranbourne	24,400	49.6
Berwick	42.8	21,500	Berwick	21,500	42.8
Ballan	41.4	1,430	Werribee	20,900	38.8
Bulla	39.7	11,500	Knox	19,300	17.9
Werribee	39.8	20,900	Whittlesea	17,200	21.1
Barrabool	38.4	2,840	Keilor	13,600	14.1
Kilmore	31.2	2,190	Bulla	11,500	39.7
Romsey	30.2	1,900	Lillydale	7,600	10.3
Warrnambool (S)	28.6	2,400	Bellarine	6,260	16.8
Bacchus Marsh	26.9	2,620	Diamond Valley	6,240	10.9

TABLE 2.6 URBAN CENTRES AND (RURAL) LOCALITIES WITH A POPULATION OF OVER 2,000 PERSONS, IN SIZE ORDER, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1986

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

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

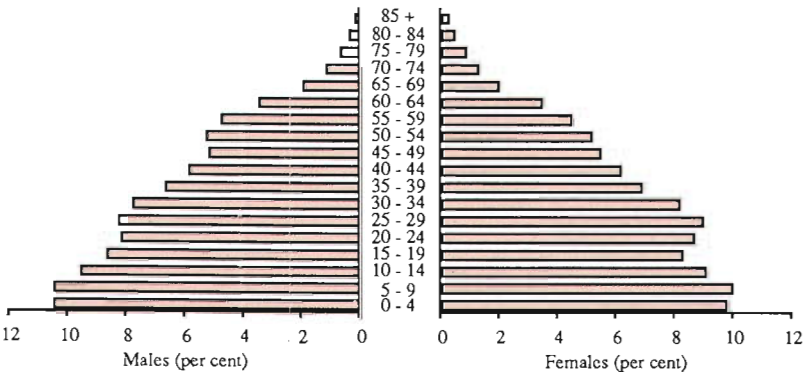
<i>Urban centre/ (rural) locality</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Urban centre/ (rural) locality</i>	<i>Population</i>
Cockatoo	2,060	Mirboo North	1,104
Terang	2,040	Nagambie	1,099
Mansfield	2,039	Rosedale	1,093
Kilmore	2,029	Koo-wee-rup	1,081
Nhill	2,028	Tongala	1,044
Coldstream	2,016	Avoca	1,032
Yarram	2,004	Mortlake	1,030
Gisborne	1,966	Yea	1,017
Broadford	1,893	Narre Warren North	1,011
Casterton	1,842	Foster	1,007
Inverloch	1,838	Mount Helen	1,002
Yarra Junction	1,810	Pearcedale (L)	995
Alexandra	1,790	Bunyip (L)	986
Robinvale	1,770	Tallangatta (L)	963
Merbein	1,750	Koroit (L)	958
Heyfield	1,689	Rushworth (L)	948
Bright	1,673	Chiltern (L)	935
Anglesea	1,652	Lorne (H)	935
Wallan	1,643	Winchelsea (L)	890
Rutherglen	1,586	Apollo Bay (H)	888
Mount Beauty	1,564	Wedderburn (L)	878
Balnarring Beach-Merricks	1,551	Irymple (L)	876
Dimboola	1,514	Murtoa (L)	863
Millgrove	1,507	Wycheproof (L)	854
Ouyen	1,503	Sea Lake (L)	847
Diggers Rest	1,493	Ballan (L)	846
Whittlesea	1,490	Birchip (L)	845
Donald	1,465	Lancefield (L)	826
Cobden	1,421	Mallacoota (H)	826
Heathcote	1,364	Kaniva (L)	821
Launching Place	1,360	Edenhope (L)	819
Nathalia	1,346	Clunes (L)	817
Charlton	1,341	Beaconsfield Upper (L)	809
Buninyong	1,307	Boort (L)	801
Heywood	1,295	Timboon (L)	793
Corryong	1,274	Wonga Park (L)	789
Romsey	1,266	Somers (H)	758
Tyabb	1,254	Hopetoun (L)	750
Stratford	1,242	Eildon (L)	740
Beaufort	1,199	Mernda (L)	737
Seville	1,173	Inglewood (L)	712
St Leonards	1,170	Elmore (L)	698
Yarra Glen	1,170	Wandong-Heathcote Junction (L)	696
Drysdale	1,166	Mount Macedon (L)	682
Carrum Downs	1,161	Bannockburn (L)	662
Coleraine	1,153	Rainbow (L)	655
Riddells Creek	1,153	Tooradin (L)	655
Macedon	1,137	Yarragon (L)	652
Maldon	1,116	Gembrook (L)	650

Age distribution

In 1991, 29.3 per cent of persons in Victoria were under 20 years of age, a decrease of 0.3 per cent on the 1990 figure. The proportion of persons over 60 years of age was 15.7 per cent, almost twice the 7.9 per cent who were aged over 60 years in 1901. This proportion is projected to increase to 24.3 per cent by the year 2021. In 1991, for the first time the life expectancy at birth of a female has reached 80 years of age.

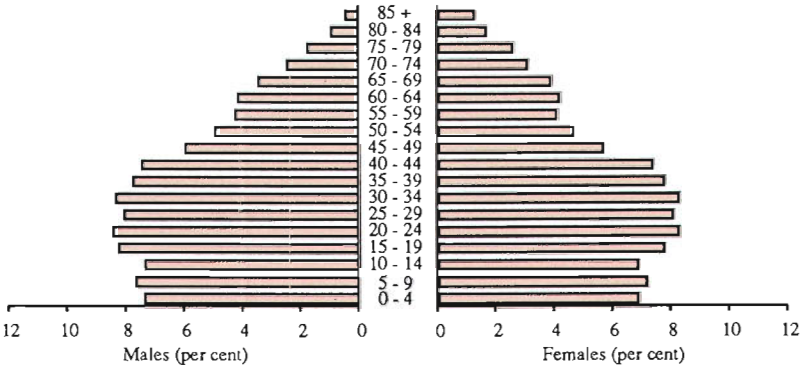
POPULATION AGE PYRAMIDS, VICTORIA

1921 Census



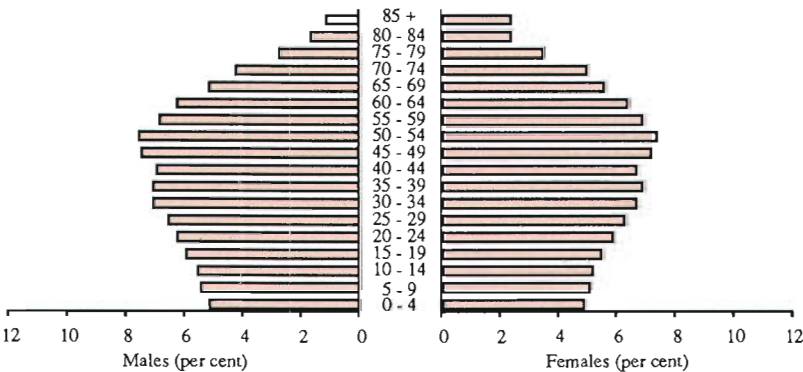
(Total population: 1,531,280)

1991 Census (preliminary)



(Total population: 4,019,478)

2021 (projected)



(Total projected population: 5,605,500)

TABLE 2.7 LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS) BY SEX, VICTORIA 1991

Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females
0	74.5	80.3	50	27.5	32.1
5	70.1	75.8	55	23.1	27.6
10	65.2	70.9	60	19.0	23.2
15	60.3	65.9	65	15.3	19.1
20	55.5	61.0	70	12.0	15.2
25	50.9	56.1	75	9.1	11.7
30	46.2	51.3	80	6.8	8.6
35	41.4	46.4	85	5.0	6.1
40	36.7	41.6	90	3.5	4.1
45	32.0	36.8	95	2.7	3.0

TABLE 2.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1991 p

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0-4	163,546	7.5	156,957	7.1	320,503	7.3
5-9	160,079	7.3	153,528	6.9	313,607	7.1
10-14	158,548	7.2	150,800	6.8	309,348	7.0
15-19	177,349	8.1	170,807	7.7	348,156	7.9
20-24	186,479	8.5	185,550	8.3	372,029	8.4
25-29	181,678	8.3	181,849	8.2	363,527	8.2
30-34	183,575	8.4	183,601	8.2	367,176	8.3
35-39	169,197	7.7	169,555	7.6	338,752	7.7
40-44	163,311	7.5	162,454	7.3	325,765	7.4
45-49	131,307	6.0	126,450	5.7	257,757	5.8
50-54	110,343	5.0	105,990	4.8	216,333	4.9
55-59	95,448	4.4	93,369	4.2	188,817	4.3
60-64	95,179	4.3	96,466	4.3	191,645	4.3
65-69	81,715	3.7	91,001	4.1	172,716	3.9
70-74	57,433	2.6	72,206	3.2	129,639	2.9
75-79	40,920	1.9	58,623	2.6	99,543	2.3
80-84	22,306	1.0	38,384	1.7	60,690	1.4
85 and over	11,649	0.5	28,668	1.3	40,317	0.9
Total	2,190,062	100.0	2,226,258	100.0	4,416,320	100.0

TABLE 2.9 TOP TEN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0 - 14 AND NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1991 p

Highest percentage 0 - 14 years old		Highest percentage 60 years and over	
Statistical Local Area	Per cent	Statistical Local Area	Per cent
Melton	31.6	Queenscliffe	33.3
Grenville	30.4	Flinders	30.8
Bulia	30.1	Phillip Island	30.0
Romsey	29.8	Castlemaine	25.9
Rosedale	29.7	Dimboola	25.6
Yackandandah	29.4	Port Fairy	25.2
Kilmore	29.1	Dunmunkle	24.5
Ballan	29.0	Maryborough	24.2
Newham & Woodend	28.6	Wonthaggi	24.1
Cranbourne	28.5	Euroa	23.9

TABLE 2.10 CENSUS COUNTS BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1901-1991

Year	Persons aged 60 years or over				Persons aged 60 or over as a proportion of all persons(%)	
	Males (number)	Females (number)	Total (number)	Number of males per 100 females	All persons (number)	
1901	51,801	43,451	95,342	119	1,201,341	7.9
1911	47,301	48,672	95,973	97	1,315,551	7.3
1921	60,904	65,841	126,745	93	1,531,280	8.3
1933	97,316	110,065	207,381	88	1,820,261	11.4
1947	121,010	148,153	269,163	82	2,054,701	13.1
1954	140,058	178,564	318,622	78	2,452,341	13.0
1961	158,645	208,723	367,368	76	2,930,113	12.5
1966	172,809	227,162	399,971	76	3,219,526	12.4
1971	186,390	244,745	431,135	76	3,502,351	12.3
1976	205,225	270,547	475,772	76	3,646,973	13.0
1981	226,482	299,548	526,030	76	3,832,443	13.7
1986	260,258	339,073	599,332	77	4,019,478	14.9
1991p	286,317	360,090	646,407	80	4,243,716	15.2

Population increase

The components of population growth are natural increase (the number by which live births exceeds deaths in the State of usual residence) and net migration, both from interstate and overseas. During the period 1987 to 1992 natural increase rose from 30,555 in 1987 to 33,976 in 1992. Although net overseas migration increased noticeably from 30,983 in 1987 to 40,892 in 1989, the 1992 figure shows a reversal of the trend of increasing annual numbers of overseas settlers arriving in Victoria, with 26,620 overseas-born persons arriving. Net interstate migration resulted in an outflow from Victoria of 18,023; this outflow is the largest outflow recorded over the past decade, eclipsing the previous high of 16,190 recorded in 1991. In 1992 total net migration made up only 20 per cent of Victoria's total population increase of 42,573, compared to 47 per cent in 1989. Of the net outflow from Victoria of 18,617 persons in the 12 months ended March 1992, 47 per cent were departures to Queensland and 25 per cent were to New South Wales.

TABLE 2.11 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, VICTORIA,
12 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 1992 p

State of origin/destination	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria
New South Wales	20,320	25,053
Queensland	13,431	22,181
South Australia	6,961	7,844
Western Australia	6,144	7,723
Tasmania	3,127	4,031
Northern Territory	1,697	2,498
ACT	1,884	2,851
Total	53,564	72,181

TABLE 2.12 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Natural increase	Net migration			Total population increase
		Overseas	Interstate	Total	
MALES					
1987	15,202	15,421	-6,632	8,789	23,991
1988	14,918	19,103	-6,428	12,675	27,593
1989	15,766	20,434	-6,763	13,671	29,437
1990	16,721	16,263	-4,264	11,999	28,720
1991	17,151	14,127	-8,505	5,622	22,773
1992	16,863	12,567	-9,456	3,111	19,974
FEMALES					
1987	15,353	15,562	-6,816	8,746	24,099
1988	15,659	18,121	-8,374	9,747	25,406
1989	15,770	20,458	-6,126	14,332	30,102
1990	16,965	16,562	-3,909	12,653	29,618
1991	17,294	15,167	-7,685	7,482	24,776
1992	17,113	14,053	-8,567	5,486	22,599
PERSONS					
1987	30,555	30,983	-13,448	17,535	48,090
1988	30,577	37,224	-14,802	22,422	52,999
1989	31,536	40,892	-12,889	28,003	59,539
1990	33,686	32,825	-8,173	24,652	58,338
1991	34,445	29,294	-16,190	13,104	47,549
1992	33,976	26,620	-18,023	8,597	42,573

(a) Year ended 30 June.

Births

In 1991 there were 65,438 live births registered to women resident in Victoria. This represented a decrease of 2.3 per cent on the 66,970 births recorded in 1990. The 1991 crude birth rate in Victoria was 14.8 per 1,000 population. The Australian crude birth rate was 14.9 per 1,000 population in 1991. The Victorian crude birth rate has remained below the Australian rate since the early 1970s.

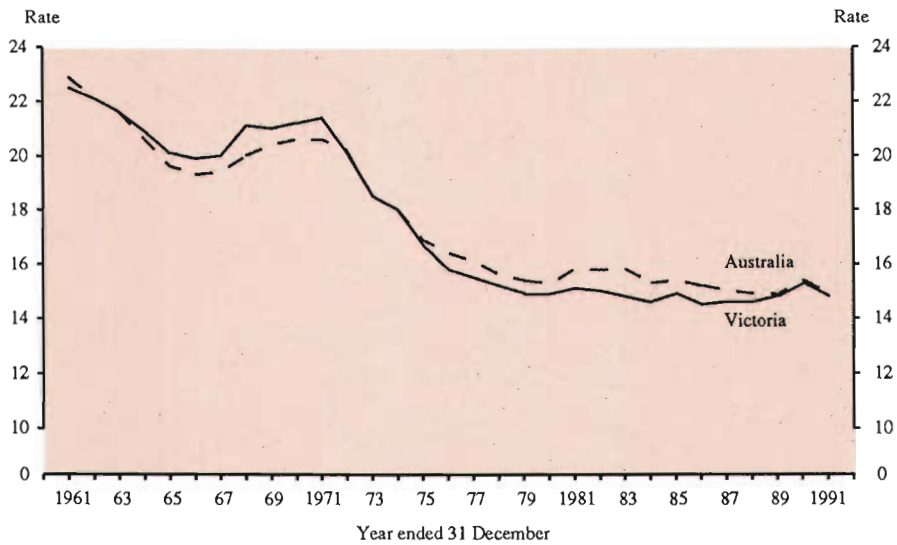
The overall fall in the birth rate was reflected by falls in most age-specific categories, however there was a rise of 2.1 recorded in the 35 to 39 year age group.

For the first time, the median age of mothers for nuptial first confinements rose to 28.0 years.

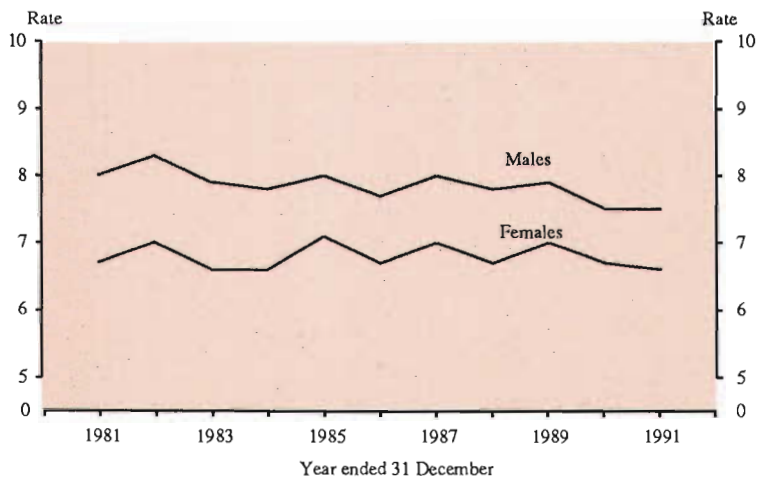
During the 1980s the number of ex-nuptial births rose steadily. This trend has continued into the 1990s with 12,221 ex-nuptial births in 1991, which represented 18.7 per cent of total live births.

Deaths

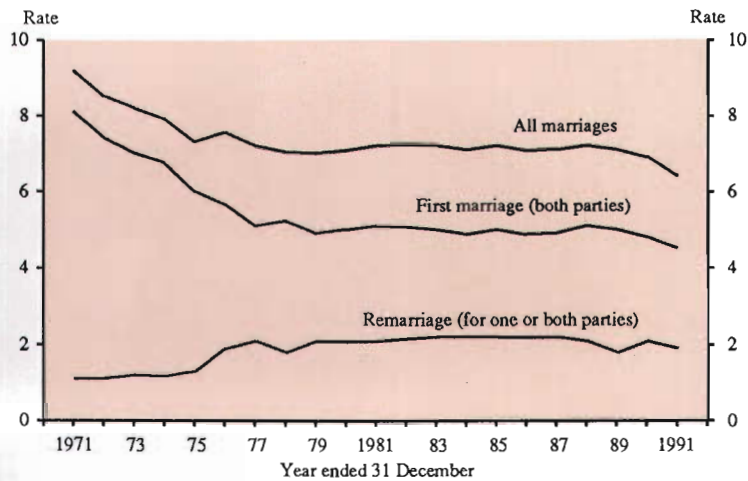
In 1991 there were 31,216 deaths registered of Victorian residents in Australia. This was a slight increase (0.7 per cent) on the 30,986 deaths recorded in 1990, compared with the 4.4 per cent increase from 1989 to 1990.

CRUDE BIRTH RATES (a) VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1961-1991

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

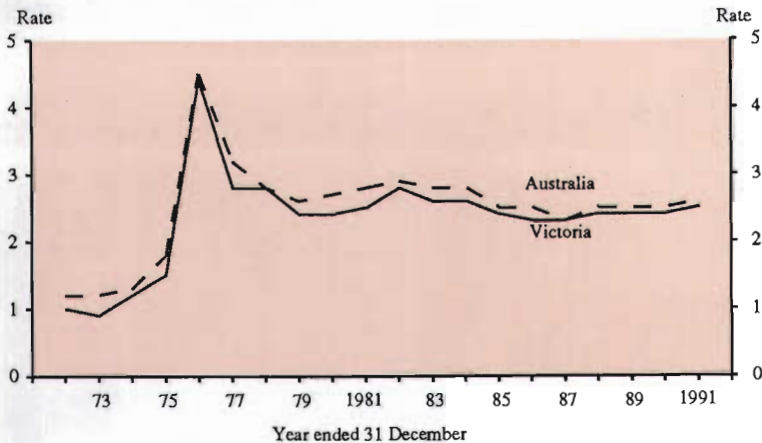
**CRUDE DEATH RATE, VICTORIA, 1981-1991
(Rate per 1,000 persons)**

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES (a), VICTORIA 1971-1991



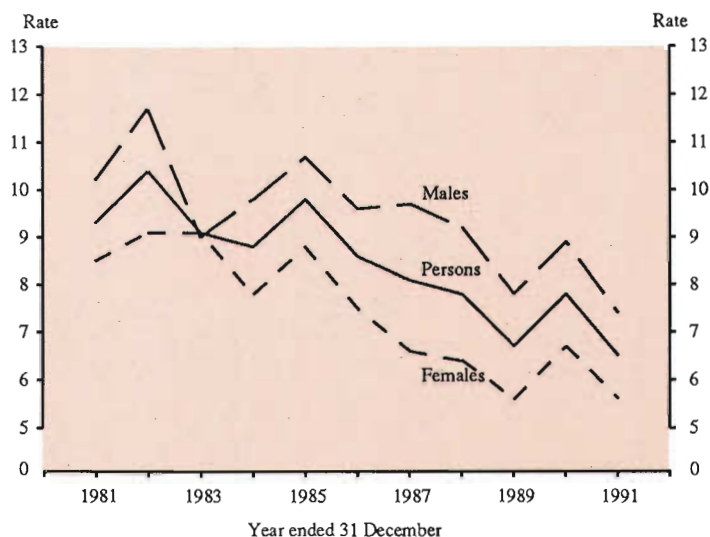
(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1972-1991
(Rate per 1,000 mean population)



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

INFANT MORTALITY RATES, VICTORIA, 1981-1991 (Rate per 1,000 live births)



Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate (deaths of children under one year) fell from 7.8 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 6.5 in 1991. The mortality rate for male infants was consistently higher than that for females. In 1991 the rate was 7.4 for males and 5.6 for females.

There were 578 perinatal deaths (stillbirths and deaths within 28 days of birth and with at least 20 weeks gestation) in 1991. This represents a death rate of 8.8 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, compared with 13.1 in 1990.

The stable death rate resulted in a slight increased life expectancy at birth. In 1991 the life expectancy for males was 74.5 years and for females it was 80.3 years. This is the first time that life expectancy has exceeded 80 years.

Marriages

There were 28,535 marriages registered in Victoria during 1991, a decrease of 5.3 per cent. As a consequence, the number of marriages per thousand of the population (crude marriage rate) declined from 6.9 in 1990 to 6.5 in 1991. For almost 70 per cent of couples married in 1991 it was the first marriage for both partners. In 17.4 per cent of marriages registered, one partner had previously been married, and in 13.0 per cent of marriages both parties had been married before.

Of these marriages, 61.1 per cent were performed by ministers of religion and 38.9 per cent by civil celebrants.

The median age for bridegrooms was 28 years in 1991. The median age for brides rose from 25.9 years in 1990 to 26.1 years in 1991. Almost 35 per cent of bridegrooms in 1991 were aged between 25 and 29, and 38 per cent of brides were aged between 20 and 24.

Divorces

The number of divorces granted in Victoria in 1991 was 11,134, an increase of 7 per cent over 1990. As a result, the number of divorces per thousand of the population (i.e. the crude divorce rate) increased to 2.5. There has been an increase in the number of divorces each year since 1988.

In 1991, the median duration of marriage remained at 10.0 years for divorcing couples. Of the 11,134 couples divorced in this period, almost 53 per cent had children, while 14.8 per cent of males and 13.8 per cent of females had been divorced at least once before.

The divorce rate was highest for both males and females in the 30 to 34 years age group.

TABLE 2.13 SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA, 1991

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
Live births -									
Males	44,942	33,636	22,564	10,175	12,959	3,454	1,799	2,436	131,965
Females	42,425	31,802	21,596	9,465	12,458	3,416	1,800	2,320	125,282
Persons	87,367	65,438	44,160	19,640	25,417	6,870	3,599	4,756	257,247
Deaths -									
Males	22,661	16,508	10,624	5,924	5,226	2,024	495	605	64,067
Females	19,806	14,708	8,551	5,252	4,302	1,662	307	491	55,079
Persons	42,467	31,216	19,175	11,176	9,528	3,686	802	1,096	119,146
Infant deaths	632	428	335	109	183	62	51	36	1,836
Perinatal deaths (a) -									
Number	880	578	457	158	224	82	61	50	2,490
Rate (b)	10.0	8.8	10.3	8.0	8.8	11.9	16.8	10.5	9.6
Marriages	39,594	28,535	19,844	9,392	10,659	3,069	890	1,886	113,869
Divorces	13,151	11,134 (c)	8,934	4,215	4,446	1,383	397 (d)	1,970	45,630

(a) Perinatal deaths comprise neonatal and foetal deaths.

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

(c) Includes 647 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.

TABLE 2.14 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS, VICTORIA

Particulars	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Live births -						
Males	30,855	31,605	31,688	32,841	34,336	33,636
Females	29,307	29,902	30,446	31,161	32,591	31,802
Persons	60,162	61,507	62,134	64,002	66,927	65,438
Sex ratio (a)	105.3	105.7	104.1	105.4	105.3	105.8
Nuptial births	52,767	53,027	52,921	53,868	55,220	53,217
Ex-nuptial births -						
Number	7,395	8,480	9,213	10,134	11,750	12,221
Percentage of total live births	12.3	13.8	14.8	15.8	17.5	18.7
Crude birth rate (b)	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.3	14.8
Age-specific birth rates (c)-						
Age group (years)-						
15-19 (d)	14.2	14.7	14.3	14.9	15.9	16.0
20-24	75.3	73.3	68.5	67.5	68.0	63.1
25-29	140.7	139.6	135.4	137.0	138.7	131.5
30-34	92.2	95.2	97.7	102.9	109.0	105.8
35-39	28.0	30.7	32.2	34.7	37.2	39.3
40-44	4.2	4.9	4.7	5.4	5.8	5.8
45-49 (e)	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total fertility (f)	1,774	1,794	1,764	1,813	1,874	1,809
Confinements (number)	59,432	60,831	61,398	63,209	66,136	64,566
Median age of mother (years) -						
Nuptial first confinements	26.8	27.1	27.4	27.6	27.8	28.0
All nuptial confinements	28.4	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.3	29.5
Ex-nuptial	23.7	23.8	24.2	24.5	24.6	24.6
All confinements	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.8	28.9
Median duration of marriage (years) -						
Nuptial first confinements	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	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) Number of live births registered during calendar year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age.

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

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

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

TABLE 2.15 SUMMARY OF DEATHS, VICTORIA

Particulars	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Deaths -						
Males	16,021	16,714	16,426	17,079r	16,321	16,508
Females	14,154	14,835	14,300	15,300	14,665	14,708
Persons	30,175	31,549	30,726	32,379r	30,986	31,216
Sex ratio (a)	113.2	112.7	114.9	111.6r	111.3	112.2
Crude death rate (b) -						
Males	7.7	8.0	7.8	8.0r	7.5	7.5
Females	6.7	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.6
Persons	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.1
Infant deaths -						
Males	297	306	291	248r	305	249
Females	220	192	195	166r	218	179
Persons	517	498	486	414r	523	428
Infant mortality rate (c)	8.6	8.1	7.8	6.6r	7.8	6.5
Median age at death (years) -						
Males	71.4	72.0	72.3	72.4r	72.3	72.6
Females	78.4	79.0	78.7	79.2r	79.1	79.1

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

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

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

TABLE 2.16 SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total marriages -	29,390	29,682	30,687	30,624	30,120	28,535
First marriage both partners	20,287	20,622	21,531	21,412	20,968	19,867
First marriage one partner	5,040	5,110	5,244	5,281	5,182	4,953
Remarriage both partners	4,063	3,950	3,912	3,931	3,970	3,715
Crude marriage rate (a)	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.5
Marriages performed by -						
Ministers of religion -						
Number	18,096	18,434	18,782	18,485	18,063	17,429
Per cent	61.6	62.1	61.2	60.4	60.0	61.1
Civil celebrants -						
Number	11,294	11,248	11,905	12,139	12,057	11,106
Per cent	38.4	37.9	38.8	39.6	40.0	38.9
BRIDEGROOM						
Marital status of bridegroom -						
Never married	22,648	22,940	23,977	23,832	23,456	22,167
Widowed	732	748	712	740	705	644
Divorced	6,010	5,994	5,998	6,052	5,959	5,724
Total	29,390	29,682	30,687	30,624	30,120	28,535
Median age of bridegroom (years) -						
Never married	25.7	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.6	26.8
Widowed	60.6	61.1	61.0	60.9	61.6	61.0
Divorced	38.3	38.5	38.9	38.9	39.3	39.6
Total	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.8	28.0	28.3
Age of bridegroom (years) -						
Under 20	333	316	394	346	303	236
20-24	9,350	8,829	8,679	8,424	7,641	6,992
25-29	9,453	9,956	10,485	10,395	10,497	9,871

TABLE 2.16 SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES, VICTORIA - *continued*

Particulars	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
BRIDEGROOM - <i>continued</i>						
30-34	4,237	4,514	4,798	4,992	5,117	5,048
35-39	2,253	2,236	2,423	2,420	2,491	2,399
40-44	1,222	1,363	1,432	1,488	1,462	1,504
45-49	837	788	828	868	923	908
50 and over	1,705	1,680	1,646	1,691	1,686	1,577
Total	29,390	29,682	30,687	30,624	30,120	28,535
BRIDE						
Marital status of bride -						
Never married	22,966	23,414	24,329	24,273	23,662	22,520
Widowed	891	905	864	844	798	751
Divorced	5,533	5,363	5,494	5,507	5,660	5,264
Total	29,390	29,682	30,687	30,624	30,120	28,535
Median age of bride (years) -						
Never married	23.7	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.8
Widowed	53.1	52.3	52.1	53.1	52.7	53.5
Divorced	35.0	35.1	35.5	35.7	35.9	36.1
Total	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.6	25.9	26.1
Age of bride (years) -						
Under 20	2,160	1,972	2,028	1,855	1,495	1,152
20-24	12,609	12,491	12,407	12,046	11,426	10,742
25-29	7,254	7,600	8,291	8,397	8,752	8,398
30-34	3,088	3,253	3,444	3,688	3,711	3,691
35-39	1,698	1,791	1,758	1,841	1,843	1,834
40-44	887	983	1,133	1,150	1,153	1,049
45-49	638	612	657	635	723	669
50 and over	1,056	980	966	1,012	1,017	1,000
Total	29,390	29,682	30,687	30,624	30,120	28,535

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

TABLE 2.17 CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: MARITAL STATUS, VICTORIA, AS AT 30 JUNE

Census years	Marital Status					Total persons
	Never married	Married	Separated/ not divorced	Divorced	Widowed	
MALES						
	Per cent					Number
1954	29.2	64.7	1.7	0.8	3.5	884,536
1961	29.5	64.8	1.8	0.8	3.1	1,026,543
1966	30.4	64.1	1.8	0.9	2.9	1,132,374
1971	29.1	65.2	1.8	1.1	2.8	1,231,529
1976	29.1	64.6	2.2	1.6	2.5	1,304,350
1981	31.1	61.5	2.1	2.8	2.5	1,409,315
1986	32.8	59.1	2.1	3.6	2.4	1,519,925
1991p	33.6	57.3	2.4	4.2	2.5	1,625,309

TABLE 2.17 CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: MARITAL STATUS, VICTORIA, AS AT 30 JUNE - *continued*

Census years	Marital Status					Total persons
	Never married	Married	Separated/ not divorced	Divorced	Widowed	
FEMALES						
1954	22.2	63.6	2.0	1.0	11.2	889,806
1961	21.6	64.2	2.1	1.0	11.1	1,029,414
1966	22.7	62.9	2.1	1.1	11.2	1,147,632
1971	21.3	64.0	2.1	1.3	11.3	1,258,273
1976	21.6	62.5	2.7	2.1	11.1	1,344,957
1981	23.6	59.1	2.5	3.7	11.1	1,461,145
1986	25.4	57.0	2.4	4.6	10.6	1,578,967
1991p	26.8	55.1	2.8	5.3	10.0	1,696,339

TABLE 2.18 SUMMARY OF DIVORCES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Divorces granted -	9,670	9,626	10,250	10,253	10,406	11,134
Crude divorce rate (a)	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.7	10.1	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0
Median interval between marriage and separation (years)	7.8	7.3	7.6	6.6	7.3	7.3
Divorces involving children -	5,705	5,509	5,867	5,596	5,712	5,894
Percentage of total	59.0	57.2	57.2	54.6	54.9	52.9
Average number of children	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
HUSBAND						
Age-specific divorce rate (b) -						
Age group (years) -						
Under 25	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
25-29	9.5	9.2	9.2	8.7	8.7	9.2
30-34	11.7	12.3	12.6	12.2	12.2	12.6
35-39	11.7	11.2	12.3	11.5	11.5	11.8
40-44	10.3	9.8	10.4	10.7	10.3	10.8
45-49	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.6
50-54	6.5	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.7	7.4
55 and over	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Marital status at marriage -						
Never married	8,276	8,199	8,666	8,670	8,749	9,380
Widowed	132	117	115	105	98	108
Divorced	1,262	1,310	1,469	1,478	1,559	1,646
Median age (years) -						
At marriage	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.0	24.7	24.8
At separation	34.6	34.5	34.9	34.9	35.1	35.3
At divorce	37.3	37.2	37.5	36.9	37.8	38.1
WIFE						
Age-specific divorce rate (b) -						
Age group (years) -						
Under 25	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.6
25-29	11.9	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.4
30-34	12.2	11.8	12.7	12.2	11.9	12.6

TABLE 2.18 SUMMARY OF DIVORCES, VICTORIA - *continued*

Particulars	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
WIFE - <i>continued</i>						
35-39	10.8	10.8	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.4
40-44	9.2	8.8	9.4	9.6	9.5	10.4
45-49	7.4	7.2	7.8	7.4	7.2	8.2
50-54	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0
55 and over	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Marital status at marriage -						
Never married	8,288	8,241	8,748	8,747	8,831	9,450
Widowed	169	152	146	118	114	148
Divorced	1,213	1,233	1,356	1,388	1,461	1,536
Median age (years) -						
At marriage	21.6	21.8	21.9	21.2	22.2	22.4
At separation	31.8	31.8	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.6
At divorce	34.7	34.6	34.9	34.2	35.2	35.4

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

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

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 at 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 is given in the ABS Information Paper *Population Estimates: An Outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0).

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

Births, deaths, and marriages 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

Older People in Victoria (2501.2)
Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)
Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0)
Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Revised Intercensal Estimates, Victoria (3202.2)
Estimated Resident Population 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)

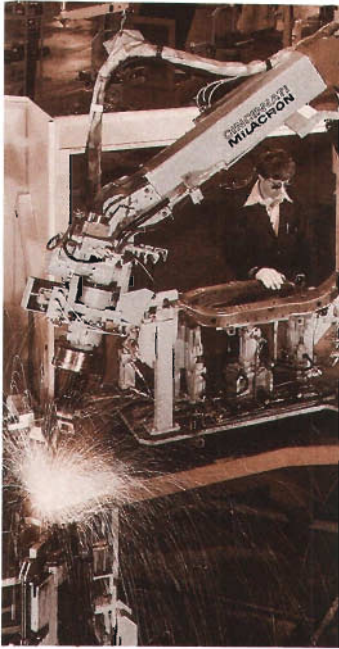
Divorces, Australia (3307.0)

Demography, Victoria (3311.2)

Deaths, Victoria (3312.2)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3404.0)

Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 6 August 1991.



3 Labour

INTRODUCTION

The data provided in this chapter has been derived from the Monthly Labour Force Survey and associated Supplementary surveys and employer based labour collections. The conceptual framework adopted by the ABS for collecting labour force statistics (see figure 4) is compatible with standards recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The Australian Labour Force framework

The Australian Labour Force framework provides the basis for the collection of Labour Force statistics. Broadly speaking, the framework is split into two parts - those *In the Labour Force* and those *Not in the Labour Force*.

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 all those who are economically active in a given reference week, and of the supply of labour to the labour market.

At 31 August 1992, there were 2,192,200 persons in the Victorian Labour Force.

The Labour Force is split into two groups -

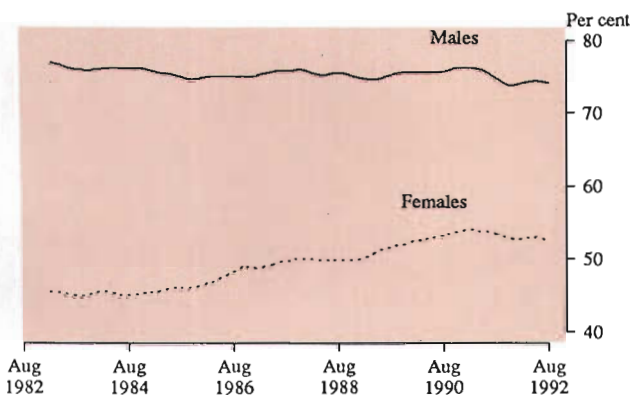
- . those who are employed, and
- . those who are unemployed.

Participation rates

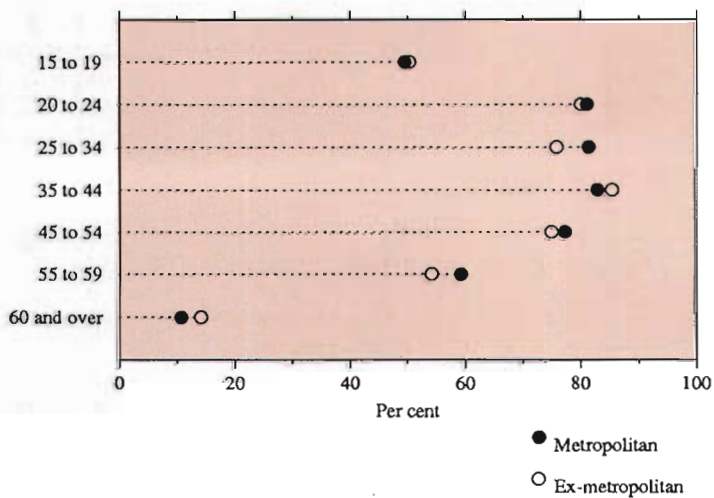
The Labour Force Participation Rate is a measure of those who are participating in economic activity; it is the number of persons in the Labour Force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population of working age. In August 1992 the Victorian participation rate was 62.4

per cent. The trend estimate of the female participation rate has risen over the last ten years from 45.6 per cent in August 1982 to 52.1 per cent in August 1992. The trend estimate participation rate for males has remained relatively steady, standing at 75.0 per cent in August 1992.

TREND SERIES: PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX, VICTORIA



PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE BY METROPOLITAN/EX METROPOLITAN AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1992



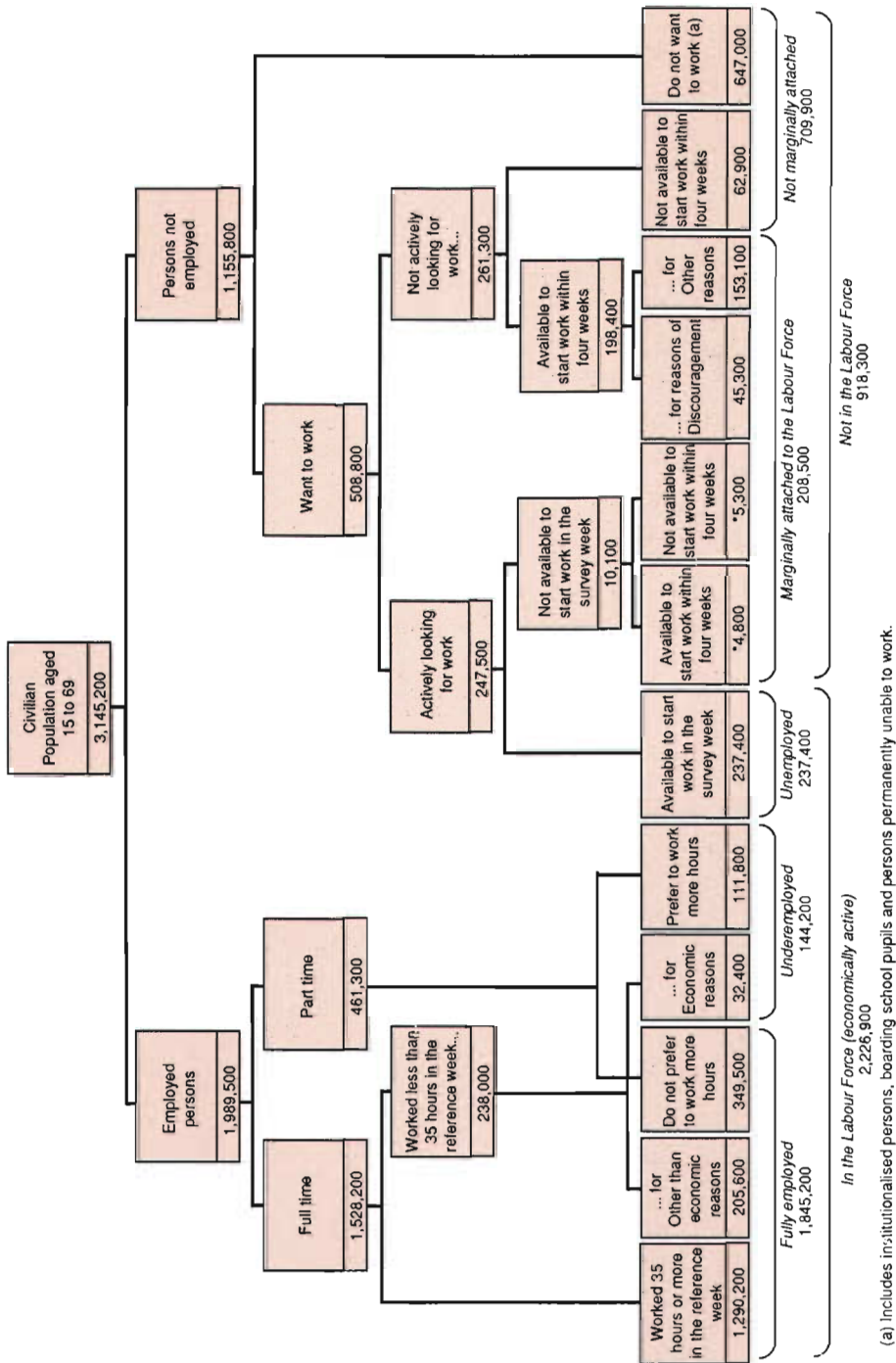
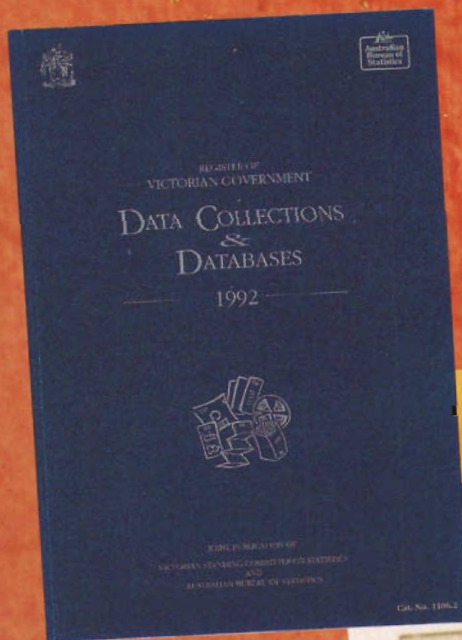
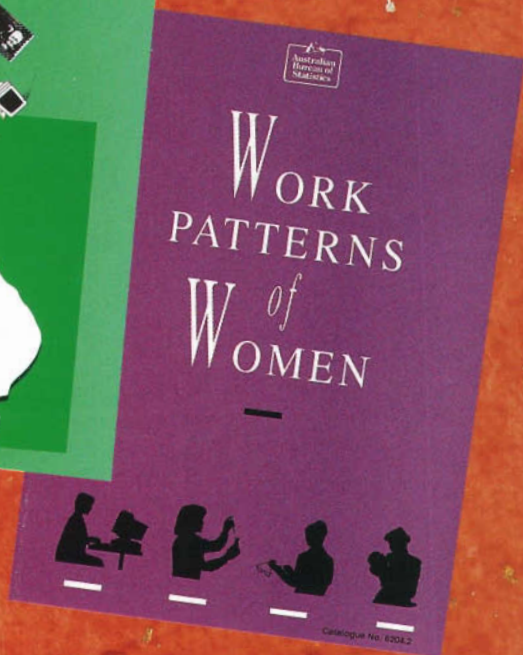
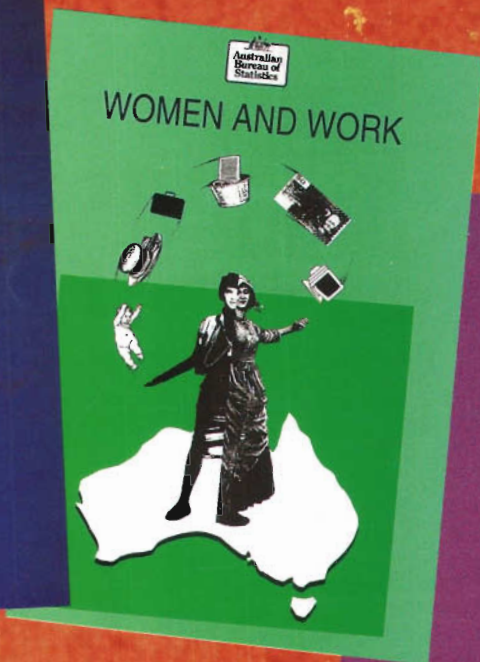
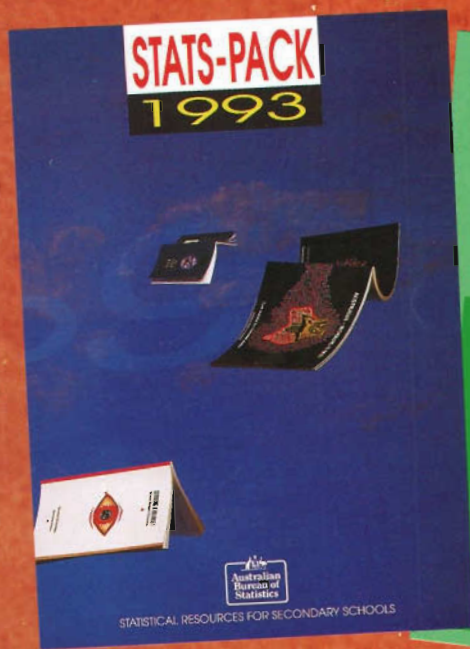


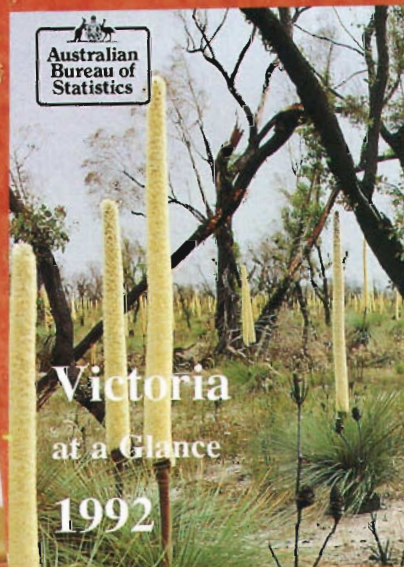
Figure 4. The Labour Force framework, Victoria, September 1991

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

Month	Employed			Unemployed		Labour force (<i>'000</i>)	Not in Labour force (<i>'000</i>)	Civilian population (<i>'000</i>)	Unemp- loyment rate (per cent)	Partici- pation rate (per cent)
	Full-time (<i>'000</i>)	Part-time (<i>'000</i>)	Total (<i>'000</i>)	Full-time (<i>'000</i>)	Total (<i>'000</i>)					
MALES										
1991-										
June	1,023.5	102.4	1,126.0	119.0	129.0	1,254.9	451.8	1,706.7	10.3	73.5
July	1,020.3	101.7	1,122.0	115.4	127.8	1,249.8	458.4	1,708.1	10.2	73.2
August	1,020.9	99.8	1,120.8	125.3	136.5	1,257.2	452.3	1,709.5	10.9	73.5
September	1,024.3	106.9	1,131.2	133.1	145.9	1,277.1	433.9	1,710.9	11.4	74.6
October	1,031.7	106.3	1,137.9	122.1	130.9	1,268.8	443.6	1,712.5	10.3	74.1
November	1,009.8	110.2	1,120.0	127.6	138.1	1,258.1	455.9	1,714.0	11.0	73.4
December	1,042.1	99.5	1,141.6	138.4	154.3	1,295.9	419.6	1,715.5	11.9	75.5
1992-										
January	1,026.0	101.4	1,127.4	142.1	154.9	1,282.2	434.6	1,716.8	12.1	74.7
February	1,016.0	110.8	1,126.8	148.2	161.0	1,287.8	430.3	1,718.0	12.5	75.0
March	1,005.8	119.0	1,124.8	146.4	159.6	1,284.4	434.9	1,719.3	12.4	74.7
April	1,004.1	121.4	1,125.6	138.2	151.9	1,277.5	442.9	1,720.4	11.9	74.3
May	1,001.7	123.0	1,124.6	145.9	156.5	1,281.1	440.4	1,721.4	12.2	74.4
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
FEMALES										
1991-										
June	491.2	353.0	844.2	60.4	85.0	929.2	838.6	1,767.8	9.1	52.6
July	494.8	337.7	832.6	62.8	83.7	916.3	853.1	1,769.4	9.1	51.8
August	501.3	350.0	851.3	56.9	75.7	927.1	843.9	1,771.0	8.2	52.3
September	508.6	360.2	868.8	64.5	92.3	961.1	811.5	1,772.6	9.6	54.2
October	512.7	334.7	847.4	60.6	83.6	931.0	843.4	1,774.4	9.0	52.5
November	507.0	337.6	844.6	62.8	84.3	928.9	847.3	1,776.2	9.1	52.3
December	519.1	339.6	858.8	72.4	101.0	959.8	818.2	1,778.0	10.5	54.0
1992-										
January	503.2	320.8	824.0	78.6	103.2	927.2	852.2	1,779.4	11.1	52.1
February	493.2	332.6	825.8	89.9	113.0	938.8	842.0	1,780.8	12.0	52.7
March	484.0	344.2	828.2	79.0	108.8	937.0	845.2	1,782.2	11.6	52.6
April	468.4	349.8	818.2	82.4	105.4	923.7	859.9	1,783.6	11.4	51.8
May	471.1	346.4	817.5	81.6	104.5	922.0	862.9	1,784.9	11.3	51.7
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
PERSONS										
1991-										
June	1,514.8	455.4	1,970.2	179.4	213.9	2,184.1	1,290.4	3,474.5	9.8	62.9
July	1,515.1	439.4	1,954.5	178.2	211.5	2,166.0	1,311.5	3,477.5	9.8	62.3
August	1,522.2	449.9	1,972.1	182.2	212.2	2,184.3	1,296.2	3,480.5	9.7	62.8
September	1,532.8	467.1	2,000.0	197.6	238.2	2,238.1	1,245.4	3,483.5	10.6	64.2
October	1,544.3	441.0	1,985.3	182.8	214.5	2,199.8	1,287.0	3,486.9	9.8	63.1
November	1,516.8	447.8	1,964.6	190.4	222.4	2,187.0	1,303.2	3,490.2	10.2	62.7
December	1,561.2	439.1	2,000.3	210.8	255.4	2,255.7	1,237.8	3,493.5	11.3	64.6
1992-										
January	1,529.2	422.2	1,951.4	220.7	258.0	2,209.4	1,286.8	3,496.2	11.7	63.2
February	1,509.2	443.4	1,952.6	238.1	274.0	2,226.6	1,272.2	3,498.8	12.3	63.6
March	1,489.8	463.2	1,953.0	225.3	268.4	2,221.4	1,280.1	3,501.5	12.1	63.4
April	1,472.5	471.2	1,943.8	220.6	257.4	2,201.2	1,302.7	3,503.9	11.7	62.8
May	1,472.8	469.3	1,942.1	227.5	261.0	2,203.1	1,303.2	3,506.3	11.8	62.8
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



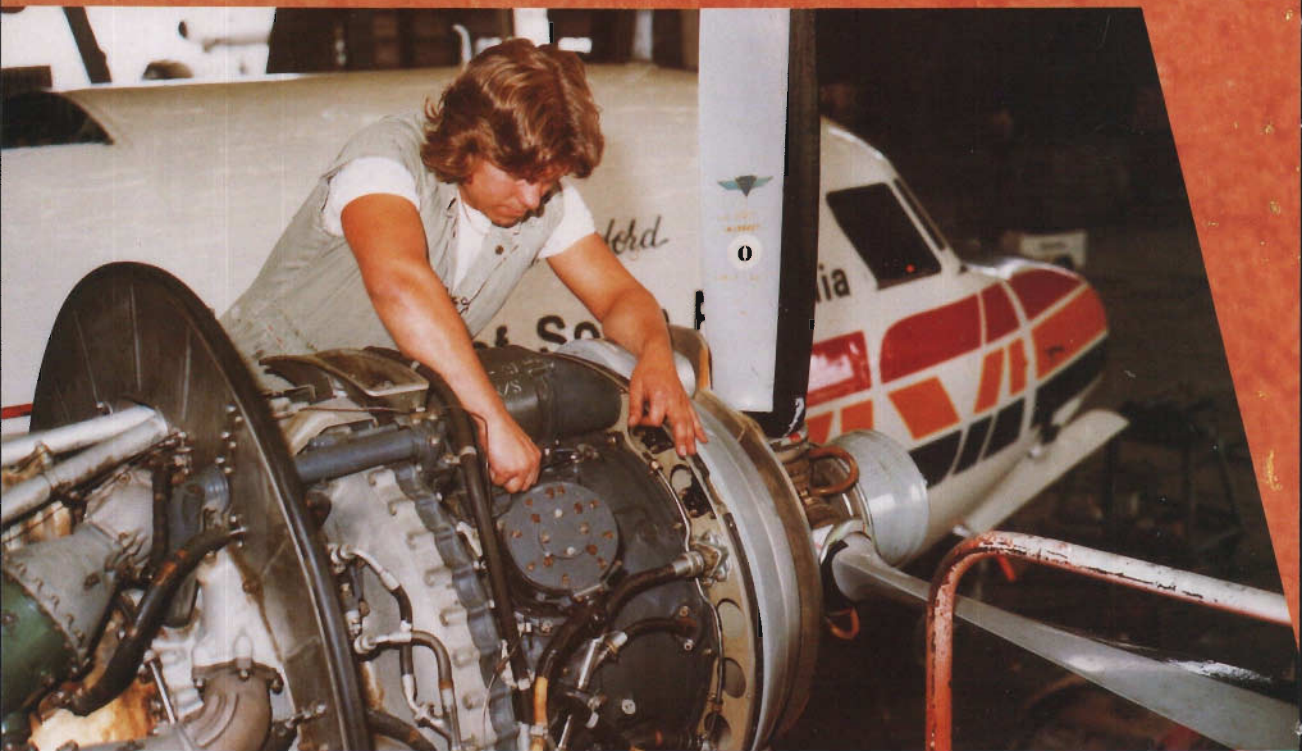
A range of publications released
by ABS Victoria in 1992.





Car assembly plant at Geelong - *Department of Business and Employment*

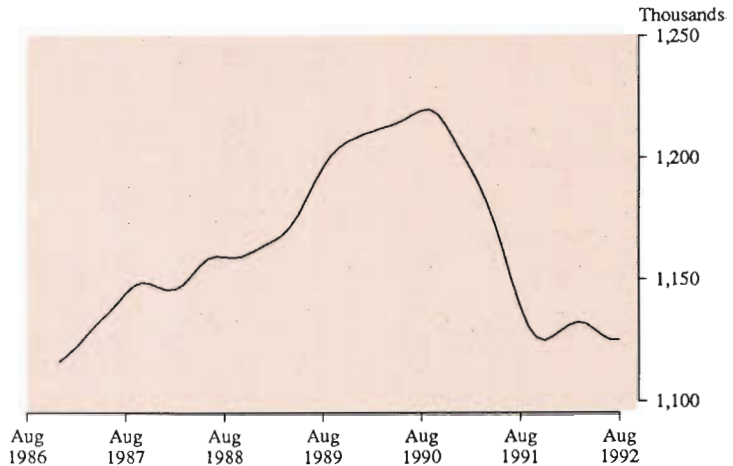
Apprentice trainee in the Aircraft Mechanic (Electrical) industry - *State Training Board*



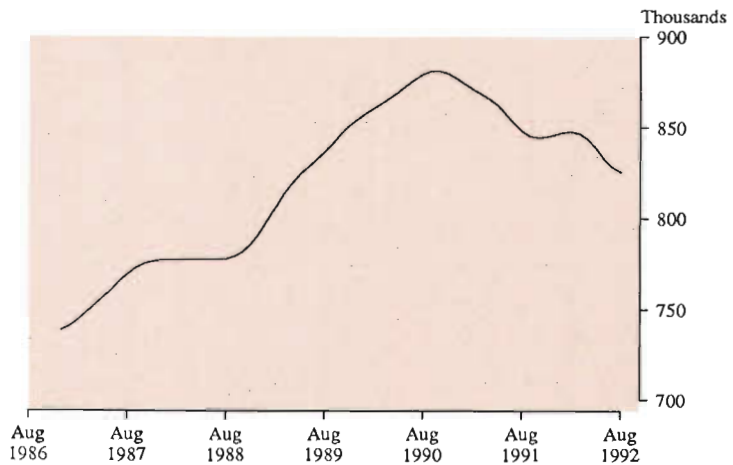
Employment

Employment in Victoria was 1,952,200 in August 1992, falling from a high of 2,112,900 in April 1990. This fall occurred predominantly in 1990-91. Employment averaged 1,964,900 in the twelve months to August 1992, ranging between 1,942,100 and 2,000,300 during this period. The following graphs show that the fall in the number of employed was most noticeable among males in the early stages of the period of decline, although there was a drop in the number females employed in mid to late 1992.

EMPLOYED MALES: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA



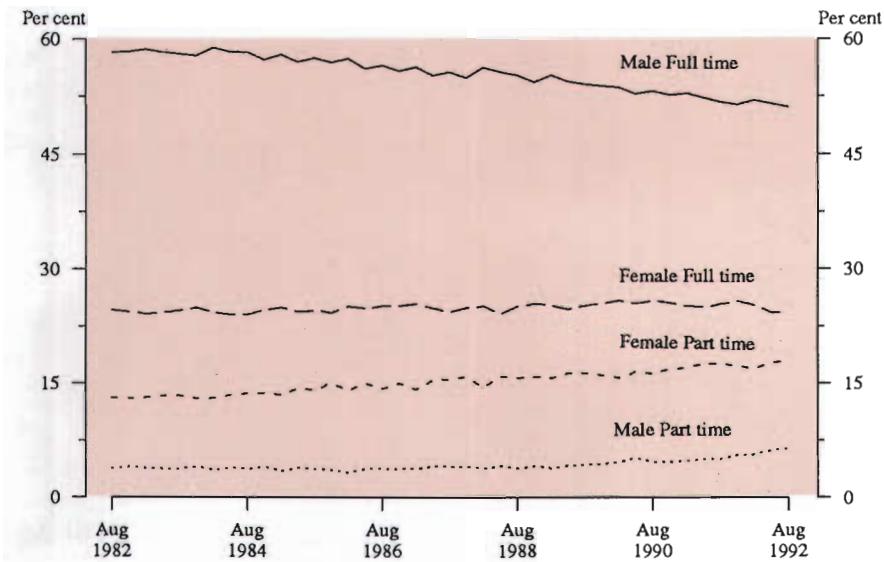
EMPLOYED FEMALES: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA



Composition of employed persons

The composition of the labour force in terms of full-time and part-time employed persons has undergone a change over the past ten years. The percentage of employed persons who are male full time workers has dropped, while the percentage of part-time workers, particularly females, has risen.

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

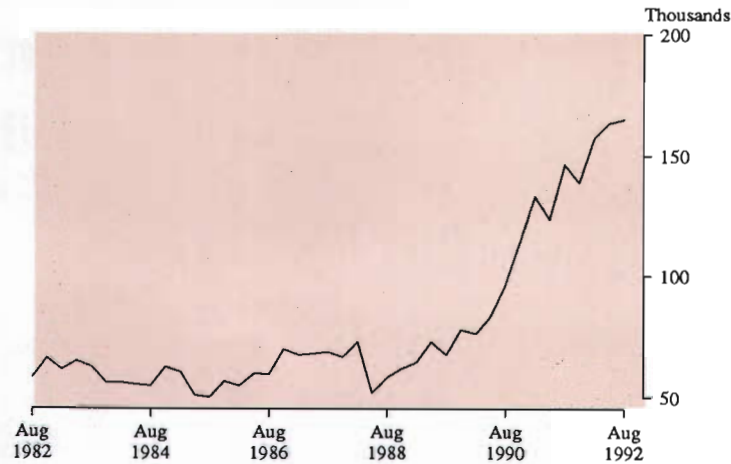


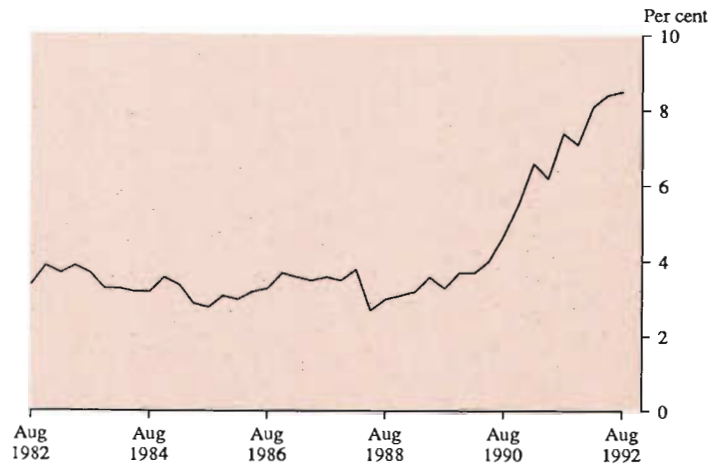
Underemployment

The extent to which the workforce is being utilised effectively is measured by underemployment and the underemployment rate. There are two definitions for underemployment. For full-time workers underemployment is defined as employees not working full-time hours for economic reasons such as having been stood down, working shortened hours or having insufficient work. For part-time workers underemployment occurs when workers indicate that they would prefer to work more hours.

There has been a substantial rise in recent years in underemployment. In August 1988 underemployment stood at 58,100. By August 1990 the figure had risen to 96,300 and in August 1992 there were 165,100 underemployed persons in Victoria. This is an increase of 184 per cent in four years. Over the same period the underemployment rate, which is the number of underemployed persons expressed as a percentage of all employed persons, rose from 3.0 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

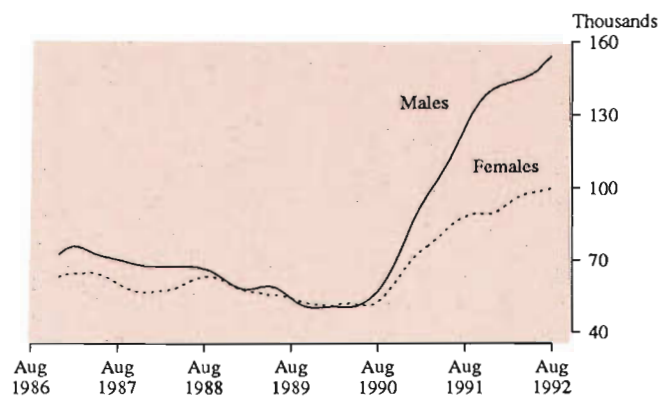
UNDEREMPLOYED PERSONS, VICTORIA



UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATES, VICTORIA**Unemployment**

In the past two years the total number of unemployed in Victoria has risen by approximately 100,000 persons to total 240,000 in August 1992. However, the rate of increase has dropped over the past year. Between August 1990 and August 1992 the number of men in the labour force remained steady, whilst the number of women fell by 21,500.

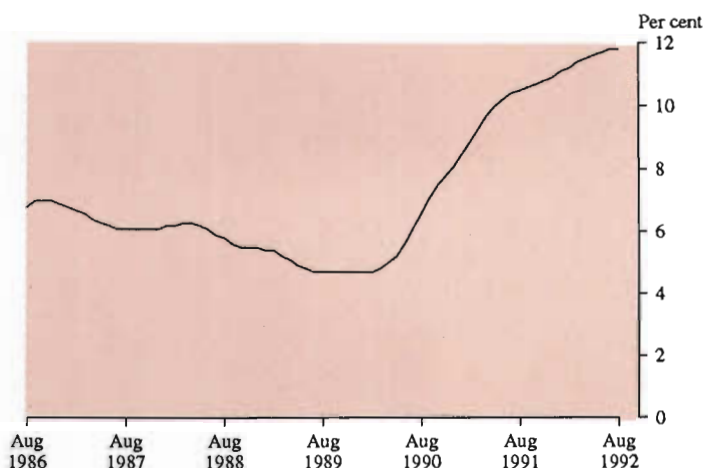
Of those unemployed, 204,100 indicated that they were looking for full time work. Nearly two thirds (150,400) of the unemployed were males. Male unemployment increased by 104.3 per cent (from 73,600 to 150,400) between August 1990 and August 1992. Female unemployment increased by 37.6 per cent (from 65,200 to 89,700) over the same two year period.

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

The unemployment rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of all those in the Labour Force.

The trend series unemployment rate increased from 6.3 per cent in August 1990 to 11.8 per cent in August 1992, a rise of 5.5 percentage points.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA

**Duration of unemployment**

Average duration of unemployment has also increased, rising from 34.5 weeks in August 1990 to 49.2 weeks in August 1992.

Of those people unemployed for 4-12 weeks, 55.8 per cent were in the age group 15-24 years. Overall, this age group comprised 42.8 per cent of all unemployed.

Twenty-two per cent (8,900) of unemployed persons aged 45 years or over had been unemployed for 104 weeks or more. This was significantly higher than the rate for all age groups unemployed for this length of time (12.5 per cent).

TABLE 3.2 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1992
(^{'000})

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	Age						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
Under 4	7.5	*3.7	*4.0	*4.0	*2.9	*1.3	23.4
4 and under 13	10.9	10.8	6.8	5.2	*3.5	*1.8	38.9
13 and under 26	5.2	7.0	8.2	6.6	*3.2	*0.3	30.5
26 and under 39	9.2	11.9	9.1	7.5	*4.3	*2.4	44.3
39 and under 52	4.6	5.1	7.4	*2.3	*1.4	*1.1	21.8
52 and under 78	5.0	6.0	7.9	5.4	*3.1	*1.9	29.4
78 and under 104	*3.0	*4.3	6.0	4.5	*2.4	*1.6	21.7
104 and over	*2.1	6.5	7.2	5.4	4.9	*4.0	30.0
Total	47.4	55.2	56.5	40.8	25.7	14.4	240.0

**Youth
unemployment**

The number of unemployed 15-19 year olds attending school and looking for work increased by 80 per cent, from 7,900 in August 1991 to 14,200 in August 1992. This was reflected in the 31 per cent increase of unemployed persons aged 15-19 years (from 36,200 to 47,400) for the same period.

Unemployed 15-19 year olds experienced an increase in the average duration of unemployment of 6.6 weeks, rising from 24.4 weeks in August 1991 to 31.0 weeks in August 1992.

TABLE 3.3 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-19 YEARS: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1991 AND 1992

Particulars	1991			1992		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	Number ('000)					
School Attendance						
Attending school	4.6	*3.3	7.9	6.5	7.6	14.2
Not attending school-						
Left two years or more before survey date	7.7	7.5	15.2	8.5	6.6	15.0
Left less than two years to survey date	7.5	5.7	13.1	10.4	7.8	18.2
Total	19.7	16.5	36.2	25.4	22.0	47.4
Duration of unemployment-						
Under 13 weeks	7.4	6.5	13.9	9.7	8.6	18.3
13 weeks and under 52 weeks	9.0	8.4	17.3	9.0	10.0	19.0
52 weeks and over	*3.3	*1.6	5.0	6.6	3.4	10.0
Total	19.7	16.5	36.2	25.4	22.0	47.4
	Duration of unemployment (weeks)					
Average (mean) duration	25.4	23.3	24.4	31.5	30.4	31.0
Median duration	23	18	19	26	22	26

Overseas born

In August 1992, employed Victorians numbered 1,952,200. Of these, 535,500 people (27 per cent) were born outside Australia. Almost a quarter of these people (125,900) were from the UK and Ireland.

A significant difference exists in the unemployment rate of persons from main English speaking countries (7.8 per cent) compared to that of persons from other countries (14.4 per cent). Of this group, those from Southeast Asia experienced the highest unemployment rate of 27.1 per cent.

TABLE 3.4 PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA (a): LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1992

Country of Birth	Employed		Unem- ployed (^{'000})	Labour force (^{'000})	Not in Labour force (^{'000})	Civilian popu- lation (^{'000})	Unemp- loyment rate (per cent)	Partici- pation rate (per cent)
	Full time (^{'000})	Total (^{'000})						
Oceania	26.3	33.3	*4.3	37.6	15.4	53.0	*11.5	70.9
New Zealand	23.0	29.5	*3.0	32.4	11.5	43.9	*9.1	73.7
Other Oceania	*3.3	*3.8	*1.4	5.2	*3.9	9.1	*26.3	57.2
Europe and former USSR	281.4	359.3	42.0	401.3	293.2	694.5	10.5	57.8
Germany	13.5	17.6	*1.0	18.6	13.8	32.4	*5.5	57.4
Greece	30.4	40.5	*3.9	44.3	29.3	73.6	*8.7	60.2
Italy	41.5	51.0	8.1	59.2	59.9	119.1	13.8	49.7
Netherlands	15.4	20.0	*0.8	20.8	12.6	33.4	*3.8	62.4
UK and Ireland	94.9	125.9	10.3	136.2	89.7	225.9	7.6	60.3
Yugoslavia (b)	32.8	38.0	10.2	48.2	24.4	72.6	21.2	66.4
Other Europe	49.8	60.6	7.4	68.0	51.7	119.7	10.9	56.8
Former USSR	*3.1	5.7	*0.3	5.9	11.8	17.8	*4.4	33.4
Middle East and North Africa	17.8	20.6	*4.1	24.7	22.8	47.5	*16.6	52.0
Lebanon	*3.6	4.6	*1.5	6.1	6.3	12.4	*24.6	49.3
Other Middle East and North Africa	14.2	15.9	*2.6	18.5	16.5	35.1	*14.0	52.9
Southeast Asia	34.9	41.0	15.2	56.2	41.0	97.2	27.1	57.8
Malaysia	8.3	10.3	*2.1	12.4	6.4	18.8	*16.8	65.8
Phillipines	6.9	7.6	*2.0	9.7	6.9	16.6	*21.1	58.2
Viet Nam	12.0	12.6	8.0	20.6	14.4	35.0	39.0	58.8
Other Southeast Asia	7.7	10.5	*3.1	13.6	13.2	26.7	*22.7	50.8
Northeast Asia	18.7	24.4	*3.6	27.9	17.0	45.0	*12.8	62.1
China	10.5	13.9	*2.6	16.5	6.7	23.2	*15.8	71.0
Other Northeast Asia	8.2	10.5	*1.0	11.5	10.3	21.8	*8.4	52.7
Southern Asia	21.0	25.5	*2.0	27.5	10.7	38.3	*7.4	71.9
India	11.7	13.8	*1.0	14.8	5.9	20.7	*7.0	71.6
Other Southern Asia	9.3	11.7	*1.0	12.7	4.9	17.6	*7.9	72.3
Northern America	4.8	7.3	*0.5	7.8	*2.0	9.9	*6.7	79.6
South and Central America and Caribbean	8.5	10.3	*2.0	12.3	*3.5	15.8	*16.4	77.9
Africa	11.1	13.9	*2.3	16.2	8.8	25.0	*14.2	64.7
Main English speaking countries (c)	128.0	168.9	14.3	183.3	106.7	290.0	7.8	63.1
Other than main English speaking countries	296.6	366.6	61.8	428.4	307.7	736.1	14.4	58.2
Total born outside Australia	424.6	535.5	76.2	611.6	414.5	1,026.1	12.5	59.6

(a) Excludes boarding school pupils and institutionalised persons.

(b) Includes Yugoslavia and former Yugoslav republics.

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

* As this estimate has a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent, care should be exercised in using it.

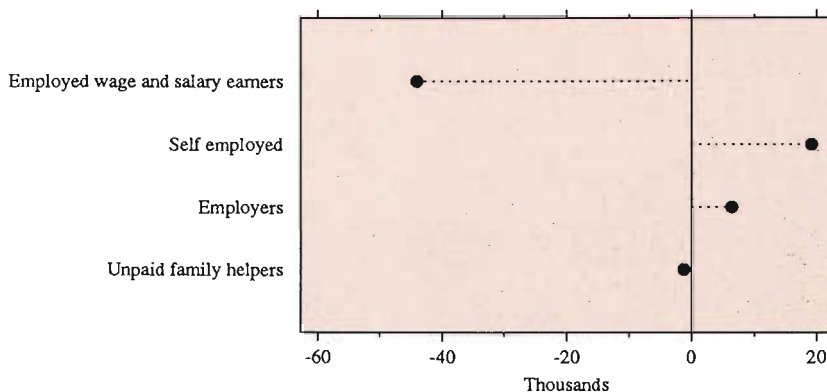
Status of worker

The status of workers, that is, whether they are employed wage and salary earners, self employed persons, employers or unpaid family helpers, has undergone some minor changes over the past two years. The percentage of workers who are employed wage and salary earners has dropped slightly (by about 2 per cent) and been taken up mainly by a rise in the proportion of self employed workers. From August 1991 to August 1992 the number of employed wage and salary earners fell by 44,100 to 1,630,900. This was offset to some extent by rises for self employed persons and employers of 19,100 and 6,400 respectively. The numbers of unpaid family helpers remained about the same.

TABLE 3.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS: STATUS OF WORKER, NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, VICTORIA

	Number ('000)				Total	Distribution (Per cent)			
	Employed wage and salary earners	Self Employed	Emp-loyers	Unpaid family helpers		Employed wage and salary earners	Self employed	Emp-loyers	Unpaid family helpers
1989-									
February	1,700.0	198.6	87.9	17.3	2,003.8	84.8	9.9	4.4	0.9
May	1,758.5	187.8	89.3	19.2	2,054.7	85.6	9.1	4.3	0.9
August	1,739.4	206.9	87.0	16.5	2,049.8	84.9	10.1	4.2	0.8
November	1,786.8	181.1	89.7	19.9	2,077.6	86.0	8.7	4.3	1.0
1990-									
February	1,791.6	183.5	87.3	18.6	2,081.1	86.1	8.8	4.2	0.9
May	1,815.1	181.9	89.6	16.6	2,103.3	86.3	8.6	4.3	0.8
August	1,767.8	203.7	84.8	16.9	2,073.1	85.3	9.8	4.1	0.8
November	1,766.3	191.8	78.4	19.9	2,056.4	85.9	9.3	3.8	1.0
1991-									
February	1,734.5	192.9	78.3	17.5	2,023.2	85.7	9.5	3.9	0.9
May	1,704.9	186.6	72.3	15.9	1,979.8	86.1	9.4	3.7	0.8
August	1,675.0	204.2	74.4	18.5	1,972.1	84.9	10.4	3.8	0.9
November	1,649.0	211.7	83.5	20.4	1,964.6	83.9	10.8	4.3	1.0
1992-									
February	1,627.4	212.2	86.9	26.1	1,952.6	83.3	10.9	4.5	1.3
May	1,642.3	200.9	75.5	23.5	1,942.1	84.6	10.3	3.9	1.2
August	1,630.9	223.3	80.8	17.3	1,952.2	83.5	11.4	4.1	0.9

CHANGE IN STATUS OF WORKERS, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1991 TO 1992



LABOUR FORCE REGIONS, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION
(Data as at August, 1992)

Outer Western Melbourne

Employed	211,200
Unemployed	29,100
Unemployment rate	12.1 per cent
Industry employing the most people	Manufacturing (24.4 per cent)

North Western Melbourne

Employed	81,200
Unemployed	17,500
Unemployment rate	17.8 per cent
Industry employing the most people	Manufacturing (26.8 per cent)

Inner Melbourne

Employed	100,700
Unemployed	15,700
Unemployment rate	13.5 per cent
Industry employing the most people	Community services (20.7 per cent)

North Eastern Melbourne

Employed	189,900
Unemployed	27,100
Unemployment rate	12.5 per cent
Industry employing the most people	Community services (23.0 per cent)

Inner Eastern Melbourne

Employed	197,000
Unemployed	15,400
Unemployment rate	7.3 per cent
Industry employing the most people	Wholesale and retail trade (25.7 per cent)

Southern Melbourne

Employed	174,900
Unemployed	14,200
Unemployment rate	7.5 per cent
Industry employing the most people	Community services (21.2 per cent)

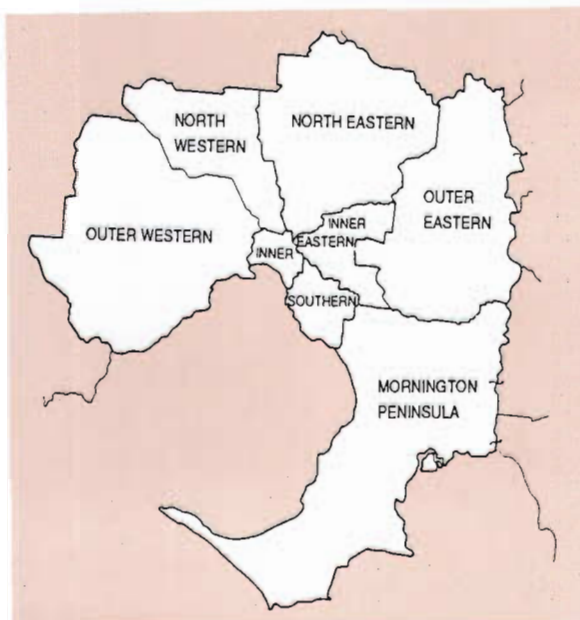


Figure 5. Labour Force Regions, Melbourne Statistical Division

Outer Eastern Melbourne

Employed	214,900
Unemployed	22,500
Unemployment rate	9.5 per cent
Industry employing the most people	Wholesale and retail trade (22.5 per cent)

Mornington Peninsula

Employed	231,700
Unemployed	30,300
Unemployment rate	11.6 per cent
Industry employing the most people	Manufacturing (23.0 per cent)

MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION

Employed	1,401,500
Unemployed	172,000
Unemployment rate	10.9 per cent
Industry employing the most people	Wholesale and retail trade (21.0 per cent)

LABOUR FORCE REGIONS, VICTORIA
(Data as at August, 1992)



Figure 6. Labour Force Regions, Victoria

Western Victoria

Employed	110.6
Unemployed	14.3
Unemployment rate	11.5 per cent
Industry employing most residents	Wholesale and retail trade (21.1 per cent)

South Western Victoria

Employed	130,800
Unemployed	15,000
Unemployment rate	10.3 per cent
Industry employing the most people	Community services (20.0 per cent)

Northern Victoria

Employed	192.1
Unemployed	26.6
Unemployment rate	per cent
Industry employing most residents	Wholesale and retail trade (18.8 per cent)

BALANCE OF VICTORIA

Employed	550.7
Unemployed	68.0
Unemployment rate	11.0 per cent
Industry employing most residents	Wholesale and retail trade (19.0 per cent)

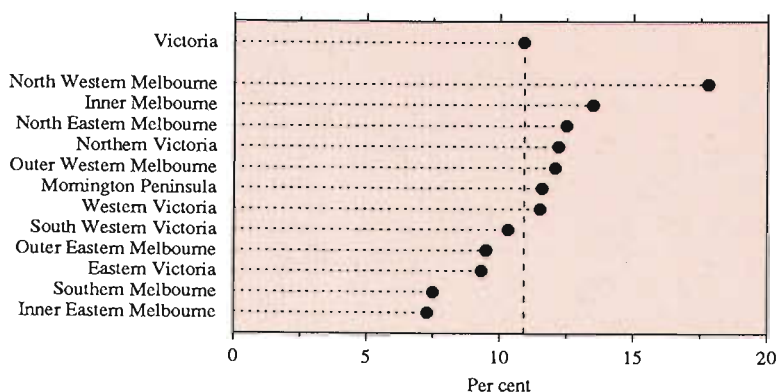
Eastern Victoria

Employed	117.3
Unemployed	12.1
Unemployment rate	9.3 per cent
Industry employing most residents	Community services (19.4 per cent)

VICTORIA

Employed	1,952.2
Unemployed	240.0
Unemployment rate	10.9 per cent
Industry employing most residents	Wholesale and retail trade (20.4 per cent)

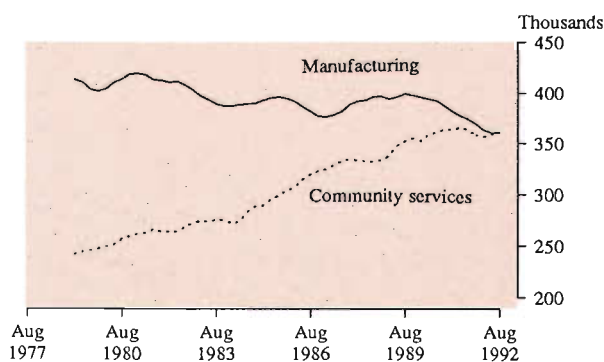
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: VICTORIAN LABOUR FORCE REGIONS, AUGUST 1992



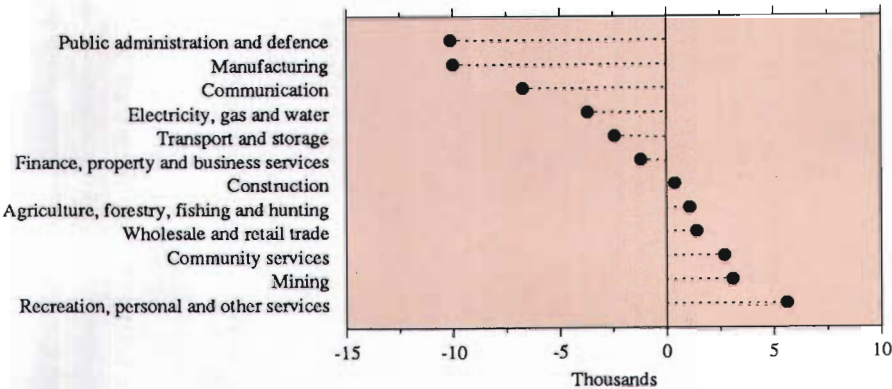
Industry

The major employing industries in Victoria in August 1992 were Wholesale and retail trade (398,600), Community services (368,800), Manufacturing (356,600) and Finance, property and business services (225,800). Between them, these four industries account for 69 per cent of Victoria's employed persons.

In August 1992, 18.9 per cent of employed persons worked in the Community services industry, an increase of 2.2 percentage points over the 16.7 per cent employed in August 1982. Over the same decade, notable increases in employment occurred in Finance, property and business services (9.3 per cent to 11.6 per cent), Recreation, personal and other services (5.4 per cent to 7.2 per cent), and Wholesale and retail trade (19.2 per cent to 20.4 per cent). The Wholesale and retail trade industry has thus become the State's leading employer. Manufacturing, formerly the State's major employer, slipped to third place behind Wholesale and retail trade and Community Services. In August 1992, 18.3 per cent of Victorian workers were employed in the Manufacturing industry.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: MANUFACTURING AND COMMUNITY SERVICES INDUSTRIES, VICTORIA
(Smoothed series)

CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1991 TO 1992



Occupation

In August 1992, almost 75 per cent of employed persons were evenly distributed across five major occupation groups; Professionals comprised 14.8 per cent of employed persons, Tradespersons 15.3 per cent, Clerks 15.3 per cent, Sales workers 15.0 per cent and Labourers 14.6 per cent. However, the employment patterns for men and women differed substantially; 28.2 per cent of women were employed as Clerks, 23.2 per cent as Salespersons, 15.2 per cent as Professionals and 12.6 per cent as Labourers. Among employed men 23.9 per cent were in Trade occupations, 16.0 per cent were employed as Managers and administrators, 16.0 per cent as Labourers and 14.4 per cent as Professionals.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION BY SEX, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1992

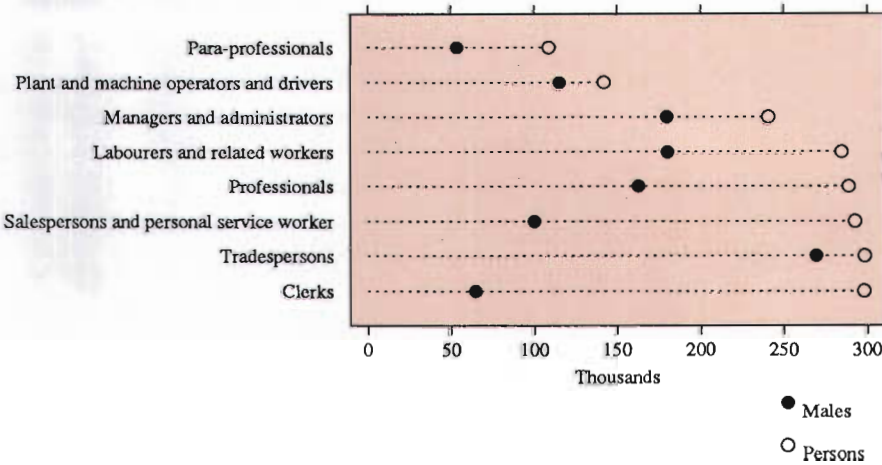


TABLE 3.9 EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BY METROPOLITAN/ EX-METROPOLITAN AREA BY SEX, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1992
(^{'000})

	Metropolitan			Ex-metropolitan			Total Victoria		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
INDUSTRY									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.3	*4.4	12.8	58.9	28.2	87.1	67.2	32.6	99.9
Mining	*2.4	*0.8	*3.2	*3.7	*0.3	*3.9	6.1	*1.0	7.1
Manufacturing	190.9	82.3	273.2	63.0	20.4	83.5	253.9	102.7	356.6
Food beverages and tobacco	19.8	12.0	31.8	17.2	5.4	22.6	36.9	17.5	54.4
Textiles clothing and footwear	14.3	18.4	32.7	4.6	6.2	10.8	18.9	24.6	43.5
Metal products	29.9	5.8	35.7	10.5	*1.5	12.0	40.4	7.3	47.7
Other manufacturing	126.9	46.1	173.0	30.7	7.3	38.0	157.7	53.4	211.0
Electricity, gas and water	11.4	*2.6	14.0	8.0	*0.8	8.8	19.4	*3.4	22.8
Construction	70.2	8.5	78.7	34.8	5.2	40.0	105.0	13.8	118.8
Wholesale and retail trade	166.8	127.5	294.2	55.1	49.3	104.4	221.8	176.8	398.6
Wholesale trade	68.9	35.0	103.9	16.7	6.9	23.5	85.6	41.9	127.5
Retail trade	97.8	92.5	190.3	38.4	42.5	80.9	136.2	134.9	271.1
Transport and storage	55.4	11.4	66.7	19.4	*3.2	22.7	74.8	14.6	89.4
Communication	16.4	8.8	25.2	5.7	*2.5	8.1	22.0	11.3	33.3
Finance, property and business services	99.0	94.3	193.2	17.7	14.9	32.6	116.7	109.2	225.8
Public administration and defence	37.8	25.6	63.5	15.7	10.9	26.6	53.5	36.5	90.1
Community services	87.6	177.8	265.4	33.0	70.4	103.4	120.7	248.1	368.8
Health	24.6	77.0	101.6	9.1	32.5	41.6	33.7	109.5	143.2
Education, museum and library services	37.2	67.2	104.4	17.6	28.5	46.1	54.8	95.7	150.5
Welfare and religious institutions	6.0	18.2	24.2	*1.4	5.8	7.3	7.5	24.0	31.5
Other community services	19.9	15.4	35.2	4.8	*3.5	8.4	24.7	18.9	43.6
Recreation, personal and other services	53.5	58.0	111.4	10.7	18.9	29.6	64.2	76.9	141.0
Entertainment and recreational services	16.5	14.3	30.8	*2.4	*2.4	4.8	18.8	16.7	35.5
Restaurants hotels and clubs	24.7	24.1	48.8	6.7	12.3	19.0	31.4	36.4	67.8
Personal services (a)	12.3	19.6	31.9	*1.6	*4.1	5.8	13.9	23.7	37.7
Total	799.6	601.9	1,401.5	325.7	225.0	550.7	1,125.3	826.9	1,952.2
OCCUPATION									
Managers and administrators	109.7	27.8	137.5	69.9	33.4	103.2	179.6	61.2	240.8
Professionals	127.8	98.6	226.4	34.6	27.3	61.9	162.4	125.9	288.3
Para-professionals	41.7	40.0	81.8	12.2	14.9	27.2	54.0	55.0	108.9
Tradespersons	192.4	19.9	212.3	77.0	8.5	85.5	269.4	28.4	297.8
Clerks	53.7	187.3	241.0	10.9	45.8	56.8	64.6	233.1	297.8
Salespersons and personal service workers	75.8	134.6	210.4	24.5	57.2	81.7	100.3	191.8	292.1
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	76.7	20.8	97.5	38.4	6.2	44.6	115.1	27.0	142.1
Labourers and related workers	121.7	72.9	194.6	58.2	31.6	89.8	179.9	104.6	284.4
Total	799.6	601.9	1,401.5	325.7	225.0	550.7	1,125.3	826.9	1,952.2

(a) Includes private households employing staff.

Persons not in the Labour Force

In September 1991, 918,300 persons aged between 15 and 69 were not in the labour force. These persons, who were neither employed nor unemployed, comprised 29 per cent of the civilian population of Victoria in this age group. Some 66 per cent of those not in the labour force were women. By comparison, women accounted for 43 per cent of persons in the labour force.

For persons not in the labour force whose last job was less than 20 years ago, those who were formerly 'Labourers and related workers' formed the largest occupation group (36 per cent).

Persons not in the labour force can be classified as either *having marginal attachment* or *not having marginal attachment* to the labour force. Broadly speaking, marginal attachment is a measure of persons who could possibly join the labour force at some future time. At September 1991 the proportion of marginally attached persons not in the labour force was 23 per cent or 208,500 persons.

Of those who were marginally attached, the most common main reasons given for not actively looking for work were 'attending an educational institution' (43,800) and 'childcare' (40,200).

TABLE 3.10 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE (a): MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX, VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER 1991
(⁰⁰⁰)

Main activity	Males	Females	Persons
Home duties/childcare	16.0	415.1	431.1
Attending an educational institution	106.6	95.0	201.6
Retired/voluntarily inactive	106.5	53.0	159.5
Own illness/injury; own disability/handicap	52.0	19.1	71.1
Looking after ill/disabled person	*2.5	8.6	11.0
Travel/moving house	*0.5	*1.8	*2.3
Worked in unpaid voluntary job	*2.5	7.1	9.6
Unpaid leave	*0.0	*0.8	*0.8
Other	*5.2	*2.6	7.8
Total	291.7	603.0	894.7

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

Discouraged jobseekers

Discouraged jobseekers are those people who are classified as not being in the labour force and whose main reason for not actively looking for work is indicative of discouragement. The number of discouraged jobseekers in Victoria at September 1991 was 45,300, an increase of 79 per cent compared with September 1990. The proportion of discouraged jobseekers as a component of all persons not in the labour force increased from 3 per cent to 5 per cent over the same period.

The reasons given by discouraged jobseekers for not actively seeking work reflect the general downturn in the labour market. The most common reason, given by 19,200 discouraged jobseekers, was that there were no jobs in their locality or line of work. The number of persons who believed that there were 'no jobs at all' increased almost sevenfold from the September 1990 estimate of 2,100 persons to 14,400 persons at September 1991, of whom 80 per cent were female.

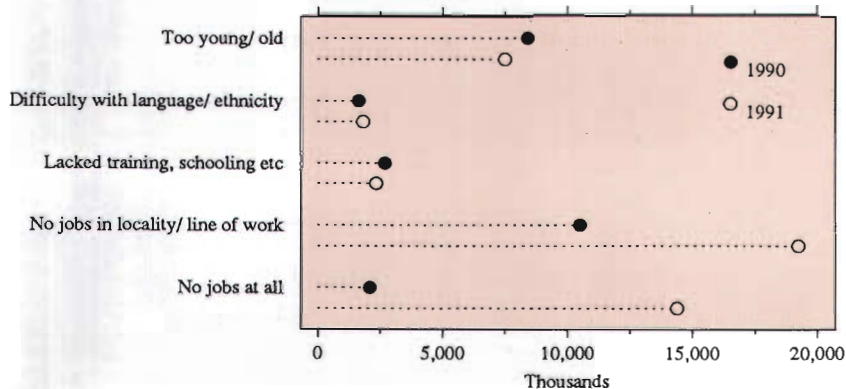
About forty-four per cent of discouraged jobseekers were in the 35 to 54 year age group. This age group comprised 27 per cent of unemployed persons.

TABLE 3.11 PERSONS marginally attached to the labour force: MAIN REASON FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER 1991
(^{'000})

<i>Main reason for not actively looking for work</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	*4.6	*5.6	10.1
Were available to start work within four weeks	*1.9	*2.9	*4.8
Were not available to start work within four weeks	*2.7	*2.6	*5.3
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	56.2	142.2	198.4
Had a job to go to	*0.2	*1.3	*1.6
Personal reasons	35.2	41.0	76.2
Own ill health/physical disability/pregnancy	7.3	9.1	16.3
Attending an educational institution	22.9	21.0	43.8
Had no need to work	*3.8	6.5	10.4
Give others a chance	*0.2	*1.1	*1.3
Welfare payments/pension may be affected	*0.5	*1.6	*2.1
Moved house/holidays	*0.5	*1.7	*2.2
Family reasons	*2.8	54.5	57.3
Ill health of other than self	*0.6	*2.6	*3.1
Childcare	*1.2	39.0	40.2
No childcare in locality	*0.0	*4.2	*4.2
No childcare available at all	*0.0	*0.6	*0.6
Cost/too expensive	*0.0	9.6	9.6
Booked out/no places available	*0.0	*0.3	*0.3
Children too young/too old	*0.3	7.4	7.7
Prefers to look after children	*0.3	14.5	14.8
Quality of childcare unsuitable	*0.6	*0.9	*1.4
Other	*0.0	*1.6	*1.6
Other family considerations	*1.0	13.0	14.0
Discouraged jobseekers	12.6	32.6	45.3
Considered too young or too old by employers	*4.0	*3.5	7.5
Difficulties with language or ethnic background	*0.5	*1.3	*1.8
Lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience	*0.3	*2.1	*2.3
No jobs in locality or line of work	*4.9	14.3	19.2
No jobs at all	*2.9	11.5	14.4
No jobs in suitable hours	*1.4	*3.7	*5.1
Other reasons	*2.3	*4.2	6.5
Did not know	*0.3	*1.5	*1.8
Not asked (a)	*1.3	*3.3	*4.6
Total	60.7	147.7	208.5

(a) Includes persons who had a job but up to the end of the reference week had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

DISCOURAGED JOBSEEKERS, MAIN REASON FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER 1990 AND 1991



Labour mobility

An estimated 2,184,000 Victorians aged 15 to 69 years had worked at some time during the year ending February 1992. Ninety per cent of these persons were working in February 1992, with the remainder either looking for work (5 per cent) or not in the labour force (5 per cent).

Of the 1,955,500 persons who were working in February 1992, 83 per cent had been in their current job for the whole year. Of the remaining 337,000 who had been in their current job for less than one year, 139,100 were not working in February 1991.

The proportion of females who had been in their current job for less than one year was higher (18 per cent) than for males (16 per cent). A far higher proportion of males than females had been in their current job for ten years or more (30 per cent and 16 per cent respectively).

The proportion of all Victorians who had been in their current job for less than one year was 17 per cent, which was 3 per cent lower than the national average. The proportion of Victorians who had worked in their current job for less than one year has been decreasing each year since 1989, when it was 26 per cent.

Job mobility

The proportion of workers who changed their job over a one year period dropped from 20 per cent in the year ending February 1991 to 17 per cent in the year ending February 1992.

The majority (84 per cent) of those who were job mobile during 1992 changed employer or business; the remainder changed only their locality.

Job mobility was greatest for persons aged 20 to 24, with 24 per cent of persons within that age group having changed their job at some time during the year. Those aged 55 to 69 were the least job mobile with an 8 per cent mobility rate within the age group.

Victorian job mobility rates for males and females were 17 and 18 per cent respectively, which are lower than the national averages of 19 per cent and 20 per cent. Married persons were less job mobile than those who were not married with mobility rates of 16 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

TABLE 3.12 PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1992: SUMMARY OF JOB CHANGE, VICTORIA, FEBRUARY 1991 TO 1992 ('000)

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Not-married	Married	Total	Not-married	Married	Total	Not-married	Married	Total
Working at Feb 1992	740.6	381.3	1,122.0	506.9	326.6	833.5	1,247.5	708.0	1,955.5
For one year or more in current job	647.4	291.4	938.9	434.3	245.3	679.6	1,081.8	536.7	1,618.5
For less than one year in current job	93.2	89.9	183.1	72.5	81.4	153.9	165.7	171.3	337.0
Not working Feb 1991	21.8	43.5	65.3	30.2	43.6	73.8	52.0	87.1	139.1
Working Feb 1991	71.3	46.4	117.8	42.3	37.8	80.1	113.7	84.2	197.9
Not working Feb 1992	58.5	61.8	120.4	63.2	44.9	108.1	121.8	106.8	228.5
Began last job more than a year ago	45.5	36.2	81.7	50.1	23.5	73.6	95.6	59.6	155.2
Looking for work	28.0	23.9	51.9	9.8	12.0	21.7	37.8	35.8	73.6
Not in the labour force	17.5	12.3	29.8	40.3	11.5	51.8	57.8	23.8	81.6
Began and ceased a job during the year	13.0	25.7	38.7	13.2	21.4	34.6	26.2	47.1	73.3
Looking for work	9.1	14.3	23.4	*3.6	8.5	12.1	12.7	22.8	35.5
Not in the labour force	*3.9	11.4	15.3	9.6	12.9	22.5	13.5	24.3	37.8
Total	799.1	443.2	1,242.3	570.1	371.5	941.7	1,369.3	814.7	2,184.0

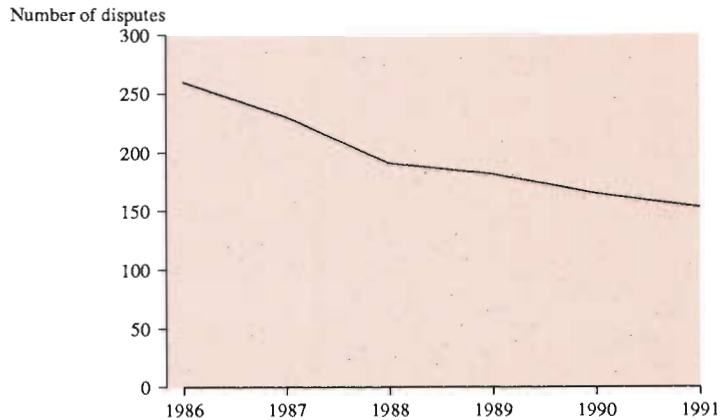
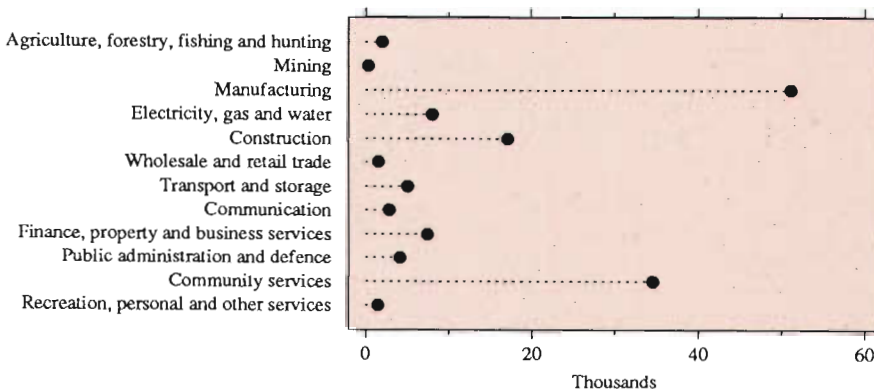
TABLE 3.13 PERSONS WHO WERE WORKING AT FEBRUARY 1992: DURATION OF CURRENT JOB BY INDUSTRY BY SEX, VICTORIA ('000)

Industry	1 and Under 1 year	2 and under 2 years	3 and under 3 years	5 and under 5 years	10 and under 10 years	under 20 years	20 years and over	Total
MALES								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11.5	*4.4	*3.7	9.8	11.0	15.4	20.7	76.6
Mining	*1.1	*0.3	*0.6	*1.2	*0.7	*0.5	*0.5	4.8
Manufacturing	29.0	17.3	28.6	43.5	50.1	42.5	27.4	238.4
Electricity gas and water	*1.4	*0.3	*1.1	*2.2	*3.5	9.0	*3.1	20.6
Construction	17.7	7.8	10.5	16.2	18.8	20.1	13.1	104.2
Wholesale and retail trade	44.8	23.9	28.3	35.6	40.2	26.9	17.6	217.3
Transport and storage	11.9	5.9	8.4	9.9	12.5	16.6	9.9	75.0
Communication	*4.0	*1.3	*1.6	*2.2	5.3	8.0	6.6	28.9
Finance property and business services	22.2	13.0	15.5	16.5	21.8	15.1	11.4	115.6
Public administration and defence	6.1	5.8	*4.5	9.5	8.3	12.9	5.9	53.0
Community services	17.5	9.6	8.8	19.3	25.8	26.0	15.4	122.5
Recreation personal and other services	16.0	8.2	8.7	9.8	12.5	5.6	*4.4	65.1
Total	183.1	97.8	120.1	175.7	210.6	198.6	136.1	1,122.0
FEMALES								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	*3.3	*1.8	*2.8	4.7	*4.2	7.1	10.2	34.1
Mining	*0.5	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.5
Manufacturing	15.3	12.4	16.4	20.6	24.4	15.3	*4.3	108.7
Electricity, gas and water	*0.6	*0.2	*0.8	*0.6	*1.0	*1.0	*0.0	*4.1
Construction	*1.8	*0.5	*2.0	*1.8	5.1	*2.0	*1.6	14.8
Wholesale and retail trade	40.7	25.0	31.6	34.3	27.4	15.0	*2.8	176.7
Transport and storage	*3.2	*2.3	*3.8	*3.5	*2.6	*3.3	*0.5	19.2
Communication	*2.0	*1.3	*1.5	*2.2	*3.3	*1.2	*0.3	11.9
Finance, property and business services	21.8	17.4	16.3	24.5	22.0	10.3	*1.8	114.0
Public administration and defence	8.4	*3.9	*4.5	6.4	12.7	4.6	*1.8	42.4
Community services	36.2	23.1	28.1	45.4	58.5	36.2	9.6	237.1
Recreation, personal and other services	20.1	9.8	11.7	12.3	8.5	4.8	*2.8	70.0
Total	153.9	97.8	119.4	156.2	169.6	100.9	35.6	833.5
PERSONS								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	14.8	6.2	6.6	14.5	15.2	22.5	30.9	110.7
Mining	*1.6	*0.3	*0.6	*1.2	*0.7	*0.5	*0.5	5.3
Manufacturing	44.3	29.7	45.0	64.1	74.5	57.8	31.7	347.2
Electricity, gas and water	*1.9	*0.5	*1.9	*2.8	*4.5	10.0	*3.1	24.7
Construction	19.4	8.4	12.5	17.9	23.9	22.2	14.7	119.0
Wholesale and retail trade	85.4	48.9	59.9	69.9	67.6	41.9	20.4	394.0
Transport and storage	15.1	8.2	12.1	13.4	15.0	19.8	10.4	94.1
Communication	6.0	*2.6	*3.1	*4.5	8.5	9.3	6.8	40.8
Finance, property and business services	44.1	30.4	31.7	40.9	43.8	25.4	13.2	229.5
Public administration and defence	14.5	9.7	9.0	15.9	21.0	17.5	7.7	95.4
Community services	53.7	32.7	36.9	64.7	84.4	62.3	25.0	359.6
Recreation, personal and other services	36.1	18.0	20.3	22.1	21.0	10.4	7.2	135.2
Total	337.0	195.6	239.5	331.9	380.1	299.6	171.7	1,955.5

Industrial disputes

In 1991 there were 153 industrial disputes reported in progress in Victoria, continuing the downward trend in the number of industrial disputes. For the year there were 135,300 employees involved in disputes, either directly or indirectly. Of these, 51,100 were employed in the manufacturing industry, 34,500 were employed in community services, and 17,100 were employed in the construction industry. The remainder were spread fairly evenly across other industries.

In total there were 209,100 working days lost. Fifty six per cent of these were lost in the manufacturing industry, although this industry employed only 38 per cent of the workers involved in disputes.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS, VICTORIA**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING 1991: NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA**

REFERENCES

Data sources

Currently, the ABS's principal sources of labour statistics are *household surveys* and *employer based surveys*. The ABS conducts a monthly household based labour force survey which provides estimates at a National, State and regional level. The major statistical indicators produced from the labour force survey are persons employed and unemployed, classified by age, sex, and marital status, expressed as a proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over; however additional questions to investigate particular aspects of the labour force are frequently included.

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

ABS publications

Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0) (annual)
A Guide to Labour Statistics (6102.0) (irregular)
The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0) (monthly)
The Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2) (quarterly)
The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0) (monthly)
The Labour Force, Australia, Historical Summary 1966 to 1989 (6204.0) (irregular)
Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0) (annual)
Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0) (annual)
Multiple Jobholding, Australia (6216.0) (irregular)
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0) (annual)
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (6222.0) (two yearly)
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0) (annual)
Transition From Education to Work, Australia (6227.0) (annual)
Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey, Australia (6232.0)
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0) (annual)
Career Paths of Tradespersons, Australia (6243.0) (irregular)
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia (6245.0) (two yearly)
Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia (6246.0) (irregular)
Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0) (quarterly)
Labour Force Projections, Australia (6260.0) (irregular)
Information Paper: Release of Regional Labour Force Statistics, Australia (6262.0) (irregular)
Underemployed Workers, Australia (6265.0) (irregular)
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia (6267.0) (irregular)
Information Paper: Labour Force Survey - Measuring Teenage Unemployment (6270.0)
Participation in Education, Australia (6272.0) (annual)

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



4 Social

INTRODUCTION

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

EDUCATION

Schools and teachers

There were 2,725 schools in Victoria in July 1991. This was 28 schools less than at the same time in the previous year, with both government and non-government schools showing slight decreases.

However, the total enrolment of students in all Victorian schools rose by 0.1 per cent in 1991 to 789,513. Of the total numbers enrolled, 54.5 per cent were in primary schools and 45.5 were in secondary schools.

Government schools, which constituted almost three-quarters of all schools, had a student enrolment of 533,386, which represented a slight increase over 1990 and was the first annual increase since the peak of government school enrolments in 1977.

Enrolments in non-government schools fell for the first time since 1960, with the 256,127 students enrolled representing a marginal decrease from the previous year. Approximately 72 per cent of non-government schools were Catholic. There were 176,876 (69.1 per cent) students enrolled in Catholic schools, 26,954 (10.5 per cent) in Anglican schools and 52,297 (20.4 per cent) in other non-government schools.

The proportion of students enrolled in non-government schools was larger at secondary level, especially at Year 12.

In 1991, student participation rates (ie. students in Year 12 as a percentage of the estimated resident population of the same age and sex) was 75.7 per cent, significantly higher than in 1990 (65.4 per cent). This trend has been particularly significant for 17 year olds in recent years. In 1985, the participation rate for 17 year old males was 43 per cent, compared with 67 per cent in 1991. For 17 year old females the participation rate increased from 49 per cent to 77 per cent over the same period.

Apparent retention rates are measures of the tendencies of students to remain in secondary education from Year 7 to the senior years of secondary schooling. As in previous years, in 1991 the apparent retention rate to year 12 for female students (83.5 per cent) was higher than the corresponding rate for males (68.3 per cent). The apparent retention rate to Year 12 has increased significantly over the last five years, from 46.8 per cent in 1986 to 75.7 per cent in 1991.

The number of teaching staff (expressed in full time equivalent units) decreased by 1 per cent, from 56,459 in 1990 to 55,868 in 1991. The average number of students per full-time teaching staff number was 15.6 for non-government schools and 13.5 for government schools. The average ratios for all schools were 17.1 for primary and 13.1 for secondary schools.

TABLE 4.1 SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, AND TEACHING STAFF (a), VICTORIA, 1991

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff
1985	2,118	558,764	42,699	734	245,176	15,505	2,852	803,940	58,204
1986	2,114	546,136	40,723	733	250,396	15,907	2,847	796,532	56,630
1987	2,091	537,895	41,432	729	253,086	16,192	2,820	790,981	57,624
1988	2,064	532,217	40,311	730	256,712	16,458	2,794	788,929	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	56,458
1991	2,029	533,386	39,447	696	256,127	16,421	2,725	789,513	55,868

(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.

ALL SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND LEVEL OR YEAR OF EDUCATION, VICTORIA 1991

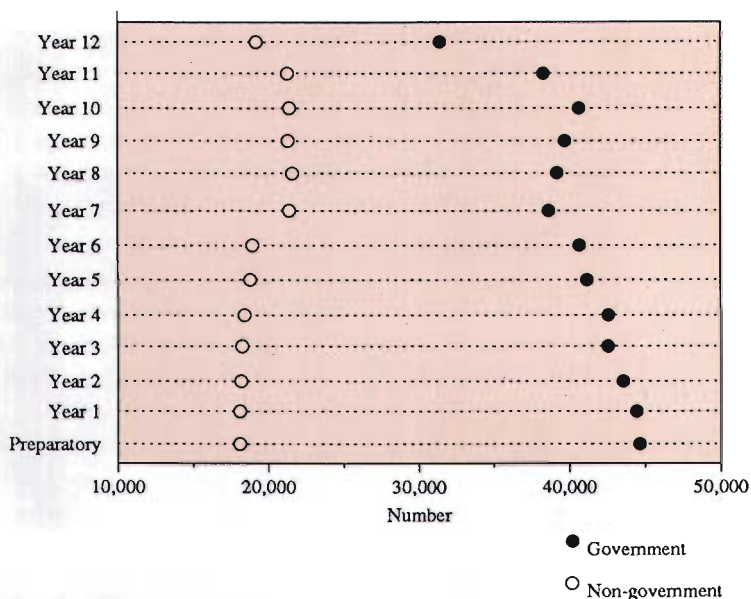


TABLE 4.2 NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS (a): CATEGORY OF SCHOOL (AND NON-GOVERNMENT AFFILIATION), SEX, AND LEVEL OR YEAR OF EDUCATION, VICTORIA 1991

Level/Year of education	Government schools	Non-government (b)			Total	All schools
		Catholic	Anglican	Other		
MALES						
Primary -						
Preparatory	23,131	7,302	446	1,365	9,113	32,244
Year 1	22,806	7,435	407	1,324	9,166	31,972
Year 2	22,466	7,426	471	1,313	9,210	31,676
Year 3	21,946	7,478	566	1,332	9,376	31,322
Year 4	21,676	7,299	686	1,318	9,303	30,979
Year 5	21,123	7,153	834	1,479	9,466	30,589
Year 6	20,943	7,215	909	1,538	9,662	30,605
Ungraded	909	86	-	242	328	1,237
Total primary	155,000	51,394	4,319	9,911	65,624	220,624
Secondary -						
Year 7	20,047	6,527	1,719	2,505	10,751	30,798
Year 8	20,712	6,555	1,716	2,457	10,728	31,440
Year 9	20,891	6,334	1,760	2,368	10,462	31,353
Year 10	21,406	6,168	1,909	2,446	10,523	31,929
Year 11	19,348	5,650	1,967	2,373	9,990	29,338
Year 12	14,741	4,560	1,903	2,293	8,756	23,497
Ungraded	2,501	47	-	251	298	2,799
Total secondary	119,646	35,841	10,974	14,693	61,508	181,154
Total males	274,646	87,235	15,293	24,604	127,132	401,778

TABLE 4.2 NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS (a): CATEGORY OF SCHOOL (AND NON-GOVERNMENT AFFILIATION), SEX, AND LEVEL OR YEAR OF EDUCATION, VICTORIA 1991 - continued

Level/Year of education	Government schools	Non-government (b)			Total	All schools
		Catholic	Anglican	Other		
FEMALES						
Primary -						
Preparatory	21,542	7,135	370	1,453	8,958	30,500
Year 1	21,645	7,208	382	1,353	8,943	30,588
Year 2	21,120	7,222	394	1,365	8,981	30,101
Year 3	20,631	7,117	429	1,373	8,919	29,550
Year 4	20,945	7,199	493	1,429	9,121	30,066
Year 5	20,057	7,159	579	1,610	9,348	29,405
Year 6	19,723	7,010	605	1,696	9,311	29,034
Ungraded	560	24	-	184	208	768
Total primary	146,223	50,074	3,252	10,463	63,789	210,012
Secondary -						
Year 7	18,589	6,773	1,181	2,681	10,635	29,224
Year 8	18,519	6,875	1,259	2,763	10,897	29,416
Year 9	18,826	6,728	1,332	2,783	10,843	29,669
Year 10	19,252	6,654	1,447	2,818	10,919	30,171
Year 11	18,936	6,660	1,620	3,011	11,291	30,227
Year 12	16,675	5,849	1,570	3,041	10,460	27,135
Ungraded	1,720	28	-	133	161	1,881
Total secondary	112,517	39,567	8,409	17,230	65,206	177,723
Total females	258,740	89,641	11,661	27,693	128,995	387,735
ALL STUDENTS						
Primary -						
Preparatory	44,673	14,437	816	2,818	18,071	62,744
Year 1	44,451	14,643	789	2,677	18,109	62,560
Year 2	43,586	14,648	865	2,678	18,191	61,777
Year 3	42,577	14,595	995	2,705	18,295	60,872
Year 4	42,621	14,498	1,179	2,747	18,424	61,045
Year 5	41,180	14,312	1,413	3,089	18,814	59,994
Year 6	40,666	14,225	1,514	3,234	18,973	59,639
Ungraded	1,469	110	-	426	536	2,005
Total primary	301,223	101,468	7,571	20,374	129,413	430,636
Secondary -						
Year 7	38,636	13,300	2,900	5,186	21,386	60,022
Year 8	39,231	13,430	2,975	5,220	21,625	60,856
Year 9	39,717	13,062	3,092	5,151	21,305	61,022
Year 10	40,658	12,822	3,356	5,264	21,442	62,100
Year 11	38,284	12,310	3,587	5,384	21,281	59,565
Year 12	31,416	10,409	3,473	5,334	19,216	50,632
Ungraded	4,221	75	-	384	459	4,680
Total secondary	232,163	75,408	19,383	31,923	126,714	358,877
Total students	533,386	176,876	26,954	52,297	256,127	789,513

(a) As from 1990 students attending special schools have not been identified separately and have been allocated to either primary or secondary level of education.

(b) Includes full-time students attending special schools administered by government authorities other than the State Department of Education.

TABLE 4.3 HIGHER EDUCATION: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY LEVEL OF COURSE AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT, VICTORIA, 1991

Institute of Higher Education	Level of course					Enabling	Non-award	Total Students
	Higher Degree	Post-graduate	Bachelor	Other				
Ballarat University College	44	415	2,827	783	0	0	0	4,069
Deakin University	1,298	1,634	9,231	997	92	180	180	13,432
La Trobe University	1,399	2,602	14,098	2,611	18	27	27	20,755
Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	112
Monash University	3,500	3,388	23,125	2,567	27	189	189	32,796
Philip Institute of Technology	110	807	4,397	2,128	0	122	122	7,564
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	1,258	1,253	12,116	37	0	0	0	14,664
Swinburne Limited	287	1,077	6,437	132	1	0	0	7,934
University of Melbourne	2,918	4,165	17,418	2,032	11	0	0	26,544
Victoria College	25	1,499	6,655	1,503	48	236	236	9,966
Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture	3	55	394	604	0	0	0	1,056
Victorian College of the Arts	12	46	403	219	0	0	0	680
Victorian College of Pharmacy	35	12	396	0	0	0	0	443
Victoria University of Technology	316	802	7,065	1,973	62	43	43	10,261
Total higher education	11,205	17,755	104,562	15,698	259	797	797	150,276

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

TABLE 4.4 HIGHER EDUCATION: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY INSTITUTION AND FIELD OF STUDY, VICTORIA, 1991

Institute of Higher Education	Arts										Total
	Agriculture Animal Husbandry	Architecture Building	Humanities Social Sciences	Business Admin. Economics	Education	Engineering Surveying	Health	Law Legal Studies	Science	Veterinary Science	Non-award Courses
Ballarat University College	0	0	787	788	782	512	493	0	707	0	0
Deakin University	0	464	4,160	2,864	2,382	149	1,595	0	1,638	0	180
La Trobe University	233	0	7,699	2,745	1,960	384	4,373	113	3,221	0	27
Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monash University	0	0	7,514	8,105	2,551	3,649	2,618	2,185	5,985	0	189
Philip Institute of Technology	0	0	1,340	1,769	1,446	42	2,029	183	633	0	122
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	0	1,541	1,925	5,002	0	3,090	743	0	2,363	0	0
Swinburne Limited	0	0	1,734	2,423	0	2,217	0	0	1,560	0	0
University of Melbourne	499	738	6,413	2,758	7,925	1,938	2,102	553	3,382	236	0
Victoria College	0	73	1,289	2,360	4,152	0	1,135	0	721	0	236
Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture	1,056	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victorian College of the Arts	0	0	680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victorian College of Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	0	0	0	0
Victorian University of Technology	0	106	1,298	4,040	327	1,423	1,249	0	1,775	0	43
Total higher education	1,900	2,922	34,839	32,854	21,525	13,404	16,780	3,034	21,985	236	797
Total											150,276

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

Higher education

All higher education institutions, excluding continuing education and technical and further education (TAFE), now fall under the Unified National System, and can no longer be split into Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education. In addition, a number of institutional amalgamations and name changes occurred in the 12 months prior to the commencement of the 1992 academic year. The number of students attending a higher education institution reached 150,276 in 1991, an increase of 9.6 per cent on 1990. There was a 9.3 per cent increase in the number of students in Bachelor degree courses, 17.8 per cent in Post graduate and Higher degree courses, and a 6.3 per cent decrease in the number of students in Other courses (Diplomas, Certificates and Associate Diplomas). The number of people studying for interest rather than to gain formal qualifications increased from 492 in 1990 to 797 in 1991.

In 1991, 23.1 per cent of students studied Arts, Humanities or the Social Sciences. However, Business Studies, Economics, and Administration were also popular, attracting 21.9 per cent of the student population. In fact there was an increase in the number of students in all fields of study except Education, where there were 21,525 students in 1991 compared with 22,210 in 1990.

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

Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Vocational (a)	Recreational (b)	Total	Vocational (a)	Recreational (b)	Total	Vocational (a)	Recreational (b)	Total
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

(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, 1991

Field of study	1991	
	Number	Per cent
Land & Marine Resources, Animal Husbandry	17,672	5.8
Architecture, Building	23,879	7.9
Art, Humanities & Social Sciences	23,703	7.8
Business Administration, Economics	74,774	24.6
Education	2,666	0.9
Engineering, Surveying	52,860	17.4
Health, Community Services	10,993	3.6
Law, Legal Studies	892	0.3

TABLE 4.6 NUMBER OF ENROLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL COURSES BY FIELD OF STUDY, VICTORIA, 1991 - continued

Field of study	1991	
	Number	Per cent
Science	11,506	3.8
Veterinary Science, Animal Care	297	0.1
Services, Hospitality, Transportation	25,199	8.3
TAFE Multi-field Education	59,170	19.5
Total (a)	303,611	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

Health risk factors

A great variety of social, economic and environmental, as well as aetiological factors are recognised as increasing the risk of ill-health ie. the chance an individual has of developing a particular illness or injury. The 1989-90 National Health Survey (NHS) focussed on selected health risk factors including smoking, alcohol consumption, exercise, dietary changes, immunisation, injury accidents, height and weight and specific women's health issues. The following tables are selected findings in relation to smoking and alcohol consumption.

Type of alcoholic drink

The proportion of persons who drank full strength beer (26.4 per cent) in the week prior to interview was slightly less than the proportion who drank wine (26.7 per cent). However, there was a marked variation between the sexes in the consumption of beer and wine. Only 9.6 per cent of females drank full strength beer, compared with 43.8 per cent of males. In contrast, 23.2 per cent of males drank wine, compared with 30.2 per cent of females. The proportion of males and females who drank spirits was similar (14.9 per cent and 15.3 per cent respectively) with the highest proportion of spirit drinkers in the younger age groups.

TABLE 4.7 PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC DRINK CONSUMED (a) BY AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1989-90 ('000)

Type of alcoholic drink consumed	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
MALES								
Did not drink alcohol	78.5	79.0	78.1	61.1	55.5	48.1	34.5	434.8
Beer - extra/special light	10.5	31.6	29.2	23.0	19.4	14.7	*3.9	132.1
Beer - low alcohol	11.7	35.2	38.4	24.5	17.3	14.6	*4.2	146.0
Beer - full strength	144.2	200.6	147.3	94.4	58.6	32.8	13.5	691.3
Wine	21.3	83.0	93.5	74.9	55.6	27.3	10.3	365.9
Spirits	57.7	57.8	42.1	27.2	25.2	16.8	7.9	234.7
Fortified wine	5.6	16.5	18.9	11.5	11.7	9.1	7.4	80.6
Other	7.5	5.6	5.8	**	**	**	**	21.7
Total who drank alcohol (b)	181.7	281.9	248.3	173.3	135.2	86.1	37.8	1,144.4
Total	260.2	360.9	326.4	234.4	190.7	134.2	72.3	1,579.2

TABLE 4.7 PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC DRINK CONSUMED (a) BY AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1989-90 - continued

Type of alcoholic drink consumed	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
FEMALES								
Did not drink alcohol	119.4	155.5	139.9	117.1	100.8	100.3	77.0	809.8
Beer - extra/special light	*2.7	8.4	6.3	6.6	5.7	6.4	*1.4	37.4
Beer - low alcohol	*1.5	5.3	8.7	5.8	6.9	*3.0	*1.7	32.8
Beer - full strength	41.7	37.6	29.6	15.2	15.1	12.1	5.4	156.8
Wine	59.8	133.6	129.6	72.4	52.9	33.6	12.3	494.2
Spirits	65.8	63.7	49.5	21.5	20.8	16.1	13.1	250.6
Fortified wine	8.6	14.7	16.7	14.1	12.9	17.1	14.4	98.4
Other	15.0	13.9	7.1	*4.0	*2.0	**	**	43.4
Total who drank alcohol (b)	134.0	203.6	184.9	108.2	89.2	68.9	39.3	828.3
Total	253.4	359.1	324.8	225.3	190.0	169.2	116.3	1,638.1
PERSONS								
Did not drink alcohol	197.9	234.5	218.0	178.2	156.3	148.3	111.5	1,244.6
Beer - extra/special light	13.2	40.0	35.5	29.5	25.0	21.1	5.3	169.6
Beer - low alcohol	13.2	40.4	47.1	30.3	24.2	17.6	5.8	178.8
Beer - full strength	185.9	238.3	176.8	109.6	73.8	44.9	18.9	848.2
Wine	81.1	216.6	223.1	147.3	108.5	60.9	22.6	860.1
Spirits	123.6	121.5	91.6	48.8	46.0	32.9	21.0	485.3
Fortified wine	14.2	31.2	35.5	25.5	24.6	26.3	21.7	179.0
Other	22.4	19.5	12.9	4.8	*2.9	*1.9	**	65.1
Total who drank alcohol (b)	315.7	485.5	433.2	281.5	224.5	155.1	77.1	1,972.7
Total	513.6	720.0	651.2	459.7	380.7	303.4	188.6	3,217.3

(a) In the week prior to interview.

(b) Persons may have reported consuming more than one type of alcoholic drink and therefore components do not add to totals.

* Relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent.

** Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

TABLE 4.8 PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: AVERAGE DAILY ALCOHOL INTAKE (a) BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC DRINK CONSUMED BY AGE BY SEX VICTORIA, 1989-90 (millilitres)

Type of alcoholic drink consumed	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
MALES								
Beer - extra/special light	5.3	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.2	*3.2	4.0
Beer - low alcohol	6.7	11.0	12.4	9.6	9.9	11.0	*8.2	10.6
Beer - full strength	33.0	30.0	30.7	30.4	31.2	31.7	13.3	30.7
Wine	8.8	12.1	15.1	15.3	17.0	16.6	16.2	14.5
Spirits	15.0	12.5	12.9	12.3	9.7	11.8	9.9	12.7
Fortified wine	14.8	9.2	6.4	9.4	8.5	12.6	10.3	9.4
Other	17.3	14.6	9.1	**	**	**	**	14.4
Total who drank alcohol (b)	33.9	30.0	29.2	27.8	25.0	23.7	14.4	28.5
Total	23.6	23.5	22.2	20.5	17.8	15.2	7.6	20.7

TABLE 4.8 PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: AVERAGE DAILY ALCOHOL INTAKE (a) BY TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC DRINK CONSUMED BY AGE BY SEX
VICTORIA, 1989-90 - continued
 (millilitres)

Type of alcoholic drink consumed	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
FEMALES								
Beer - extra/special light	*2.6	1.7	1.2	2.5	1.7	2.1	*0.9	1.9
Beer - low alcohol	*2.3	3.4	4.7	7.6	6.8	*5.7	*6.0	5.5
Beer - full strength	17.1	12.5	13.1	12.8	10.8	17.9	10.1	14.1
Wine	10.1	9.8	11.9	11.3	10.9	10.9	8.7	10.8
Spirits	10.2	8.7	6.6	6.3	6.9	7.8	8.5	8.3
Fortified wine	5.5	4.4	4.2	8.9	7.9	9.7	10.4	7.4
Other	13.1	6.6	6.1	*5.7	*7.9	**	**	8.6
Total who drank alcohol (b)	16.7	12.4	13.1	12.5	11.9	13.2	11.0	13.2
Total	8.8	7.0	7.5	6.0	5.6	5.4	3.7	6.7
PERSONS								
Beer - extra/special light	4.7	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.6	3.5
Beer - low alcohol	6.2	10.0	11.0	9.2	9.0	10.1	7.6	9.6
Beer - full strength	29.4	27.3	27.8	27.9	27.0	27.9	12.4	27.6
Wine	9.7	10.7	13.3	13.3	14.1	13.5	12.1	12.4
Spirits	12.4	10.5	9.5	9.7	8.4	9.9	9.0	10.4
Fortified wine	9.2	7.0	5.4	9.1	8.2	10.7	10.4	8.3
Other	14.5	8.9	7.5	10.5	*8.3	*8.2	**	10.5
Total who drank alcohol (b)	26.6	22.6	22.3	21.9	19.8	19.0	12.7	22.1
Total	16.3	15.3	14.8	13.4	11.7	9.7	5.2	13.6

(a) In the week prior to interview.

(b) Persons may have reported consuming more than one type of alcoholic drink and therefore components do not add to totals.

* Relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent.

** Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Sex and age characteristics of smokers

A higher proportion of adult males than females are smokers (31.3 per cent and 24.2 per cent respectively). Both the number and proportion of smokers is higher among males than females in all age groups, with the exception of the 18 to 24 year age group. In this age group some 37.0 per cent of females reported smoking, compared with 35.6 per cent of males.

Quantity smoked

Some 71.6 per cent of female smokers of packet cigarettes reported smoking on average 20 cigarettes or less per day, compared with 58.8 per cent of male smokers. For both male and female cigarette smokers the number of cigarettes usually smoked per day was highest in the middle age groups. For example, 49.7 per cent of male smokers aged 45 to 54 years smoked more than 20 cigarettes per day. The age group reporting the highest consumption of cigarettes among females was 35 to 44 years (36.4 per cent of these cigarette smokers smoked more than 20 cigarettes per day).

**TABLE 4.9 PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: SMOKER STATUS BY AGE BY SEX
VICTORIA, 1989-90**
(^{'000})

<i>Smoker status</i>	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65-74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES								
Smoker	92.7	124.3	123.8	72.2	48.6	26.1	5.9	493.6
Ex-smoker	22.6	65.9	83.3	76.2	87.8	70.9	41.7	448.3
Never smoked	144.9	170.7	119.3	86.0	54.4	37.3	24.7	637.2
Total	260.2	360.9	326.4	234.4	190.7	134.2	72.3	1,579.2
FEMALES								
Smoker	93.7	116.0	75.8	50.1	33.6	22.5	*4.0	395.7
Ex-smoker	28.7	66.4	60.1	40.7	35.4	38.4	17.4	287.1
Never smoked	131.1	176.7	188.9	134.5	121.0	108.2	94.9	955.4
Total	253.4	359.1	324.8	225.3	190.0	169.2	116.3	1,638.1
PERSONS								
Smoker	186.4	240.3	199.6	122.3	82.2	48.6	9.9	889.3
Ex-smoker	51.3	132.3	143.4	116.9	123.2	109.3	59.1	735.4
Never smoked	275.9	347.4	308.2	220.6	175.4	145.5	119.7	1,592.6
Total	513.6	720.0	651.2	459.7	380.7	303.4	188.6	3,217.3

* Relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent.

**TABLE 4.10 SMOKERS OF PACKET CIGARETTES: NUMBER OF CIGARETTES
USUALLY SMOKED PER DAY BY AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1989-90**
(^{'000})

<i>Number of cigarettes smoked per day</i>	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65-74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES								
One to ten	33.0	31.7	17.2	11.4	9.2	5.6	*1.5	109.6
Eleven to twenty	40.0	35.9	35.4	20.8	16.2	6.5	**	155.8
Twenty-one or more	18.3	50.4	60.7	32.0	16.7	6.7	**	185.8
Total	91.4	117.9	113.3	64.2	42.1	18.8	*3.4	451.2
FEMALES								
One to ten	41.3	39.2	23.5	13.8	10.3	8.5	*1.8	138.3
Eleven to twenty	34.6	40.5	24.2	19.2	14.0	8.2	**	141.5
Twenty-one or more	17.3	35.2	27.3	16.7	8.5	**	**	111.0
Total	93.2	114.9	74.9	49.7	32.8	21.9	*3.3	390.8
PERSONS								
One to ten	74.3	70.9	40.6	25.2	19.5	14.1	*3.3	247.8
Eleven to twenty	74.7	76.4	59.6	40.0	30.2	14.7	*1.8	297.3
Twenty-one or more	35.7	85.6	88.0	48.7	25.2	11.9	**	296.8
Total	184.6	232.8	188.2	113.9	74.9	40.7	6.7	841.9

* Relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent.

** Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.



Swanston Street Walk open for business - Vic.Roads

International and Australian riders participating in the Vic Health Herald-Sun 1400km cycle race - Vic Health, Herald-Sun



Grand Parade at the
Royal Melbourne Show
(inset) showjumping exhibition -
The Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria

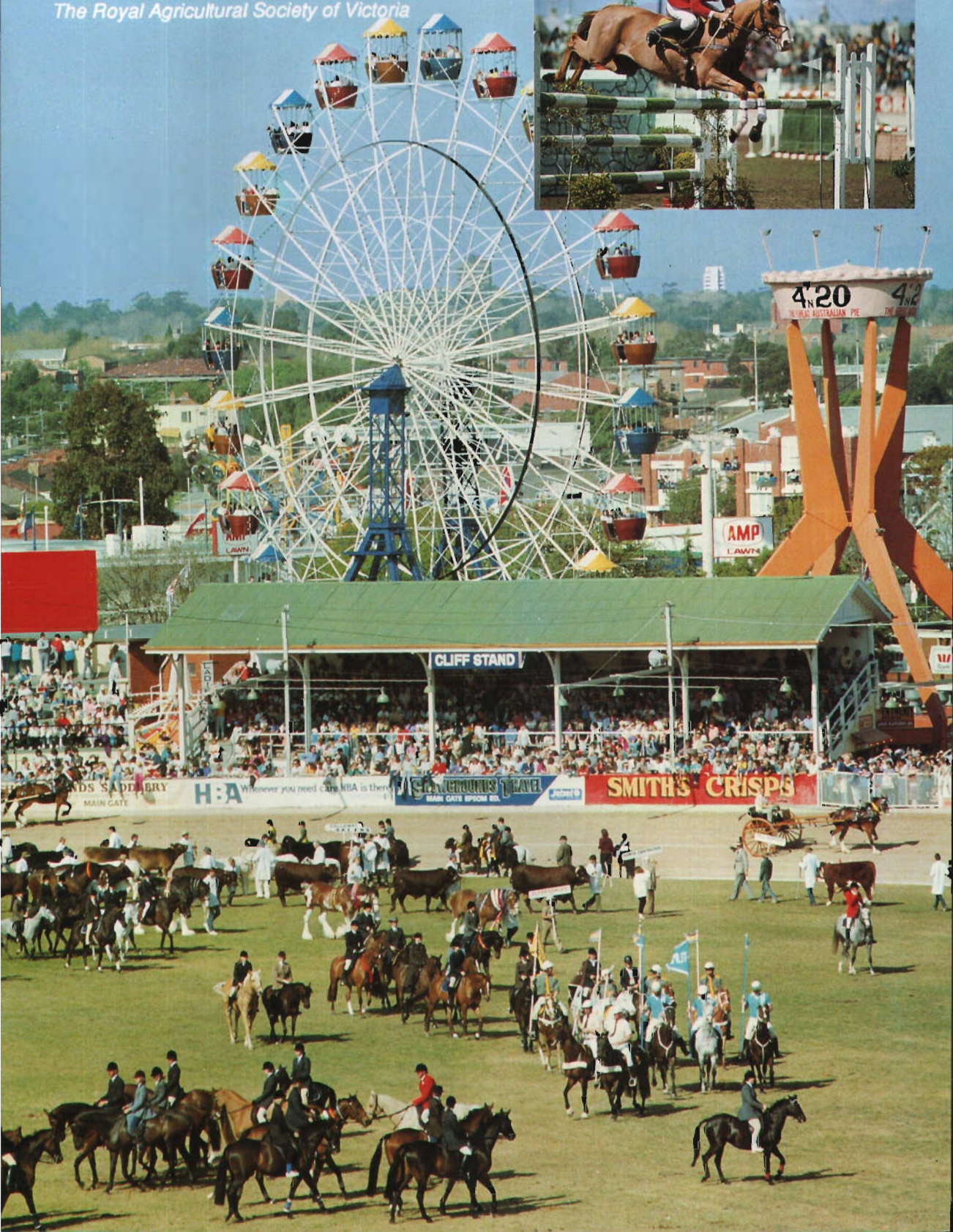


TABLE 4.11 PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC DRINK CONSUMED (a) BY SMOKER STATUS BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1989-90 ('000)

Type of alcoholic drink consumed	Smoker status			Total
	Smoker	Ex-smoker	Never smoked	
MALES				
Did not drink alcohol	97.7	113.9	223.2	434.8
Beer - extra/special light	34.7	43.7	53.7	132.1
Beer - low alcohol	45.3	49.4	51.2	146.0
Beer - full strength	282.7	176.4	232.2	691.3
Wine	91.4	124.7	149.7	365.9
Spirits	85.2	67.4	82.1	234.7
Fortified wine	20.3	29.9	30.4	80.6
Other	7.3	5.3	9.2	21.7
Total who drank alcohol (b)	395.9	334.4	414.1	1,144.4
Total	493.6	448.3	637.2	1,579.2
FEMALES				
Did not drink alcohol	152.2	110.2	547.5	809.8
Beer - extra/special light	11.4	9.4	16.6	37.4
Beer - low alcohol	11.1	7.7	14.0	32.8
Beer - full strength	72.7	31.4	52.6	156.8
Wine	120.6	112.1	261.5	494.2
Spirits	86.1	54.3	110.2	250.6
Fortified wine	18.7	21.8	57.9	98.4
Other	17.2	7.4	18.9	43.4
Total who drank alcohol (b)	243.5	176.9	407.9	828.3
Total	395.7	287.1	955.4	1,638.1
PERSONS				
Did not drink alcohol	249.9	224.1	770.6	1,244.6
Beer - extra/special light	46.0	53.2	70.3	169.6
Beer - low alcohol	56.4	57.2	65.1	178.8
Beer - full strength	355.4	207.9	284.9	848.2
Wine	212.0	236.8	411.3	860.1
Spirits	171.3	121.7	192.3	485.3
Fortified wine	39.0	51.7	88.4	179.0
Other	24.4	12.7	28.0	65.1
Total who drank alcohol (b)	639.4	511.3	822.0	1,972.7
Total	889.3	735.4	1,592.6	3,217.3

(a) In the week prior to interview.

(b) Persons may have reported consuming more than one type of alcoholic drink and therefore components do not add to totals.

Hospitals

There were 290 approved hospitals in Victoria at 30 June 1991, excluding the repatriation hospitals of Macleod and Heidelberg. Of these hospitals, 156 were public hospitals (15,432 registered beds), and 134 were private hospitals (6,155 registered beds). Average available beds during 1990-91 numbered 13,526 in public hospitals (including public psychiatric hospitals), and 6,039 in private hospitals.

TABLE 4.12 PUBLIC HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX OF INPATIENTS, VICTORIA, 1990-91

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Under 1 year	14,687	10,334	25,021
1-4	16,700	10,717	27,417
5-14	20,340	14,394	34,734
15-24	24,480	49,912	74,392
25-34	26,321	83,630	109,951
35-44	28,087	42,986	71,073
45-54	28,503	29,779	58,282
55-64	40,689	32,012	72,701
65-74	50,539	42,090	92,629
75 and over	38,766	48,022	86,788
Not stated	21	131	152
Total	289,133	364,007	653,140

TABLE 4.13 PUBLIC HOSPITALS: SEPARATIONS: PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSES BY NUMBER OF SEPARATIONS, AVERAGE STAY, AND SEX, VICTORIA, 1990-91

<i>International Classification of Diseases (ICD) class</i>	<i>Principal diagnosis</i>	<i>Number of separations</i>			<i>Average stay (days)</i>		
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
(a)							
1.	Infectious and parasitic diseases	8,828	4,745	13,573	4.2	5.4	4.6
2.	Neoplasms	23,049	24,001	47,050	7.7	7.3	7.5
3.	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	4,251	4,949	9,200	7.3	8.2	7.8
4.	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	4,599	4,473	9,072	2.9	3.4	3.1
5.	Mental disorders	6,007	6,301	12,308	10.6	14.6	12.6
6.	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	14,932	15,902	30,834	5.1	4.9	5.0
7.	Diseases of the circulatory system	31,972	25,239	57,211	8.8	10.4	9.5
8.	Diseases of the respiratory system	24,798	19,006	43,804	5.3	5.2	5.2
9.	Diseases of the digestive system	33,355	32,123	65,478	4.3	4.7	4.5
10.	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	16,348	38,044	54,392	4.7	3.3	3.7
11.	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium		81,563	81,563		4.5	4.5
12.	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	6,051	5,633	11,684	6.4	7.3	6.8
13.	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	12,336	14,070	26,406	6.2	8.3	7.3
14.	Congenital anomalies	3,995	2,798	6,793	5.1	6.1	5.5
15.	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	5,441	4,370	9,811	8.5	8.7	8.6
16.	Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions	14,432	16,499	30,931	3.9	4.2	4.0
17.	Injury and poisoning	32,254	22,992	55,246	5.9	8.4	6.9

TABLE 4.13 PUBLIC HOSPITALS: SEPARATIONS: PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSES BY NUMBER OF SEPARATIONS, AVERAGE STAY, AND SEX, VICTORIA, 1989-90 - continued

International Classification of Diseases (ICD) class (a)	Principal diagnosis	Number of separations			Average stay (days)		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
VO1-V82	Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	45,402	40,468	85,870	3.9	5.6	4.7
	Total reported principal diagnoses	288,050	363,176	651,226	5.7	5.9	5.8
	Total unreported principal diagnoses	1,083	831	1,914	16.6	20.7	18.3
	Grand total	289,133	364,007	653,140	5.7	5.9	5.8

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

TABLE 4.14 PUBLIC HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS BY AGE GROUP AND LENGTH OF STAY, VICTORIA, 1989-90

Age group (years)	Length of stay					Total
	Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and over	
Under 1 year	3,862	15,326	4,989	747	97	25,021
1-4	7,829	18,033	1,473	77	5	27,417
5-14	9,699	22,650	2,169	204	12	34,734
15-24	21,317	44,030	8,467	512	66	74,392
25-34	31,764	59,436	17,981	700	70	109,951
35-44	28,131	31,320	10,892	660	70	71,073
45-54	24,407	22,717	10,203	859	96	58,282
55-64	27,259	27,640	15,081	2,534	187	72,701
65-74	28,304	33,798	26,639	2,454	434	92,629
75 and over	13,107	32,171	34,242	7,171	1,097	86,788
Not stated	42	50	50	10		152
Total	195,721	307,171	132,186	15,928	2,134	653,140

Causes of death

There were 31,216 registered deaths of Victorians during 1991. General demographic statistics (including deaths) are included in Chapter 2 of this *Year Book*.

Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 43.1 per cent of all deaths. Of these diseases, ischaemic heart disease was the most prevalent. Ischaemic heart disease accounted for a slightly higher proportion of male deaths than female deaths (25.6 and 23.2 per cent, respectively). During the period 1990 to 1991, the proportion of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system decreased from 43.6 per cent to 43.1 per cent of all deaths.

However, the proportion of deaths from malignant neoplasms rose from 26.5 per cent in 1990 to 27.7 per cent of all deaths in 1991, comprising 28.7 per cent of male deaths and 26.5 per cent of female deaths. Of the 4,745 male deaths from this cause, 1,305 (27.5 per cent) were from neoplasms of the respiratory and intrathoracic organs, which were the most frequent sites of neoplasms in males. The most frequent site of neoplasms in females was the breast, which comprised 742 (19.1 per cent) of the 3,895 female deaths from malignant neoplasms. Another common site of neoplasms in females was the colon which comprised 450 deaths (11.6 per cent).

For children in the age group 1 to 14 years, 28.1 per cent of deaths resulted from accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides). Motor vehicle accidents were the main cause of death in the 15 to 24 year age group, representing 34.4 per cent of the deaths for this age group.

TABLE 4.15 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 1991

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)	203	47.4	205
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	113	26.4	184
Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	72	16.8	129
1-14 years			
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	54	28.1	782
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	34	17.7	552
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	24	12.5	8,640
Diseases of the nervous system (320-389)	21	10.9	635
15-24 years			
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	179	34.4	552
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (950-959)	127	24.4	607
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	73	14.0	782
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	44	8.5	8,640
25-44 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	419	28.2	8,640
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (950-959)	269	18.1	607
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	153	10.3	782
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	151	10.2	552
45-54 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	693	45.9	8,640
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	222	14.7	7,628
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	75	5.0	2,904
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	48	3.2	295

TABLE 4.15 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 1991 - continued

Cause of death	Deaths from specified cause		
	In age group		At all ages
	Number	Per cent (a)	Number
55-64 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	1,627	45.6	8,640
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	780	21.8	7,628
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	209	5.9	2,292
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	157	4.4	2,904
65-74 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	2,626	36.8	8,640
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	1,897	26.6	7,628
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	606	8.5	2,292
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	491	6.9	2,904
75 years and over			
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	4,627	28.3	7,628
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	3,205	19.6	8,640
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	2,134	13.0	2,904
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	1,366	8.3	2,292

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

TABLE 4.16 CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, VICTORIA, 1991

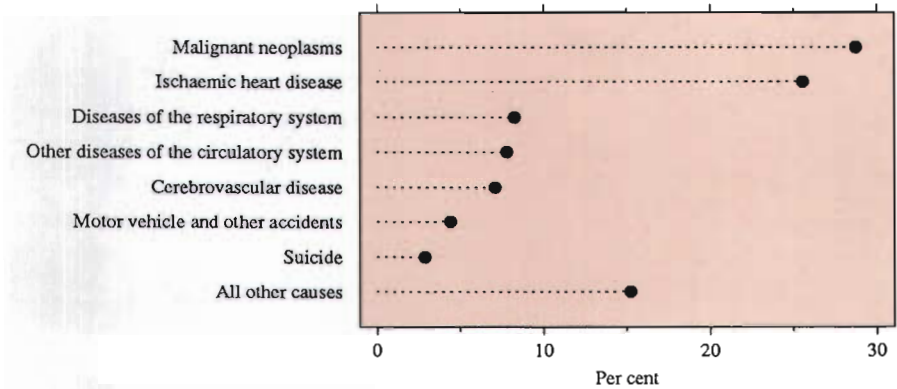
Cause of death (a)	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate (b)
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	157	0.5	36
Neoplasms (140-239)	8,748	28.0	1,980
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders (240-279)	1,047	3.4	237
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	106	0.3	24
Mental disorders (290-319)	581	1.9	132
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (320-389)	635	2.0	144
Diseases of the circulatory system (390-459)	13,457	43.1	3,046
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	2,292	7.3	519
Diseases of the digestive system (520-579)	1,056	3.4	239
Diseases of the genito-urinary system (580-629)	476	1.5	108
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (630-676)	3	-	1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-709)	17	-	4
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710-739)	182	0.6	41
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	184	0.6	42
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	205	0.7	46
Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	129	0.4	29
Accidents, poisonings, and violence (external causes) (800-999)	1,941	6.2	439
Total	31,216	100.0	7,066

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

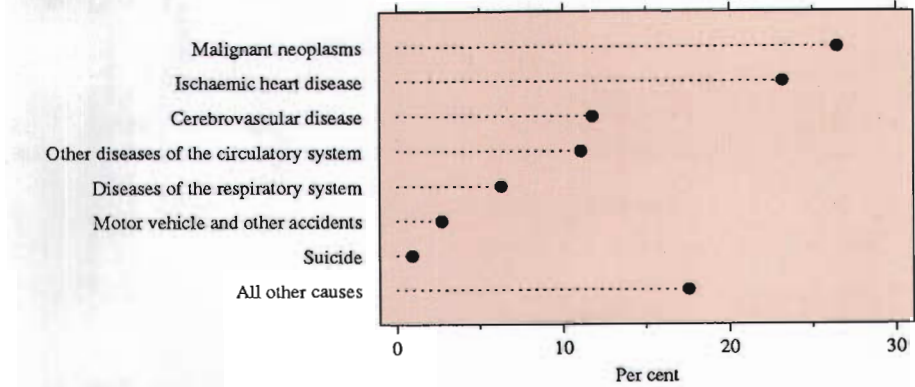
(b) Per 1,000,000 mean population

ALL DEATHS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER BY CAUSE,
VICTORIA 1991

MALES



FEMALES



SOCIAL WELFARE

Overview

Income support for individuals is primarily provided by the Commonwealth Government through a range of pensions and benefits. At 30 June 1992 there were 371,221 age pensioners, 89,970 invalid pensioners, and 17,702 widow pensioners in Victoria.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits are provided for people temporarily unable to support themselves. During 1991-92 there were 218,917 people who received these benefits, an 18.5 per cent increase in the number of beneficiaries over the previous year. The number of people receiving unemployment benefits increased by over 22 per cent, to 198,952 at 30 June. This increase in unemployment recipients has reversed the downward trend evident since 1984-85, brought about by changes in economic circumstances and Social Security procedures.

TABLE 4.17 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS, VICTORIA

Program	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
<i>Age pensions -</i>						
Number of pensioners (a)	347,606	344,675	344,523	345,161	354,459	371,221
Wives/spouse carers of age pensioners	6,459	6,276	6,418	6,695	7,418	8,780
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	1,599,909	1,781,473	1,914,592	2,078,081	2,332,651	2,527,773
<i>Invalid pensions -</i>						
Number of pensioners (a)	79,232	77,051	77,263	77,199	80,363	89,970
Wives/spouse carers of invalid pensioners	26,086	24,334	23,601	23,009	23,519	25,670
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	503,239	561,961	598,786	641,729	733,953	836,782
<i>Widows' pensions (j) -</i>						
Number of pensioners (a)	40,410	36,226	20,790	19,441	18,592	17,702
Amount paid (\$'000) (c)	250,051	255,417	n.a.	136,533	142,450	141,926
<i>Funeral benefits (d) -</i>						
Number of claims granted	11,871	11,800	11,024	7,200		
Amount paid (\$'000)	360	357	341	222	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Unemployment benefits -</i>						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	93,499	81,227	63,992	78,429	120,202	198,952
Amount paid (\$'000) (e)	602,980	563,358	529,467	514,873	1,014,423	1,723,752
<i>Sickness benefits -</i>						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	14,250	15,013	16,299	16,993	16,981	11,360
Amount paid (\$'000) (f)	93,945	110,892	121,838	139,799	161,464	106,830
<i>Special benefits -</i>						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	4,199	4,953	5,419	6,180	6,725	8,605
Amount paid (\$'000) (g)	26,985	34,083	39,614	47,491	60,550	77,275
<i>Sole parent's benefits (h)-</i>						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	34,081	36,045				
Amount paid (\$'000)	253,515	291,613	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
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	n.a.	486,830	569,386	658,983

TABLE 4.17 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS, VICTORIA - continued

Program	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
<i>Family allowance</i>						
Number of families	548,033	495,569	487,941	477,434	480,244	480,373
<i>Number of children and students in -</i>						
Families	1,055,413	966,737	952,044	926,837	927,990	924,285
Institutions	1,325	1,249	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total amount paid (\$'000)	355,773	345,688	331,968	454,076	474,566	584,135
<i>Child disability allowance -</i>						
Number of children (a)	7,550	7,989	8,640	9,385	10,551	13,901
Amount paid (\$'000)	7,226	12,490	11,735	14,217	17,170	26,202
<i>Family Income Supplement (i) -</i>						
Number of families (a)	6,872	..	..	..	..	..
Number of children (a)	20,158	..	..	..	..	..
Amount paid (\$'000)	13,612	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Family Allowance Supplement (k) -</i>						
Number of families (a)	..	29,754	35,310	37,887	41,136	56,071
Number of children (a)	..	75,635	88,834	93,586	100,346	131,404
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	43,715	85,536	108,422	123,967	163,541

(a) As at year ended 30 June.

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

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

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

(e) Amount comprises payment for beneficiaries, and additional benefit for children.

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

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

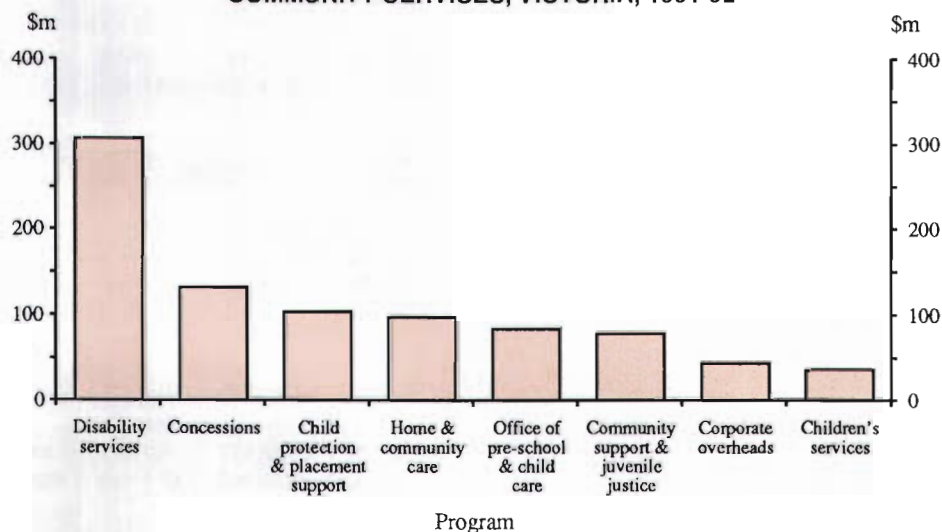
(h) Sole parents pension replaced the Class A widows pension and the supporting parents pension in March 1989.

(i) Introduced on 1 May 1983.

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

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

TOTAL OUTLAY ON COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, VICTORIA, 1991-92



War Veterans

Of the \$1,313 million spent in Victoria on Veterans or the dependants of Veterans during the 1991-92 financial year, pensions accounted for \$888 million. There were 49,629 Veterans and 36,475 wives, widows or dependants of Veterans who received a Service Pension during 1991-92, while 81,805 received Disability Pensions. A total net outlay of \$325 million was spent on the provision of health services, with the number of veterans and war widows eligible for treatment at June 92 being 83,420.

TABLE 4.18 NUMBER OF VETERANS AND DEPENDANTS BY TYPE OF PENSION, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1992

<i>Pension type</i>	<i>World War 1</i>	<i>World War 2 (a)</i>	<i>Korea, Malaysia</i>	<i>Special Overseas Service</i>	<i>British Commonwealth Service</i>	<i>Allied Forces</i>	<i>Australian and British Marines</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
Service	289	70,635	1,525	570	10,240	2,032	813	86,104
Disability	2,515	71,467	1,147	4,316	-	-	-	81,805

(a) Includes Merchant Navy personnel.

(b) Disability pension total includes 2,360 members of peacetime forces.

TABLE 4.19 COMMUNITY SERVICES VICTORIA, SELECTED CLIENT SUMMARY STATISTICS

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>Percentage change 1990-91 to 1991-92</i>
	<i>(Number)</i>			
<i>Foster care -</i>				
Children in emergency foster care	35	26	33	26.9
Children in reception foster care	91	105	87	-17.1
Children in short-term and long-term foster care	589	550	501	-8.9
Children in extended family placement	178	207	230	11.1
Children in pre-adoptive foster care	20	14	13	-7.1
Children in other foster care	130	360	384	6.7
All children in foster care	1,501	1,727	1,534	-11.2
<i>Reception centres -</i>				
Young people in -				
Central reception facilities	39	24	0	-100.0
Regional reception facilities	60	82	103	25.6
<i>Children subject to protective intervention -</i>				
As at 30 June	237	337	394	-16.9
<i>Court orders -</i>				
Supervision orders	1,475	1,345	959	-28.7
Guardianship	2,522	2,267	2,033	-10.3
New admissions	557	419	340	-18.9
Discharges	601	562	504	-10.3

HOUSING

Dwellings

There were 1,475,196 occupied dwellings in Victoria in 1991. This is an increase of 8 per cent over the 1,356,234 occupied dwellings recorded in the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. The largest component of this was "separate houses" (1,163,409), followed by "flats and apartments" (140,029). In addition, there were 164,803 unoccupied private dwellings and 4,390 non-private dwellings.

The Melbourne Statistical division had the largest number of occupied dwellings in Victoria, with 1,048,922. The number of "separate houses" (occupied) in Melbourne represented 68 per cent of the number of these type of dwellings in Victoria.

TABLE 4.20 STRUCTURE AND TYPE OF DWELLING BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1991

Statistical Division	Separate House	Semi detached		Flat/ Apartment	Caravan etc in park	Other	Unoccupied		Non-Private Dwellings
		Row terrace town-house					Total Occupied	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	

Housing Decisions and Characteristics

In 1991 a joint comparative study on housing decisions and characteristics was undertaken by the National Housing Strategy and the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Housing decisions and characteristics were studied and compared for the cities of Melbourne, Sydney, Canberra and Adelaide.

The study, based on a survey conducted between February and April 1991, showed that "first home owners and buyers" make up 39 per cent of all households in Melbourne, and are more prevalent than "changeover owners and buyers" (37 per cent).

Twenty-four per cent of households in Melbourne are "renting". The proportion of public renters is 4 per cent.

Nearly half of all respondents to the survey (46.8 per cent) listed "security of ownership" as the most important reason for home ownership.

TABLE 4.21 REASONS FOR PURCHASING A HOME BY DWELLING STRUCTURE, MELBOURNE, 1991

<i>Most important reason</i>	<i>Separate house</i>	<i>Other (a)</i>
	Per cent	
Security of ownership	46.8	46.9
Feeling physically safe	3.2	5.3
Having your privacy	8.4	6.8
Having no intrusion by landlord or agent	0.8	*0.3
Expecting investment returns	2.1	3.5
Having a hedge against inflation	0.9	*0.6
Having an asset in old age	4.4	*3.4
Having an investment for your children	2.4	*1.5
Cheaper than renting in the long run	3.5	7.7
Freedom to do your own thing	14.3	13.1
Pride in your achievement of home ownership	7.7	4.7
Other	0.3	*1.3
Not stated	5.1	4.9
Total	100.00	100.00

(a) Other includes semi-detached, row or terrace house, town house, and flat, unit or apartment.

* Relative standard error equal to or greater than 30 per cent.

The survey also found that generally, "renters" had not bought a home because they could not afford the repayments. This was particularly true for public renters, where more than half (51.4 per cent) gave this as their main reason for not having bought a home.

TABLE 4.22 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RENTERS (a) BY MAIN REASON FOR NOT HAVING BOUGHT A HOME, MELBOURNE, 1991

<i>Main reason</i>	<i>Private renters</i>	<i>Public renters</i>
	Per cent	
Never wanted to	7.6	*3.7
Never had the deposit	25.7	36.6
Could not afford	37.3	51.4
A house goes with job	*1.4	*2.6
Moved around too much	6.1	*1.9
Not ready	18.2	*2.5
Would have to travel too far to work	-	-
Other	3.0	0.7
Don't know/not stated	*0.7	*0.6
Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes renters who have owned a home in the past.

* Relative standard error equal to or greater than 30 per cent.

CRIME AND JUSTICE

Major crime

During 1990-91 there were 320,788 major crimes reported to the Victoria Police. Of these major crimes, the most frequently reported offences were theft (41.5%), burglary (29.4%), fraud (15.9%) and motor vehicle theft (11.1%). There was a general increase in the level of offences reported in 1990-91; major crime increased by 11.5% to 320,788 while total offences increased by 12.9% to 440,323. The number of people proceeded against increased by 4 per cent to 66,055 for major crimes and by 24.7 per cent to 127,070 for all offences reported.

Prisoners and offenders

Following the opening of the Loddon prison, there were 15 prisons operating in Victoria at 30 June 1991. These prisons had a maximum capacity of 2,651 prisoners, an increase of eight over the 12 month period.

Of the 2,310 prisoners in custody at 30 June 1991, less than 5 per cent were female. Approximately 70 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 29.8 per cent to 6,835.

TABLE 4.23 SUMMARY OF MAJOR CRIME, VICTORIA

Offence	Offences reported		Offences cleared		People proceeded against	
	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
Homicide	143	155	115	141	154	148
Serious assault	3,930	4,206	2,512	2,703	2,782	2,790
Robbery	1,776	1,995	559	672	999	867
Rape	553	590	281	203	171	297
Burglary	87,128	94,201	10,261	11,870	16,029	14,102
Theft	117,060	133,049	34,697	31,781	26,794	31,368
Motor vehicle theft	34,951	35,721	4,783	5,660	8,034	7,033
Fraud and deception	42,063	50,871	26,614	27,855	8,536	9,450
Total Major Crime	287,604	320,788	79,822	80,885	63,499	66,055
Other Offences	102,248	119,535	53,928	63,436	38,372	61,015
Total Offences	389,852	440,323	133,750	144,321	101,871	127,070

Source: Victoria Police Statistical Review 1988-89

TABLE 4.24 SENTENCED AND UNSENTENCED PRISONERS, VICTORIA

Year	Prisoners in custody at 30 June -				
	Sentenced		Unsentenced		Total
	number	per cent	number	per cent	
1986	1,749	89.5	206	10.5	1,955
1987	1,705	87.2	251	12.8	1,956
1988	1,820	88.2	244	11.8	2,064
1989	1,942	86.2	311	13.8	2,253
1990	1,954	84.4	362	15.6	2,316
1991	1,925	83.3	385	16.7	2,310

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

TABLE 4.25 PRISON CAPACITIES AND PRISONER NUMBERS, VICTORIA, 1991

<i>Prison</i>	<i>Maximum capacity at 30 June 1991</i>	<i>Daily average number of prisoners in custody during 1990-91</i>
Ararat	211	174
Barwon	250	215
Beechworth	119	112
Bendigo	83	75
Dhurringile	100	88
Fairlea	60	62
Geelong	114	119
Loddon	250	170
Melbourne Remand Centre	229	209
Metropolitan Reception Prison	526	484
Morwell River	90	78
Pentridge	406	358
Sale	65	64
Tarrengower	32	21
Won Wron	116	88
Total	2,651	2,317

Source: Victorian Office of Corrections

TABLE 4.26 PRISONERS IN CUSTODY BY SEX, AGE AND PRIOR IMPRISONMENT (a), VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1991

Prior imprisonment status	Age of Prisoners								Total
	17-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 or over	
Prior imprisonment									
Males	124	300	415	287	210	159	49	11	1,555
Females	3	20	18	14	8	11	1	-	75
Total	127	320	433	301	218	170	50	11	1,630
No prior imprisonment									
Males	68	137	95	107	74	107	49	8	645
Females	2	7	9	3	7	4	2	1	35
Total	70	144	104	110	81	111	51	9	680
All prisoners	197	464	537	411	299	281	101	20	2,310
Percentage of age group with prior imprisonment	64.5	69.0	80.6	73.2	72.9	60.5	49.5	55.0	70.6

(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.

TABLE 4.27 COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION OFFENDERS BY PROGRAM TYPE, VICTORIA

Program Type	Offenders per program at 30 June (a)		
	1989	1990	1991
Probation	202	145	59
Community Based Order	3,517	3,564	4,887
Community Based Order/Imprisonment (b)	15	21	42
Community Based Order (Fine Conversion) (c)	194	226	380
Parole (d)	1,015	1,008	1,112
Pre-release	112	131	145
Interstate/Commonwealth Bonds (e)	127	169	210
Total	5,182	5,264	6,835

(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.

Source: Office of Corrections Victoria, Annual Report 1990-91.

REFERENCES

Data sources

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

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

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

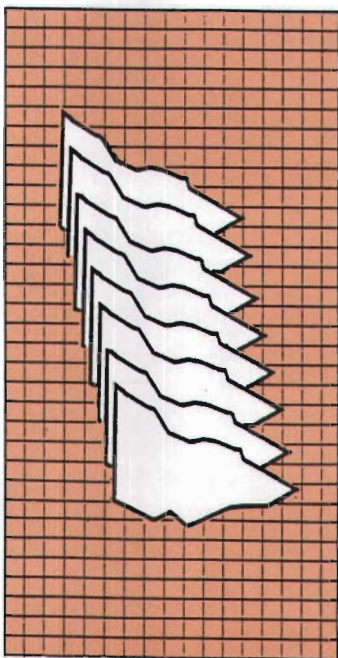
Cause of death statistics are compiled by the ABS from data made available from the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

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

ABS publications

Older People in Victoria (2501.2)
Causes of Death, Victoria (3302.2)
Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)
Demography, Victoria (3311.2)
Social Indicators, Australia (4101.0)
A Guide to Australian Social Statistics (4160.0)
Public Hospital Morbidity, Victoria (4301.2)
Schools, Australia (4221.0)
Education and Training in Australia (4228.0)
Australia's Children (4119.0)
Child Care Australia (4402.0)
Women in Australia (4113.0)
Participation in Sports, Victoria (4118.2)

- Provision of Welfare Services by Volunteers, Victoria* (4401.2)
Crime Victims Survey, Victoria (4505.2)
Crime and Crime Prevention Survey, Victoria, July 1987, Preliminary
(4507.2)
Victorian Social Survey: An Overview (4116.2)
National Health Survey: Health Risk Factors, Victoria (4380.2)
Housing: Characteristics and Decisions, 1991 (8710.0)



5

Victoria: A Broad Economic View

INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides a broad overview of the Victorian economy for the six years to 1990-91. The overview is based on an analysis of a selected range of important economic indicators drawn mainly from National Accounts and Labour Force statistics and includes comparisons with the Australian economy. The chapter concludes with an analysis of the role of manufacturing industry in the Victorian economy over the six years to 1990-91. This Chapter also serves as a prelude to Chapters 6 to 11, which cover specific sectors of the Victorian economy in more detail.

Economic growth

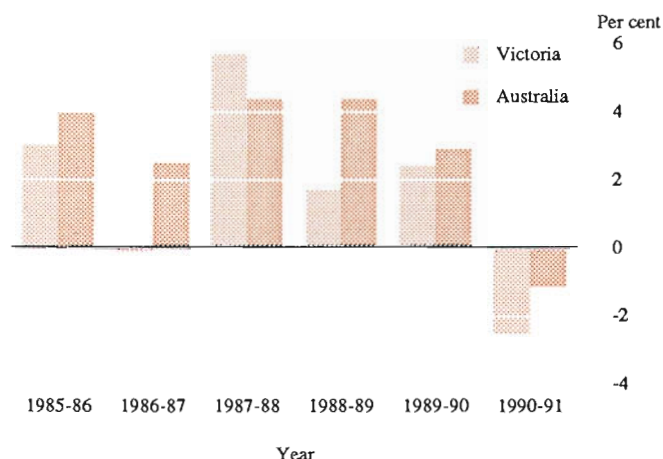
The Victorian economy, as measured by Gross State Product (GSP) in real terms (average 1984-85 prices), grew at an average annual rate of 1.7 per cent during the six years to 1990-91, compared with 2.9 per cent for the Australian economy. Following a strong growth rate of 5.7 per cent in 1987-88, Victorian GSP in real terms grew only moderately in the next two years before culminating in negative growth of -2.5 per cent in 1990-91 compared with -1.1 per cent for the national economy. With the exception of 1987-88 the performance of the Victorian economy in terms of real GSP growth was below that of Australia over the period.

TABLE 5.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (a)

Year	Current Prices				Constant Prices (b)			
	\$m		Percentage change		\$m		Percentage change	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
1985-86	68,512	240,319	10.1	11.2	64,090	224,807	3.0	4.0
1986-87	73,503	264,564	7.3	10.1	64,027	230,456	-0.1	2.5
1987-88	83,923	298,335	14.2	12.8	67,680	240,593	5.7	4.4
1988-89	93,270	340,440	11.1	14.1	68,834	251,247	1.7	4.4
1989-90	101,076	370,805	8.4	8.9	70,485	258,581	2.4	2.9
1990-91	101,359	377,114	0.3	1.7	68,718	255,671	-2.5	-1.1

(a) Based on the income based measure of GDP.

(b) Average 1984-85 prices using the GDP deflator for Australia.

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

(a) Based on average 1984-85 prices using GDP deflator

The year 1990-91 was generally regarded as one of recession for the Australian economy. In fact, the Australian economy experienced either zero or negative rates of growth over five consecutive quarters from June quarter 1990 to June quarter 1991. The performance of the Victorian economy within this recessionary economic context is evident in various economic indicators referred to in the remainder of this chapter.

TABLE 5.2 REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (a),
AUSTRALIA

Quarter	Percentage change over previous quarter
June 1990	0.0
September 1990	-0.5
December 1990	-0.8
March 1991	-0.8
June 1991	-1.5

(a) Average 1984-85 prices, trend estimates.

**Gross state
product
per capita**

Victoria's GSP per capita, at current prices, was on average about 7 per cent above the national average and was consistently higher than the other States in the six years to 1990-91. Victoria's GSP per capita fell from \$23,234 in 1989-90 to \$23,004 in 1990-91. This was 5 per cent above the national average.

TABLE 5.3 GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER CAPITA, BY STATE AND TERRITORY

	(\$)						Index Average 1985-86 to 1990-91
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
New South Wales	15,050	16,664	18,531	20,959	22,379	22,655	102.1
Victoria	16,547	17,567	19,814	21,718	23,234	23,004	107.0
Queensland	13,411	14,436	15,663	18,014	19,452	19,522	88.3
South Australia	13,982	14,732	15,989	17,932	19,340	19,332	89.0
Western Australia	15,535	17,058	19,152	21,532	23,227	22,772	104.8
Tasmania	12,177	13,518	14,699	16,368	17,430	17,682	80.7
Northern Territory	16,774	18,973	19,949	21,432	25,176	26,749	113.3
Australian Capital Territory	18,399	20,023	21,169	23,936	25,094	26,358	118.6
Australia	15,114	16,392	18,189	20,390	21,865	21,908	100.0

**Industry gross
domestic product**

In the six years to 1990-91 Victoria's contribution to Australia's GDP at factor cost averaged 27.0 per cent. Victoria's share had however decreased over the period from 27.2 per cent in 1985-86 to 26.5 per cent in 1990-91.

In Victoria all industries except wholesale and retail trade experienced an increase in GDP at current prices in the five years to 1989-90. However 1990-91 saw decreases in *Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting*; *Manufacturing*; *Construction*; *Wholesale and retail trade*; and *Finance, property and business services*.

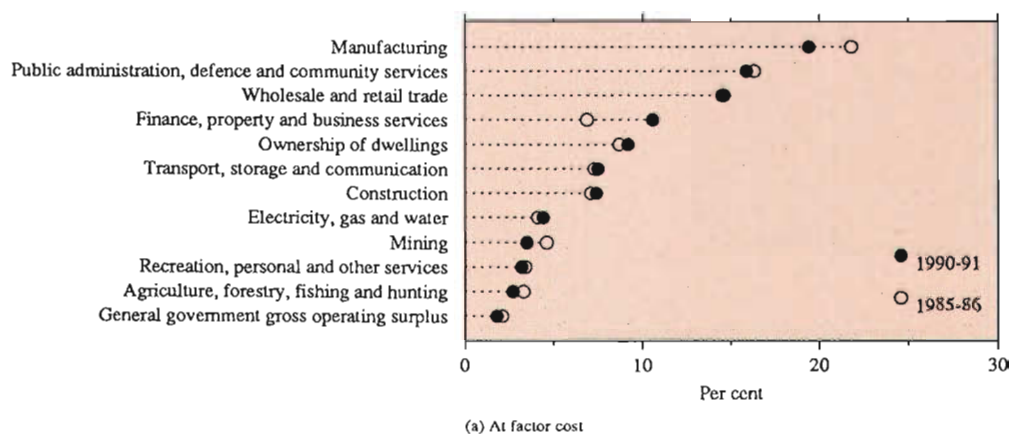
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting suffered the largest loss in share from 3.5 per cent in 1989-90 to 2.7 per cent in 1990-91, followed by *Manufacturing*, down from 19.9 per cent to 19.4 per cent; *Construction* from 7.8 per cent to 7.4 per cent; *Finance, property and business services* from 11.0 per cent to 10.6 per cent and to a lesser extent, *Wholesale and retail trade* from 14.6 per cent to 14.5 per cent. As a result of these decreases, their share of Victorian GSP decreased in 1990-91.

The loss in share for *Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* was even more severe when compared with its peak share of 3.8 per cent of Victorian GSP in 1988-89. Its large loss of share was attributed to unfavourable export prices for agricultural products (particularly for wool) and to the effects of lower domestic demand resulting from the recession. The poor performance of the *Construction* sector in 1990-91 was clearly related to the effects of overspending on building and construction projects in the mid to late 1980's and the subsequent dramatic falls in asset values, particularly for commercial buildings. This, coupled with the effects of high interest rates in the late 1980's, resulted in a dampening of activity in the industry.

During the period 1985-86 to 1990-91, the most significant changes in industry share of Victorian GSP occurred in the *Finance, property and business services* sector, which increased its share by 3.7 percentage points (from 6.9 per cent to 10.6 per cent), and *Manufacturing*, which decreased its share by 2.4 percentage points (from 21.8 per cent to 19.4 per cent).

In 1990-91, as in 1985-86, three industries accounted for about one half of Victoria's GSP at factor cost. These industries were *Manufacturing*, *Wholesale and retail trade* and *Public administration, defence and community services*, which accounted for 52.7 per cent of Victorian GSP in 1985-86 and 49.8 per cent in 1990-91.

INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTS (a), VICTORIA



Manufacturing continued to be the most important Victorian industry in terms of its impact on overall activity in Australia, contributing 33.3 per cent to Australia's manufacturing industry gross product in 1990-91, notwithstanding that this contribution decreased from a peak of 34.2 per cent in 1987-88.

TABLE 5.6 VICTORIAN INDUSTRY GDP AS A PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY GDP

Industry	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21.3	23.1	23.2	22.0	21.8	21.7
Mining	24.0	17.3	19.6	19.8	18.1	18.2
Manufacturing	33.5	34.0	34.2	33.3	33.7	33.3
Electricity, gas and water	29.1	30.8	30.4	30.1	31.5	31.7
Construction	25.2	25.2	24.6	24.4	25.4	24.3
Wholesale and retail trade	27.8	28.8	28.8	29.2	28.0	27.2
Transport, storage and communication	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	24.1	23.8
Finance, property and business services	24.5	24.4	29.0	26.3	28.3	27.8
Public administration, defence and community services	27.0	26.9	26.9	26.7	26.7	26.4
Recreation, personal and other services	24.0	22.5	22.8	21.6	20.4	20.0
Ownership of dwellings	27.6	27.4	26.5	25.3	25.2	25.3
General government gross operating surplus	24.1	23.8	23.6	23.4	23.2	23.1
All industries	27.2	27.2	27.6	27.0	26.9	26.5

**Private final
consumption
expenditure (PFCE)**

In the six years to 1990-91 the private sector accounted for, on an average annual basis, approximately 78.0 per cent of total Victorian final consumption expenditure.

In real terms (average 1984-85 prices) PFCE in Victoria grew at an average annual rate of 2.2 per cent from 1986-87 to 1990-91 compared with 3.1 per cent for Australia. This lower rate for Victoria was reflected in the declining rates of growth for PFCE in Victoria since 1986-87 relative to Australian expenditure. This resulted in Victoria's share of national private consumption expenditure decreasing from 26.6 per cent in 1985-86 to 25.4 per cent in 1990-91.

TABLE 5.7 PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

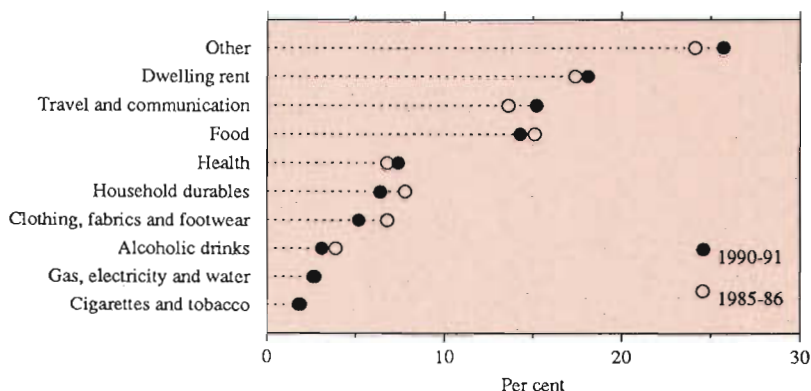
Year	Current Prices				Constant Prices (a)			
	\$m		Percentage change		\$m		Percentage change	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
1985-86	38,225	143,760	12.5	12.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1986-87	42,281	157,499	10.6	9.6	35,399	133,872	n.a.	n.a.
1987-88	46,399	175,627	9.7	11.5	36,875	139,214	4.2	4.0
1988-89	50,902	194,886	9.7	11.0	38,092	144,355	3.3	3.7
1989-90	55,648	216,283	9.3	11.0	39,068	150,500	2.6	4.3
1990-91	58,076	228,511	4.4	5.7	38,581	151,077	-1.2	0.4

(a) At average 1984-85 prices.

In 1990-91 real PFCE in Victoria decreased by 1.2 per cent in contrast to a 0.4 per cent increase for Australia. This downturn in consumer spending 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.

The bulk of private consumption expenditure in Victoria was concentrated on three items in the six years to 1990-91. *Food; Dwelling rent; and Travel and communication* accounted for 46.1 per cent of Victorian PFCE in 1985-86, and 47.6 per cent in 1990-91. During this period *Travel and communication* increased its share the most, from 13.6 per cent in 1985-86 to 15.2 per cent in 1990-91 followed by *Dwelling rent*, which rose from 17.4 per cent to 18.1 per cent. The share held by *Food* decreased from 15.1 per cent to 14.3 per cent over the same period. Other main items which experienced a decrease in share were *Clothing, fabrics and footwear* (from 6.8 per cent to 5.7 per cent) and *Household durables* (from 7.8 per cent to 6.4 per cent).

PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA
(\$m)



In 1990-91 consumer spending (at current prices) for *Household durables* actually decreased by 7.3 per cent as consumers deferred purchases until confidence in the economy picked up.

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

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Food	5,766	6,263	6,757	7,591	8,189	8,311
Cigarettes and tobacco	688	754	814	891	1,011	1,118
Alcoholic drinks	1,509	1,597	1,716	1,791	1,829	1,811
Clothing, fabrics and footwear	2,606	2,947	3,162	3,192	2,985	3,003
Health	2,581	2,945	3,207	3,570	3,913	4,287
Dwelling rent	6,653	7,408	8,118	8,912	9,762	10,536
Gas, electricity and fuel	1,041	1,153	1,200	1,276	1,430	1,530
Household durables	2,972	3,247	3,475	3,774	4,005	3,711
Travel and communication	5,208	5,751	6,424	7,182	8,186	8,840
Other	9,201	10,216	11,526	12,723	14,338	14,929
Total	38,225	42,281	46,399	50,902	55,648	58,076

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

In the six years to 1990-91 the public sector accounted for , on an average annual basis, approximately 22.0 per cent of total Victorian final consumption expenditure. Over this period government FCE in Victoria increased by 60.0 per cent, compared with an increase of 67.6 per cent at the national level. Victoria's share of national government FCE decreased from 25.0 per cent in 1985-86 to 24.0 per cent in 1990-91.

TABLE 5.9 GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (a)
(\$m)

Year	Victoria	Percentage change	Australia	Percentage change	Victoria as percentage of Australia
1985-86	11,194	10.6	44,743	11.3	25.0
1986-87	12,209	9.1	48,975	9.5	24.9
1987-88	12,897	5.6	52,549	7.3	24.5
1988-89	14,005	8.6	56,898	8.3	24.6
1989-90	15,186	8.4	62,418	9.7	24.3
1990-91	16,188	6.6	67,377	7.9	24.0

(a) Includes Commonwealth, State and Local Governments.

Private gross fixed capital expenditure (PGFCE)

In Victoria, approximately 75 per cent of expenditure on fixed capital was accounted for by the private sector in the six years to 1990-91. During this period Victoria's share of national gross fixed capital expenditure declined from 27.3 per cent in 1985-86 to 23.3 per cent in 1990-91.

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

Year	Victoria	Percentage change	Australia	Percentage change	Victoria as percentage of Australia
1985-86	11,265	19.6	41,255	14.9	27.3
1986-87	13,117	6.4	45,323	9.9	28.9
1987-88	14,299	9	54,296	19.8	26.3
1988-89	17,854	24.9	67,596	24.5	26.4
1989-90	17,192	-3.7	67,852	0.4	25.3
1990-91	14,158	-17.6	60,812	-10.4	23.3

Private investment in Victoria fell sharply between 1988-89 and 1990-91. Following a 24.9 per cent increase in 1988-89, private investment in Victoria decreased by 3.7 per cent in 1989-90 and by 17.6 per cent in 1990-91. A similar trend was evident at the national level.

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. This crashed in 1989-90. Such activities contributed to the high internal demand conditions within the economy.

The late 1980s saw interest rates rise sharply. The effect of this on private investment in Victoria was reflected in the declining rates of growth of expenditure on dwellings, other dwellings and equipment in 1989-90 and 1990-91.

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

Year	Dwellings	Non-dwelling construction	Equipment
1985-86	13.3	26.8	22.3
1986-87	2.2	18.2	26.4
1987-88	8.4	30.5	-1.5
1988-89	23.0	24.2	22.2
1989-90	2.2	13.3	10.6
1990-91	-20.3	-18.6	-19.7

Government investment

The government sector (Commonwealth, State and Local) accounted for, on average, one quarter of total gross fixed capital expenditure in Victoria in the six years to 1990-91. Approximately two thirds of government gross fixed capital expenditure occurred in the public enterprises sector and one third in the general government sector.

General government GFCE increased in each of the years 1988-89 to 1990-91 (by 2.6 per cent, 13.0 per cent, and 8.8 per cent respectively). Public enterprise GFCE followed a similar trend in 1988-89 and 1989-90 but decreased by 14.4 per cent in 1990-91.

In 1990-91, general government GFCE in Victoria accounted for 19.0 per cent of national general government GFCE and public enterprise GFCE accounted for 24.9 per cent of such expenditure at the national level.

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

Year	General government	Percentage change	Public enterprises	Percentage change	Total	Percentage change
1985-86	1,479	13.1	2,733	14.6	4,212	14.1
1986-87	1,360	-8.0	2,660	-2.6	4,020	-4.6
1987-88	1,275	-6.3	2,476	-6.9	3,751	-6.7
1988-89	1,308	2.6	2,799	13.0	4,107	9.5
1989-90	1,478	13.0	3,509	25.4	4,987	21.4
1990-91	1,608	8.8	3,005	-14.4	4,613	-7.5

Employment and unemployment

The number of persons employed in Victoria increased by 244,500 (13.4 per cent) from August 1986 to August 1990. This compared with an increase of 906,400 persons or 13.1 per cent at the national level. This growth in the demand for labour was reflected to a large extent in a falling unemployment rate (trend estimate) from 6.8 per cent in August 1986 to 4.7 per cent in August 1989 for Victoria and from 8.2 per cent to 6.0 per cent for Australia over the same period.

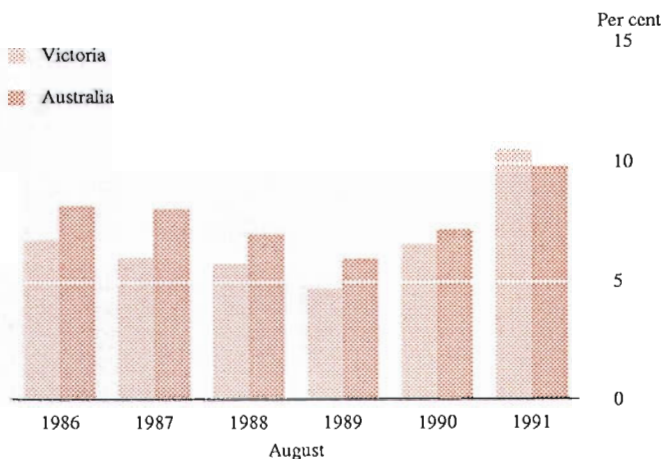
TABLE 5.13 EMPLOYED PERSONS
(^{'000})

August	Victoria	Percentage change	Australia	Percentage change	Victoria as percentage of Australia	Unemployment rate (a)	
						Victoria	Australia
1986	1,828.6	2.4	6,918.6	3.6	26.4	6.8	8.2
1987	1,923.6	5.2	7,092.3	2.5	27.1	6.1	8.1
1988	1,930.5	0.4	7,353.4	3.7	26.3	5.8	7.0
1989	2,049.8	6.2	7,727.6	5.1	26.5	4.7	6.0
1990	2,073.1	1.1	7,825.0	1.3	26.5	6.6	7.2
1991	1,972.1	-4.9	7,669.2	-2.0	25.7	10.5	9.9

(a) Trend estimate

The 1990-91 recession caused a dramatic change in the job market as the deteriorating economy saw the number of persons employed in Victoria decrease by 101,000 (from 2,073,100 persons in August 1990 to 1,972,100 persons in August 1991). This decrease represented 64.8 per cent of the 155,800 person decrease in employment across Australia in the same period. Concurrent with this, the unemployment rate rose to 10.5 per cent in Victoria and 9.9 per cent in Australia in August 1991.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (Trend Estimate)



In 1991, as in 1986, three industries accounted for approximately 62.0 per cent of persons employed in Victoria. These were *Public administration, defence, and community services*; *Wholesale and retail trade*; and *Manufacturing*, with respective shares of Victorian employment of 23.6 per cent; 20.1 per cent and 18.6 per cent in 1991. Of these three industries, only *Manufacturing* experienced a fall in employment share over the six years, from 20.3 per cent in 1986 to 18.6 per cent in 1991.

Notwithstanding this fall, *Manufacturing* still remained the most significant Victorian industry at the national level in 1991 (as in 1986), providing employment for one third (366,600 persons) of Australia's manufacturing workforce.

In terms of percentage change over the six year period, the most significant decreases in number of employed persons occurred in *Electricity, gas and water* (-34.6 per cent) and *Mining* (-31.0 per cent). The most significant increases occurred in *Recreation, personal and other services* (39.4 per cent) which resulted in its share of Victorian employment increasing by 1.6 percentage points, from 5.3 per cent in 1986 to 6.9 per cent in 1991. Other increases occurred in *Wholesale and retail trade* (16.4 per cent); *Finance, property and business services* (15.1 per cent); and *Public administration, defence, and community services* (13.1 per cent).

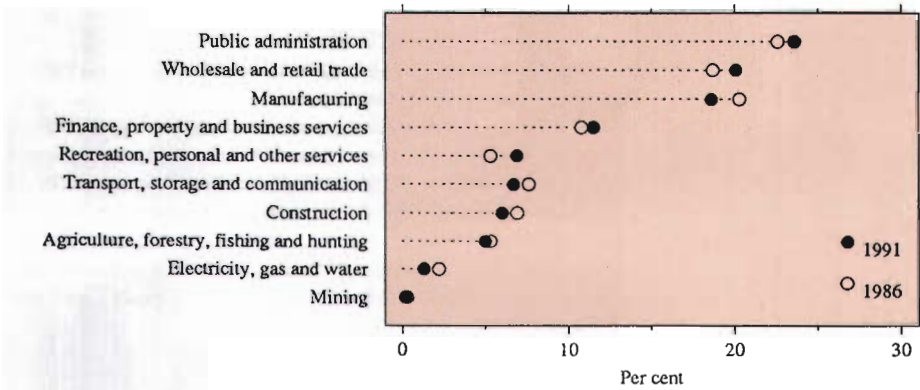
TABLE 5.14 EMPLOYED PERSONS, (a) (b) VICTORIA
(^{'000})

Industry (c)	1986 (^{'000})	1991 (^{'000})	Percentage change	Industry groups as a percentage of total Victoria		Victorian industry as a percentage of Australian Industry 1991
				1986	1991	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	97.1	98.8	1.8	5.3	5.0	24.3
Mining	5.8	4.0	-31.0	0.3	0.2	4.2
Manufacturing	371.7	366.6	-1.4	20.3	18.6	33.1
Electricity, gas and water	40.5	26.5	-34.6	2.2	1.3	25.6
Construction	126.6	118.4	-6.5	6.9	6.0	23.2
Wholesale and retail trade	341.1	397.2	16.4	18.7	20.1	25.0
Transport, storage and communication	139.0	131.8	-5.2	7.6	6.7	24.8
Finance, property and business services	197.2	227.0	15.1	10.8	11.5	25.4
Public administration, defence and community services	412.4	466.3	13.1	22.6	23.6	25.6
Recreation, personal and other services	97.1	135.4	39.4	5.3	6.9	22.4
Total	1,828.6	1,972.1	7.8	100.0	100.0	25.7

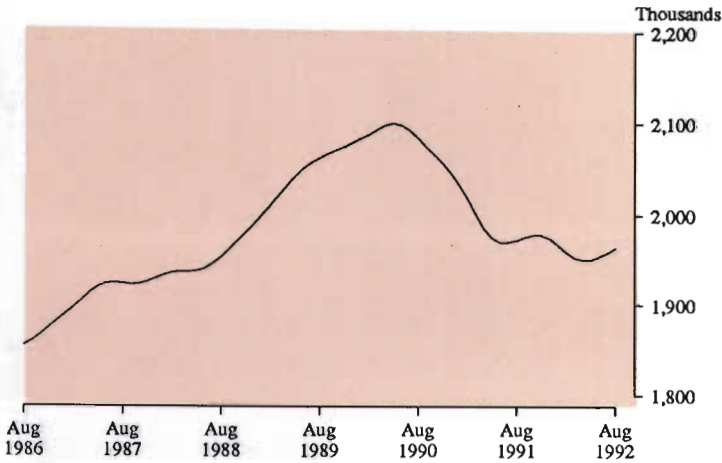
(a) (b) At August. Based on State of usual residence and 1986 Population Census benchmark.

(c) Classified according to Australian Standard Industry Classification, 1983

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA
Industry contribution to employment



EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND ESTIMATES, VICTORIA



VICTORIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: AN OVERVIEW 1985-86 TO 1990-91

Manufacturing gross product

Victorian manufacturing gross product (at factor cost) grew by 36.1 per cent (at current prices) between 1985-86 and 1990-91, compared with an increase of 53.0 per cent for all Victorian industries. On an average annual rate of growth basis the respective increases were 6.0 per cent and 8.0 per cent.

Over this six year period, the contribution of the Victorian manufacturing sector to Victoria's GSP fell steadily from 21.8 per cent in 1985-86 to 19.4 per cent in 1990-91. This was a decrease of 2.4 percentage points. This contrasted sharply with a 3.9 percentage point increase in the contribution of the Services sector, from 63.2 per cent in 1985-86 to 67.1 per cent in 1990-91.

TABLE 5.15 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (a) BY SECTOR, VICTORIA
(Proportion of total GDP attributable to each sector)

Year	Rural	Mining	Manu- facturing	Const- struction	Services
1985-86	3.3	4.6	21.8	7.1	63.2
1986-87	3.6	3.0	21.0	7.3	65.1
1987-88	3.7	3.2	20.4	6.8	66.0
1988-89	3.8	2.9	20.1	7.3	65.9
1989-90	3.5	3.2	19.9	7.8	65.6
1990-91	2.7	3.5	19.4	7.4	67.1

(a) At factor cost and current prices.

Manufacturing employment

The manufacturing sector's share of total Victorian employment also progressively declined over the six year period to 1991. It decreased by 1.7 percentage points, from 20.3 per cent in 1985-86 to 18.6 per cent in 1990-91. This contrasted sharply with a 3.1 percentage points increase in share held by the Services sector, from 67.1 per cent to 70.2 per cent over the same period.

TABLE 5.16 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SECTOR, VICTORIA
(Proportion of total employment attributable to each sector)

Year	Rural	Mining	Manu- facturing	Const- struction	Services
1985-86	5.3	0.3	20.3	6.9	67.1
1986-87	5.0	0.4	20.4	6.7	67.6
1987-88	5.0	0.3	21.1	6.8	66.8
1988-89	4.8	0.3	19.7	7.7	67.5
1989-90	4.7	0.3	18.9	7.2	68.9
1990-91	5.0	0.2	18.6	6.0	70.2

Use of Advanced Technology in manufacturing industry

The proportion of Victorian manufacturing establishments using one or more advanced technologies increased from 32 per cent in 1988 to 42 per cent in 1991. At the national level the proportion increased from 33 per cent to 41 per cent.

Within the Victorian manufacturing sector, from 1988 to 1991, the most significant increases in the proportion of establishments using advanced technology occurred in the industry subdivisions of *Fabricated metal products* (from 30 per cent to 55 per cent); *Clothing and footwear* (from 15 per cent to 33 per cent); *Miscellaneous manufacturing* (from 30 per cent to 45 per cent); *Basic metal products* (from 46 per cent to 59 per cent); and *Other machinery and equipment* (from 57 per cent to 69 per cent). In the *Food, beverage and tobacco* and *Textile* industry subdivisions the proportion of Victorian manufacturing establishments using advanced technology did not change from 1988 and remained at 29 per cent and 38 per cent respectively in 1991.

TABLE 5.17 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS WITH ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY BY INDUSTRY (a)

Industry	Victoria		Australia	
	1988(b)	1991(c)	1988(b)	1991(c)
Food, beverages and tobacco	29	29	28	32
Textiles	38	38	34	34
Clothing and footwear	15	33	15	29
Wood, wood products and furniture	21	22	23	30
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	24	26	21	27
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	42	46	43	44
Non-metallic mineral products	33	43	41	47
Basic metal products	46	59	50	62
Fabricated metal products	30	55	31	46
Transport equipment	57	63	47	54
Other machinery and equipment	57	69	56	64
Miscellaneous manufacturing	30	45	34	44
Total manufacturing	32	42	33	41

(a) Establishments with ten or more employees.

(b) At 30 June 1988.

(c) At 31 December 1991.

TABLE 5.18 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA (\$m)

Year	Manufacturing industry	Percentage change	All industries	Percentage change	Manufacturing industry as percentage of all industries	Victorian manufacturing industry as percentage of Australian manufacturing industry
1985-86	1,973	71.1	4,587	11.6	43.0	37.3
1986-87	2,447	24.0	5,831	27.1	42.0	38.3
1987-88	2,595	6.0	6,369	9.2	40.7	36.5
1988-89	2,698	4.0	7,566	18.8	35.7	35.2
1989-90	2,803	3.9	7,840	3.6	35.8	32.9
1990-91	2,173	-22.5	6,321	-19.4	34.4	29.0

The contraction of private investment in Victorian manufacturing industry was also reflected in its decreased share of national private manufacturing investment from 37.3 per cent in 1985-86 to 29.0 per cent in 1990-91.

Manufacturing gross operating surplus (GOS)

The ratio of gross operating surplus to wages, salaries and supplements (the two components of manufacturing industry gross product at factor cost) rose steadily for Victorian manufacturing industry, from 53 per cent in 1985-86 to a peak of 59 per cent in 1988-89. There was a similar trend at the national level. During this period the ratio for Victorian manufacturing industry was slightly above that for Australian manufacturing industry. Since 1988-89 however the ratio decreased for both Victorian and Australian manufacturing industry with the ratio for Victoria falling below that for Australia in both 1989-90 and 1990-91. In Victoria the ratio fell by 0.15, from 0.59 in 1988-89 to 0.44 in 1990-91. This compares with a fall of 0.09 to 0.47 over the same period for Australian manufacturing industry.

TABLE 5.19 GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS AS A RATIO OF WAGES, SALARIES AND SUPPLEMENTS

Year ended 30 June	Manufacturing		All industries	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
1986	0.53	0.53	0.75	0.73
1987	0.53	0.51	0.74	0.74
1988	0.56	0.53	0.78	0.78
1989	0.59	0.56	0.80	0.81
1990	0.51	0.55	0.73	0.77
1991	0.44	0.47	0.70	0.73

Labour costs

In the five year period 1986-87 to 1990-91 average total labour costs per employee in the Victorian manufacturing sector were consistently higher than the average for all Victorian industries. The increase for the manufacturing sector over this period was 44.9 per cent, compared with an increase of 36.9 per cent for all Victorian industries. The increase for the Australian manufacturing sector over the same period was 36.6 per cent.

TABLE 5.20 AVERAGE TOTAL LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE PRIVATE SECTOR (\$)

	Manufacturing		All Industries	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
1986-87	23,030	23,622	20,949	20,985
1987-88	25,991	26,252	21,455	22,310
1988-89	28,326	28,413	24,268	23,830
1989-90	31,289	30,756	26,714	26,086
1990-91	33,379	32,273	28,670	27,788

Average total labour costs per employee for Victorian manufacturing industry were slightly lower in comparison with Australian manufacturing in the period 1986-87 to 1988-89 but then increased above the Australian average in 1989-90 and 1990-91. In 1990-91 the Victorian average total labour cost per employee in the manufacturing sector was \$33,379 compared with \$32,273 for the Australian manufacturing sector.

Manufacturing exports

Manufactures, as defined by the ABS, comprise those commodities which are classified to manufacturing industries to which their production is primary, in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

On this basis, exports by manufacturing industries in Victoria increased from 50.1 per cent of total Victorian exports in 1985-86 to 79.1 per cent in 1990-91, but decreased as a proportion of Australian manufacturing sector exports from 33.1 per cent to 28.6 per cent over the same period.

TABLE 5.21 EXPORTS BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (a)
\$m (f.o.b.)

Year	Victoria (b)	Australia	Victoria as percentage of Australia	Victorian manufacturing exports as a percentage of total Victorian exports	Total Exports	
					Victoria (b)	Australia
1985-86	3,416	10,311	33.1	50.1	6,819	31,899
1986-87	4,465	13,216	33.3	60.4	7,390	34,195
1987-88	5,594	17,241	32.4	61.8	9,045	39,701
1988-89	5,467	18,232	30.0	63.7	8,576	42,190
1989-90	5,912	20,780	28.5	68.9	8,581	47,366
1990-91	6,999	24,476	28.6	79.1	8,847	50,474

(a) Excludes re-exports. Exports are classified by industry of origin according to the ABS Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

(b) State in which final stage of production or manufacture occurs.

The large share of total exports attributed to the manufacturing sector, on the above basis, does not take into account the fact that many of these exports have not embodied a high degree of value added, processing, technology or skills. This perspective, however, is provided by the Trade Exports Classification (TREC) developed by the former Department of Trade, which is structured according to the degree of processing of commodities and accordingly defines 'manufactures' as 'simply transformed' (STMs) or 'elaborately transformed' (ETMs).

On this basis, manufactured exports accounted for a lower percentage of total exports compared with the proportion attributed to manufacturing industries classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. Based on the TREC, exports of Australian manufactures accounted for only 16.7 per cent of total Australian exports in 1985-86, rising to 23.8 per cent in 1990-91. In 1990-91, exports of ETMs accounted for 13.3 per cent of total Australian exports and exports of STMs accounted for 10.5 per cent.

TABLE 5.22 EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS (a)
\$m (f.o.b.)

	Simply transformed manufactures (STMs) (b)	Elaborately transformed manufactures (ETMs) (b)	Total manufactures (b)	Percentage of total Australian exports		
				STMs	ETMs	Total manufactures
1985-86	2,538	2,802	5,340	8.0	8.8	16.7
1986-87	2,943	3,642	6,585	8.6	10.7	19.3
1987-88	4,097	4,298	8,395	10.3	10.8	21.2
1988-89	5,067	4,585	9,653	12.0	10.9	22.9
1989-90	5,238	5,473	10,711	11.1	11.6	22.6
1990-91	5,290	6,723	12,013	10.5	13.3	23.8

(a) Excludes re-exports.

(b) Source: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

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ABS Publications

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Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (5220.0)
The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)
The Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2)
Manufacturing Technology Statistics, Australia, Summary (8123.0)
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Non-ABS Source

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
Exports. Primary and manufactured products. Australia 1990-91.



6 Agriculture

INTRODUCTION

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

The 1991 Season

The 1990-91 Agricultural Census covered 32,620 establishments with agricultural activity, which was 2 per cent less than the previous season. Census results showed a general increase in livestock numbers, as well as increased output of livestock products compared with the previous year.

Wool production fell by 7 per cent to 133,000 tonnes, while the gross value was \$708 million, continuing a downward trend due to a marginally lower average unit value. The number of sheep shorn decreased by nearly 10 per cent, while the average yield for sheep and lambs decreased to 4.2 kg per head.

In contrast to the previous season, the 1991 season saw a general decrease in the production of fruit and fodder crops. However, vegetable production increased. The gross value of crops, including fruit and vegetables, decreased by 8.6 per cent to \$1.57 billion.

Although the area sown for cereal grains increased marginally, production decreased by 18 per cent. Gross value of cereals for grain decreased to \$307 million, a fall of 47 per cent.

The total gross value of agricultural commodities produced decreased to \$4.6 billion, a 10 per cent decrease compared with the previous season.

Victoria compared with Australia

In terms of farm income, Victoria's share for the latest 6 year period (1985-86 to 1990-91) fluctuated markedly. Farm income decreased

from \$1,182m in 1989-90 to \$551m in 1990-91. The 1990-91 Victorian figure represented 46.2 per cent of the total Australian farm income of \$1,192m.

The Gross Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (GVACP) provides a measure of the output from farming. In 1990-91, the GVACP for Victoria was \$4,683m, or 22 per cent of the Australian total of \$21,168m. In terms of value, Victoria produced 17 per cent of Australia's crops, 22 per cent of livestock slaughtered, and 28 per cent of livestock products (wool, milk, eggs, and honey).

Scope of the Agricultural Census

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

The ABS excludes from the Census establishments with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) below a cut-off level. This cut-off level is reviewed from time to time. From 1981-82 to 1985-86 establishments were excluded from the Census if they had, or were expected to have, an EVAO of less than \$2,500. From the 1986-87 Census, the cut-off value was raised to \$20,000.

EVAO is an aggregation of derived values for all crop and livestock activity for each unit. It should be noted that EVAO is applicable only for Industry Coding and Size Valuation purposes. It is NOT an indicator of receipts obtained by units, or the actual value of agricultural commodities produced by these units.

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

Year	Gross Domestic Product at factor cost		
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
	\$m	\$m	per cent
1985-86r	1,895	8,890	21.3
1986-87r	2,275	9,866	23.0
1987-88r	2,652	11,431	23.2
1988-89r	3,053	13,872	22.0
1989-90r	3,057	14,002	21.8
1990-91	2,361	10,874	21.7

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

TABLE 6.2 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS : FARM INCOME

Year	Gross Farm Product at factor cost		
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
	\$m	\$m	per cent
1985-86r	452	1,424	31.7
1986-87r	743	1,831	40.5
1987-88r	1,073	3,525	30.4
1988-89r	1,362	4,847	28.0
1989-90r	1,182	4,062	29.0
1990-91	551	1,192	46.2

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

TABLE 6.3 VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, VICTORIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Crops -						
Cereals for grain	480,321	525,136	421,509	502,434	578,167	343,967
Hay	143,698	181,003	148,406	211,254	234,627	287,937
Industrial crops	33,091	34,329	48,562	44,675	44,228	42,031
Vegetables	185,605	227,351	255,994	291,792	345,303	320,528
Grapes	123,000	117,776	149,323	156,215	141,160	158,598
Fruit	154,030	203,604	202,101	220,127	233,050	244,160
Other	158,528	186,862	269,598	232,317	234,334	211,270
Total	1,278,273	1,476,061	1,495,493	1,658,814	1,810,869	1,608,591
Livestock slaughtering and other disposals -						
Cattle and calves	520,269	561,154	570,499	625,307	706,928	794,469
Sheep and lambs	178,677	259,275	270,033	233,308	180,182	112,914
Other	251,327	249,424	294,405	318,831	332,799	363,327
Total	950,273	1,069,853	1,134,937	1,177,446	1,219,909	1,270,711
Livestock products -						
Wool	542,076	726,259	1,144,831	1,159,326	1,099,775	707,796
Dairy products	557,935	643,778	747,811	904,065	956,927	1,000,565
Other	84,322	86,327	84,633	91,815	92,649	95,507
Total	1,184,647	1,456,364	1,977,275	2,155,206	2,149,351	1,803,870
Grand total	3,413,193	4,002,278	4,607,705	4,991,466	5,178,442	4,683,172

TABLE 6.4 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED 1990-91
(\$'000)

	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
Crops -			
Cereals for Grain	344,000	3,008,600	11.4
Hay	288,000	638,800	45.0
Industrial Crops	42,000	1,560,700	2.6
Vegetables	320,500	1,284,200	24.9
Grapes	158,600	362,000	43.8
Fruit	244,200	1,059,600	23.0
Other	211,300	1,160,000	18.2
Total	1,608,600	9,073,900	17.7
Livestock Slaughtering and other disposals -			
Cattle and Calves	794,500	3,869,400	20.5
Sheep and Lambs	112,900	373,300	30.2
Other	363,300	1,487,300	24.4
Total	1,270,700	5,730,000	22.1
Livestock Products -			
Wool	707,800	4,180,900	16.9
Dairy Products	1,000,600	1,824,800	54.8
Other	95,500	350,000	27.2
Total	1,803,900	6,355,700	28.3
Grand total	4,683,200	21,168,200	22.1

TABLE 6.5 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, AREA, AND LAND UTILISATION, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION 1990-91

Statistical division	Number of establishments (a)	Area used for crops(b)(c)	Sown pasture and lucerne	Native pasture	Balance of establishments	Total area of establishments
		'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
Melbourne	2,062	21	109	47	37	215
Barwon	1,639	33	262	86	65	445
Western District	4,911	47	1,235	286	186	1,754
Central Highlands	1,842	58	475	149	92	774
Wimmera	2,998	647	766	234	476	2,124
Mallee	3,966	890	547	481	755	2,672
Loddon-Campaspe	3,107	197	582	287	253	1,319
Goulburn	4,994	119	660	276	196	1,251
Ovens-Murray	1,967	33	270	135	201	638
East Gippsland	1,286	7	211	273	432	923
Gippsland	3,848	10	429	85	64	588
Total Victoria	32,620	2,063	5,546	2,340	2,756	12,705

(a) Includes non land-based beekeeping establishments (i.e. beekeeping activity not permanently located at one site).

(b) Excludes area of pasture cut for hay or seed.

(c) Duplicated area included if double-cropping occurred.

TABLE 6.6 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, CLASSIFIED BY EVAO AND MAIN ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1990-91 (a)

Main activity of establishment	Estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) (\$'000)						Total establish- ments
	<20	20-39	40-59	60-99	100-199	200+	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Meat cattle	79	161	83	68	33	10	434
Vegetables	4	16	25	64	84	151	344
Orchard and other fruit	15	30	35	40	60	56	236
Nurseries	37	52	21	35	32	33	210
Poultry	5	6	3	23	33	69	139
Potatoes	2	2	1	9	20	48	82
Other	53	97	97	139	162	69	617
Total	195	364	265	378	424	436	2,062
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Sheep	9	43	73	113	165	154	544
Milk cattle	1	12	39	141	255	96	544
Meat cattle	36	68	41	31	14	6	196
Other	29	42	43	63	70	95	342
Total	75	165	196	348	504	351	1,639
WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Sheep	20	71	130	321	730	923	2,195
Milk cattle	3	33	83	344	824	280	1,567
Meat cattle	65	183	115	76	62	20	521
Sheep and meat cattle	8	29	58	78	129	154	456
Other	29	14	17	25	24	63	172
Total	125	330	403	844	1,769	1,440	4,911

**TABLE 6.6 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY,
CLASSIFIED BY EVAO AND MAIN ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY STATISTICAL
DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1990-91 (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	12	62	107	2278	379	487	1,274
Potatoes	-	7	5	19	42	64	137
Sheep and meat cattle	1	20	28	28	23	10	110
Meat cattle	19	37	11	18	7	-	92
Sheep and cereals	1	2	3	14	16	20	56
Other	16	26	16	43	38	34	173
Total	49	154	170	349	505	615	1,842
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Sheep and cereals	5	58	105	256	533	438	1,395
Sheep	19	73	98	153	328	256	927
Cereal grains	17	60	71	93	165	84	490
Other	27	24	23	31	41	40	186
Total	68	215	297	533	1,067	818	2,998
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Grapes	3	132	214	500	459	106	1,414
Sheep and cereals	-	24	44	144	389	573	1,174
Cereal grains	10	44	53	79	114	153	453
Orchard and other fruit	18	13	30	40	49	61	211
Other	88	82	74	152	191	127	714
Total	119	295	415	915	1,202	1,020	3,966
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Sheep	20	89	162	268	308	223	1,070
Milk cattle	3	12	32	177	398	108	730
Sheep and cereals	2	17	38	90	206	157	510
Meat cattle	47	78	51	27	20	3	226
Sheep and meat cattle	5	38	25	39	50	25	182
Pigs	2	8	3	3	18	36	70
Other	36	46	48	64	58	67	319
Total	115	288	359	668	1,058	619	3,107
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Milk cattle	6	48	96	495	886	214	1,745
Meat cattle	105	222	134	94	62	9	626
Sheep and meat cattle	13	62	69	116	129	62	451
Orchard and other fruit	3	18	28	61	93	156	359
Sheep and cereals	-	9	35	85	137	61	327
Sheep	22	94	166	277	352	175	1,086
Vegetables	-	2	4	8	11	31	56
Other	50	51	41	59	51	92	344
Total	199	506	573	1,195	1,721	800	4,994

TABLE 6.6 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, CLASSIFIED BY EVAO AND MAIN ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1990-91 (a) - continued

Main activity of establishment	Estimated value of agricultural operations EVAO (\$'000)						Total establi- shments
	<20	20-39	40-59	60-99	100-199	200+	
OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Meat cattle	70	227	177	146	86	16	722
Milk cattle	-	11	22	96	162	48	339
Sheep and meat cattle	5	27	43	65	78	35	253
Tobacco	-	2	14	312	79	46	173
Sheep	8	18	19	61	73	29	208
Other	17	35	29	51	70	57	272
Total	113	320	304	451	548	231	1,967
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Meat cattle	31	128	69	78	52	8	366
Milk cattle	-	7	20	52	168	77	324
Sheep and meat cattle	2	19	28	36	69	41	195
Sheep	2	14	29	62	97	83	287
Other	17	8	10	15	18	46	114
Total	52	176	156	243	404	255	1,286
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Milk cattle	7	60	129	528	994	315	2,033
Meat cattle	127	379	219	182	109	35	1,051
Potatoes	-	5	3	14	34	70	126
Sheep and meat cattle	4	42	58	53	69	52	278
Sheep	6	17	31	39	51	69	213
Other	27	30	14	11	20	45	147
Total	171	533	454	827	1,277	586	3,848

(a) The period covered in this and most subsequent tables in this Chapter is the 1990-91 season, which in general refers to the year ended 31 March 1991 but also includes activities which may have been finalised after 31 March (e.g. grape picking). In most of these activities the growing period occurred before 31 March.

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

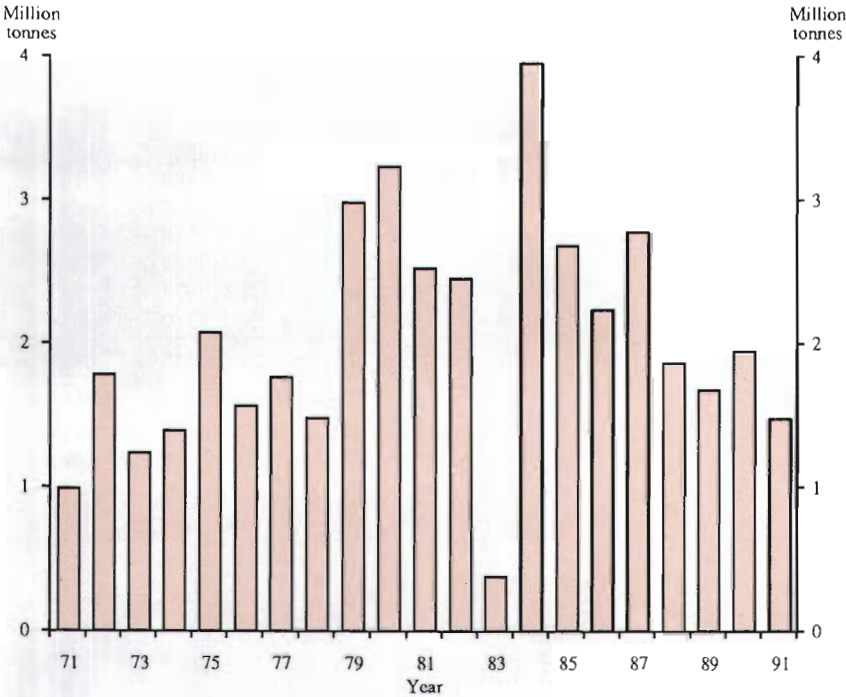
Field crops

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

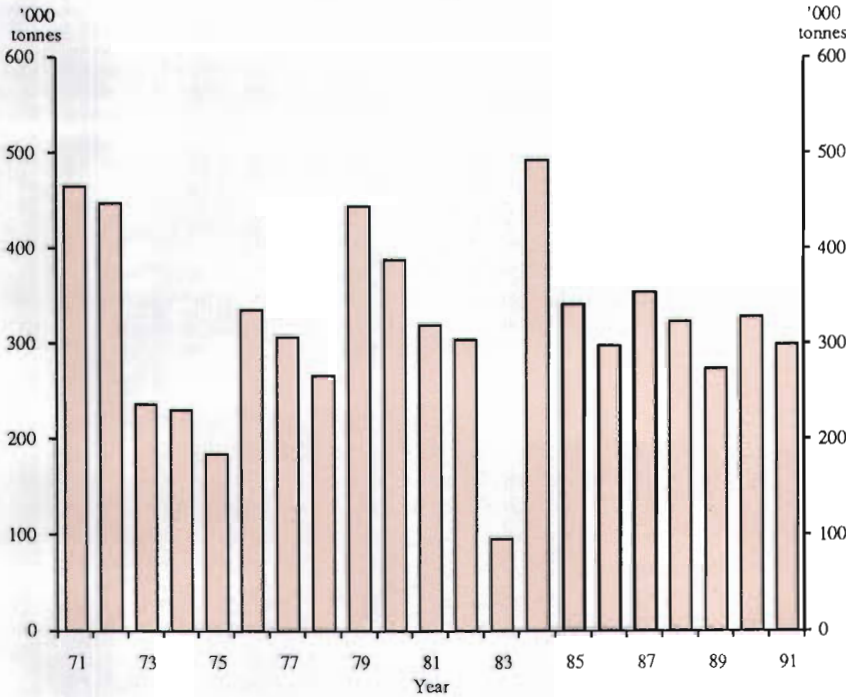
Wheat

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop in terms of area and production. The average area sown in the six-year period 1985-86 to 1990-91 was 1.15 million hectares, about 46 per cent of the State's total area under crops. Over the same period production averaged 2.08 million tonnes. In Victoria, wheat remained a significant crop in 1990-91, representing 58 per cent of total production of cereals for grain. The value of wheat produced in Victoria amounted to \$169m in 1990-91.

WHEAT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH



OAT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH



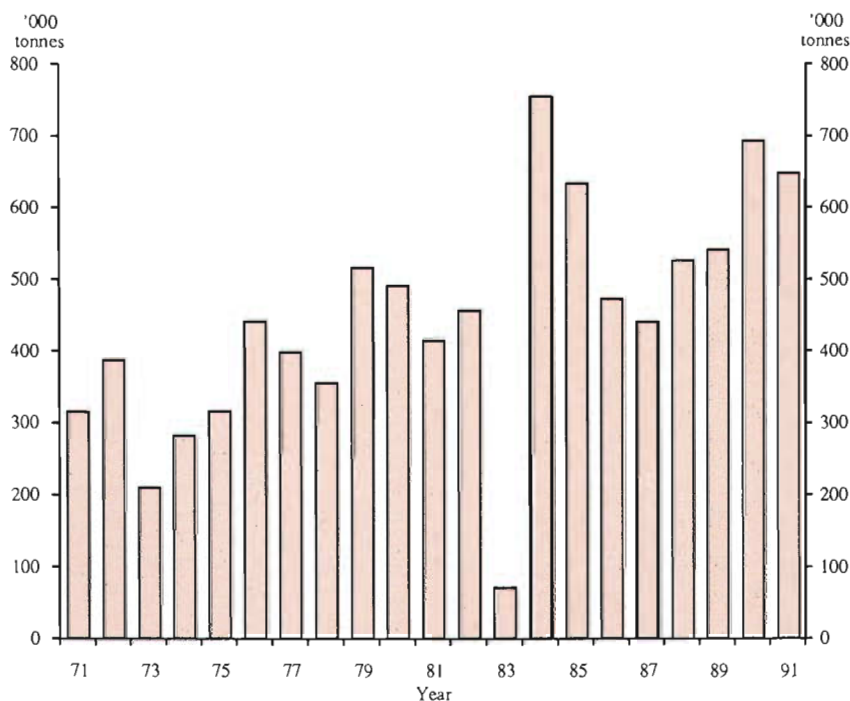
Oats

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. The average annual area sown for these purposes between 1985-86 and 1990-91 was 210,059 hectares. Of this area about 78 per cent was harvested for grain, some of it after being grazed during the winter. Generally, 60 per cent of oats produced is held on farms, 25 per cent is used for compound/urban feed markets, 5 per cent is milled and 10 per cent is exported. Within the feed market, the horse racing industry takes around 25,000 tonnes each year of the higher quality oats available for feed.

Barley

The area sown to barley for all purposes in 1990-91 was 463,000 hectares, higher than the six-year average of 387,444 hectares. While barley is grown in all statistical divisions, production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The highest production is in the south-west of the Northern Mallee and the adjacent north-western Wimmera. The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria.

BARLEY PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH



Maize

The total area of maize for grain fell from 1200 hectares in 1984-85 to 347 hectares in 1990-91. Production fell from 6,300 tonnes in 1984-85 to 2,023 tonnes in 1990-91.

Oil seeds

The production of rapeseed, of which 'canola' is a cultivar, increased from 8,711 tonnes in 1984-85 to a high of 24,000 tonnes in 1985-86, falling back to 9,544 tonnes in 1990-91. However during the six year period, yields were the highest in 1988-89 and 1989-90. Safflower production fell in 1990-91 to 4,398 tonnes, while the area sown decreased to 7,891 hectares.

Grain legumes

The legumes, predominantly field peas and lupins for grain, have generally shown strong growth in recent years. The area of lupins sown has risen from about 100 hectares in 1973 to just under 36,000 hectares in 1989-91. The 1990-91 production of lupins was 29,644 tonnes, a decrease of 28 per cent over the previous year, while the area sown was 2,619 hectares less than in 1990-91.

The production of field peas fell to 131,744 tonnes in 1990-91. This was 33.5 per cent less than the previous harvest of 198,158 tonnes in 1990-91. The area sown to field peas increased to 165,200 ha this year, compared to 154,366 ha in 1990-91.

TABLE 6.7 WHEAT FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

<i>Season</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Average yield per hectare</i>	<i>A.S.W.(a) wheat standard</i>
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes	kg/hl
1984-85	1,523	2,666	1.75	84.1
1985-86	1,508	2,250	1.49	80.9
1985-86 (b)	1,488	2,225	1.56	80.9
1986-87	1,364	2,795	2.05	80.2
1987-88	1,026	1,882	1.84	82.7
1988-89	931	1,691	1.82	82.5
1989-90	952	1,961	2.06	83.5
1990-91	911	1,493	1.64	

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

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

TABLE 6.8 OATS FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

<i>Season</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Average yield per hectare</i>
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1985-86	212	300	1.42
1985-86 (a)	204	290	1.43
1986-87	215	356	1.66
1987-88	216	325	1.51
1988-89	189	276	1.46
1989-90	189	330	1.75
1990-91	177	301	1.70

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

TABLE 6.9 BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
Season	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1985-86	389	476	1.22
1985-86 (a)	379	464	1.22
1986-87	265	444	1.68
1987-88	366	529	1.45
1988-89	350	544	1.55
1989-90	389	696	1.79
1990-91	463	651	1.41

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

TABLE 6.10 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
1985-86	10.0	5.9	1.1	5.0	1.7	2.6	11.9	18.6
1985-86 (a)	10.0	5.9	1.0	5.0	1.6	2.5	11.7	18.4
1986-87	22.8	19.0	0.6	3.2	2.8	4.5	17.6	28.5
1987-88	11.6	6.8	1.3	5.5	1.4	2.1	18.3	27.4
1988-89	8.1	4.8	0.3	1.4	1.0	1.6	16.0	25.8
1989-90	8.3	4.7	0.3	1.0	1.8	3.0	14.8	25.9
1990-91	11.0	7.1	0.3	2.0	1.3	2.1	18.3	32.7

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

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

Statistical division	Silage made, season 1990-91	Stocks at 31 March 1991	
		Silage	Hay
Melbourne	12,656	11,991	73,889
Barwon	21,174	23,954	160,984
Western District	63,435	52,825	497,474
Central Highlands	6,428	15,155	177,471
Wimmera	1,026	4,244	150,853
Mallee	1,531	7,308	91,301
Loddon-Campaspe	6,123	9,124	241,967
Goulburn	17,593	24,893	408,023
Ovens-Murray	22,820	34,455	132,586
East Gippsland	8,583	13,493	88,715
Gippsland	94,516	47,029	409,469
Total Victoria	255,885	244,470	2,432,732

TABLE 6.12 HAY PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, SEASON 1990-91

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

TABLE 6.13 SELECTED OILSEEDS PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

<i>Season</i>	<i>Area (hectares)</i>	<i>Production (tonnes)</i>	<i>Average yield per hectare (tonnes)</i>
LINSEED			
1985-86	3,399	5,346	1.57
1985-86 (a)	3,374	5,325	1.58
1986-87	2,618	2,926	1.12
1987-88	4,040	4,336	1.07
1988-89	1,981	2,539	1.28
1989-90	709	681	1.00
1990-91	2,187	2,129	0.97
RAPESEED (b)			
1985-86	21,785	24,543	1.13
1985-86 (a)	21,670	24,434	1.13
1986-87	18,117	21,699	1.20
1987-88	21,080	22,730	1.08
1988-89	13,345	16,327	1.22
1989-90	12,392	16,609	1.30
1990-91	10,235	9,544	0.93
SAFFLOWER			
1985-86	9,432	6,264	0.66
1985-86 (a)	9,174	6,136	0.67
1986-87	10,448	7,425	0.71
1987-88	20,878	14,467	0.69
1988-89	25,824	20,126	0.78
1989-90	21,842	13,580	0.60
1990-91	7,891	4,398	0.56
SUNFLOWER			
1985-86	13,240	14,894	1.12
1985-86 (a)	12,806	14,297	1.12
1986-87	7,359	8,019	1.09
1987-88	4,161	7,234	1.74
1988-89	3,943	6,117	1.55
1989-90	3,187	5,331	1.70
1990-91	1,742	3,041	1.75

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

(b) Includes canola.

TABLE 6.14 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
1985-86	24.2	30.4	136.7	137.0	161.9	168.6
1985-86 (b)	23.5	29.7	135.9	136.5	160.4	167.3
1986-87	27.6	37.2	197.8	334.8	232.5	384.7
1987-88	37.2	35.2	236.8	258.5	289.8	311.2
1988-89	34.9	37.0	221.1	263.7	280.7	335.6
1989-90	35.9	41.2	154.4	198.2	237.7	314.9
1990-91	33.2	29.6	165.2	131.7	291.4	224.4

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

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

TABLE 6.15 AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD OF LEGUMES FOR GRAIN, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1991

Statistical division	Lupins for grain			Field peas for grain			Total legumes for grain (a)		
	Area	Prod'n	Yield	Area	Prod'n	Yield	Area	Prod'n	Yield
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes /ha	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes /ha	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes /ha
Melbourne	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.0
Barwon	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.8	1.6
Western District	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Central Highlands	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.4
Wimmera	8.2	4.5	0.5	62.6	50.3	0.8	151.7	108.1	0.7
Mallee	4.4	3.3	0.7	86.2	66.1	0.8	95.6	73.4	0.8
Loddon-Campaspe	4.9	4.0	0.7	13.1	11.0	0.8	24.7	19.2	0.8
Goulburn	9.6	12.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.2	11.5	14.6	1.3
Ovens-Murray	2.8	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	3.4	3.2	0.9
East Gippsland	0.1	0.1	0.9	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.5
Total Victoria	33.3	29.6	0.9	165.2	131.7	0.8	291.4	224.4	0.8

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

FRUIT

Area planted

In Victoria in 1990-91, the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries was 21,825 hectares and the area of vineyards was 19,250 hectares. Although this total of 40,535 hectares is only about 2.0 per cent of the total area under crops in Victoria, fruit and vine growing make a significant contribution to the economy of the State.

Tree fruit

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

Small fruit

Climatic requirements have restricted the commercial production of strawberries, and cane and bramble fruits in particular, to the cooler southern regions of Victoria. Most of the fruit is grown in the hills of the Eastern Melbourne Metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas which are relatively close to the Melbourne market. During the last few years fruit growers in other parts of the State interested in diversification have taken up the production of strawberries, raspberries and kiwi fruit, particularly for the fresh fruit market.

Nuts

A wide range of nuts can be grown in Victoria. Examples are almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, pecans, and pistachios. In the past, only a few of these trees have been grown in commercial plantings. Almonds were mainly planted in the northern area; walnuts and chestnuts in situations with deep soil in the north-east, the Dandenongs, and Gippsland; and hazelnuts on shallower soils in the north-east and the Dandenongs. In 1990-91, production of nuts was 2,274 tonnes.

Grapes

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

In 1990-91, Victoria had 18,112 hectares of bearing vines which produced 78,674 tonnes of grapes for winemaking, and 276,747 tonnes for drying and table grapes. There were 1,265 hectares of non-bearing vines.

Table grape production in recent years has risen considerably, from 16,312 tonnes in 1984-85 to 29,119 tonnes in 1990-91.

OTHER INTENSIVE CROPS**Vegetables**

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

Potatoes are mainly grown in the Central Highlands around Ballarat, at Thorpdale in the Gippsland Hills, and at Koo-wee-rup, with additional areas around Warnambool, the Bellarine Peninsula, Colac, the Otway Ranges, and metropolitan market gardens. In 1990-91, the gross value of potato production was \$95m or 6 per cent of the total value of production of crops.

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

Tobacco

The tobacco industry in Victoria is centred at Myrtleford in the north-east with production areas in the adjacent valleys of the Buffalo, Ovens, Upper King, and Kiewa Rivers. The 189 tobacco growers in Victoria produced 5,233 tonnes of cured leaf in 1990-91.

Hops

In Victoria, production of hops is confined to the alluvial soils in the valleys of the Ovens and King Rivers where good quality irrigation water is available to supplement the natural summer rainfall. The hop is a summer growing perennial plant, propagated from root cuttings, that develops long vines supported on a post and wire trellis system about six metres above the ground surface. In 1990-91 there were 19 hop gardens in Victoria with a total area of 347 hectares, producing 661 tonnes (dried weight) of hops for both domestic brewers and export markets.

Plant nurseries

In 1990-91, there were 416 nurseries in Victoria with a total production area of 3,527 hectares (including establishments growing cultivated turf).

TABLE 6.16 NUMBER OF SELECTED BEARING AND NON BEARING POME AND STONE FRUIT TREES BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, AT 31 MARCH 1991
('000)

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Apples</i>	<i>Pears</i>	<i>Peaches</i>	<i>Apricots</i>	<i>Nectarines</i>
Melbourne	643	69	104	1	41
Barwon	2	-	-	1	-
Western District	10	-	1	1	-
Central Highlands	100	14	4	6	8
Wimmera	2	1	2	1	1
Mallee	2	2	63	62	122
Loddon-Campaspe	335	19	-	-	-
Goulburn	510	1,479	631	199	53
Ovens-Murray	155	1	6	1	1
East Gippsland	3	-	3	-	1
Gippsland	49	5	6	-	3
Total Victoria	1,811	1,591	819	271	228

TABLE 6.17 NUMBER OF SELECTED BEARING AND NON BEARING CITRUS TREES BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, AT 31 MARCH 1991
('000)

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Oranges</i>	<i>Lemons and limes</i>	<i>Mandarins</i>
Melbourne	-	10	-
Barwon	-	-	-
Western District	-	-	-
Central Highlands	-	-	-
Wimmera	-	-	-
Mallee	1,120	48	94
Loddon-Campaspe	-	-	-
Goulburn	99	27	-
Ovens-Murray	13	5	-
East Gippsland	-	-	-
Gippsland	-	1	-
Total Victoria	1,233	91	94

TABLE 6.18 ORCHARD FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA
(tonnes)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March -						
	1986	1986(a)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Pears	120,933	120,638	123,859	138,814	119,012	142,419	140,184
Apples	85,404	84,902	99,801	83,451	99,554	94,098	91,269
Peaches	31,691	31,355	31,491	38,061	28,351	32,456	32,271
Apricots	7,682	7,297	6,365	8,567	8,384	9,279	8,227
Cherries	1,198	1,121	1,193	1,092	971	1,291	1,495
Plums and prunes	2,877	2,664	2,865	3,150	3,311	3,411	3,553
Olives	690	690	43	111	121	183	157
Nectarines	1,975	1,914	2,074	2,536	2,425	3,393	3,935
Quinces	41	36	33	23	26	14	14
Figs	3	2	2	5	6	6	3
Oranges -							
Valencias	40,008	39,303	47,132	40,680	35,461	47,733	41,888
Navels	20,481	20,145	20,572	22,094	21,620	22,319	20,323
Other	255	255	324	380	331	305	291
Lemons and limes	8,466	8,257	7,454	6,363	7,265	7,468	6,425
Grapefruit	6,837	6,772	6,033	6,801	6,079	7,123	5,872
Mandarins	2,652	2,571	3,080	2,783	3,259	4,078	3,411

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

TABLE 6.19 SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA
(kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March -						
	1986	1986(a)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Strawberries	1,475,457	1,430,480	1,619,267	1,747,881	1,621,007	1,665,103	1,724,782
Raspberries	215,712	207,053	312,030	320,055	330,469	375,779	275,416
Kiwi Fruit	239,193	237,643	567,504	860,870	1,656,630	2,238,540	2,271,250
Blueberries	30,471	16,489	21,374	30,893	31,545	50,274	73,399
Loganberries	6,680	6,680	3,585	9,128	4,410	2,947	2,208
Other berries	56,571	52,361	135,651	100,111	95,497	102,331	75,128

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

TABLE 6.20 NUT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA
(kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March -						
	1986	1986(a)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Walnuts	78,858	74,224	68,296	47,858	43,364	74,410	47,403
Chestnuts	49,981	27,769	28,525	52,619	52,571	102,867	148,327
Almonds	871,721	864,136	1,161,347	1,655,376	1,478,694	1,895,854	2,077,071

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

TABLE 6.21 VITICULTURE, AREA AND PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area (hectares)		Production (tonnes) for -	
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Wine making	Drying and table (a)
1985-86	18,720	1,305	68,761	290,652
1985-86 (b)	18,412	1,240	68,086	288,376
1986-87	17,827	1,127	67,133	221,482
1987-88	17,591	1,172	78,407	250,789
1988-89	17,590	1,267	104,275	221,921
1989-90	17,648	1,265	85,225	215,284
1990-91	18,112	1,138	78,674	276,747

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

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

TABLE 6.22 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, VICTORIA

Type of vegetable	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Potatoes	13,020	13,319	14,058	368,307	368,409	376,739
Onions	377	399	467	10,656	9,221	11,357
Carrots	1,137	1,287	1,352	40,633	48,625	57,393
Parsnips	113	123	121	2,230	2,598	1,818
Beetroot	28	33	28	354	421	319
Tomatoes	2,880	3,225	3,595	107,077	136,901	164,559
French beans	705	855	738	3,993	5,341	3,824
Green peas -						
Market (a)	108	93	93	164	155	170
Factory (b)	1,806	1,849	1,610	6,929	4,928	4,493
Cabbages	787	727	817	27,750	26,233	32,455
Cauliflowers	1,094	1,206	1,277	25,033	28,668	31,508
Lettuce	1,375	1,372	1,375	30,512	28,613	35,188
Pumpkins	351	518	446	8,338	8,691	7,504

(a) Sold in pod.

(b) Shelled weight.

TABLE 6.23 TOBACCO PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes (dry)	tonnes (dry)
1985-86	1,652	3,711	2.25
1985-86 (a)	1,649	3,708	2.25
1986-87	1,819	3,975	2.19
1987-88	2,041	5,102	2.50
1988-89	1,737	4,089	2.35
1989-90	2,116	5,001	2.36
1990-91	1,937	5,233	2.70

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

TABLE 6.24 HOP PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes (a)	tonnes
1985-86	471	643	1.37
1985-86 (b)	467	640	1.37
1986-87	336	579	1.72
1987-88	382	695	1.82
1988-89	371	680	1.84
1989-90	348	577	1.66
1990-91	341	661	1.94

(a) Dried weight.

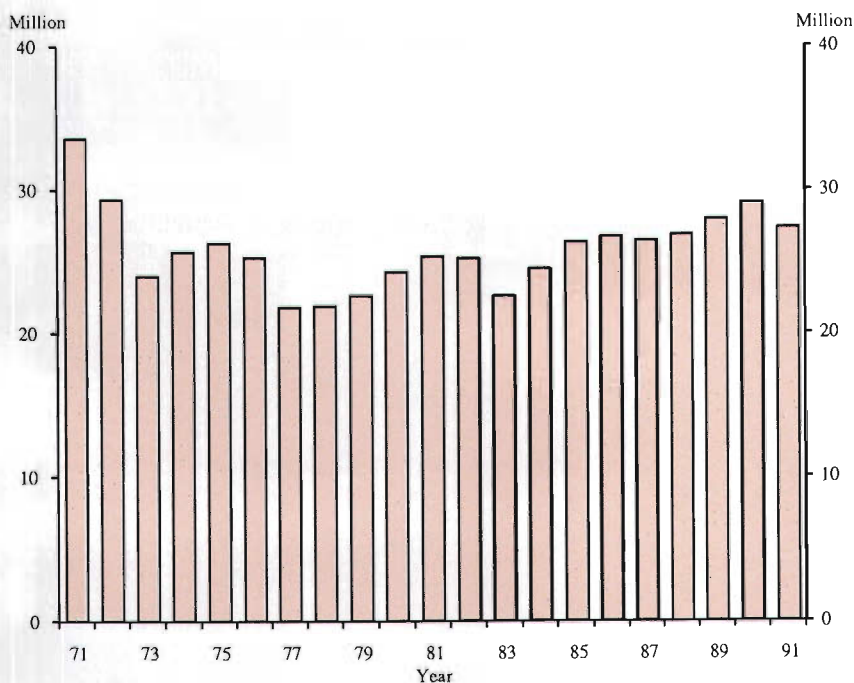
(b) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Sheep and Wool

At 31 March 1991, the Victorian sheep population was 27.5 million head, well below the 1971 peak of 33.8 million head. Almost 58 per cent of the State's sheep flock is located in the Western District, Central Highlands, and Wimmera Statistical Divisions. Wool production decreased by 6.7 per cent, reaching 133,000 tonnes, with a gross value of \$1,100 million. The number of sheep shorn decreased by 3 per cent while the average yield (for sheep and lambs) decreased to 4.2 kilograms per head.

SHEEP NUMBERS, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH



Lambing

The lambing performance of the Victorian flock fluctuated (according to seasonal conditions) around a six year average of 86.5 lambs marked for each 100 ewes mated.

Victoria's largest lambing season occurred in 1970-71, when 12.7 million lambs were marked from 14.8 million ewes mated (86 per cent), but in 1983-84 reduced matings led to the smallest lambing season (8.4 million) since 1978-79. This increased sharply in 1984-85 when 10.4 million lambs were marked from 11.7 million ewes mated (89 per cent). Since then there has been a decline, with 8.8 million lambs marked from 10.6 million sheep mated (83 per cent) in 1990-91.

Mutton and lamb production

Mutton, the meat from adult sheep, is mainly produced from sheep surplus to the wool industry. As a result, production patterns correspond closely to expansions and contractions in that industry. In 1990-91 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 1990-91, 113,000 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 1990-91, major markets being the USA, Japan, and Republic of Korea.

Milk cattle

Dairy farming in Victoria is largely confined to the higher rainfall areas of Gippsland, the Western District, and the northern irrigation areas. With minor fluctuations, milk cattle numbers have gradually declined from the 1973 peak of 1,977,000. There were 1,423,000 milk cattle at 31 March 1991, 22,000 fewer than the previous year.

Pigs

The number of commercial establishments with pigs fell from 1,468 in 1984-85 to 848 in 1990-91. During the same period the average herd size increased from 278 to 475 pigs. This trend toward fewer but larger units is expected to continue, with the bulk of the industry becoming increasingly capital-intensive and established in grain growing areas. The number of pigs in Victoria at 31 March 1991 was 403,000.

Poultry

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

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

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

In 1990-91, there were 75.2 million chickens, hens, stags, and ducks and drakes slaughtered for human consumption. The total dressed weight was 106,036 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.

Apiculture

Honey production in Victoria was 4,129 tonnes in 1990-91. The bulk of the honey produced is sold to large processors who clarify and pack the honey. Nearly 50 per cent of the annual production is exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom.

TABLE 6.25 SELECTED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, VICTORIA
(⁰000)

Season	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
	Dairy	Beef	Total		
1985-86	1,534	2,187	3,720	26,895	432
1985-86 (a)	1,513	1,870	3,383	25,716	427
1986-87	1,464	2,014	3,478	26,586	432
1987-88	1,436	2,038	3,474	26,997	437
1988-89	1,438	2,071	3,509	28,067	423
1989-90	1,445	2,200	3,646	29,268	428
1990-91	1,423	2,208	3,631	27,494	403

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

TABLE 6.26 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED, VICTORIA
(⁰000)

Types of livestock	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Sheep	3,863	3,857	3,530	3,053	3,326	4,054
Lambs	7,987	6,634	7,111	6,264	6,200	6,246
Cattle and calves	2,045	2,081	2,054	1,875	1,995	2,229
Pigs	1,020	849	938	917	971	1,013

TABLE 6.27 SHEEP AND LAMBS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, AT 31 MARCH 1991
(^{'000})

Statistical division	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Lambs	Total
Melbourne	2	98	91	47	238
Barwon	17	740	419	370	1,548
Western District	81	3,662	2,320	1,799	7,862
Central Highlands	33	1,638	1,500	811	3,982
Wimmera	36	1,696	1,475	747	3,952
Mallee	20	1,069	438	409	1,935
Loddon-Campaspe	27	1,287	1,073	570	2,956
Goulburn	29	1,295	854	455	2,632
Ovens-Murray	8	325	181	116	630
East Gippsland	8	418	308	219	953
Gippsland	10	435	189	172	805
Total Victoria	270	12,661	8,848	5,715	27,494

TABLE 6.28 LAMBING, VICTORIA

Season	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Percentage of lambs marked to ewes mated
	^{'000}	^{'000}	per cent
1985-86	11,269	9,746	86
1985-86 (a)	10,801	9,344	86
1986-87	10,479	9,001	86
1987-88	10,662	9,399	88
1988-89	10,447	9,029	86
1989-90	10,923	9,504	87
1990-91	10,632	8,843	83

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

TABLE 6.29 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
1985-86	27,430	7,548	129,641	11,200	4.7	1.5
1985-86 (a) (b)	23,189	6,381	109,597	9,469	4.7	1.5
1986-87 (a)	22,978	5,942	115,684	9,281	5.0	1.6
1987-88 (a)	23,545	6,365	118,620	9,597	5.0	1.5
1988-89 (a)	24,357	6,225	122,566	9,927	5.0	1.6
1989-90 (a)	25,773	6,308	132,710	10,028	5.1	1.6
1990-91	25,939	5,716	124,881	8,292	4.7	1.5

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

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

**TABLE 6.30 SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED BY STATISTICAL DIVISION,
SEASON 1990-91**

Statistical division	Number Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	kg	kg
Melbourne	213	43	1,067	55	5.0	1.3
Barwon	1,422	355	6,495	494	4.6	1.4
Western District	7,411	1,738	33,244	2,407	4.5	1.4
Central Highlands	3,766	684	17,670	1,002	4.7	1.5
Wimmera	3,906	812	20,030	1,208	5.1	1.5
Mallee	1,688	417	9,229	684	5.5	1.6
Loddon-Campaspe	2,853	636	14,943	934	5.2	1.5
Goulburn	2,503	532	11,992	793	4.8	1.5
Ovens-Murray	573	121	2,553	172	4.5	1.4
East Gippsland	892	171	4,391	243	4.9	1.4
Gippsland	712	207	3,266	301	4.6	1.5
Total Victoria	25,939	5,716	124,881	8,292	4.8	1.5

TABLE 6.31 TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Clip	Stripped from or exported on skins (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1985-86	140,841	30,067	170,908
1985-86 (a)	135,102	n.a.	n.a.
1986-87	124,965	33,728	158,693
1987-88	128,217	32,034	160,251
1988-89	132,493	25,175	157,668
1989-90	142,737	27,974	170,711
1990-91	133,172		

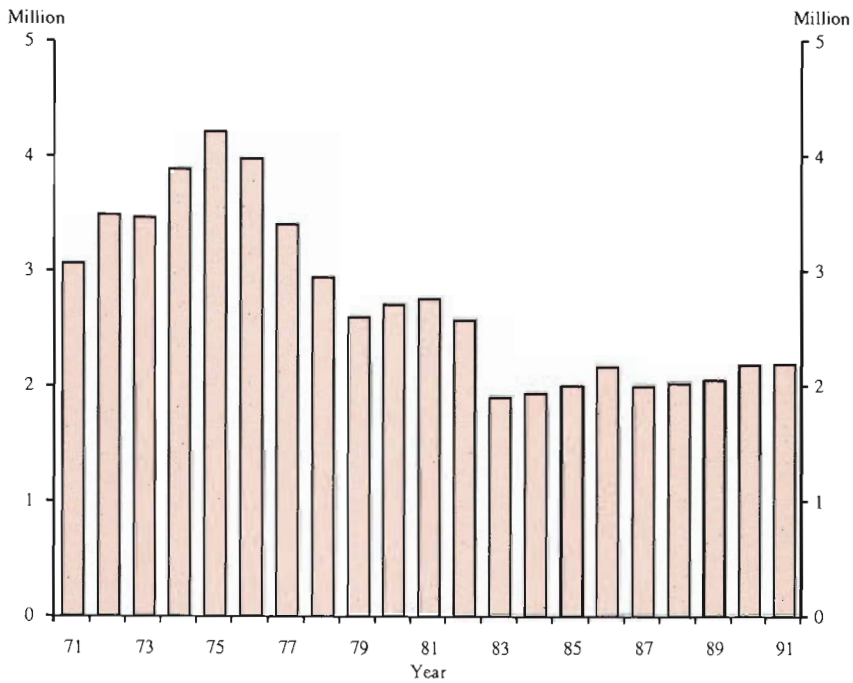
(a) See footnote (b) to Table 6.7.

**TABLE 6.32 DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT CATTLE BY STATISTICAL DIVISION
AT 31 MARCH 1991
('000)**

Statistical division	Bulls and Bull Calves for service	Cows and heifers	Calves under 1 year	Other (a)	Total
Melbourne	4	68	37	21	130
Barwon	3	50	29	16	99
Western District	15	244	112	75	446
Central Highlands	2	44	24	14	84
Wimmera	1	19	12	6	38
Mallee	2	29	22	10	63
Loddon-Campaspe	4	65	46	40	155
Goulburn	10	150	91	50	301
Ovens-Murray	7	143	87	58	295
East Gippsland	6	100	54	23	182
Gippsland	10	177	110	117	415
Total Victoria	65	1,089	623	431	2,208

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

SHEEP NUMBERS, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH



**TABLE 6.33 DISTRIBUTION OF MILK CATTLE BY STATISTICAL DIVISION
AT 31 MARCH 1991
(^{'000})**

Statistical division	Bulls and Bull Calves	Cows in milk and dry	Heifer and heifer Calves	Total milk cattle (a)
Melbourne	-	25	12	37
Barwon	1	73	31	105
Western District	5	212	89	307
Central Highlands	1	5	3	8
Wimmera	-	1	1	2
Mallee	-	23	11	35
Loddon-Campaspe	1	90	42	134
Goulburn	4	207	95	305
Ovens-Murray	1	38	16	55
East Gippsland	1	49	21	70
Gippsland	5	250	112	367
Total Victoria	19	973	431	1,423

(a) Excludes house cows.

TABLE 6.34 MILK PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

<i>Year ended 30 June -</i>	<i>Million litres</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June -</i>	<i>Million litres</i>
1986	3,575	1989	3,792
1987	3,692	1990	3,787
1988	3,649	1991	3,908

Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

TABLE 6.35 PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1991

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

TABLE 6.36 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>
1986	61,644	2,614	616
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

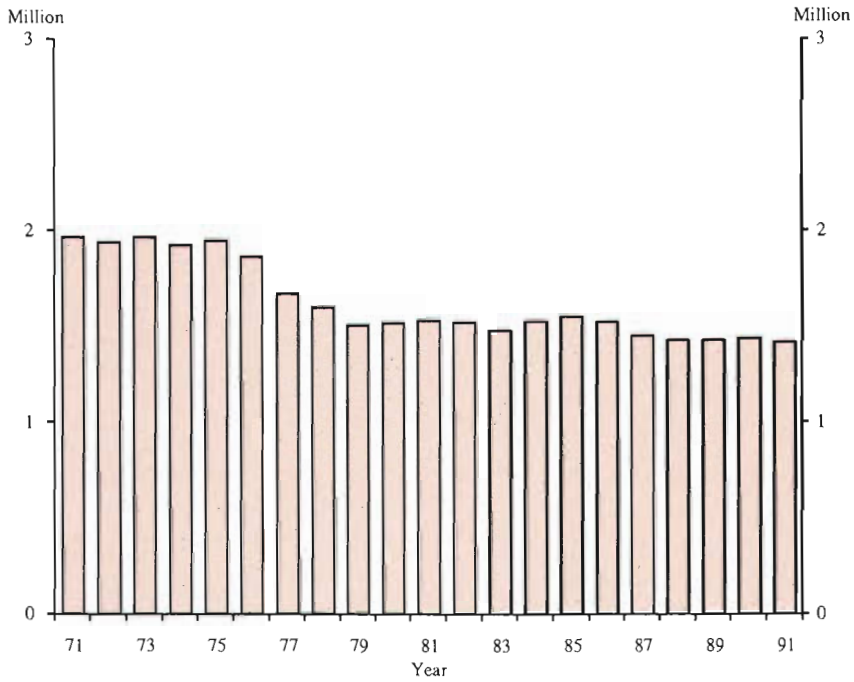
TABLE 6.37 DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED, FRESH AND FROZEN (a) (b), VICTORIA
(⁰⁰⁰ kg)

<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>
1986	84,434	4,029	1,132
1987	84,646	3,959	1,202
1988	96,279	4,655	1,326
1989	97,409	4,547	1,206
1990	92,608	3,708	1,222
1991	100,529	4,130	1,377

(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.

MILK CATTLE NUMBERS, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH



PIG NUMBERS, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH

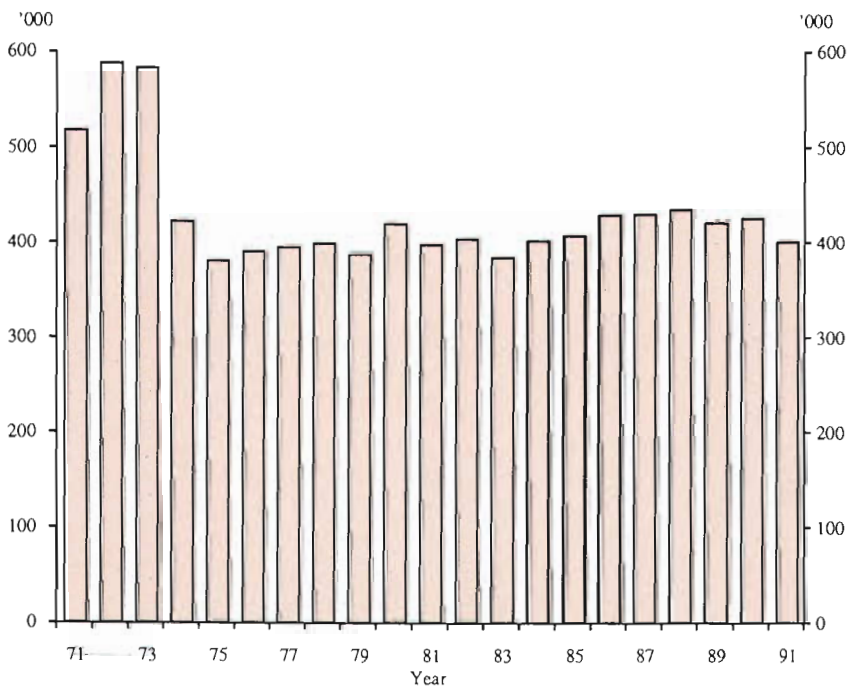


TABLE 6.38 BEEHIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX, VICTORIA

Year ended 30 June-	Beekeepers	Hives	Production	
			Honey	Beeswax
	number	number	tonnes	tonnes
1986	456	101,002	4,210	81
1986 (a)	107	58,116	3,022	58
1987	111	58,948	3,107	52
1988	145	59,377	3,824	64
1989	130	50,561	2,886	66
1990	131	56,657	3,127	58
1991	149	60,747	4,129	71

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

REFERENCES

ABS publications

- Agricultural Industries, Australia, Structure of Operating Units* (7102.0)
Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure (5206.0)
Environmental Issues and Usage of National Parks, Australia (4115.0)
Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary (7111.0)
Principal Agricultural Commodities, Victoria, Preliminary (7111.2)
Selected Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary (7112.0)
Shearing and Wool Production Forecast, Australia, Preliminary (7210.0)
Sheep Numbers, Shearing and Wool Production Forecast, Australia, Preliminary (7211.0)
Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0)
Livestock and Livestock Products, Victoria (7221.2)
Crops, Pastures and Fruit, Victoria (7330.2)
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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*
Australian Dairy Corporation



7 **Manufacturing, Mining, and Energy**

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing remains the most significant industry in terms of its contribution to the State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. However, its share of GDP has been steadily declining, dropping from 22.8 per cent in 1984-85 to 19.3 per cent in 1990-91.

Victoria compared with Australia

During 1990-91, Victorian manufacturing industry's contribution to the Australian aggregates was 30.9 per cent of establishments, 32.9 per cent of employment, 33.5 per cent of wages and salaries paid, and 32.7 per cent of turnover. The dominant industry subdivision in Victoria, in terms of contribution to national aggregates, was Clothing and footwear. This industry represented 45.4 per cent of the total Australian establishments, 48.3 per cent of employment, 50.6 per cent of wages and salaries paid, and 49.2 per cent of turnover.

Number of establishments

Over the period 1984-85 to 1990-91, the number of Victorian manufacturing establishments with four or more persons employed increased from 8,499 to 8,976 (5.6 per cent).

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

Between 1989-90 and 1990-91, the number of Victorian manufacturing establishments decreased from 9,727 to 8,976 (7.7 per cent).

Employment

During May 1991, manufacturing employment comprised 18.3 per cent of the Victorian employed labour force, compared with 22.9 per cent in May 1984. In May 1992, manufacturing employment comprised 18.5 per cent of the Victorian employed labour force.

Between 1984-85 and 1990-91 employment in the Victorian manufacturing sector decreased from 357,989 persons to 308,555, a decrease of 13.8 per cent. The year to year movements have fluctuated considerably, ranging from an increase of 3.0 per cent in 1987-88 to a decrease of 10.2 per cent in 1990-91.

Between 1984-85 and 1990-91, employment decreased in all of the twelve ASIC subdivisions. Major decreases occurred in the Clothing and footwear subdivision (down 16,720 or 39.0 per cent), the Transport equipment subdivision (down 13,189 or 23.8 per cent), the Textiles subdivision (down 3,946 or 21.9 per cent), and the Basic metal products subdivision (down 1,892 or 15.0 per cent).

Turnover

Turnover of Victorian manufacturing establishments at current prices increased by 66.5 per cent between 1984-85 and 1990-91. Within individual industry subdivisions, the greatest percentage increase in turnover at current prices was 183.6 per cent in the Chemical, petroleum and coal products subdivision, followed by the Paper, paper products, printing and publishing subdivision with an increase of 73.2 per cent.

Wages and salaries

Coinciding with the decline in employment within Victorian manufacturing establishments, wages and salaries paid decreased by 1.1 per cent (from \$9,248m to \$9,147m) over the period 1989-90 to 1990-91. By comparison, turnover at current prices increased by 2.1 per cent over the same period. Between 1984-85 and 1990-91, wages and salaries increased by 39.6 per cent, while turnover at current prices increased by 66.5 per cent.

Major manufacturing industries

In 1990-91, the Food, beverages, and tobacco industry made the greatest contribution to Victorian manufacturing industry in terms of employment, providing 15.6 per cent of the total. This industry also made the largest contribution in terms of turnover, contributing 19.1 per cent of the total for Victorian manufacturing.

The Wood, wood products, and furniture, and Fabricated metal products industry subdivisions contained the greatest number of manufacturing establishments, with 1,278 and 1,236, respectively.

Industry profile - Food, beverages, and tobacco (ASIC subdivision 21)

At 30 June 1991 there were 977 establishments classified to the Food, beverages, and tobacco ASIC subdivision. These establishments contributed 15.6 per cent of Victoria's manufacturing employment. Victorian based establishments accounted for 28.6 per cent of employment within the Australian Food, beverages, and tobacco industry.

Between 1985 and 1991, employment within this subdivision in Victoria decreased by 2.2 per cent while the number of manufacturing establishments decreased by 2.6 per cent. Wages per person employed rose by 47.6 per cent during this period.

During the six year period under review the following groups experienced the most significant changes to number of establishments and employment: the Meat products group experienced a decrease in

both the number of establishments and employment, by 19.9 and 8.4 per cent respectively; the Milk products group showed a decrease of 30.9 per cent in number of establishments and an increase of 6.9 per cent in employment; for the Flour mill and cereal food products group the number of establishments increased by 20.8 per cent and employment increased by 12.0 per cent; and for the Beverages and malt group the number of establishments decreased by 17.8 per cent and employment decreased by 8.9 per cent. Turnover for all groups increased, with the most significant increases occurring in the Beverages and malt group (107.7 per cent), the Fruit and vegetable products group (84.3 per cent) and the Flour mill and cereal food products group (72.7 per cent).

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

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

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

(b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Output, excluding other revenue.

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

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

TABLE 7.2 MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY, VICTORIA, 1968-69 TO 1990-91

	Manufacturing establishments (a)	Employment (b)	Wages and salaries paid (c)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added (d)	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1968-69	11,563	440,236	1,342	6,336	3,861	2,542	278
1969-70	11,393	450,352	1,497	6,998	4,307	2,799	300
1980-81	8,726	391,801	5,032	23,856	14,814	9,440	712
1981-82	8,916	388,872	5,757	27,208	17,031	10,578	1,046
1982-83	8,392	349,679	5,950	27,747	17,060	10,649	998
1983-84	8,404	354,409	6,059	30,081	18,405	11,779	779
1984-85	8,499	357,989	6,551	33,436	20,782	13,154	1,035
1986-87r	9,109	356,992	7,443	39,970	24,731	15,621	n.a.
1987-88	9,858	367,603	8,302	45,577	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1988-89	9,771	367,376	8,855	51,463	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1989-90	9,727	343,700	9,248	54,537	32,319	22,575	1,952
1990-91	8,976	308,555	9,147	55,675	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

(b) At 30 June, including working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Value added is calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stock and deducting the value of purchase and selected items of expense.

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

TABLE 7.3 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA, 1990-91

ASIC code	Industry subdivision	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (b)	Wages and salaries paid (c)	Turnover
		number	'000	\$m	\$m
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	977	48.2	1,297	10,646
23	Textiles	297	14.1	379	1,929
24	Clothing and footwear	876	26.2	591	2,399
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,278	18.1	445	1,879
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	1,062	32.9	1,061	4,906
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	290	18.2	673	8,157
28	Non-metallic mineral products	326	10.3	353	1,867
29	Basic metal products	199	10.7	376	3,648
31	Fabricated metal products	1,236	28.0	806	3,804
32	Transport equipment	430	42.2	1,301	7,529
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,215	37.3	1,173	5,546
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	790	22.5	693	3,365
Total		8,976	308.6	9,147	55,675

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

(b) At 30 June, including working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

TABLE 7.4 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN TOTALS, VICTORIA, 1990-91 (per cent)

ASIC code	Industry subdivision	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (b)	Wages and salaries paid (c)	Turnover
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	29.1	28.6	28.8	30.4
23	Textiles	41.0	50.5	51.6	48.2
24	Clothing and footwear	45.4	48.3	50.6	49.2
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	28.4	25.5	26.3	25.1
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	31.0	32.4	33.2	33.6
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	32.6	35.2	35.4	34.8
28	Non-metallic mineral products	26.3	26.5	27.7	25.1
29	Basic metal products	30.9	16.1	15.5	17.0
31	Fabricated metal products	26.9	30.0	31.5	31.7
32	Transport equipment	30.7	47.9	48.1	48.6
33	Other machinery and equipment	30.5	31.5	33.1	34.6
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	33.1	38.9	43.1	40.4
Total manufacturing		30.9	32.9	33.5	32.7

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

(b) At 30 June, including working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SELECTED VARIABLES
BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION,
PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN TOTALS, 1990-91**

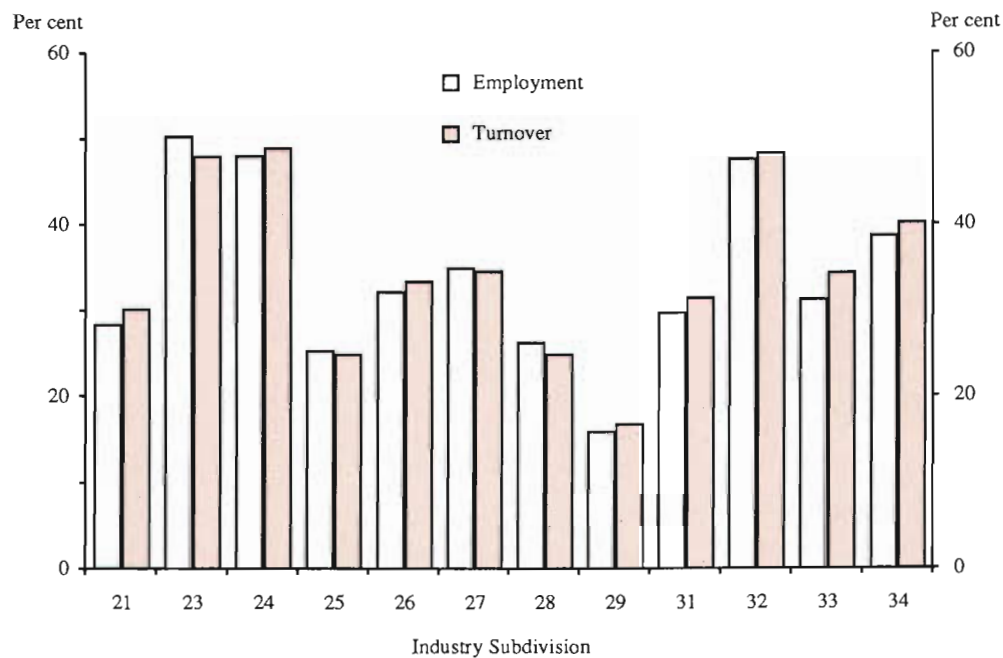


TABLE 7.5 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1990-91

State or Territory	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (b)	Wages and salaries paid (c)	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	9,827	322,159	9,904	57,113
Victoria	8,976	308,555	9,147	55,675
Queensland	4,497	121,739	3,108	23,284
South Australia	2,302	92,567	2,510	15,982
Western Australia	2,531	62,152	1,742	12,964
Tasmania	646	23,980	709	4,100
Northern Territory	134	2,766	87	576
Australian Capital Territory	154	3,014	88	429
Total	29,067	936,932	27,297	170,123

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

(b) At 30 June, including working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

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

ASIC code	Industry subdivision	1984-85	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,103	1,103	1,242	1,136	1,112	977
23	Textiles	304	300	313	302	289	297
24	Clothing and footwear	955	1,030	1,089	1,059	1,001	876
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,124	1,261	1,363	1,385	1,419	1,278
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	899	947	1,023	1,071	1,089	1,062
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	278	284	301	309	294	290
28	Non-metallic mineral products	388	421	439	378	406	326
29	Basic metal products	175	203	202	214	218	199
31	Fabricated metal products	1,074	1,139	1,283	1,305	1,350	1,236
32	Transport equipment	383	404	421	451	461	430
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,173	1,189	1,317	1,271	1,255	1,215
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	743	828	865	890	833	790
Total		8,499	9,109	9,858	9,771	9,727	8,976

(a) See footnote to Table 7.2.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, ESTABLISHMENTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS, VICTORIA, 1990-91

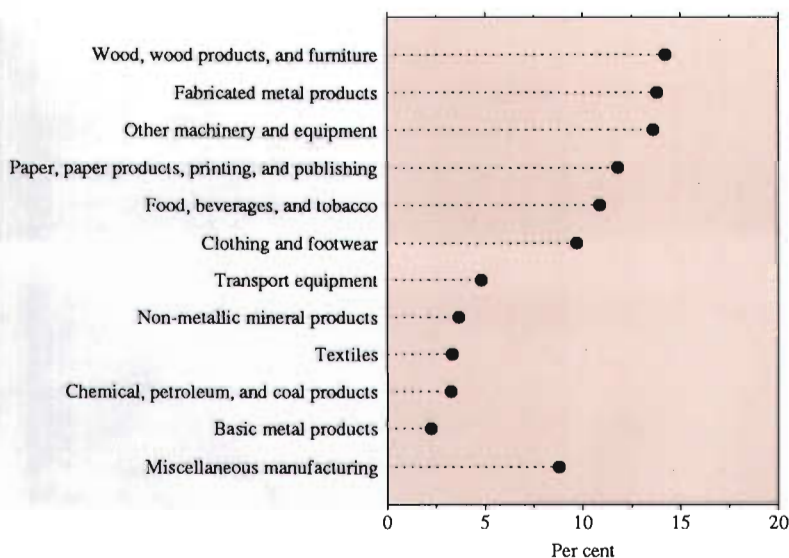


TABLE 7.7 PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA

ASIC code	Industry subdivision	1984-85	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	149,246	149,261	51,700	52,389	49,397	48,177
23	Textiles	18,009	19,129	19,420	17,417	14,252	14,063
24	Clothing and footwear	42,926	41,475	40,145	38,251	34,536	26,206
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	19,466	21,215	21,952	22,037	21,103	18,061
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	34,201	35,221	36,078	37,453	34,773	32,948
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	19,759	19,329	19,568	19,021	18,232	18,154
28	Non-metallic mineral products	10,280	10,625	11,001	11,491	11,189	10,279
29	Basic metal products	12,579	13,431	14,734	12,984	12,159	10,687
31	Fabricated metal products	29,789	30,445	32,930	32,787	32,487	28,019
32	Transport equipment	55,403	149,721	50,401	52,292	50,710	42,205
33	Other machinery and equipment	43,295	43,773	45,162	45,253	41,125	37,258
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	23,036	23,367	24,512	26,001	23,710	22,498
Total		357,989	356,992	367,603	367,376	343,673	308,555

(a) Employment at 30 June including working proprietors.

TABLE 7.8 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), TURNOVER (b) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA (\$m)

ASIC code	Industry subdivision	1984-85	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	6,673	17,778	8,884	9,714	10,065	10,646
23	Textiles	1,370	1,750	1,963	2,110	1,991	1,929
24	Clothing and footwear	2,057	2,392	2,444	2,742	2,602	2,399
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,292	1,587	1,798	1,995	2,048	1,879
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	2,833	3,612	4,097	4,743	4,576	4,906
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	2,876	3,400	3,837	4,387	6,757	8,157
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,188	1,393	1,597	1,956	2,067	1,867
29	Basic metal products	2,397	3,082	3,460	3,922	3,906	3,648
31	Fabricated metal products	2,186	2,548	3,113	3,700	4,060	3,804
32	Transport equipment	5,159	15,721	6,762	7,514	7,913	7,529
33	Other machinery and equipment	3,325	4,253	4,809	5,543	5,263	5,546
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,079	2,457	2,814	3,297	3,291	3,365
Total		33,436	39,970	45,577	51,622	54,537	55,675

(a) See footnote to Table 7.2.

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

TABLE 7.9 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), PURCHASES, TRANSFERS IN, AND SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENSE (b) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA (\$m)

ASIC code	Industry subdivision	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1986-87	1989-90
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	3,801	4,145	4,198	4,495	5,192	6,246
23	Textiles	682	658	741	863	1,040	1,175
24	Clothing and footwear	878	894	1,030	1,115	1,294	1,353
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	584	571	628	744	942	1,176
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	1,106	1,213	1,325	1,531	1,841	2,149
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	1,468	1,518	1,619	1,711	2,061	4,454
28	Non-metallic mineral products	482	470	515	629	797	1,109
29	Basic metal products	1,319	1,258	1,592	1,885	2,339	2,541
31	Fabricated metal products	1,161	1,076	1,137	1,234	1,444	2,310
32	Transport equipment	2,614	2,601	2,760	3,468	3,887	5,124
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,824	1,618	1,703	1,856	2,408	2,930
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,112	1,037	1,156	1,252	1,487	1,752
Total		17,031	17,060	18,405	20,782	24,731	32,319

(a) See footnote to Table 7.2.

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

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

ASIC code	Industry subdivision	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1986-87	1989-90
OPENING STOCKS							
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	641	646	741	744	655	975
23	Textiles	186	204	192	211	270	349
24	Clothing and footwear	265	289	280	316	374	439
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	127	140	136	151	201	286
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	263	291	285	291	358	466
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	369	404	420	452	610	894
28	Non-metallic mineral products	104	121	132	120	144	188
29	Basic metal products	263	293	258	273	307	455
31	Fabricated metal products	330	364	306	316	343	563
32	Transport equipment	640	674	709	660	940	1,121
33	Other machinery and equipment	742	781	720	682	979	1,008
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	270	274	266	269	290	465
Total		4,200	4,480	4,444	4,486	5,470	7,209

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

ASIC code	Industry subdivision	1984-85	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
CLOSING STOCKS							
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	655	722	764	768	687	1,019
23	Textiles	206	195	211	242	310	315
24	Clothing and footwear	295	287	320	345	422	420
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	143	140	155	174	231	302
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	312	291	286	343	380	457
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	411	425	463	471	652	900
28	Non-metallic mineral products	121	132	119	125	148	225
29	Basic metal products	290	275	268	311	334	491
31	Fabricated metal products	371	320	324	336	378	599
32	Transport equipment	705	665	677	780	1,038	1,292
33	Other machinery and equipment	799	737	686	788	944	1,067
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	291	253	273	301	328	481
Total		4,601	4,442	4,546	4,986	5,852	7,567

(a) See footnote to Table 7.2.

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

TABLE 7.11 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), VALUE ADDED (b) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry subdivision	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1986-87	1989-90
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,666	1,890	2,092	2,203	2,618	3,864
23	Textiles	445	420	497	538	749	782
24	Clothing and footwear	800	821	937	973	1,146	1,229
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	447	443	505	572	675	887
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	1,009	1,049	1,174	1,354	1,792	2,418
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	940	953	1,093	1,184	1,380	2,309
28	Non-metallic mineral products	438	425	473	563	600	995
29	Basic metal products	516	445	534	549	769	1,401
31	Fabricated metal products	924	833	918	973	1,139	1,786
32	Transport equipment	1,276	1,403	1,476	1,811	1,932	2,959
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,429	1,324	1,319	1,575	1,811	2,392
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	690	643	761	859	1,008	1,554
Total		10,578	10,649	11,779	13,154	15,621	22,575

(a) See footnote to Table 7.2.

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

Exports

Between 1989-90 and 1991-92, the value of Victorian manufactured goods exported increased by 30.3 per cent at market prices. Victoria's contribution to the Australian total decreased during this period, from 28.4 per cent to 24.8 per cent.

Basic metal products, at \$745.5m (15.1 per cent in proportional terms), showed the greatest absolute increase in exports. Its share of total manufacturing exports also increased, from 25.1 per cent to 28.9 per cent.

The subdivisions showing most significant proportional increases for Victoria during the period 1989-90 to 1990-91 were Non-metallic mineral products (33.4 per cent) and Transport equipment (25.2 per cent).

Basic metal products was the largest export earner for Victoria, increasing by 50.2 per cent over the two year period. All twelve ASIC subdivisions registered an increase in exports between 1989-90 and 1991-92.

TABLE 7.12 FOREIGN TRADE OF MANUFACTURED GOODS: EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA

ASIC Sub-division	1989-90 ^a		1990-91		1991-92 ^a	
	\$m	Per cent	\$m	Per cent	\$m	Per cent
Food, beverages and tobacco	1,795.5	30.4	1,878.0	26.8	1,928.0	25.0
Textiles	381.2	6.4	332.6	4.8	421.2	5.5
Clothing and footwear	48.2	0.8	61.0	0.9	73.5	1.0
Wood, wood products, and furniture	15.3	0.3	16.3	0.2	20.3	0.3
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	110.2	1.9	124.0	1.8	119.4	1.5
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	606.1	10.3	702.6	10.0	809.4	10.5
Non-metallic mineral products	38.4	0.6	51.0	0.7	62.7	0.8
Basic metal products	1,483.4	25.1	1,836.0	26.2	2,228.9	28.9
Fabricated metal products	113.1	1.9	109.2	1.6	130.8	1.7
Transport equipment	491.9	8.3	920.9	13.2	803.3	10.4
Other machinery and equipment	671.8	11.4	805.8	11.5	895.4	11.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	157.6	2.7	162.3	2.3	212.4	2.8
Total Victoria (a)	5,912.7	100.0	6,999.8	100.0	7,705.4	100.0
Total Australia (a)	20,781.0	100.0	24,477.7	100.0	31,076.2	100.0

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

TABLE 7.13 SELECTED ARTICLES MANUFACTURED, 1991-92

Article	Unit	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
Meat (carcass weight) -				
Beef and veal	'000 tonnes	314	1,762	17.8
Mutton	'000 tonnes	75	380	19.8
Lamb	'000 tonnes	111	275	40.6
Pigmeat	'000 tonnes	74	328	22.6
Dairy products -				
Whole milk	ml. litres	4,119	6,732	61.2
Butter and butteroil	tonnes	97,198	110,680	87.8
Cheese	tonnes	123,038	197,444	62.3
Ice cream	'000 litres	57,352	194,850	29.4
Yoghurt	tonnes	27,746	72,055	38.5
Wheat flour (other than self-raising)	tonnes	261,505	1,213,674	21.5
Yarns -				
Cotton	tonnes	11,050	25,069	44.1
Wool	tonnes	14,149	18,551	76.3
Woven cloth -				
Cotton	'000 sq metres	16,443	38,417	42.8
Wool	'000 sq metres	5,076	8,132	62.4
Cars and station wagons	'000	161	269	59.9
Plastic and synthetic resins	'000 tonnes	673	1,002	67.2
Building materials -				
Clay bricks	million	308	1,655	18.6
Terracotta and concrete roofing tiles	'000 sq. metres	3,666	21,092	17.4
Ready mixed concrete	'000 cu. metres	2,476	13,136	18.8

MINING

In 1990-91 the Victorian mining industry contributed 18.2 per cent of the Australian mining component of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. The mining industry represented 3.5 per cent of Victoria's GDP at factor cost in 1990-91.

The term 'mining' as used in GDP at factor cost estimates includes the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids, such as coals and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, and gases such as natural gas.

Oil and gas production

In 1990-91, the Gippsland Basin produced 51 per cent of Australia's crude oil and 41 per cent of its natural gas.

Brown coal

The majority of Australia's measured resources of brown coal is located in Victoria's Latrobe Valley, with 52,000 Megatonnes which is considered economically viable. Brown coal is by far Victoria's most valuable solid mineral commodity, with production in 1990-91 valued at \$367.1m.

Gold

Victoria's production of gold bullion increased rapidly in recent years. Only 41 kilograms were produced during 1979-80, rising to 150 kilograms in 1983-84. Victorian gold production increased dramatically from this low base, largely as a result of the Wonga open cut mine at Stawell coming on stream. By 1990-91, Victorian production was 4,292 kilograms (fine gold) or 4,862 kilograms (bullion) and was valued at \$70.9m.

TABLE 7.14 MINING ACTIVITY (a), VICTORIA

Year	Establish- ments at 30 June	Employ- ment (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added (d)
	number	number	\$m	\$m	Opening	Closing	\$m	\$m
1985-86	207	5,567	171.7	3,384.0	61.1	70.3	323.5	3,069.7
1986-87	208	5,783	182.1	2,525.6	65.9	72.3	293.0	2,239.0
1987-88	208	5,901	204.9	2,923.5	75.2	85.2	327.9	2,605.5
1988-89 (e)	12	1,507	73.3	1,616.1	46.1	49.5	140.1	1,479.3
1989-90	163	3,286	155.8	3,504.6	103.6	93.2	343.7	3,150.5
1990-91 (e) (p)	8	1,410	95.1	4,018.8	34.0	32.0	125.7	3,891.1

(a) ASIC Subdivisions not available for separate publication.

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

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

TABLE 7.15 ROYALTIES FROM OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Year	Amount received	Amount paid to Commonwealth	Amount retained by Victoria
1986-87	218.7	71.4	147.2
1987-88	213.9	69.8	144.1
1988-89	139.5	46.0	93.5
1989-90	198.7	66.3	132.4
1990-91	266.0	89.3	176.7
1991-92	n.a.	n.a.	131.0

Source: Department of Manufacturing and Industry Development, Victoria: *Annual Report*.**TABLE 7.16 CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (a), VICTORIA**

Year	Barrels ('000)		Megalitres	
	During year	Average barrels per day	During year	Average megalitres per day
1986	145,350	398	23,109	63.3
1987	151,571	415	24,098	66.0
1988	133,194	364	21,176	57.9
1989	113,383	311	18,027	49.4
1990	114,563	314	18,214	49.9
1991	110,617	303	17,587	48.2

(a) After processing.

Source: Australian Institute of Petroleum: *Oil and Australia*.**TABLE 7.17 ESTIMATED HYDROCARBON RESERVES, VICTORIA**

Item	30 June		
	1990	1991	1992
Crude oil and Condensate (Giga L)	152	135	120
Natural gas (Giga cu.m)	163	158	151
LPG (Giga L)	45	43	40

Source: Department of Manufacturing and Industry Development, Victoria: *Annual Report*.**TABLE 7.18 MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, 1984-85 TO 1989-90**

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

Source: Department of Manufacturing and Industry Development, Victoria.

TABLE 7.19 STONE PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, 1990-91

Item	Establishments operating	Total Victorian production	
	Number	Production '000 tonnes	Value \$'000
Clays -			
Brick clay and shale	23	1,277	4,725
Fireclay	2	4	49
White and other clays	5	82	611
Total clays	30	1,363	5,385
Crushed and broken stone -			
Basalt	54	8,912	127,979
Dacite, rhyolite, and rhyodacite	4	1,548	27,819
Granite	12	2,128	29,764
Hornfels	10	1,420	17,002
Limestone	12	233	2,204
Sandstone, quartzite	22	605	6,270
Shale and schist, other	2	7	76
Total crushed and broken stone	116	14,854	211,114
Dimension stone -			
Basalt, granite, sandstone and other	6	6	397
Earth and soil	13	186	1,547
Gravel	50	1,131	6,523
Limestone -			
For agriculture	15	127	2,780
For cement	3	2,101	10,351
For other purposes	6	118	6,278
Total limestone	24	2,346	19,409
Salamander and filling	22	300	2,248
Sand	118	5,693	59,689
Scoria	18	923	11,229
Tuff	8	245	751
Grand total	406	27,047	318,294

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

ENERGY

In 1990-91, Victoria contributed 31.7 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 4.4 per cent of Victoria's GDP at factor cost in 1990-91.

The Electricity, gas, and water component of GDP includes the transmission and distribution of gas through reticulation systems. It does not include the extraction of crude petroleum or natural gas.

Electricity generated

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

At 30 June 1992, it distributed electricity directly to 1,631,000 customers and indirectly to a further 289,200 through 11 metropolitan councils which buy power in bulk for retail distribution under franchises granted by the Victorian Government before the SEC's establishment.

Victorian production of electricity in 1991-92 was 39,109 GWh. Victoria's electricity system is based upon the State's extensive brown coal resource in the LaTrobe Valley in Central Gippsland, which is one of the largest single brown coal deposits in the world, amounting to 200,000 megatonnes, of which 52,000 megatonnes are presently economically recoverable.

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.

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

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

Gas reticulation

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

Commercial reserves of natural gas were discovered in the off-shore Gippsland Basin in 1965 by Esso-BHP from which the Corporation purchases, under agreement, the State's natural gas requirements. Supply is drawn from the Marlin, Barracouta, and Snapper fields in Bass Strait, and transported by pipeline to an onshore treatment plant at Longford, near Sale.

The Corporation reticulates gas, 99 per cent of which is natural gas, through a 23,400 kilometre network of underground transmission pipelines and mains to more than 1.24 million industrial, commercial, and domestic consumers.

Petroleum marketed

Motor spirit (leaded and unleaded) marketed in Victoria during 1991 amounted to 4,554 megalitres. This represented 27.0 per cent of the Australian total.

TABLE 7.20 PETROLEUM PRODUCT SALES, VICTORIA (MEGALITRES)

Year	Petrol	Aviation Turbine fuel	Heating oil	Automotive
				Diesel oil
1985-86	4,442.7	462.5	50.2	1,376.1
1986-87	4,480.9	524.7	50.4	1,435.6
1987-88	4,662.5	556.7	39.1	1,518.8
1988-89	4,773.0	549.0	35.0	1,705.0
1989-90	4,817.0	541.0	32.0	1,762.0
1990-91	4,610.0	576.0	30.0	1,560.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics.

TABLE 7.21 POWER STATIONS: LOCATIONS, RATING, AND PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Station	Maximum output achieved (MW)		Electricity generated (GWh)	
	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
Brown coal thermal stations -				
Hazelwood	1,300	1,390	6,995	8,445
Yallourn	-	-	-	-
Yallourn W	1,476	1,478	8,463	9,479
Morwell	112	101	531	462
Loy Yang A	2,093	2,055	14,920	14,873
Total	..	..	30,909	33,259
Other thermal stations -				
Newport D	506	525	3,122	2,187
Jeeralang	473	416	928	277
Total	..	..	4,050	2,464
Hydro stations -				
Kiewa	250	222	332	363
Eildon-Rubicon (incl. Cairn-Curran)	149	153	354	402
Dartmouth	176	-	117	-
Total	..	..	803	765
Stations operated by other bodies	1,473	1,578	2,042	2,682
Total input to system	..	..	37,804	39,170

Source: State Electricity Commission of Victoria: *Annual Report*.

TABLE 7.22 REFINING CAPACITY, VICTORIA, AT 1 JULY 1990

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

(a) BSD: barrels per stream day.

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

REFERENCES

Data sources

The latest year for which ABS estimates are available for gross product at factor cost is 1990-91. However, State details are restricted because GDP by industry excludes the general government gross operating surplus component.

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

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

ABS publications

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Subdivision, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0)
Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class, Australia (8202.0)
Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia (8203.0)
Manufacturing, Victoria 1968-69 to 1987-88, Economic Statistics Report (8206.2)
Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations, Victoria (8291.2)
Production Bulletins (8301.0, 8357.0 - 8368.0)
Manufacturing, Victoria (8207.2)
Australian National Accounts 1990-91 (5220.0)

Non-ABS publications

Department of the Treasury, Victoria, estimates of State Accounts compiled by the Policy and Statistics Division
Victorian Department of Manufacturing and Industry Development, 1990-91 Annual Report
State Electricity Commission, Annual Report 1990-91
Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd: Oil and Australia
Australian Dairy Corporation Dairy Statistics.



8 Commerce

INTRODUCTION

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

RETAIL TRADE

Retailing in 1991-92

In November 1990, the ABS released preliminary National Accounts figures which showed that for two consecutive quarters

Australia experienced negative rates of real growth (i.e. adjusted for inflation) in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This indicated that the Australian economy was technically in a recession.

Recovery from the recession has been slow. In seasonally adjusted terms, GDP increased marginally each quarter during 1991-92, by 0.1, 0.4, 0.4 and 0.6 per cent respectively.

Retail sales have a significant impact on the level of economic growth, accounting for approximately one quarter of GDP. A sustained increase in the growth of retail sales would contribute to a consumer-led recovery from the recession.

Victoria, however, experienced a weakening in the growth rate of retail turnover, as evidenced by the trend estimates over the three months ended June 1992. During this period Victoria showed only moderate growth, averaging 0.4 per cent per month.

TABLE 8.1 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC.) AT CURRENT PRICES: BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA (a)
(\$m)

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

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

Trend estimates

A clearer picture of Retail Trade can be obtained by looking at trend estimates of monthly turnover rather than original figures. The trend series can be used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time. Trend estimate series have been adjusted to take account of three factors:

- (i) seasonal influences
- (ii) trading-day effects, and
- (iii) residual irregular factors.

Retail Trade statistics are appreciably affected by seasonal influences and trading day effects. November, and to a much greater extent December, are seasonally high months due to the increased retail trade associated with the pre-Christmas period. There is a compensating downwards movement in January. January is the seasonally lowest month in Retail Trade, though to a lesser extent over recent years.

Trading-day effects include the number of trading days, and the number of occurrences of each day of the week in a given month. For example, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays are high activity days for Retail Trade.

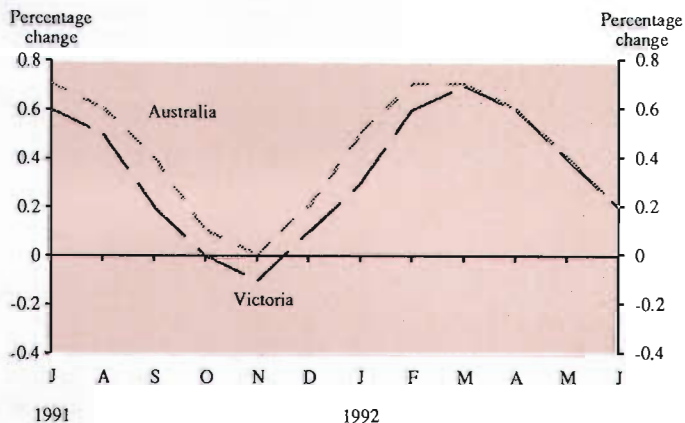
Monthly Retail Trade using Trend Estimates

On a month by month basis, trend estimates of Victorian retail turnover fluctuated throughout 1991-92. Growth during the last quarter of 1991 was very weak (October 0.0 per cent, November -0.1 per cent, December 0.1 per cent).

Moderate growth was achieved during February (0.6 per cent), March (0.7 per cent) and April (0.6 per cent) 1992, suggesting that the retail sector was beginning to recover from the recession. The April turnover figure was bolstered by the one-off family allowance additional payment promised in the Commonwealth Government's *One Nation Statement* announced in February. As a result, \$307m was paid to people Australia-wide, many of whom were expected to use the money to buy goods they otherwise could not afford.

The rate of growth declined during May (0.4 per cent) and June (0.2 per cent) 1992. By comparison, trend estimates for Australia over the last three months of the 1991-92 financial year showed an average increase of 0.6, 0.4 and 0.2 per cent respectively.

**TURNOVER OF RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE
ESTABLISHMENTS, MONTHLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN
TREND ESTIMATES AT CURRENT PRICES,
VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1991-92**



Industry analysis

During 1991-92, estimates of Victorian retail turnover in original terms increased by 2.8 per cent, compared with 1990-91 when turnover decreased by 1.6 per cent. In 1990-91, eleven of the fifteen industries included in the monthly retail trade survey experienced negative growth. The improvement achieved during the 1991-92 financial year was small with six of the fifteen industries recording negative growth.

Clothing and fabric stores in Victoria have recorded four consecutive years of decline in retail turnover. Over the same period increases in the CPI in Melbourne have compounded the difficulties experienced by retailers generally and the clothing industry in particular.

Separate turnover figures are published for two service industries included in the monthly survey. Hotels, liquor stores and licensed clubs have experienced two consecutive years of declining turnover (-0.3 per cent and -4.4 per cent respectively). Cafes and restaurants also encountered difficult times during the recession with significant drops in turnover over the last two financial years (-8.8 per cent and -4.4 per cent respectively).

On the other hand, Floor coverings stores improved dramatically in 1991-92 with a 26.6 per cent increase in turnover. This compares with a 30.3 per cent drop in turnover during the previous year. Pharmacists also experienced a significant turnaround in trade with a 26.9 per cent increase in retail turnover in 1991-92, compared with a decrease (-8.2 per cent) in 1990-91.

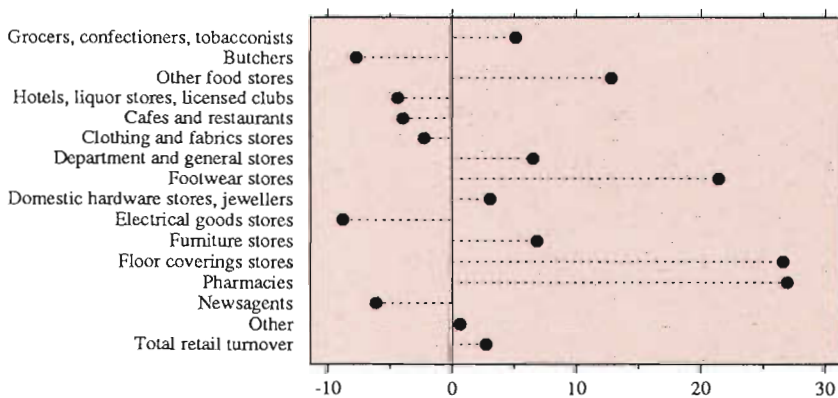
Department and general stores achieved moderate growth (6.5 per cent) during 1991-92, following a decline (-1.2 per cent) in turnover during the previous year.

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 5.1 per cent in Victoria. Increases in grocery prices have been restrained by significant competition between the major supermarket chains. Despite the price wars, grocery spending was a strong point in the recovery in retail turnover during 1991-92.

TABLE 8.2 RETAIL TURNOVER: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN ORIGINAL FIGURES BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

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

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN MONTHLY ESTIMATES, AT CURRENT PRICES: BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA (a) 1990-91 TO 1991-92



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

Retail employment

Employment in the Victorian retail sector continued to decline during 1991-92. Although there was a slight upturn in employment during March, April and May, when compared with the same period during the previous year, employment decreased by 1.6 per cent over the year.

In sharp contrast with 1990-91, the majority (3,300) of job losses were borne by males (females 1,200).

TABLE 8.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS IN RETAIL INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Feb 1990	155,800	153,400	309,200
May 1990	150,100	154,000	304,100
Aug 1990	151,100	151,400	302,500
Nov 1990	148,600	156,200	304,800
Feb 1991	143,900	150,800	294,700
May 1991	144,100	135,600	279,700
Aug 1991	146,800	141,000	287,800
Nov 1991	134,900	140,500	275,300
Feb 1992	132,200	136,300	268,600
May 1992	140,800	134,400	275,200

Retail profits

The survey of company profits is designed to measure profits, depreciation, and net interest paid by companies in the private sector in Australia (state figures are not available). The data relates to companies employing more than 30 people. Although such businesses account for approximately 74 per cent of company profit in the retail sector, these figures should be used with care.

After the major drop (-46.9 per cent) in company profits (seasonally adjusted) for the retail sector during 1990-91, a small increase (1.5 per cent) was recorded in 1991-92. This improvement can largely be attributed to improved profits during the March quarter 1992 compared with the same quarter in 1991.

Profit levels in 1991-92 were still 46.1 per cent below those in 1989-90. On the other hand, retail turnover in 1991-92 was higher than in 1989-90. This suggests that in order to maintain sales levels, retailers were forced to reduce profit margins and lower prices.

TABLE 8.4 COMPANY PROFITS (BEFORE INCOME TAX, NET INTEREST PAID AND DEPRECIATION), SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES, AUSTRALIA

	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	<i>\$million</i>	<i>Percentage change over previous qtr</i>	<i>\$million</i>	<i>Percentage change over previous qtr</i>	<i>\$million</i>	<i>Percentage change over previous qtr</i>
Sept.	413	25	286	-24	171	-5
Dec.	294	-29	258	-10	267	56
Mar.	429	46	80	-69	176	-34
June	379	-12	180	126	202	15

**1991-92 retail
census**

A retail census is currently being conducted in respect of the reference period 1991-92. Data is expected to be available for release during 1993.

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 as (and the prices of their goods and services would be expected to move in the same way as) suppliers of prices not in the sample (although actual price levels may be different). Price indexes measure price movements, not actual price levels.

**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 percent (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:

Percentage contribution to the All Groups CPI.					
Group	11th series	12th series	Group	11th series	12th series
Food	18.586	18.324	Transportation	16.794	15.967
Clothing	6.664	6.264	Tobacco and alcohol	8.901	7.475
Housing	14.083	15.900	Health and personal care	6.581	6.850
Household equipment and operation	17.738	18.370	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).

Annual movement in the CPI

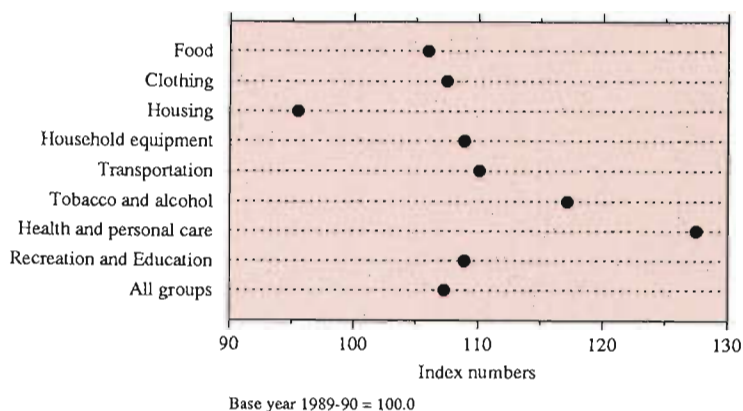
In 1991-92, the all groups Consumer Price Index for Melbourne stood at 108.1 (base year 1989-90=100.0). This figure represented an increase of 2.2 per cent over the previous year and a rise of 34.3 per cent over the previous five years. This was the lowest annual increase in the Melbourne CPI since 1962-63, when the all groups CPI decreased by 0.1 per cent compared with the previous year.

By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 107.3, which was a relatively small annual rise in the CPI of 1.9 per cent and a five yearly increase of 33.5 per cent.

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
1986-87	80.4	79.5	80.5	81.2	81.5	80.2	81.9	83.8	81.6
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

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE 1991-92**Analysis of price movements**

The Consumer Price Index covers a range of goods and services, locally produced and imported, arranged in eight groups. The relative significance of each of these groups to the All Groups index number is given above.

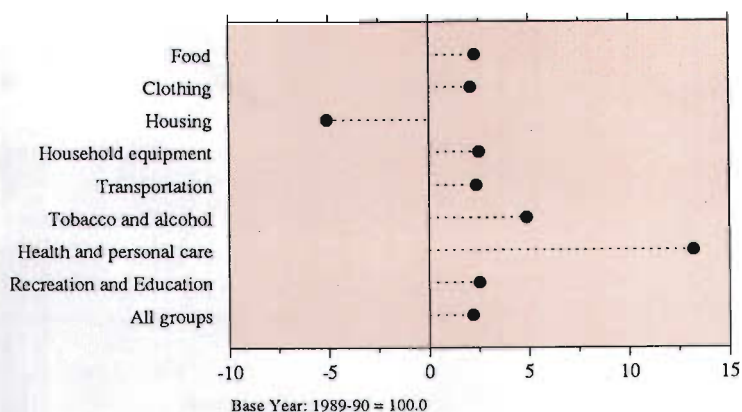
Relatively speaking, Food is the most significant group in the CPI, and is comprised of 8 subgroups. (Household equipment and operation is now the most heavily weighted group). During 1991-92, Melbourne prices for the Food group increased by 2.3 per cent. The Meat and Seafood (-0.4 per cent), and Fruit and Vegetable (-1.3 per cent) subgroups both experienced price decreases.

However these decreases were more than offset by price increases in the Dairy Products (4.6 per cent), Soft drinks, Ice-cream and Confectionery (4.7 per cent) and Meals out and Take away food (4.4 per cent) subgroups.

In Melbourne during 1991-92, Housing was the only group to show a drop (-5.1 per cent) in prices. Mortgage interest charges, the most significant component of this group, decreased by a significant 14.6 per cent. This drop, however, was partly offset by a 7.2 per cent increase in Local Government Rates and Charges.

The Health and Personal Care group experienced the largest increase (13.2 per cent) in prices during 1991-92 in Melbourne (10.7 per cent Australian Weighted average). The major contributor to this increase in Melbourne was the Hospital and Medical Services component of this group, which increased by a significant 22.8 per cent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY GROUPS, VICTORIA



MORTGAGE INTEREST CHARGES PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, VICTORIA

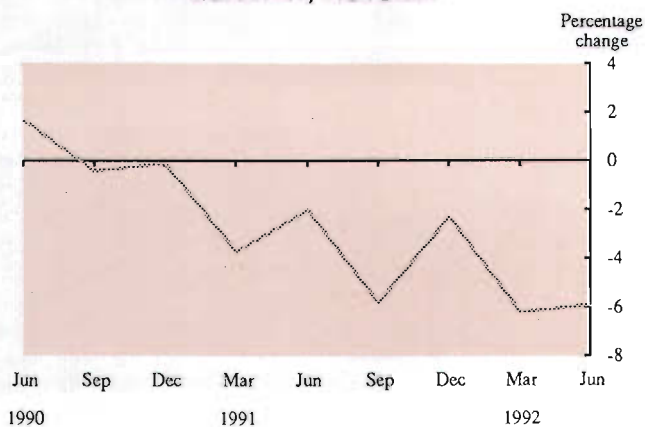


TABLE 8.6 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE
(Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0)

Group	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Percentage change	
							1986-87 to 1991-92	1990-91 to 1991-92
Food	80.2	84.6	92.9	100.0	102.5	104.9	30.8	2.3
Clothing	81.2	87.8	94.7	100.0	104.6	106.8	31.5	2.1
Housing	73.3	75.5	86.0	100.0	104.2	98.9	34.9	-5.1
Household equipment	83.6	89.6	93.8	100.0	105.7	108.3	29.5	2.5
Transport	84.1	91.1	93.5	100.0	107.2	109.8	30.6	2.4
Tobacco and alcohol	80.6	87.0	92.3	100.0	111.3	116.8	44.9	4.9
Health and personal care	77.8	86.2	94.0	100.0	111.6	126.3	62.3	13.2
Recreation and Education	82.1	88.6	93.4	100.0	105.9	108.6	32.3	2.5
All groups	80.5	86.4	92.3	100.0	105.8	108.1	34.3	2.2

TABLE 8.7 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES (a)
(Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0)

Group							Percentage change	
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1986-87 to	1990-91 to
							1991-92	1991-92
Food	81.1	85.4	93.4	100.0	103.3	105.8	30.5	2.4
Clothing	82.3	88.8	95.1	100.0	104.6	106.4	29.3	1.7
Housing	72.2	77.2	86.9	100.0	103.5	98.9	37.0	-4.4
Household equipment	83.9	89.7	94.8	100.0	105.1	107.5	28.1	2.2
Transport	82.6	89.1	92.6	100.0	106.9	108.8	31.7	1.8
Tobacco and alcohol	80.6	87.4	92.4	100.0	108.8	115.0	42.7	5.7
Health and personal care	77.3	86.1	93.3	100.0	109.6	121.3	56.9	10.7
Recreation and Education	82.2	88.7	94.2	100.0	105.0	106.9	30.0	1.8
All groups	80.4	86.3	92.6	100.0	105.3	107.3	33.5	1.9

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

Imported Items

Since 1989-90 the price of wholly or predominantly imported goods included in the CPI increased by 3.1 per cent (weighted average of the eight capital cities). By comparison the price of non-imported goods increased by 8.5 per cent over the same period.

During 1991-92 the increase in price of non-imported goods (2.8 per cent) was double that for imported goods (1.4 per cent). Motor vehicles, a major imported item included in the CPI basket of goods and services, increased in price by 4.1 per cent during the year.

TABLE 8.8 PRICE INDEXES OF 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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES

Average retail prices of selected items are collected in each capital city for inclusion in the Consumer Price Index. The prices are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands etc. charged by a number of selected retailers in each metropolitan area. The specified brands etc. and the retailers are selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices should be regarded as no more than approximate indicators of price levels and price movements, and not the actual averages of all retail sales of these items.

In the June quarter 1992, compared with the corresponding quarter in 1991, many items were actually lower in price. The current recession directly contributed to price reductions and relatively small price increases for many items during 1991-92. Retailers have priced their products competitively to maintain sales in the current economic climate.

Most cuts of meat were lower in price in June 1992 compared with June 1991. Rump steak (-4.0 per cent), legs of lamb (-0.6 per cent), and loin chops (-2.5 per cent) all decreased in price. Pink Salmon also dropped significantly (-13.3 per cent) in price.

Partly offsetting the above were increases in the price of frozen chickens (6.1 per cent) and bacon rashers (7.2 per cent).

Butter has decreased in price by 6.2 per cent since June 1991, compared with poly-unsaturated margarine which has increased 2.6 per cent.

The price of pet food has steadily increased in price for several years. Over the last twelve months the price of pet food increased 8.8 per cent.

World sugar prices and Australia's sugar tariff both fell during 1991-92. This was reflected in a 7.9 per cent drop in the price of white sugar.

TABLE 8.9 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS, MELBOURNE
(cents)

Item	Unit	June quarter					
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Dairy products							
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	76	80	82	85	91	96
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	242	246	286	315	311	329
Butter	500g	178	193	209	209	194	182
Cereal products-							
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	112	111	127	137	155	159
Flour, self-raising	2kg	218	235	239	284	282	302
Rice, medium grain	1kg	88	96	92	103	107	111
Meat and Seafoods							
Beef-							
Rump steak	1kg	836	950	1,080	1,153	1,171	1,124
Chuck steak	1kg	470	515	598	619	631	633
Lamb-							
Leg	1kg	425	479	506	545	515	512
Loin chops	1kg	575	630	709	780	765	746
Chicken, frozen	1kg	298	303	326	312	309	328
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	232	240	273	289	265	284
Salmon, pink	210gm can	217	262	343	279	270	234
Fruit and vegetables							
Potatoes	1kg	65	77	110	99	85	82
Onions	1kg	80	99	101	109	79	66
Peaches, canned	825g	135	153	160	185	183	190
Oranges	1kg	103	119	172	122	130	135
Other food-							
Eggs	55g dozen	161	174	192	178	180	178
Sugar, white	2kg	150	160	174	217	189	174
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	180	182	193	212	230	224

TABLE 8.9 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS, MELBOURNE - *continued*
(cents)

Item	Unit	June quarter					
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Tea	250g	145	146	145	164	172	167
Coffee, instant	150g jar	501	495	474	454	431	425
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	130	120	139	144	156	160
Other items-							
Beer, full strength, unchilled	12x750ml bottles	1,860	1,897	1,816	1,936	2,144	2,252
Pet food	415g	72	78	79	84	80	87
Laundry detergent	1kg	351	372	398	439	437	442
Toilet soap	2 x 125 gm	120	134	132	150	151	152
Petrol, super grade	1 litre	54.1	52.3	55.2	61.7	65.1	67.2

PRODUCER AND FOREIGN TRADE INDEXES

Overview

During the 1960's, the ABS began producing a range of price indexes covering materials used and articles produced by defined sectors of the Australian economy. The following producer price indexes (previously known as Wholesale Prices Indexes) are now published monthly: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building; Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries; Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry; Price Indexes of Copper Materials; and Price Indexes 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.

The Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining were introduced in February 1989 and covered the period July 1987 to November 1988. Indexes are published for materials used in both underground and in open-cut mining.

The ABS also compiles monthly price indexes for merchandise imported into and exported from Australia. The first issue of the Import Price Index was released in May 1983 and covered the period September quarter 1981 to December quarter 1982. The current Export Price Index was introduced in July 1979, although prior to this an annual index of export prices was published dating back to 1901.

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.

Annual price movement

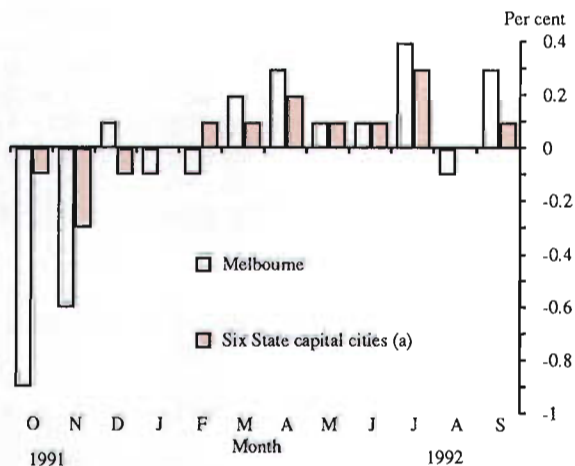
The 1991-92 Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Melbourne was 137.3, a decrease of 0.6 per cent compared with the previous year. During the same period the weighted average of the six state capital cities rose to 142.4, an increase of 0.2 per cent.

The significant decline in house building activity over the last three years has contributed to the reduction in price of many building materials. Housing commencements have decreased 36.3 per cent since 1988-89, although there was a small improvement (6.2 per cent) in 1991-92 compared with 1990-91. The drop in demand for building materials saw an increase in competition and discounting by building suppliers.

Analysis of price movements

Three of the major materials used in house building in Melbourne dropped in price during 1991-92: ready mixed concrete (-9.5 per cent), hardwood (-2.3 per cent), and cupboards and building furniture (-0.9 per cent). These decreases were largely offset by increases in the prices of clay bricks (3.1 per cent), plaster and plaster products (3.7 per cent), and paint (7.3 per cent).

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



(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

TABLE 8.10 PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE
(Base year: 1985-86 = 100.0)

<i>Selected major materials</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>
Ready mixed concrete	102.3	104.8	116.3	121.1	133.7	121.0
Clay bricks	107.2	115.4	122.7	130.9	136.0	140.2
Hardwood	100.3	103.0	119.4	120.4	117.8	115.1
Cupboard and building furniture	107.8	120.5	130.2	132.6	126.4	125.2
Aluminium windows and doors	104.4	117.1	134.5	142.5	146.5	146.9
Ceramic tiles	103.3	107.3	107.8	107.3	110.3	106.5
Paint	111.2	115.5	125.1	143.4	158.4	170.0
Toilets	119.7	142.8	147.6	165.1	184.9	107.6
Plaster and plaster products	106.3	116.5	126.5	133.3	142.4	147.7
All groups, Melbourne	105.7	114.3	125.8	133.5	138.1	137.3
All groups, weighted average of six state capital cities	105.8	113.8	126.1	135.8	142.1	142.4

Materials Used in Building Other than House Building (OTHB)

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings (other than houses) in the 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.

TABLE 8.11 PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE
(Base year: 1979-80=100.0)

<i>Selected major materials</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>
Structural timber	184.7	190.2	219.8	225.9	226.2	219.8
Clay bricks	213.7	233.8	248.5	264.8	274.8	283.0
Ready mixed concrete	156.3	159.7	176.0	183.7	197.3	172.7
Precast concrete products	161.0	173.1	185.2	204.4	212.0	210.2
Galvanised steel decking, etc.	142.0	155.5	175.2	195.0	202.8	209.6
Structural steel	160.4	175.5	195.0	210.4	207.9	196.3
Reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc.	174.2	179.2	195.0	209.5	223.5	204.3
Aluminium windows	156.5	170.4	184.2	206.1	205.1	198.7
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc.	169.8	180.5	209.6	233.4	249.5	255.6
Builders' hardware	210.9	212.1	233.1	246.5	259.4	277.4
Sand, aggregate, and filling	180.5	186.6	197.9	211.8	244.5	252.0
Carpet	184.3	211.8	225.8	230.8	235.6	231.7
Paint	215.7	231.0	249.3	282.0	312.9	336.1
Non-ferrous pipes	153.7	195.2	230.8	234.4	233.1	209.4
All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	172.2	184.7	203.0	218.6	227.9	222.7

TABLE 8.11 PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE - *continued*
(Base year: 1979-80=100.0)

<i>Selected major materials</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>
All electrical materials	288.4	222.0	254.4	274.5	294.7	303.9
All mechanical services	199.5	214.6	229.1	246.0	254.9	259.8
All plumbing materials	171.8	194.9	217.1	235.3	247.0	245.0
All groups	177.8	192.6	211.6	227.8	238.0	235.6
All groups, weighted average of six state capital cities	180.9	196.8	214.9	231.9	243.7	245.2

Review of OTHB

The Australian Bureau of Statistics is currently undertaking a review of the OTHB index. The review covers:

- (i) the conceptual basis of the index (eg. should the coverage of the index be expanded to include alterations and additions)
- (ii) the classifications used (eg. is there user demand for separate indexes relating to different building types such as hotels, shops, offices, etc), and
- (iii) an update of the weights (measures of significance of the components of the index. In the current index, the weighting pattern is based on the relative value of material used in 1976-77.

The review is due for completion in 1993.

Decline in non-residential building activity

The current economic recession has had a significant impact on the construction industry, particularly in Victoria. The surplus of office space in Melbourne, and the decline in property values have also contributed to the decline in non-residential building activity. The consequential drop in demand for non-residential construction is reflected in the falling prices of many building materials.

Annual price movement

In 1991-92, the All Groups index number for Materials Used in Building Other than House Building Index for Melbourne decreased from 238.0 to 235.6 (1.0 per cent). This compared with a 0.6 per cent increase in the index for the weighted average of the six state capital cities over the same period. Perth was the only other capital city to experience an annual decrease (-0.3 per cent) in the All Groups index number during 1991-92.

Analysis of price movements

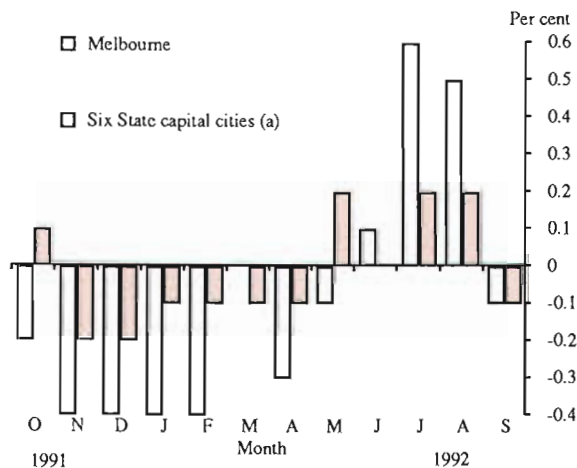
Prices for a significant number of materials used in building other than house building (OTHB) decreased in 1991-92 compared with 1990-91. Melbourne experienced bigger price reductions than the other capital cities.

The largest decreases in Melbourne occurred in ready mixed concrete (-12.5 per cent), non-ferrous pipes (-10.2 per cent), reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh (-8.6 per cent) and structural steel (-2.8 per cent).

These price reductions were largely offset by increases in paint (7.4 per cent) and builders' hardware (6.9 per cent).

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING - ALL GROUPS

Percentage change from previous month



(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

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).

In 1991-92 the Established Houses Price Index for Melbourne dropped for the second consecutive year (-4.8 per cent and -0.4 per cent respectively). This represents a 5.2 per cent decrease since 1989-90.

Perth was the only other capital city to experience a decrease in the price of established houses in 1991-92. In sharp contrast Canberra, Brisbane and Sydney experienced increases of 15.9 per cent, 12.1 per cent, and 4.4 per cent respectively.

Melbourne and Perth both experienced decreases of 1.4 per cent in the prices of project homes during 1991-92. In all other capital cities prices increased (Sydney 0.2 per cent, Brisbane 0.9 per cent, Canberra 11.8 per cent).

Some of the factors likely to be contributing to the drop in demand for both established houses and project homes in Melbourne include:

- (i) a high unemployment rate of 11.9 per cent in Victoria (NSW 10.4 per cent, Qld 11.1 per cent)
- (ii) very low net estimated migration gains in Victoria. For the first three quarters in 1991-92, the net gain was only 9,879 (NSW 26,250, Qld 36,872), and
- (iii) uncertainty caused by the current economic recession.

TABLE 8.12 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES: EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES AND AUSTRALIA (a)
(Base of each index: 1989-90=100.0)

	Established houses			Project homes		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Melbourne	100.0	95.2	94.8	100.0	103.2	101.8
Sydney	100.0	100.5	104.9	100.0	102.9	103.1
Brisbane	100.0	114.3	128.2	100.0	104.3	105.2
Adelaide	100.0	106.2	106.5	100.0	104.5	105.4
Perth	100.0	94.8	94.1	100.0	91.9	90.6
Hobart	100.0	106.3	112.0	100.0	106.4	110.1
Darwin	100.0	109.3	115.5	100.0	105.3	107.8
Canberra	100.0	107.3	124.4	100.0	110.6	123.7
Australia (a)	100.0	100.8	104.6	100.0	102.1	102.1

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

TABLE 8.13 SELECTED HOUSING PRICE INDEX NUMBER SERIES, VICTORIA
(Base of each index: 1989-90=100.0) (a)

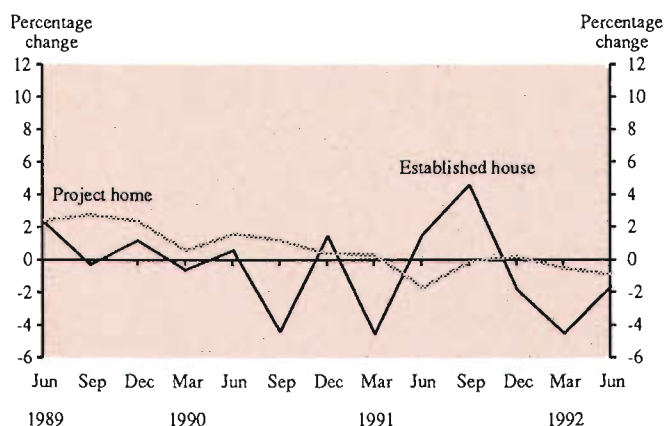
	Established houses	Project homes	Materials used in house building	Award rates of pay construction industry (b)
1989-90				
June	100.4	102.0	102.0	103.3
1990-91				
September	96.0	103.2	102.7	104.2
December	97.4	103.6	103.0	104.3
March	93.0	103.9	104.1	104.5
June	94.4	102.2	104.2	104.5

**TABLE 8.13 SELECTED HOUSING PRICE INDEX NUMBER SERIES,
VICTORIA - continued**
(Base of each index: 1989-90=100.0) (a)

	<i>Established houses</i>	<i>Project homes</i>	<i>Materials used in house building</i>	<i>Award rates of pay construction industry (b)</i>
1991-92				
September	98.7	102.1	103.9	106.2
December	96.9	102.3	102.4	107.3
March	92.5	101.8	102.3	107.4
June	91.1	100.9	102.9	107.5

- (a) For comparative purposes the Materials Used in Housing Building and Award Rates of Pay indexes were converted to a base year of 1989-90.
- (b) Index numbers are the latest available as at 7 October 1992. Review to indexes are made where award variations are retrospective, or when there is a delay in receipt of notification of variations.

**ESTABLISHED HOUSE AND PROJECT HOME PRICE
INDEXES: PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS
QUARTER, MELBOURNE**



Household Expenditure

The ABS collects information on household expenditure patterns by means of Household Expenditure Surveys (HES). The 1988-89 HES was the fourth in a series of such surveys. Previous surveys were conducted in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1984.

Results based on data collected in the 1988-89 HES showed that the average weekly household expenditure for Victorian households was \$534.36. The four broad commodity and service groups which accounted for most (59.6 per cent) of the expenditure were: food and non-alcoholic beverages (accounting for 19.0 per cent of total weekly household expenditure), transport and communication (14.8 per cent), current housing costs (13.5 per cent), and recreation (12.3 per cent).

By way of comparison, the average weekly household expenditure for Australian households was \$502.71. There was only one item of expenditure where Victorian households spent less than the national average; expenditure on alcoholic beverages (4.6 per cent less).

**PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SPENT ON
SELECTED COMMODITY OR SERVICE ITEMS, VICTORIA, 1988-89**

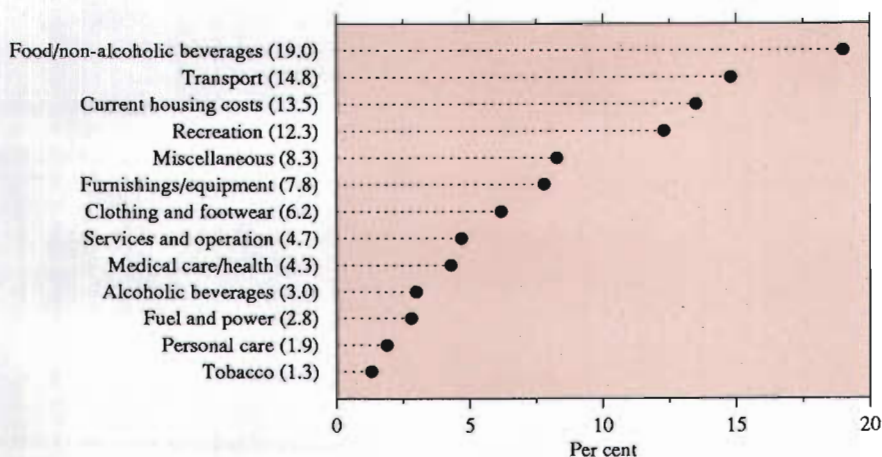


TABLE 8.14 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGIONS

Particulars	1984			1988-89	
	Melbourne	Urban regions (a)	Rural regions (b)	Victoria	Victoria
Number of households in sample	1,325	471	151	1,947	1,332
Estimated total number of households in population ('000)	945.3	283.2	92.1	1,320.6	1,392.7
Average number of persons per household	2.83	2.77	3.01	2.83	2.82
Average age of household head (years)	47.43	48.48	47.17	47.64	47
Average weekly household income (\$)	492.49	433.27	383.97	472.22	681.43
<i>Average weekly household expenditure (\$)-</i>					
<i>Commodity or service expenditure -</i>					
Current housing costs (selected dwelling) (c)	50.46	35.42	28.49	45.70	72.17
Fuel and power	12.47	11.58	11.16	12.19	15.00
<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages -</i>					
Bread, cakes, and cereals	8.65	7.79	7.91	8.41	11.77
Meat and fish	16.67	14.68	15.94	16.19	20.26
Dairy products, oils, and fats	9.23	8.72	10.29	9.19	10.12
Fruit and vegetables (includes nuts)	9.74	7.91	8.15	9.23	13.53
Miscellaneous food	9.56	9.07	8.94	9.41	13.73
Non-alcoholic beverages	4.67	4.30	3.29	4.49	6.95
Meals out and take-away food	17.20	14.76	10.95	16.24	25.28
Total food and non-alcoholic beverages	75.71	67.23	65.46	73.18	101.65

TABLE 8.14 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGIONS - *continued*

Particulars	1984			1988-89	
	Melbourne	Urban regions (a)	Rural regions (b)	Victoria	Victoria
Alcoholic beverages	11.36	10.32	11.04	11.11	16.12
Tobacco	6.72	5.86	4.95	6.41	7.09
Clothing and footwear	25.65	21.77	16.94	24.21	33.22
Household furnishings and equipment	27.52	28.80	25.70	27.67	41.55
Household services and operations	16.25	15.01	14.45	15.86	25.35
Medical care and health expenses	15.89	14.19	14.09	15.40	22.84
Transport and communication	60.38	62.49	75.95	61.92	79.14
Recreation	48.25	39.72	40.55	45.89	65.83
Personal care	7.32	5.99	5.17	6.89	10.08
Miscellaneous commodities and services	25.24	21.28	18.01	23.89	44.30
Total commodity and service expenditure	383.23	339.66	331.98	370.31	534.36
<i>Selected other payments - (\$)</i>					
Income tax	91.09	74.99	58.21	85.35	138.64
Mortgage payments - principal (selected dwelling)	6.77	5.90	4.52	6.43	6.14
Other capital housing costs (f)	20.54	(g) 6.63	*	16.70	12.30
Superannuation and life insurance	12.04	12.72	10.30	12.07	18.16
Total selected other payments	130.44	100.23	81.28	120.54	175.24
Total	513.67	439.89	413.26	490.85	709.60

(a) All towns and urban centres with a population of more than 500 persons (excluding the capital city) as defined for purposes of the 1981 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Localities with a population of fewer than 500 persons and rural areas (excluding remote areas).

(c) Included in current housing costs is the interest component of any housing loan repayments. Excluded are outright purchase, or deposit on, dwellings or land and other payments of a capital nature.

(d) As figures are preliminary, no breakdown of food and non-alcoholic beverages is available.

(e) 1988 figure excludes communication.

(f) The main components of this item are the principal component of any housing loan repayment for property other than the selected dwelling, purchase of and deposit on dwellings and land or other property, and home improvements.

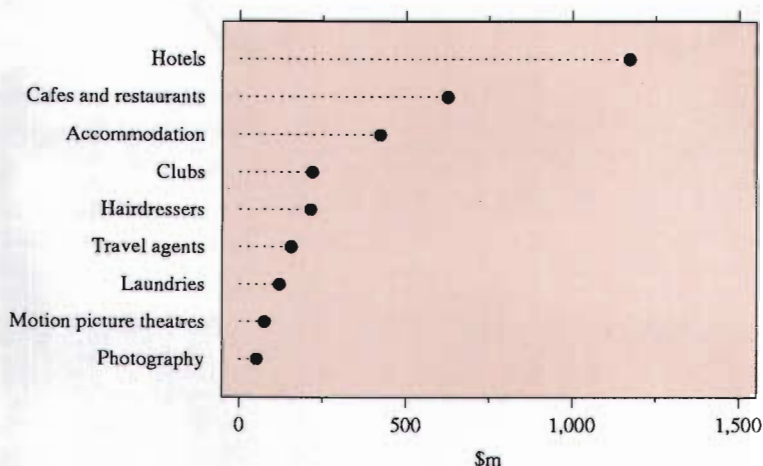
(g) Subject to high standard error and therefore should be used with caution.

PERSONAL SERVICE AND TRAVEL RELATED INDUSTRIES

The ABS collects information on the services sector of the economy by periodic Service Industry Surveys. The 1986-87 Service Industry Survey covered ten personal service and travel related industries. In Victoria these industries recorded a total turnover of \$3,058m and employed 83,500 people.

For the industries included in the survey (excluding Motor Vehicle Hire), Victoria accounted for 21 per cent of the total Australian turnover, and 24 per cent of total employment.

SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES : TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA, 1986-87



**TABLE 8.15 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS:
VICTORIA, 1986-87**

Industry	Enterprises operating at 30 June 1987	Persons employed at 30 June 1987	Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m	Value added \$m
	No.	No.			
Hotels etc, (mainly drinking places) (ASIC 9232)	1,233	23,134	199.6	1,171.9	423.1
Licensed clubs (ASIC 9241-3)	599	5,520	62.7	219.0	120.6
Cafes and restaurants (ASIC 9231)	2,138	23,511	154.9	624.3	290.8
Accommodation (ASIC 9233)	1,099	11,570	122.4	422.6	261.5
Travel agency services (ASIC 5741)	469	3,493	62.7	156.0	129.6
Motor vehicle hire (ASIC 5711)	70	825	15.7	n.a.	n.a.
Hairdressers and beauty salons (ASIC 9351-2)	2,870	10,409	82.6	213.8	135.4
Laundries and dry cleaners (ASIC 9340)	402	3,612	46.0	120.9	88.1
Photography services (ASIC 9361)	422	1,168	11.0	52.5	25.7
Motion picture theatres (ASIC 9133)	58	1,088	15.5	76.6	41.0

Motion Picture Theatres

Of the 202 enterprises (businesses) operating in the Motion Picture Theatre Industry in Australia in 1986-87, there were 58 located in Victoria. The industry in Victoria employed 1,093 people, 24 per cent of the total Australian employment in the industry.

Turnover in Victoria for the 1986-87 financial year was \$77m (Australia \$257m) whilst the turnover in 1979-80 (at average 1986-87 prices) was \$95m (Australia \$333m). The Victorian figure represented a drop in turnover of 19 per cent over the 7 year period between surveys. This decrease can be partially attributed to the increase in home video usage.



Launching of HMAS Newcastle, February 1992, built at Amcon Shipyards, Williamstown - *Department of Business and Employment*

Underground Mining operations in Stawell - *Department of Business and Employment*





Australian International
Airshow at Avalon -
*Department of Business
and Employment*

Photography Services

Using both turnover and number of enterprises as a measure, the Photography Services industry is a relatively small, service providing industry. There were some 423 enterprises (businesses) in Victoria (Australia 1,547) in 1986-87. These enterprises employed 1,168 people (Australia 4,290), of whom 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. The industry is dominated by small businesses (those employing fewer than 20 persons), with an average employment per enterprise of 2.8 persons in Victoria.

Victoria accounted for 29 per cent of the total Australian industry turnover. The major components of turnover in Victoria were Weddings/Portrait photography (51 per cent), Commercial/Industrial photography (18 per cent) and Advertising/Fashion photography (22 per cent).

TABLE 8.16 PHOTOGRAPHY SERVICES INDUSTRIES: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA 1986-87

Components of turnover	Enterprises		Turnover	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
Weddings/Portrait photography	274	1,001	26.6	84.6
Commercial/Industrial photography	205	887	9.4	39.5
Advertising/Fashion photography	140	489	11.4	39.5
Other photography services	69	332	3.2	16.2
Other revenue	-	-	1.9	7.9
Total	426	1,582	52.5	183.3

Hairdressers and Beauty Salons

Employment in the Hairdressers and Beauty Salons industry grew from 7,418 to 10,409 (40 per cent) between June 1980 and June 1987 in Victoria. Over the same period of time, total employment in Australia for this industry increased from 29,559 to 39,628, an increase of 34 per cent. Female employment in Victoria rose at a slightly greater rate; 43 per cent (2,401) as against the growth in male employment of 31 per cent (590).

The industry turnover of \$214m in Victoria (Australia \$790m) represented approximately \$51 per head of population, compared with the Australian average of \$49 per head. Net operating surplus (operating profit, before non-operating income and expenses and before income tax) represented 13 per cent of turnover in 1986-87. However, if working proprietors and partners of unincorporated enterprises were allocated a national average salary, the industry would have operated at a considerable loss for the year.

TABLE 8.17 HAIRDRESSERS AND BEAUTY SALONS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

Components of turnover	Enterprises		Turnover		Percentage of turnover	
	Vic.	Aust.	Vic.	Aust.	Vic.	Aust.
	No.		\$m		Per cent	
Takings from hairdressing	2,771	10,696	178.5	669.8	83.5	84.8
Takings from manicures and beauty treatments	*389	1,580	*12.4	35.0	5.8	4.4
Retail sales	2,089	8,159	21.5	72.7	10.1	9.2
Other revenue	*259	780	1.3	12.5	0.6	1.6
Total	2,898	11,281	213.8	790	100.0	100.0

Laundries and Dry Cleaners

There was a large decrease in the size of the Laundries and Dry Cleaners industry in Australia between 1979-80 and 1986-87. The number of enterprises (businesses) decreased from 2,538 in 1979-80 to 1,581 in 1986-87, whilst employment decreased from 14,558 to 12,452 over the same period.

In Victoria in 1986-87, there were only 403 enterprises. These businesses generated a turnover of \$120.9m (Australia \$400.1m) and a net operating surplus (operating profit) of \$15m (Australia \$52.6m). Of the 3,612 people employed in Victoria, 1,547 were males and 2,065 were females.

TABLE 8.18 LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANERS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

Components of turnover	Number of Enterprises		Turnover	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
Takings from laundry and ironing	249	1,026	27.8	121.0
Takings from dry cleaning, dyeing, etc.	245	999	37.7	135.1
Takings from hire of linen, babies napkins, uniforms, etc.	26	101	52.8	132.1
Other revenue	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	11.9
Total	407	1,615	120.9	400.1

Motor Vehicle Hire

The Motor Vehicle Hire industry is a small service providing industry. In Victoria in 1986-87 there were 72 enterprises (businesses) employing 837 full-time and part-time staff. Takings from rentals amounted to \$61.5m, with Victoria's share of the total Australian rental takings being 21 per cent, from only 19.8 per cent (1.2m) of vehicle rental days.

TABLE 8.19 MOTOR VEHICLE HIRE INDUSTRY: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

	<i>Enterprises at 30 June 1987</i>	<i>Employment at 30 June 1987</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Vehicle rental days (a)</i>	<i>Takings from rentals (a)</i>
	No.	No.	\$'000	'000	\$'000
Victoria	72	837	15,960	1,210	61,509
Australia	281	3173	54,837	6,104	288,755

(a) State or Territory in which rentals were commenced.

Travel Agency Services

The Survey of the Travel Agency Services industry revealed that the industry did not generate any net operating surplus (operating profit) in 1986-87.

The survey showed that in 1986-87 the industry was concentrated in New South Wales, which accounted for 47 per cent (\$202.1m) of the industry's turnover and 46 per cent (5,316) of its employment. Victoria accounted for 28 per cent (\$121.8m) of the industry's turnover and 27 per cent (3,094) of its employment.

For Australia, international travel (including package tours and air tickets) accounted for 67 per cent of turnover within the industry. Domestic travel accounted for 23 per cent.

The Hospitality Sector

There are four industries (Cafes and Restaurants, Licensed Clubs, Hotels and Bars, and Accommodation) which together comprise the 'Hospitality Sector'.

Victoria's growth in turnover between 1979-80 and 1986-87 (at average 1986-87 prices) for the Hospitality Sector (5 per cent) was less than the national average (8 per cent). There was a considerable decline in the Licensed Clubs Industry (13 per cent) and negligible growth in the Hotels and Bars Industry (0.8 per cent). Although the Accommodation Industry experienced a large increase of 29 per cent in turnover over the same period, this was significantly less than the Australian average of 45 per cent.

TABLE 8.20 HOSPITALITY SECTOR: CHANGE IN TURNOVER BETWEEN 1979-80 AND 1986-87, AT AVERAGE 1986-87 PRICES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA

<i>Industry components</i>	<i>Victoria</i>		<i>Australia</i>	
	\$m	Per cent	\$m	Per cent
Cafes and restaurants (ASIC 9231)	47.7	8.3	430.0	20.0
Licensed clubs (ASIC 9241-3)	-33.6	-13.3	-196.8	-6.9
Hotels and bars (ASIC 9232)	9.7	0.8	-19.4	-0.4
Accommodation (ASIC 9233)	94.4	28.8	712.6	45.4
Total Hospitality Sector	118.2	5.1	926.6	8.1

Cafes and Restaurants

The Cafes and Restaurants industry is a large service industry in Victoria, which operated from 2,398 establishments in 1986-87. The industry is dominated by small businesses (enterprises employing fewer than 20 persons), with an average employment per establishment of 10 persons. Total industry employment in Victoria was 23,449 persons, 53 per cent of whom were females.

Turnover increased by only 8 per cent in Victoria between 1979-80 and 1986-87 (at average 1986-87 prices). This compares with increases of 25 per cent in New South Wales and 20 per cent for Australia over the same period. In 1986-87 net operating surplus (operating profit) for Victoria was only 8 per cent of turnover, marginally less than the Australian average of 9 per cent.

Licensed Clubs

The total turnover for Licensed Clubs in Victoria in 1986-87 was \$219.0m. This was only 8 per cent of the total Australian turnover for this industry. In average 1986-87 price terms, Victorian turnover for Licensed Clubs actually declined by 13 per cent between 1979-80 and 1986-87. Employment, however increased by 7 per cent to 5,520 over the same period. Employment for Australia dropped from 52,967 at the end of June 1980, to 52,336 in 1987, a decrease of one per cent.

Takings from the sales of beer, wine and spirits represented the largest component (47 per cent) of turnover in Victoria. This was higher than the Australian average of 42 per cent. Membership subscriptions were the second largest source of turnover (21 per cent), followed by takings from meals (14 per cent).

TABLE 8.21 LICENSED CLUBS: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

Industry components	Victoria		Australia	
	\$m	Per cent	\$m	Per cent
Sales of beer, wine & beer	101.8	46.5	1,097.6	41.6
Takings from poker machines	-	-	904.6	34.3
Takings from meals	*30.9	14.1	217.1	8.2
Membership subscriptions	46.6	21.3	162.7	6.2
Other retail sales	6.7	3.1	64.8	2.5
Other revenue	33.4	15.2	189.4	7.2
Total turnover	219.0	100.0	2,636.1	100.0

Hotels and Bars, and Accommodation

For the Hotels and Bars industry in Victoria, the period 1980-87 saw an increase of only 0.8 per cent in turnover (at average 1986-87 prices). By contrast, the Accommodation industry saw very strong growth with a 29 per cent increase in turnover. Over the same period, total Australian turnover decreased 0.4 per cent for the Hotels and Bars industry, but increased 45 per cent for the Accommodation industry. In Victoria net operating surplus generated by the Hotels and Bars industry in 1986-87 was over \$89m, and over \$57m for the Accommodation industry.

**PROFESSIONAL
AND BUSINESS
SERVICE
INDUSTRIES**

The 1987-88 Service Industry Survey covered a survey of a wide range of professional and business services industries for the first time. The 12 industries covered were -

- . Legal Services
- . Architectural Services
- . Accounting Services
- . Surveying Services
- . Computing Services
- . Engineering and Technical Services nec.
- . Advertising Services
- . Debt Collecting and Credit Reporting Services
- . Pest Control Services
- . Cleaning Services
- . Real Estate Agents
- . Security/Protection and Business Services nec.

The industries surveyed employed 83,731 people in Victoria on a full or part-time basis, which was about 4 per cent of all persons employed in Victoria at 30 June 1988.

**TABLE 8.22 SELECTED PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRIES:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS VICTORIA, 1987-88**

	<i>Enterprises at 30 June 1988</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (a)</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Net operating surplus (b)</i>
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
Real estate agents (ASIC 6310)	1,161	10,431	267	608	83
Architectural services (ASIC 6334)	1,260	4,808	94	278	44
Surveying services (ASIC 6335)	159	977	17	41	6
Engineering and technical services (ASIC 6336)	1,569	6,620	157	414	65
Computing services (ASIC 6381)	1,367	7,773	192	536	39*
Advertising services (ASIC 6382)	767	4,787	133	1,564	47
Debt collecting and credit reporting services (ASIC 6385)	52	948	20	47	4*
Pest control services (ASIC 6386)	49	370	7	22	3
Cleaning services (ASIC 6387)	1,046	12,975	99	180	21
Security/Protection and business services nec (ASIC 6388-9)	381	5,619	93	219	24

(a) Wages and salaries do not include payments to employees of service enterprises or proprietors of Legal and Accounting enterprises.

(b) This item does not include any profit (net operating surplus) derived by service enterprises.

Computing Services

The private sector Computing Services industry in Victoria comprised 1,367 enterprises at the end of June 1988. This represented 37 per cent of the total number of enterprises in this industry in Australia. The industry in Victoria employed 7,773 (Australia 24,067) people, of whom 41 per cent (Australia 42 per cent) were females.

In 1987-88, turnover generated by the Computer Services Industry in Victoria was \$536.4m, 33 per cent of the industry's turnover for Australia.

Advertising Services

At the end of June 1988 the Advertising Services Industry in Victoria employed 4,787 people (Australia 16,048) with approximately equal numbers of males (2,208) and females (2,346). In addition there were 233 working proprietors. Using the criterion of turnover, the industry was quite heavily concentrated in New South Wales (accounting for 45 per cent of the industry's turnover) and to a lesser extent in Victoria (accounting for 33 per cent of the industry's turnover).

**Legal and
Accounting Services**

Enterprises which have been established to provide administrative, secretarial or similar services to the general business community were not included in this survey. However, it is very common for service enterprises to be established by the principals of an accounting or legal industry enterprise to provide services solely to that accounting or legal enterprise. To provide a measure of the importance of such service enterprises, accounting and legal industries enterprises were asked to provide details of the employment of these associated service enterprises and the payments made to them. The resultant statistics are included in the following table.

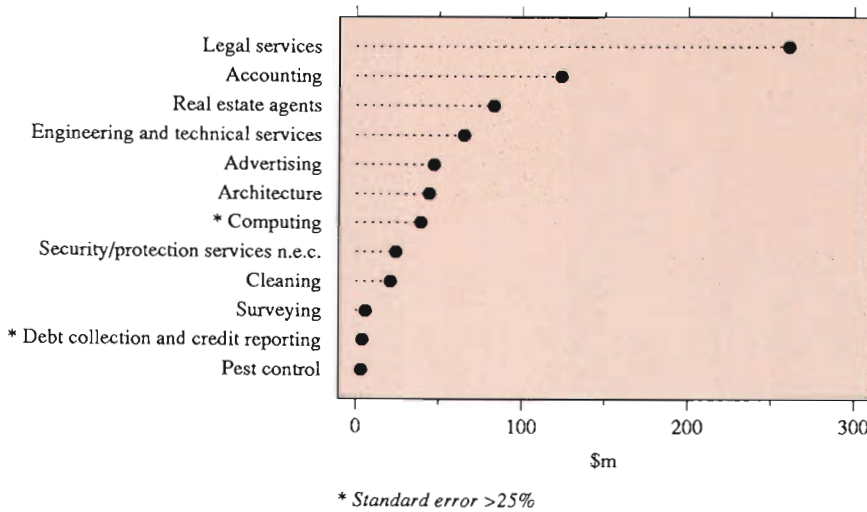
**TABLE 8.23 LEGAL AND ACCOUNTING SERVICES INDUSTRIES:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS: VICTORIA, 1987-88**

	<i>Enterprises at 30 June 1988</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (a)</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Net operating surplus (b)</i>	<i>Employment at 30 June 1988</i>	<i>Employees of service enterprises</i>
	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	No.	No.
Legal Services (ASIC 6371)	1,984	147	893	261	9,775	5,567
Accounting Services (ASIC 6372)	1,631	146	631	124	8,600	4,481

(a) Wages and Salaries do not include payments to employees of service enterprises or proprietors of Legal and Accounting industry enterprises.

(b) This item does not include any profit (net operating surplus) derived by service enterprises.

NET OPERATING SURPLUS BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA, 1987-88

**Surveying Services**

At the end of June 1988, there were 1,104 enterprises in Australia providing surveying services. Only 159 of these enterprises (14 per cent) were located in Victoria. Using turnover as a criterion, some 76 per cent of the industry was based in three states - New South Wales with 32 per cent, Queensland with 24 per cent, and Western Australia with 20 per cent. The industry is relatively less important in Victoria, accounting for only 13 per cent of the industry's national turnover. The distribution of the industry across the states may in part be a reflection of public sector surveying activities, which are not included in the statistics, and the extent of development activities, both of which vary from state to state.

Pest Control Services

This industry was relatively small in Victoria where it accounted for only 17 per cent of the Australian industry's turnover (\$134.9m) in 1987-88. The 49 enterprises operating in Victoria during this period employed 367 people, of whom 26 per cent were females (32 per cent for Australia). Victoria's net operating surplus (operating profit before interest and income tax) was 14 per cent of turnover in 1987-88, 29 per cent lower than the Australian average.

Security/Protection and Other Business Services

At the end of June 1988, 92 per cent of the enterprises in the Security/Protection and Other Business Services industries in Australia were small businesses (defined as those which employed fewer than 20 persons). These small businesses, however, employed only 22 per cent of the industries' staff and accounted for only 28 per cent of Australian turnover.

In Victoria, these industries employed 6,385 staff (Australia 27,532), of whom 32 per cent (Australia 26 per cent) were females. Approximately one third of all employees work part-time.

**TABLE 8.24 SECURITY/PROTECTION AND OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRIES:
COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES, TURNOVER AND
PERCENTAGE OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1987-88**

Components of turnover	Number of Enterprises		Turnover		Percentage of turnover	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	No.		\$m		Per cent	
Security and protection services	257	700	210.0	626.3	66.8	63.9
Debt collection and credit reporting services	58	280	45.7	138.1	14.5	14.1
Contract packing or filling services	n.p.	n.p.	*8.7	46.9	*2.8	4.8
Other gross income	n.p.	n.p.	49.9	169.3	15.9	17.3
Total	452	1,406	314.3	980.6	100.0	100.0

Architectural Services

At the end of June 1988, over 90 per cent of the enterprises in the architectural services industry were small businesses (defined as those employing fewer than 20 persons). The average turnover per enterprise was about \$224,000. This ranged from about \$90,000 for the smallest enterprises in the industry (those which employed fewer than 5 persons), to over \$10 million for the largest enterprises (those employing 100 or more persons).

There were 1,260 enterprises in Victoria (Australia 4,534) which generated turnover of \$278.4m, most of which was fees for professional services (Australia \$1,030.4m). For this period, net operating surplus was about 16 per cent of Victoria's turnover (Australia 18 per cent).

Engineering and Technical Services

This industry was estimated to comprise about 1,569 enterprises in Victoria (Australia 5,200) at the end of June 1988. These enterprises employed 6,619 staff, 69 per cent of whom were males.

Turnover generated by this industry in Victoria during 1987-88 was \$414m (Australia \$1,716m), with a net operating surplus of 16 per cent (Australia 13 per cent).

The Engineering and Technical Services industry includes enterprises which undertake a fairly diverse range of activities, as is shown in the following table:

**TABLE 8.25 ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES INDUSTRY:
COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA, 1987-88**

Major Income Producing Activity	Number of Enterprises	Income	Victoria's percentage share of each activity
		\$m	Per cent
Consulting engineering	1,083	284.3	26.5
Construction management services	*83	7.1	18.7
Quantity surveying services	*79	31.5	23.0

**TABLE 8.25 ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES INDUSTRY:
COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA, 1987-88 - continued**

<i>Major Income Producing Activity</i>	<i>Number of Enterprises</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Victoria's percentage share of each activity</i>
Technical testing/analysis services	76	42.2	19.5
Other technical and engineering services	477	33.5	21.4
Other	289	15.3	15.8
Total	1,611	413.9	24.1

Real Estate Agents

This industry was dominated by small businesses (defined as those employing fewer than 20 persons) in 1987-88. These small businesses employed 70 per cent of the industry's staff, and accounted for about 65 per cent of its turnover.

In Victoria during this period, 1,161 enterprises generated turnover of \$607.7m (Australia \$2,200.6m). Net operating surplus (calculated on the standard ABS basis i.e. operating profit before interest, franchise fees and income tax), was \$83.3m (Australia \$356.1m).

The largest component (75 per cent) of turnover in Victoria was commissions and fees from the sales of property. Residential sales accounted for two thirds of property sales, with commercial and industrial sales accounting for most of the remainder.

**TABLE 8.26 REAL ESTATE AGENTS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER,
VICTORIA, 1987-88**

<i>Source of Income</i>	<i>Number of enterprises</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Victoria's share of each activity</i>
		\$m	Per cent
Commissions and fees from sales of property			
- Residential	1,029	306.1	25.7
- Commercial/Industrial	790	133.5	35.8
- Other	278	*13.4	*28.0
Total	1,144	453.1	28.1
Commissions and fees from property management			
- Residential	891	57.4	24.8
- Commercial/Industrial	590	393	25.1
- Other	93	*0.9	*32.1
Total	962	97.6	25.0
Fees and charges for property valuations	333	38.9	33.3
Other income	435	18.1	21.7
Total	1,214	607.7	27.6

FORTHCOMING SURVEYS

Tourism Related Industries

The third Service Industry Survey is currently being undertaken and covers the following tourism-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

The survey seeks detailed financial information related to the activities of selected businesses. Results of the survey are expected in December 1993.

Professional and Business Service Industries

The fourth Service Industry Survey is currently at the research and 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 will seek detailed financial information related to the activities of selected businesses and will be conducted with respect to the 1992-93 financial year. Results of the survey are expected in December 1994.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Exports

Exports from Victoria increased by 29 per cent from \$7,398m in 1986-87 to \$9,531m in 1991-92, compared with an increase of 54 per cent in Australian exports over the same period.

In 1991-92, the significant importers of exports of Victorian origin were Japan (\$1,698m), the United States of America (\$947m) and New Zealand (\$825m). The major commodities exported from Victoria were textile fibres and their wastes (\$1,146m), non-ferrous metals (\$782m), dairy products and birds' eggs (\$689m) and meat and meat preparations (\$547m).

Imports

In the period 1986-87 to 1991-92, imports into Victoria increased by 12 per cent, compared with an increase of 38 per cent in imports into Australia. Available statistics do not enable assessment of the end destination of commodities imported.

In 1991-92 the significant exporters of commodities into Victoria were the United States of America (\$3,306m), Japan (\$2,882m) and Germany (\$1,199m). The major commodities exported into Victoria were road vehicles, including air cushion vehicles (\$1,495m), textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles and related products (\$1,015m), and general industrial machinery, equipment and machine parts (\$996m).

TABLE 8.27 OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess of imports
1986-87	13,743	7,398	6,345
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

TABLE 8.28 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA
(\$m)

SITC number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
00	Live animals chiefly for food	29	31	20	38	27	34
01	Meat and meat preparations	7	19	18	424	520	547
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	46	55	56	632	652	689
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	115	116	121	88	84	86
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	36	39	39	570	340	166
05	Vegetables and fruit	148	133	175	245	284	334
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	21	25	26	10	9	16
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	125	116	119	50	63	69
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	22	16	19	58	79	92
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	38	42	52	25	23	27
11	Beverages	83	72	77	37	29	34
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	28	31	35	3	3	4
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins (raw)	10	7	3	238	168	147
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	7	15	26	7	3	6

**TABLE 8.28 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,
VICTORIA - continued**
(\$m)

SITC number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	51	50	54	7	8	8
24	Cork and wood	158	125	123	1	2	4
25	Pulp and waste paper	87	49	54	10	12	2
26	Textile fibres and their wastes	86	76	83	1,363	944	1,146
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	60	31	33	5	6	7
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	6	6	4	39	41	36
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	41	36	45	45	51	61
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	1	1	1	2	3	7
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	372	263	185	502	518	473
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Animal oils and fats	-	1	1	9	6	8
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	39	42	50	1	1	-
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	5	6	6	2	1	1
51	Organic chemicals	343	273	317	7	8	14
52	Inorganic chemicals	99	80	93	18	20	21
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	144	127	125	27	32	26
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	176	204	236	82	110	160
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	74	68	86	17	25	23
56	Fertilisers manufactured	51	56	63	-	-	-
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	277	251	242	-	69	104
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers	193	168	178	22	32	34
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	207	211	234	54	47	52
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	74	64	64	48	49	63
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	229	198	216	34	32	41
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	72	60	68	4	5	4
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	473	427	497	48	67	75
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	963	921	1,015	73	84	99
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	310	261	240	41	49	60
67	Iron and steel	337	263	266	204	269	252
68	Non-ferrous metals	117	108	112	1,076	941	782
69	Manufactures of metal n.e.s.	522	448	470	122	120	140

**TABLE 8.28 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,
VICTORIA - continued**
(\$m)

SITC number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	682	527	546	181	223	305
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	975	713	574	54	81	76
73	Metalworking machinery	165	135	110	21	23	25
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts n.e.s.	1,221	990	996	108	134	146
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	449	483	574	29	31	47
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	635	520	556	84	132	110
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	1,055	892	935	95	116	165
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	1,842	1,400	1,495	241	549	417
79	Other transport equipment	362	657	365	33	81	97
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings n.e.s.	57	51	56	5	7	4
82	Furniture and parts thereof	109	93	101	9	8	8
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	70	68	76	2	1	1
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	493	528	570	35	48	61
85	Footwear	201	218	235	11	11	11
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, and apparatus n.e.s.	434	445	450	84	119	113
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods n.e.s.; watches and clocks	292	289	323	133	147	163
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	838	828	972	141	116	152
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade n.e.c.	648	482	469	930	1,624	1,675
Total		16,791	14,907	15,372	8,523	8,804	9,531

TABLE 8.29 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Description	Imports			Exports		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Bangladesh	11	11	11	17	20	27
Belgium-Luxembourg	160	133	128	47	41	77
Brazil	127	128	132	9	4	10
Canada	318	239	246	79	94	96
China -						
Excluding Taiwan Province	555	661	889	243	192	249
Taiwan Province only	714	646	713	357	400	517
Czechoslovakia and Slovak						
Federal Republic	18	13	13	15	7	6
Denmark	97	76	89	10	5	5
Egypt, Arab Republic of	1	1	1	126	57	58
Fiji	22	18	17	89	108	102
Finland	138	119	133	4	5	7
France	376	453	341	165	151	166
French Polynesia	-	-	-	19	18	19
Germany	1,505	1,326	1,199	254	284	297
Greece	39	19	19	19	9	16
Hong Kong	293	256	270	422	346	501
India	108	99	116	105	84	83
Indonesia	108	113	156	122	167	164
Iran	4	5	3	144	93	31
Iraq	-	-	-	29	3	-
Ireland	29	30	31	2	3	3
Israel	52	40	43	10	5	11
Italy	594	437	414	246	202	191
Japan	3,316	2,679	2,882	1,415	1,561	1,698
Korea, Republic of	463	500	413	489	574	558
Kuwait	72	12	-	25	3	21
Macau	27	24	13	1	2	7
Malaysia	188	179	207	192	247	264
Mauritius	12	2	1	15	16	23
Mexico	35	35	41	41	16	26
Nauru, Republic of	17	7	7	13	16	15
Netherlands	155	168	152	79	29	47
New Caledonia	-	-	-	19	18	50
New Zealand	796	724	765	720	725	825
Norway	87	61	31	5	7	6
Pakistan	40	46	57	33	38	31
Papua New Guinea	26	24	24	171	143	189
Philippines	51	43	42	170	199	182
Poland	19	17	15	27	9	1
Portugal	30	26	26	13	8	6
Samoa (American)	-	-	-	12	20	12
Saudi Arabia	75	89	74	63	81	87
Singapore	345	376	318	332	517	802
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	12	7	12
South Africa	34	21	24	27	38	58
Spain	80	68	62	32	29	39
Sri Lanka	9	10	12	33	12	15

**TABLE 8.29 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND
CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA - continued**
(\$m)

Description	Imports			Exports		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Sweden	360	257	254	22	21	20
Switzerland	185	192	191	9	27	27
Thailand	176	169	203	199	238	233
Turkey	31	13	17	17	12	14
USSR	16	8	4	170	89	55
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	39	40	51
United Kingdom	11,083	1,042	1,006	430	280	310
United States of America	3,566	3,115	3,306	846	1,186	947
Yemen Arab Republic	-	-	-	29	17	7
Yugoslavia	22	18	11	23	9	9
Other and unknown	216	159	250	258	272	247
Total	16,791	14,907	15,372	8,514	8,804	9,531

TABLE 8.30 OVERSEAS IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA, TOP TEN COUNTRIES FOR 1990-91
(\$m)

Imports			Exports		
1	USA	3,306	1	Japan	1,698
2	Japan	2,882	2	USA	947
3	Germany	1,199	3	New Zealand	825
4	United Kingdom	1,006	4	Singapore	802
5	China	889	5	Korea, Republic of	558
6	New Zealand	765	6	Taiwan	517
7	Taiwan	713	7	Hong Kong	501
8	Italy	414	8	United Kingdom	310
9	Korea, Republic of	413	9	Germany	297
10	France	341	10	Malaysia	264

REFERENCES

The latest year for which ABS estimates are available for State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost is 1985-86. In order to bring the series up to 1986-87, use was made of estimates for gross operating surplus prepared by the Victorian Department of Management and Budget.

Wholesale trade statistics were last produced from a Wholesale Trade Survey which the ABS conducted in respect of the year 1981-82.

Retail trade statistics are collected by the ABS through periodical censuses and regular sample surveys. Statistics on the performance and structure of the retail sector have been compiled from periodical censuses for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, 1973-74, 1979-80, and 1985-86.

The CPI measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by metropolitan wage and salary earner households. This 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services, arranged in the following eight groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation;

transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation and education. Each group is in turn divided into sub groups, and the sub groups into expenditure classes.

Producer Price Indexes were formerly described as Wholesale Price Indexes. Index numbers for each month, together with more detailed information concerning the methods used in compiling these indexes, are shown in the bulletins published for each index. For further information refer to the Victorian Year Book 1986, pages 331-7.

The ABS has conducted four surveys of household expenditure to obtain data about the expenditure patterns of private households. These took place during 1974-75, 1975-76, 1984 and 1988-89. Note that comparison of results between Surveys must be made with care as there are significant methodological and conceptual differences. Further information on the 1974-75 and 1975-76 surveys can be found in the Victorian Year Book 1979, pages 505-10.

Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters or importers, or their agents, to the Australian Customs Service, as required by the Customs Act.

The statistics presented in this chapter are recorded on a *general trade basis*, i.e. total exports include both Australian produce and re-exports, and total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption, together with goods imported into customs warehouses.

State statistics for exports comprise State of origin or State of final shipment. 'State of origin' is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. For imports, the State is that in which the import entry was lodged with the Australian Customs Service.

ABS publications

- Balance of Payments, Australia* (5301.0)
- Foreign Trade, Australia, Part 2: Comparative and Summary Tables* (5410.0)
- Exports and Imports, Australia: Trade with Selected Countries and Major Country Groups* (5422.0)
- Exports of Major Commodities and Their Principal Markets, Australia* (5423.0)
- Exports, Australia: Annual Summary Tables* (5424.0)
- Imports, Australia: Annual Summary Tables* (5426.0)
- Exports, Australia, Monthly Summary Tables* (5432.0)
- Imports, Australia, Monthly Summary Tables* (5433.0)
- Exports, Australia* (5434.0)
- Imports, Australia* (5435.0)
- Foreign Trade, Australia, Exports* (5436.0)
- Foreign Trade, Australia, Imports* (5437.0)
- Consumer Price Index (quarterly)* (6401.0)
- Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (quarterly)* (6403.0)
- Export Price Index, Australia (monthly)* (6405.0)
- Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Darwin (monthly)* (6407.0)

- Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities (monthly)* (6408.0)
- Price Indexes of Copper Materials, Australia (monthly)* (6410.0)
- Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (monthly)* (6411.0)
- Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (monthly)* (6412.0)
- Import Price Index, Australia (quarterly)* (6414.0)
- Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining, Australia (monthly)* (6415.0)
- House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities (quarterly)* (6416.0)
- A guide to the Consumer Price Index* (6440.0)
- The Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (6461.0)
- 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, Victoria* (6501.2)
- Information Paper: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey* (6527.0)
- 1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia Preliminary (June to December)* (6528.0)
- Summary of Results* (6530.0)
- Household Characteristics* (6531.0)
- Specific Commodities* (6532.0)
- Household Expenditure by States and Territories* (6533.0)
- Consumer Credit Expenditure* (6534.0)
- Detailed Expenditure Items* (6535.0)
- Changes in Household Expenditure between 1975-76 and 1988-89* (6536.0)
- Information Paper: Sample File on Magnetic Tape* (6544.0)
- Retail Trade, Australia, (monthly)* (8501.0)
- Retail Industry: Details of Operations, Australia, 1985-86,* (8622.0)
- Retail Industry: Details of Operations, Victoria, 1985-86,* (8622.2)
- Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics, Victoria, 1985-86,* (8623.2)
- Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics, Victoria, 1985-86, Data on Floppy Disk, Technical Details and Explanatory Notes* (8641.2)
- 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)
- 1986-87) Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia* (8652.0)
- 1986-87 Travel Agency Services Industry, Australia* (8653.0)
- 1986-87 Motion Picture Theatre Industry, Australia* (8654.0)
- 1986-87 Cafes and Restaurants Industry, Australia* (8655.0)
- 1986-87 Hotels and Bars and Accommodation Industries, Australia* (8656.0)
- 1986-87 Licensed Clubs Industry, Australia* (8657.0)
- 1986-87 Laundries and Dry Cleaners Industry, Australia* (8658.0)
- 1986-87 Hairdressers and Beauty Salons Industry, Australia* (8659.0)
- 1986-87 Photographic Services Industry, Australia* (8660.0)
- 1986-87 Tourist Attractions* (8661.0)
- Selected Service Industries, 1987-88*
- Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics, Australia, 1987-88* (8662.0)

1987-88 Computing Services Industry, Australia (8669.0)
1987-88 Advertising Services Industry, Australia (8670.0)
1987-88 Accounting Services Industry, Australia (8668.0)
1987-88 Legal Services Industry, Australia (8667.0)
1987-88 Cleaning Services Industry, Australia (8672.0)
1987-88 Security/Protection and Other Business Services Industries, Australia (8673.0)
1987-88 Pest Control Services Industry, Australia (8671.0)
1987-88 Surveying Services Industry, Australia (8665.0)
1987-88 Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia (8663.0)

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)



9 Finance

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides details of the financial activities of the Victorian State Government, Victorian local government authorities, and those of some financial institutions operating in Victoria, such as banks, building societies, credit co-operative societies, and the Australian Stock Exchange Limited.

Public finance

Three levels of government, Commonwealth, State, and Local, collectively constitute the public sector in Australia. The public sector finance statistics presented in this chapter exclude public financial enterprises (government savings banks, insurance offices, etc.).

State government enterprises discussed in this chapter include the central government of Victoria, statutory bodies created by or under State legislation to carry out activities on behalf of the central government, and incorporated organisations in which the central government has a controlling interest.

The public finance tables in this chapter cover the State government and Local government components of the non-financial public sector. A series of summary tables show, on a consolidated basis, revenue, outlays and financing transactions and the purposes that are being served by government expenditure programs.

State Government

The overall financial position of the Victorian State Government in 1990-91 was reflected in the annual deficit of \$879.9m, a 61 per cent, or \$1,375.1m, decrease from the 1989-90 deficit of \$2,255.0m. Total current and capital outlays decreased by \$258.6m in 1990-91 to \$17,045.1m, whereas total revenue and grants received increased by \$1,077.7m. In 1990-91 the net financing requirement was \$1,610.7m, which was a decrease of 31 per cent on the previous year (\$2,337.6m).

Outlays

Current outlays by the Victorian State government in 1990-91 were \$15,193.7m, which was an increase of 7 per cent on the previous year (\$14,156.9m). The largest component of this outlay was final consumption expenditure which was \$8,896.9m. In 1990-91 interest payments were \$3,663.6m, a 12 per cent increase on 1989-90 (\$3,256.0m). Current grants of \$1,372.9m constituted a 5 per cent increase on 1989-90 (\$1,301.2m). In 1990-91, government final consumption expenditure on education and on health was \$3,593.1m and \$2,684.2m respectively, constituting 40 per cent and 30 per cent of total government final consumption expenditure of \$8,896.9m. Final consumption expenditure on public order and safety increased 9 per cent to \$856.7m. Final consumption expenditure on road transport decreased 11 per cent to \$146.9m. Final consumption expenditure on social services and welfare increased 18 per cent to \$186.3m.

Capital outlays in 1990-91 were \$1,851.4m, a decrease of 41 per cent on 1989-90 (\$3,146.8m). Gross fixed capital expenditure in 1990-91 was \$2,485.2m, a decrease of 15 per cent on 1989-90 (\$2,909.7m). New fixed assets expenditure on fuel and energy was \$684.5m, a decrease of 31 per cent on 1989-90 (\$989.9m). The new fixed assets expenditure on transport and communications in 1990-91 (\$571.3m) was a decrease of 10 per cent on 1989-90 (\$635.1m). Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net) was -\$7.2m in 1990-91, a net decrease of \$68.0m on 1989-90 (\$60.8m). Net advances paid was -\$782.6m in 1990-91, a decrease of \$708.3m on 1989-90 (-\$74.3m).

Revenue

Revenue and grants received by the State government in 1990-91 were \$15,190.8m, an 8 per cent increase on 1989-90 (\$14,113.1m). The proportion received from the Commonwealth Government in the form of grants was \$6,850.8m or 45 per cent, while \$5,802.5m. was received as taxes, fees, and fines (38 per cent).

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL AND CURRENT OUTLAYS AND REVENUE AND GRANTS RECEIVED, VICTORIA

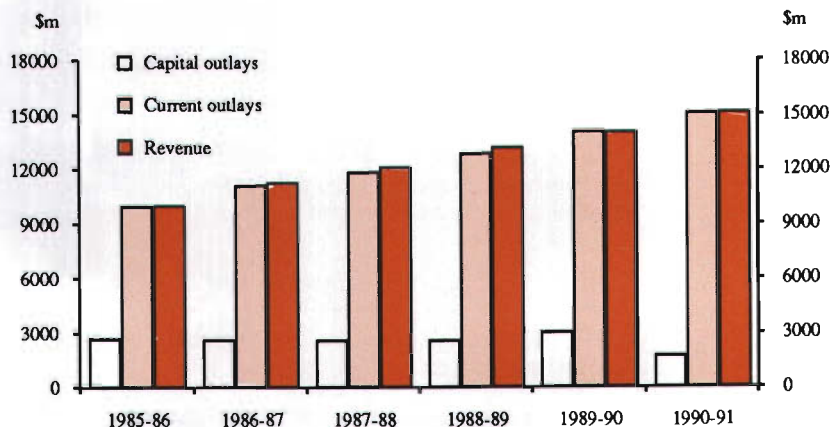


TABLE 9.1 STATE GOVERNMENT - SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS FRAMEWORK
(\$ million)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Current outlays -	10,074.2	11,220.3	11,952.9	12,956.7	14,156.9	15,193.7
General government final consumption expenditure	5,913.9	6,474.4	7,038.0	7,623.5	8,322.6	8,896.9
Required current transfer payments						
interest payments	2,254.0	2,526.7	2,769.2	2,935.1	3,256.0	3,663.6
other	0.4	0.4	4.8	19.2	21.6	27.3
Unrequited current transfer payments -						
Subsidies paid to enterprises	868.2	1,084.7	871.8	953.7	1,001.3	1,069.0
Personal benefit payments	122.8	126.3	184.5	236.9	254.3	163.9
Current grants -	915.3	1,002.8	1,080.5	1,188.3	1,301.2	1,372.9
to non-profit institutions	631.8	721.4	764.2	846.4	936.6	994.0
to local authorities	283.3	281.2	316.1	340.9	363.0	377.7
Other current transfer payments	-0.5	5.1	4.0	-	-	0.1
Capital outlays -	2,809.8	2,738.5	2,722.9	2,707.1	3,146.8	1,851.4
Gross fixed capital expenditure -	2,611.8	2,537.7	2,415.3	2,606.6	2,909.7	2,485.2
Expenditure on new fixed assets	2,671.9	2,711.5	2,699.0	2,912.7	3,205.5	2,762.5
Expenditure on secondhand fixed assets (net)	-60.2	-173.8	-283.6	-306.1	-295.8	-277.3
Increase in stocks	31.2	18.9	32.3	32.5	36.6	-47.9
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-41.4	6.7	77.2	-101.1	60.8	-7.2
Capital transfer payments -	199.6	139.4	171.7	188.7	214.0	203.8
Capital grants -						
to Local government	118.2	90.9	115.3	131.1	143.9	136.9
to other sectors	65.1	38.1	50.0	56.2	67.0	65.6
Other capital transfer payments	16.3	10.4	6.4	1.4	3.1	1.3
Advances paid (net) -	8.8	35.8	26.5	-19.5	-74.3	-782.6
to Local governments	2.5	-0.5	-1.5	-5.0	-4.1	-0.9
to other sectors	6.3	36.3	28.0	-14.5	-70.2	-781.7
Revenue and grants received -	10,079.2	11,342.7	12,194.0	13,281.3	14,113.1	15,190.8
Taxes, fees, and fines	3,445.8	3,888.7	4,436.2	5,066.9	5,438.3	5,802.5
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	999.2	1,494.5	1,504.9	1,634.4	1,737.5	1,883.9
Property income and other revenue	531.4	565.6	591.0	826.7	865.9	653.6
Grants received from Commonwealth Government	5,102.8	5,393.9	5,661.9	5,753.4	6,071.3	6,850.8
Financing transactions (a) -	2,804.8	2,616.1	2,481.8	2,382.5	3,190.6	1,854.3
Net advances received	177.7	117.0	15.4	-8.9	-82.5	-730.8
Net borrowing -	2,087.0	1,748.5	1,306.7	1,703.0	1,982.0	2,171.1
General Government	437.3	947.1	990.7	1,342.6	974.9	1,599.2
Public Trading Enterprises	1,649.7	801.4	316.0	360.4	1,007.2	571.9
Increase in provisions	688.8	718.5	704.1	805.4	935.6	974.4
Other financing transactions	-148.7	32.0	455.6	-116.9	355.6	-560.4
Deficit (b) -	2,116.0	1,897.6	1,777.7	1,577.1	2,255.0	879.9
Net financing requirement (c) -	1,938.3	1,780.6	1,762.3	1,586.1	2,337.6	1,610.7

(a) Financing transactions is a measure of the means by which governments finance net outlays or invest net surpluses. It is the difference between total outlays (current and capital) and revenue and grants received.

(b) Deficit/surplus is financing transactions less increase in provisions.

(c) Net financing requirement is financing transactions less net advances received from the Commonwealth and increases in provisions.

**TABLE 9.2 STATE GOVERNMENT - GENERAL GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY GOVERNMENT PURPOSE, VICTORIA**
(\$ million)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
General public services	502.7	624.3	726.6	770.1	854.6	928.6
Public order and safety	536.3	566.7	610.6	667.8	784.1	856.7
Education -	2,603.5	2,763.8	2,944.9	3,163.2	3,393.2	3,593.1
Primary and secondary education	1,545.5	1,605.1	1,633.2	1,830.4	1,922.0	2,054.2
Tertiary	878.5	949.0	1,059.9	1,127.6	1,259.1	1,343.0
Other	179.4	209.6	251.8	205.2	212.0	195.9
Health -	1,635.4	1,855.5	2,093.1	2,290.8	2,505.8	2,684.2
Hospital and other institutional services and benefits	1,496.0	1,708.7	1,925.6	2,066.8	2,240.0	2,412.6
Clinics and other non-institutional services and benefits	35.3	32.3	27.1	30.1	36.4	46.0
Other	104.1	114.6	140.3	193.9	229.4	225.5
Social security and welfare	95.6	116.4	108.4	138.3	156.7	186.3
Housing and community amenities -	43.7	47.9	50.3	52.9	61.4	77.7
Housing and community development	30.8	36.5	37.8	41.2	43.9	55.9
Water supply	4.9	4.7	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.8
Sanitation and protection of the environment	8.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	12.3	15.0
Other community amenities	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	1.0
Recreation and culture	99.5	102.7	101.0	145.0	150.5	147.6
Fuel and energy -	4.2	5.9	6.3	6.2	18.2	15.5
Fuel affairs and services	-0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7
Electricity and other energy	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8	-
Fuel and energy n.e.c.	4.1	5.6	5.1	4.7	16.7	14.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	132.0	141.1	149.3	129.3	143.6	147.8
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	5.2	5.6	6.4	6.5	8.5	11.9
Transport and communications -	155.1	163.0	168.5	194.4	179.8	159.4
Road transport	137.2	154.8	166.3	187.4	165.7	146.9
Water transport	2.6	-10.9	-10.6	-5.3	0.4	1.8
Rail transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	15.4	19.1	12.8	12.4	13.7	10.7
Other economic affairs	96.3	81.3	75.0	62.1	64.7	88.7
Other purposes	4.4	0.1	-2.3	-3.0	1.5	-0.6
Total	5,913.9	6,474.4	7,038.0	7,623.5	8,322.6	8,896.9

**TABLE 9.3 STATE GOVERNMENT - EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS
CLASSIFIED BY GOVERNMENT PURPOSE, VICTORIA**
(\$ million)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
General public services	21.6	18.1	14.7	3.3	21.7	16.0
Defence	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-
Public order and safety	87.9	117.2	144.6	142.7	117.9	92.5
Education -	254.4	261.2	207.8	199.8	221.0	249.7
Primary and secondary education	113.9	103.8	83.5	90.4	115.3	115.0
Tertiary education	117.7	142.8	112.9	102.5	97.4	129.3
Other	22.8	14.7	11.4	7.0	8.3	5.5

TABLE 9.3 STATE GOVERNMENT - EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS
CLASSIFIED BY GOVERNMENT PURPOSE, VICTORIA- *continued*
 (\$ million)

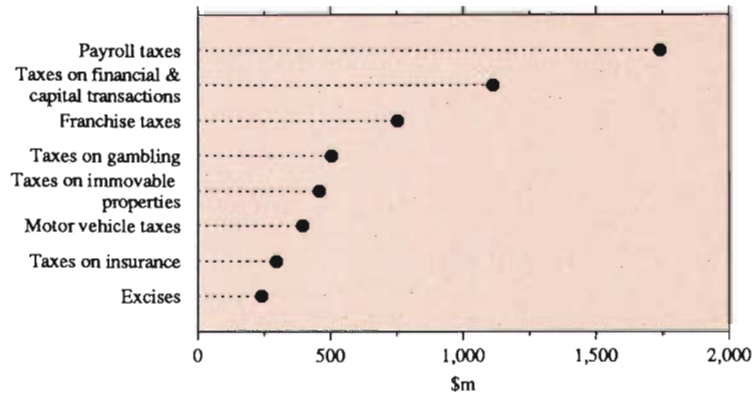
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Health -	107.1	96.6	138.6	152.0	177.5	188.3
Hospital and other institutional services and benefits	98.5	88.1	129.5	139.1	171.7	178.5
Clinics and other non-institutional services and benefits	2.3	1.5	6.0	7.5	2.9	2.3
Other	6.4	7.1	3.1	5.4	2.9	7.5
Social security and welfare	5.2	4.8	9.7	9.0	6.7	3.9
Housing and community amenities -	637.4	710.4	718.2	802.2	882.2	828.2
Housing and community development	259.0	287.0	285.0	329.8	360.6	334.8
Water supply	157.3	172.3	173.1	204.0	220.5	180.3
Sanitation and protection of the environment	221.1	251.2	260.2	268.4	301.1	313.0
Other community amenities	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Recreation and culture	36.3	58.3	68.0	85.6	82.2	60.6
Fuel and energy -	691.7	569.4	671.3	859.6	989.9	684.5
Fuel affairs and services	103.0	97.2	84.0	115.7	199.2	139.0
Electricity and other energy	588.4	472.1	587.2	743.7	790.4	545.5
Fuel and energy n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	30.9	31.6	42.7	47.5	48.5	48.6
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	110.4	154.0	105.8	8.7	8.0	10.3
Transport and communications -	654.0	667.2	545.0	586.7	635.1	571.3
Road transport	338.6	340.9	298.5	329.8	330.2	326.7
Water transport	24.0	23.9	15.8	17.8	35.2	43.6
Rail transport	100.6	100.0	99.2	83.4	83.6	0.3
Other	190.7	202.4	131.5	155.6	186.1	200.8
Other economic affairs	34.5	22.4	31.2	13.8	12.6	8.3
Other purposes	0.1	-	1.1	1.9	2.1	0.5
Total	2,671.9	2,711.5	2,699.0	2,912.7	3,205.5	2,762.5
Comprised of -						
General government	919.8	952.2	968.7	995.4	1,005.8	1,006.6
Public trading enterprises	1,752.1	1,759.3	1,730.3	1,917.3	2,199.8	1,755.9

In 1990-91 taxes, fees and fines totalled \$5,802.5m, an increase of 7 per cent on the 1989-90 figure of \$5,438.3m. Employers' payroll tax was the largest single item of taxation, being 30 per cent of the total. The actual amount of payroll tax collected in 1990-91 was \$1,741.6m, an increase of 12 per cent on 1989-90 (\$1,553.7m). Land taxes increased by 35 per cent, from \$306.9m in 1989-90 to \$415.5m in 1990-91. Taxes on financial and capital transactions (stamp duties and financial institutions' taxes) were \$1,111.4m in 1990-91, a decrease of 9 per cent on 1989-90 (\$1,215.9m). Motor vehicle taxes decreased by 8 per cent, from \$431.8m in 1989-90 to \$395.9m in 1990-91. Petroleum products franchise taxes showed a 19 per cent increase from \$294.9m in 1989-90 to \$351.6m in 1990-91.

TABLE 9.4 STATE GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES, AND FINES BY TYPE, VICTORIA
(\$ million)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Employers' payroll taxes	1,029.8	1,108.4	1,229.8	1,405.8	1,553.7	1,741.6
Taxes on property -	887.4	1,046.5	1,361.0	1,685.2	1,562.6	1,570.5
Taxes on immovable property -	210.6	225.6	242.6	265.7	346.0	459.0
Land taxes	183.0	195.3	209.5	230.2	306.9	415.5
Metropolitan improvement rates	27.6	30.3	33.1	35.5	39.1	43.5
Estate inheritance and gift duty	2.2	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2
Taxes on financial and capital transactions -	674.7	819.1	1,117.8	1,418.9	1,215.9	1,111.4
Stamp duties	569.7	699.5	978.3	1,259.9	1,033.3	786.7
Financial institutions' taxes	105.0	119.5	139.4	159.0	182.6	324.7
Taxes on provision of goods and services -	682.2	778.6	831.6	893.5	1,009.9	1,040.4
Excises (levies on statutory corporations)	178.8	217.9	212.1	228.0	254.1	242.7
Taxes on gambling -	311.6	352.5	386.0	412.5	481.6	502.2
Taxes on private lotteries	180.0	208.1	226.4	234.4	278.9	300.0
Race betting taxes	128.5	140.9	155.3	172.2	195.3	193.2
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	3.1	3.4	4.4	5.8	7.3	9.1
Taxes on insurance -	191.8	208.2	233.5	253.0	274.2	295.5
Insurance companies' contributions to fire brigades	92.3	105.6	114.7	122.0	134.9	148.7
Third party insurance taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	99.5	102.7	118.8	130.9	139.4	146.7
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities -	772.8	840.9	897.9	918.8	1,057.7	1,154.2
Motor vehicle taxes -	389.2	410.2	425.9	419.1	431.8	395.9
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	190.4	202.7	194.4	145.8	120.0	121.8
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	151.4	163.4	180.7	219.1	248.1	205.6
Drivers' licences	47.4	44.1	48.6	51.9	59.3	63.6
Road transport and maintenance taxes	-	-	2.2	2.3	4.4	4.9
Franchise taxes -	403.2	416.7	455.6	494.1	618.4	752.8
Gas franchise taxes	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	-	-
Petroleum products franchise taxes	210.8	214.6	237.5	228.1	294.9	351.6
Tobacco franchise taxes	111.5	113.4	123.6	151.9	203.8	252.4
Liquor franchise taxes	80.7	88.4	94.4	114.1	119.7	148.8
Other taxes on use of goods etc	-19.5	14.0	16.3	5.5	7.5	5.5
Fees and fines	73.6	114.3	115.9	163.6	254.5	295.7
Compulsory Fees	31.4	64.5	66.7	111.2	189.0	217.5
Tertiary Education Fees	-	28.4	31.8	86.1	164.5	168.9
Fines	42.2	49.8	49.2	52.5	65.5	78.2
Total	3,445.8	3,888.7	4,436.2	5,066.9	5,438.3	5,802.5

STATE TAXATION VICTORIA, 1990-91



Commonwealth Government payments to Victoria

The Commonwealth Government has made payments of various kinds to the States since Federation. With the introduction in 1942 of the uniform tax arrangements (under which the Commonwealth became the sole Government imposing taxes on income) the Commonwealth Government began to make annual tax reimbursement grants to the States. Specific purpose payments to the States also increased, reflecting the extending range of government activities.

Tax reimbursement grants were replaced in 1959-60 by 'financial assistance grants' which continued up to the year 1975-76. Since 1976-77 general revenue grants to the States have included local government and have been based on shares of Commonwealth tax. In 1978 legislation was passed giving States the right to either impose a surcharge or grant a rebate on personal income tax to be collected or paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of the State.

As part of changes to its fiscal policy, the Commonwealth Government in 1985-86 discontinued the tax sharing agreements with the States under which general revenue grants to the States were determined for a period of three to five years. Since 1985-86 these grants have been determined on a yearly basis.

Payments by the Commonwealth, under the tax sharing policy, to local government are in the form of untied grants for general purpose assistance, paid in the first instance to the States for passing on to local government municipalities. The Victorian Grants Commission, formally constituted in 1977, has as its primary role the allocation of this grant between municipalities in Victoria. There are also direct payments by the Commonwealth Government to local government authorities, in addition to Commonwealth programs under which a portion of funds made available to the States is passed on to local government authorities. Further details of the Commonwealth

Government relations with the States and local government are contained in *Commonwealth Budget Paper No 4: Commonwealth Financial Relations with other levels of Government 1991-92*.

General purpose grants, both capital and recurrent from the Commonwealth to Victoria in 1990-91 totalled \$2,780.0m, a small decrease from the \$2,781.6m in 1989-90. Specific purpose grants for recurrent and capital purposes in 1990-91 totalled \$4,071.3m, a 24 per cent increase on the 1989-90 figure of \$3,289.7m. Education (\$1,488.3m), Health (\$1,011.1m), and Transport (\$340.5m) together comprised 70 per cent of total specific purpose grants.

In addition to these grants the Commonwealth Government also made repayable advances to the States for various purposes. Net advances to Victoria were \$-730.7m in 1990-91, a decrease from \$-82.5m in 1989-90, which included State repayments to the National Debt Sinking Fund of \$699.6m.

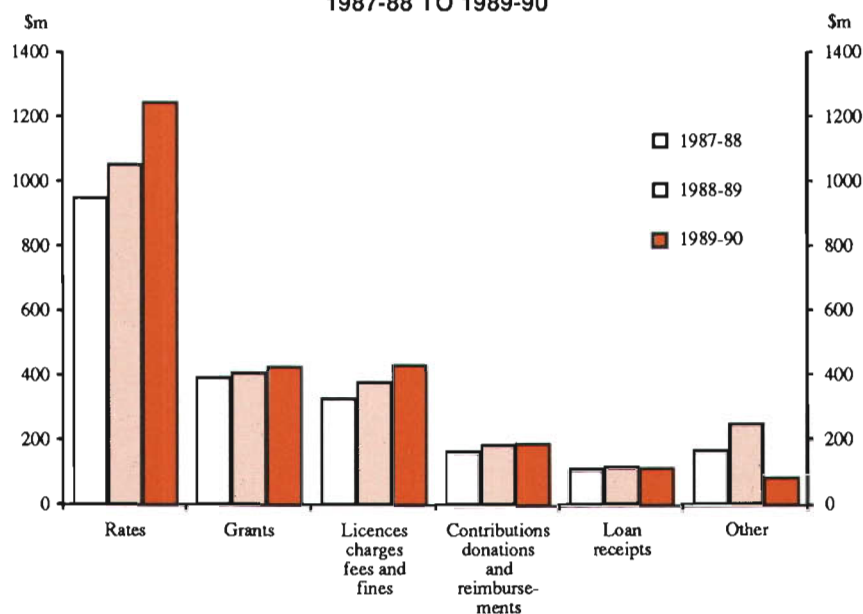
TABLE 9.5 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES VICTORIA (a)
(\$ million)

<i>Nature of Payment</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
General revenue funds -						
Tax sharing grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assistance grants	2,248.3	2,494.0	2,667.3	2,661.2	2,710.1	2711.7
Special revenue assistance	-	0.4	3.6	13.9	-	-
Health grants	371.0	411.9	441.6	-	-	-
General revenue	2,619.3	2,906.3	3,112.5	2,675.1	2,710.1	2,711.7
General purpose capital funds -						
Capital works grant	140.2	107.9	48.3	71.5	71.5	68.3
Specific purpose grants for						
recurrent and capital purposes -						
Sinking fund on State debt (b)	12.3	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.5
Education	1,161.8	1,203.2	1,284.6	1,294.8	1,370.4	1,488.3
Health	279.1	300.4	342.5	854.2	935.3	1,011.1
Social security and welfare	39.5	53.3	71.2	75.0	95.9	102.4
Housing and Community Amenities nec	148.9	158.2	160.4	157.9	215.1	219.9
Transport	253.9	254.0	250.3	296.4	280.4	340.5
Industry Assistance and Development	17.6	30.1	20.3	19.6	22.6	31.2
Culture and Recreation	6.1	5.8	5.5	3.1	0.6	0.6
Labour and Employment	68.7	46.2	23.6	0.3	0.1	-
Local government general purpose assistance	136.4	147.7	165.8	172.7	177.2	182.4
Tax Compensation - Sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	413.0
Other economic affairs and purposes	221.8	167.1	164.3	120.0	179.6	198.6
Specific purpose	2,346.1	2,378.7	2,501.3	3,006.6	3,289.7	4,071.3
General purpose	2,759.5	3,014.2	3,160.8	2,746.6	2,781.6	2,780.0
Total Commonwealth payments	5,105.6	5,392.9	5,662.1	5,753.2	6,071.3	6,851.3

(a) Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, and cash benefits payments to persons in Victoria paid by Commonwealth departments.

(b) Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORDINARY SERVICES -
REVENUE ALL SOURCES, VICTORIA
1987-88 TO 1989-90**



**TABLE 9.6 VICTORIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT: ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE,
LOAN RECEIPTS, AND OUTLAYS (a)**

Particulars	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	\$'000	Per cent	\$'000	Per cent	\$'000	Per cent
Revenue -						
Rates (incl. penalties); ex-gratia receipts	956,223	44.6	1,059,729	43.8	1,251,721	47.0
Garbage (incl. rates and charges)	55,831	2.6	62,815	2.6	75,698	2.9
Other charges	210,238	9.8	243,004	10.0	287,278	10.8
Government grants -						
General purpose	165,092	7.7	172,668	7.1	177,211	6.7
Specific purpose -						
Capital	76,314	3.6	67,130	2.8	71,959	2.7
Current	157,363	7.3	173,010	7.1	183,101	6.9
Licences, fees, and fines	67,939	3.2	78,804	3.3	73,189	2.7
Interest received	78,099	3.6	121,765	5.0	137,043	5.1
Contributions, donations	45,762	2.1	50,298	2.1	71,372	2.7
Reimbursements -						
Roads and bridges -						
Construction	56,579	2.6	61,388	2.5	57,201	2.1
Maintenance	32,981	1.5	37,524	1.5	39,535	1.5
Other	34,062	1.6	39,874	1.6	26,697	1.0
Sale of land and second-hand fixed assets	55,481	2.6	81,541	3.4	79,034	3.0
Other (b)	37,636	1.8	51,066	2.1	11,491	0.4
Total revenue	2,029,600	94.6	2,300,615	95.0	2,542,800	95.5
Loan receipts	115,548	5.4	121,575	5.0	120,557	4.5
Total revenue and loan receipts	2,145,148	100.0	2,422,190	100.0	2,663,357	100.0

TABLE 9.6 VICTORIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT: ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE, LOAN RECEIPTS, AND OUTLAYS (a) - continued

Particulars	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	\$'000	Per cent	\$'000	Per cent	\$'000	Per cent
Outlay by purpose -						
General administration	348,087	15.9	363,626	15.1	428,682	16.1
Public order and safety	19,618	0.9	22,588	0.9	26,674	1.0
Education	24,130	1.1	27,288	1.1	30,354	1.1
Health	54,496	2.5	59,347	2.5	67,429	2.5
Social security and welfare	178,972	8.2	204,304	8.5	233,689	8.8
Housing	7,605	0.3	6,364	0.3	11,680	0.4
Community amenities	247,165	11.3	274,399	11.4	315,283	11.8
Recreation and culture	350,918	16.1	373,704	15.6	463,968	17.4
Transport and communications -						
Roads, streets, and bridges	431,019	19.7	476,715	19.9	582,514	21.9
Other transport (c)	78,750	3.6	92,950	3.9	48,900	1.8
Other economic affairs (d)	75,286	3.4	79,803	3.3	107,202	4.0
Other n.e.c. (e)	131,291	6.0	160,952	6.7	62,654	2.4
Total outlays by purpose	1,947,336	89.1	2,142,040	89.2	2,379,028	89.3
Other outlay -						
Interest paid	126,465	5.8	134,942	5.6	137,092	5.1
Debt redemption	77,474	3.5	90,680	3.8	100,003	3.8
Grants, levies paid to government	21,700	1.0	21,459	0.9	28,439	1.1
Other (f)	12,047	0.6	12,299	0.5	18,110	0.7
Total outlay	2,185,022	100.0	2,401,419	100.0	2,662,673	100.0

(a) Includes only net results of trading activities.

(b) Includes repayment of advances and transfers from trading activities.

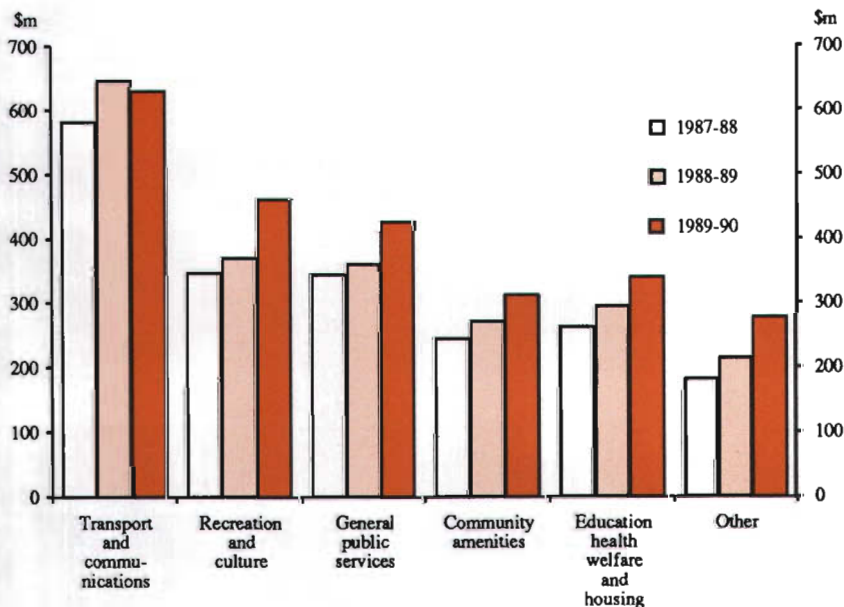
(c) Includes road plant purchases, parking, aerodromes and other transport n.e.c.

(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.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORDINARY SERVICES -
TOTAL OUTLAY BY PURPOSE, VICTORIA
1987-88 TO 1989-90**



Banking finance

The banking system as at 30 June 1992 comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia); thirty-one banks (one owned by the Commonwealth Government, three by State Governments, and twenty-seven privately owned); and thirteen subsidiary banks.

Twenty-five 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, and they formally replace the Statutory Reserve Deposit requirement on trading banks with a new non-callable deposit requirement applicable to all banks and placed greater emphasis on prudential supervision of banks and provided a formal statutory foundation for this supervision.

In January 1990, significant amendments were made to the Banking Act further restructuring the banking industry. Information on more specific aspects of the growth and control of the banking industry is contained in earlier issues of the *Commonwealth Year Book* (Numbers 31, 37, 45, 46 and 61).

TABLE 9.7 BANKS, NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, VICTORIA

Banks	At 30 June 1991		At 30 June 1992	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	790	1,086	788	1,005
ANZ Banking Group	341	85	380	70
National Australia Bank	380	38	379	36
Westpac Banking Corporation	304	42	308	24
Bank of Melbourne	108	524	111	482
National Mutual Royal Bank	45	-	-	-
Challenge Bank	22	48	22	18
Citibank	3	15	4	15
Other Banks	27	33	26	1
Total Banks	2,020	1,871	2,018	1,651
Metropolitan Area	1,306	1,020	1,300	881
Remainder of Victoria	718	851	718	770

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

(a) Average of weekly figures for month of June.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

**TABLE 9.9 BANKS, INTEREST RATES AND YIELDS (a)
(per cent per annum)**

	June 1990	June 1991	June 1992
Fixed deposits (less than \$50,000) (b)			
30 days	13.25	9.25	5.75
3 months	14.00	10.00	6.10
6 months	14.00	9.75	5.80
12 months	14.25	10.00	6.00
Fixed deposits (\$50,000 and over) (b)			
3 months	14.25	10.00	6.10
6 months	14.25	9.75	5.80
12 months	14.25	10.00	6.00
Certificates of deposit (c)	14.99	10.46	6.31
Passbook accounts (b)			
To \$4,000	3.75	3.75	3.25
Over \$4,000	6.00	6.00	4.25
Statement accounts (b)	8.75	5.75	3.50
Investment accounts (d)	9.00/14.00	6.00/10.50	3.75/6.50
Overdrafts (e)			
Less than \$100,000	18.75/21.50	14.25/16.50	10.75/11.25
\$100,000 and over	18.25/18.75	14.00/14.25	10.25/10.75
New housing loans (f)	16.50	13.00	10.50

(a) Except where otherwise indicated, data are compiled at or near the end of the month.

(b) Predominant rates offered by major banks.

(c) Weighted average issue yield for the four or five weeks ended the last Wednesday of the month.

(d) Range of rates offered by banks.

(e) Range of indicator rates reported by major banks. In most cases a margin is added when setting rates on individual loans.

(f) Predominant rate on variable interest rate loans to individuals for owner occupation. The maximum on loans existing or approved before 3 April 1986 has been retained at 13.50 per cent per annum.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

Non-bank finance

The number of permanent building societies in Victoria declined from 24 in 1985-86 to 13 at the end of 1990-91. After a period of steady asset growth during the 1980's, rising to a peak of \$7,605.0m in 1988-89, the assets of permanent building societies in Victoria at the end of 1990-91 totalled \$4,298.6m, down \$3,306.4m (43 per cent) from their highest level. Total expenditure by building societies exceeded total income in 1990-91 by \$220.3m.

There were 105 credit co-operative societies in Victoria at the end of 1990-91. The number of societies declined from the 128 which existed in 1985-86, but membership increased by 16 per cent from 501,396 in 1985-86 to 583,788 in 1989-90, decreasing slightly to 579,880 in 1990-91. As a proportion of all societies in Australia, the number of Victorian societies and their membership changed little from 1985-86. Victorian societies in 1985-86 comprised 28 per cent of the Australian total (128 of 433) and 29 per cent in 1990-91 (105 of 364). Similarly membership was 22 per cent in 1985-86 (501,396 of 2,311,228) and 23 per cent in 1990-91 (579,880 of 2,553,262). Victorian deposits at the end of 1990-91 were \$1,792.8m, 23 per cent of the Australian total of \$7,937.4m. In 1985-86 the proportion was 21 per cent, the figures being \$1,257.8m and \$6,070.2m for Victoria and Australia respectively. Loans outstanding to Victorian members at the end of 1990-91 were \$1,525.4m, 22 per cent of the Australian total of \$7,055.2m. In 1985-86 the Victorian figure was \$1,097.7m, 21 per cent of the Australian figure of \$5,333.5m.

TABLE 9.10 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Number of societies	24	20	19	19	14	13
Income and expenditure (\$'000) -						
Income -						
Interest from loans	513,731	508,473	551,159	733,016	593,950	433,544
Interest from deposits	61,475	40,809	31,810	41,115	48,810	24,400
Income from holdings of securities	122,859	165,859	151,857	143,718	69,852	38,924
Other income	34,616	41,435	83,117	96,472	125,088	36,247
Total	732,681	756,576	817,943	1,014,321	837,700	533,115
Expenditure -						
Interest on shares	107,518	96,730	104,320	135,676	105,780	131,944
Interest on deposits	442,808	463,996	440,104	556,729	534,718	218,535
Interest on loans	25,990	32,484	53,597	91,838	80,801	115,736
Other expenditure	135,132	145,552	158,496	172,383	498,394	287,227
Total	711,448	738,762	756,517	956,626	1,219,693	753,442
Liabilities and assets (a) (\$'000) -						
Liabilities -						
Share capital and reserves -						
Non-withdrawable shares	82,274	104,473	138,473	255,086	226,562	249,218
Withdrawable shares	1,068,297	1,047,024	1,090,378	1,582,012	1,265,098	1,616,723
Statutory reserves	4,923	279	91	91	2,038	1
Other reserves (b)	82,950	105,322	136,983	198,400	-524,086	-730,724

TABLE 9.10 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, VICTORIA - continued

Particulars	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Deposits	3,603,498	3,384,579	3,868,913	4,453,272	2,967,417	2,037,706
Loans	246,336	368,637	498,312	927,431	650,895	935,245
Other liabilities	34,766	52,332	86,360	188,724	122,407	190,442
Total	5,123,044	5,062,916	5,819,970	7,605,016	4,710,331	4,298,610
Assets -						
Amounts owing on loans	3,671,116	3,565,737	4,077,117	5,900,647	3,727,451	3,508,069
Cash on hand	11,976	10,718	9,336	17,378	8,881	11,829
Deposits with banks	382,031	145,236	157,221	349,060	74,143	139,125
Deposits with other institutions	66,998	107,049	90,005	57,939	31,079	59,519
Bills, bonds, and other securities	823,370	1,057,007	1,305,654	1,067,569	608,912	461,264
Accounts receivable	30,777	38,353	32,303	43,907	98,076	19,185
Physical and other assets	136,776	138,816	148,334	168,516	161,789	99,619
Total	5,123,044	5,062,916	5,819,970	7,605,016	4,710,331	4,298,610

(a) At the balance dates of societies within the financial year shown.

(b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

TABLE 9.11 CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES SELECTED STATISTICS, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Number of credit co-ops -						
Victoria	128	124	123	120	115	105
Australia	453	434	419	403	386	364
Number of members at end of year -						
Victoria	501,396	517,254	542,133	564,294	583,788	579,880
Australia	2,311,228	2,432,531	2,452,955	2,546,694	2,609,122	2,553,262
Paid up capital at end of year (\$'000) -						
Victoria	4,830	6,051	6,395	6,600	6,865	5,943
Australia	19,450	21,641	26,160	27,374	28,504	26,872
Deposits at end of year (\$'000) -						
Victoria	1,257,759	1,364,823	1,562,415	1,598,262	1,842,321	1,792,830
Australia	6,070,212	6,819,128	6,709,196	6,871,115	7,877,563	7,937,473
Loans to members outstanding at end of year (a) (\$'000) -						
Victoria	1,097,711	1,189,985	1,272,309	1,410,299	1,642,422	1,525,470
Australia	5,333,532	5,996,954	5,665,150	6,360,961	7,082,278	7,055,184

(a) Includes Finance Lease Receivables.



Red Cross volunteers assist police with the registration of victims during disaster, and provide catering and first aid services - *Australian Red Cross Society, Victorian Division*

Southgate Arts and Leisure Precinct, on the River overlooking the city and Arts Centre.





P.S Pevensey at the Historic Echuca Wharf - Melbourne Tourist Authority

Opening of the Western Ring Road, September 1992 - Vic Roads



TABLE 9.12 AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGE INDICES (a)

Group	June 1989	Dec. 1989	June 1990	Dec. 1990	June 1991	Dec. 1991	June 1992
All Ordinaries	1,521.0	1,649.9	1,500.7	1,279.8	1,506.2	1,651.4	1,644.7
All Industrials	2,476.8	2,586.6	2,367.3	1,951.7	2,315.7	2,609.7	2,529.6
All Resources	801.7	936.3	842.8	762.4	885.6	922.5	966.8
50 Leaders	1,454.7	834.6	1,462.8	1,249.1	1,492.3	1,633.0	1,626.5
All Mining	690.5	1,589.5	715.5	584.0	656.6	662.2	714.7
Gold	1,438.0	1,748.3	1,247.0	1,135.3	1,059.9	1,200.7	1,145.8

(a) Base 500.0 points at 1 January 1980.

Source: Australian Stock Exchange Limited.

REFERENCES

Data sources

The financial transactions of the Victorian Government are itemised in the accounts of the State Consolidated Fund and in Trust Funds. A detailed analysis and classification is made of these accounts as published in the annual budget papers, Treasurer's Statement, and report of the Auditor-General. The remaining statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts entirely, or largely, separate from the public accounts, although there may be transactions between them and State governments (such as advances and capital contributions, interest and dividends, and votes for running expenses and capital works) which affect the public accounts. The accounting reports of the group of organisations are collected and analysed in order to present a complete statement of the transactions of State Government enterprises.

Local Government Finance statistics for Victoria are collected jointly with the Victoria Grants Commission. The statistics for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 have been collated using the Victorian Minimum Data Set, which has been developed to present uniform data for Municipalities in Victoria. The statistics for 1988-89 have been collected using the system Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics, (SLGFS).

Following the introduction of new reporting forms under the *Banking Act* in January 1989, the Reserve Bank of Australia took over sole responsibility for processing banking statistics. In 1976 a statistical collection was introduced covering the financial accounts of permanent building societies in all States and Territories. Credit union annual financial account statistics have been collected by the ABS since the year 1974-75.

ABS publications

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0)
Local Government Finance, Victoria (5501.2)
Commonwealth Government Finance (5502.0)
Taxation Revenue, Australia (5506.0)
Expenditure on Education, Australia (5510.0)
Credit Co-operatives: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure, Australia (5618.0)
Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions (5661.0)

Other references

The Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin
Australian Banking Statistics
Commonwealth Budget Paper Number 4, Commonwealth Financial Relations with other Levels of Government
Finance Statement and the Report of the Auditor-General
Australian Stock Exchange Limited



10 Construction

INTRODUCTION

In 1990-91 the Construction industry sector contributed 7.4 per cent of the total Victorian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Factor cost.

In 1990-91, Victoria's percentage share of the national GDP at factor cost for the Construction industry sector was at 24.3 per cent, the lowest since 1984-85.

Building construction

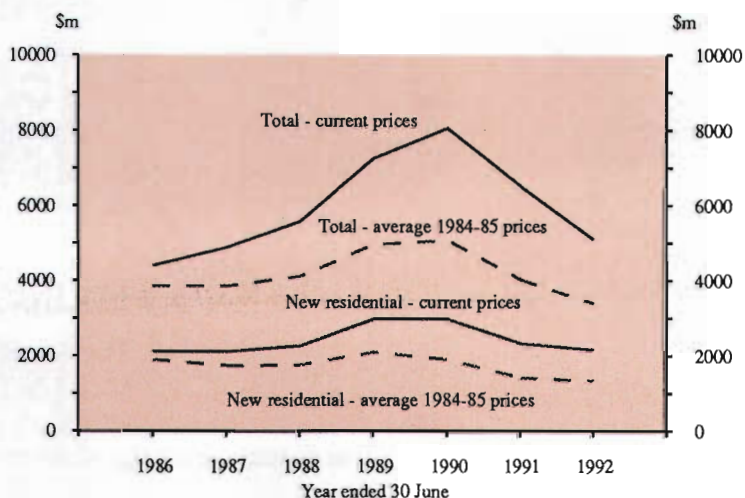
At current prices the value of building work done in Victoria during 1991-92 was \$5,114.9m. The value of building work done represented a 21.9 per cent decrease over the previous year, and constituted 22.0 per cent of the total value of building work done in Australia during 1991-92. Between 1985-86 and 1991-92, Victoria's share of the value of building work done in Australia decreased from 26.3 per cent to 22.0 per cent.

Non-residential building

The commercial sector of non-residential building (i.e. hotels, shops, factories, offices, and other business premises) accounted for 39.3 per cent (\$2,271.6m) of the value of all building work completed in Victoria during 1991-92, with office construction being the largest component of this commercial sector activity. Building for community purposes accounted for 10.6 per cent of the value of building construction, with the largest component being building for education purposes.

TABLE 10.1 CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Australia (\$m)	16,296	18,213	19,867	24,058	27,148	26,719
Victoria (\$m)	4,108	4,591	4,880	5,873	6,891	6,495
Victoria as a percentage of Australia	25.2	25.2	24.6	24.4	25.4	24.3

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, VICTORIA

In the commercial sector, the value of shops completed decreased by 65.1 per cent between 1990-91 and 1991-92 (from \$560.2m to \$195.3m) while the value of factories completed increased by 2.2 per cent (from \$380.7m to \$389.1m). The value of other business premises completed decreased by 69.6 per cent, while the value of offices completed decreased by 16.5 per cent. The value of hotels completed decreased by 21.3 per cent, from \$210.8m to \$165.8m.

In the community sector, the value of buildings completed for entertainment and recreation purposes increased by 16.5 per cent while the value of buildings completed for educational purposes decreased by 21.0 per cent. The value of buildings completed for religious purposes and for health purposes decreased by 7.7 per cent and 14.9 per cent respectively.

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 appreciable increases or decreases in the value of buildings completed for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc. purposes may be attributed, to some extent, to the completion of large-scale projects.

Residential building

Residential building (including alterations and additions) accounted for 48.0 per cent of the value of all building construction during 1991-92. Residential building's share of the value of all building work done varied widely between 1985-86 and 1990-91, with a peak of 58.5 per cent in 1985-86 and a low of 44.5 per cent in 1990-91.

New house completions accounted for 72.7 per cent of the value of residential building work completed during 1991-92 while new 'other residential building' completions and 'alterations and additions' accounted for 7.8 per cent and 19.5 per cent respectively.

The number of new residential buildings completed during 1991-92 was 25,141, a decrease of 10.6 per cent over the previous year. Of these 25,141 buildings, 88.6 per cent were houses.

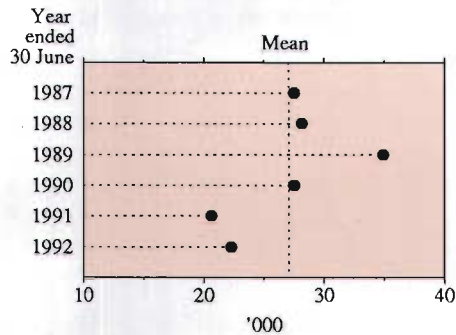
Private sector activity accounted for at least 90 per cent of the number of new residential buildings completed each year from 1986-87 to 1991-92. This proportion ranged from a high of 95.4 per cent in 1989-90 to a low of 93.6 per cent in 1986-87. During 1991-92, private sector activity accounted for 93.8 per cent of all new residential buildings completed.

**House
commencements and
housing loans**

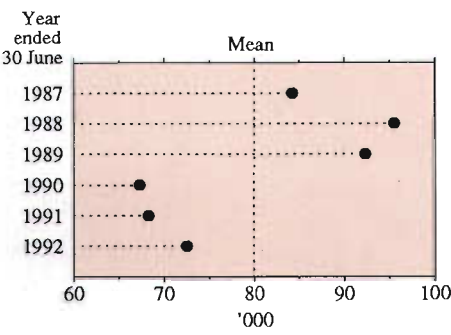
During 1991-92 there were 22,268 houses commenced in Victoria, which represented an increase of 8.1 per cent over the previous year. The number of houses commenced each year between 1986-87 and 1991-92 followed a similar pattern to the number of housing loans approved.

At current prices the value of housing loans approved during 1991-92 was \$6,598m. This was a 33.1 per cent increase over the 1990-91 level and represented a 65.7 per cent increase over 1986-87, when the value of loans approved was \$3,982m.

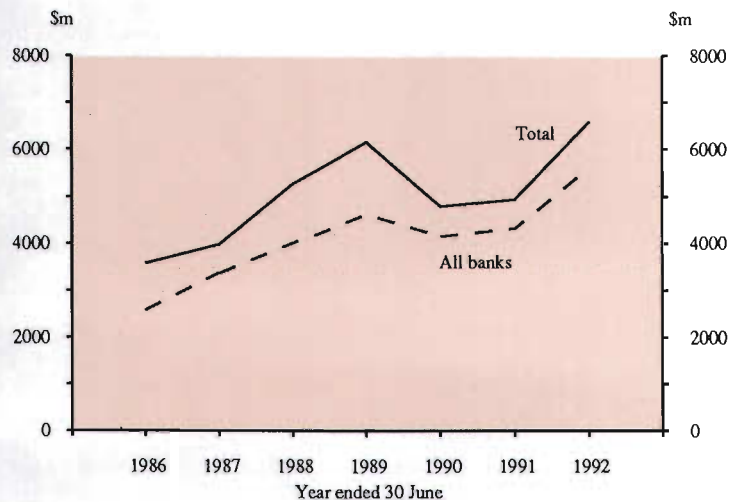
NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES
COMMENCED, VICTORIA



NUMBER OF LOANS (a) APPROVED,
VICTORIA



VALUE OF HOUSING LOANS (OF ALL TYPES) APPROVED, VICTORIA



Regions

Commencements of new residential buildings in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) accounted for 65.9 per cent of Victoria's commencements during 1991-92. Although this proportion was relatively stable between 1982-83 and 1991-92, it represented a substantial decline from 1970-71 and 1971-72 when MSD commencements accounted for 80.7 per cent of Victoria's commencements.

All regions within the MSD except North Eastern Melbourne recorded increased commencements in 1991-92. Western Melbourne and the Mornington Peninsula continued to account for the largest proportions of commencements, with 32.7 per cent and 30.1 per cent respectively.

TABLE 10.2 COMMENCEMENTS OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, VICTORIA

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92(a)</i>
NUMBER						
Melbourne (a)	20,551	21,074	25,085	18,152	13,987	16,461
Barwon	2,234	2,016	2,397	2,339	1,547	1,640
Western District (a)	622	622	643	560	459	460
Central Highlands	1,211	1,268	1,353	1,345	929	885
Wimmera	233	243	251	237	182	190
Mallee (a)	653	683	734	515	450	413
Loddon Campaspe (a)	1,702	1,741	1,974	1,742	1,369	1,307
Goulburn	1,394	1,356	1,659	1,482	1,175	1,075
Ovens-Murray (a)	788	832	1,021	863	692	766
East Gippsland	675	654	736	659	519	592
Gippsland (a)	1,206	1,120	1,275	1,183	1,043	1,174
Total Victoria	32,280	32,545	38,374	29,994	23,024	24,963
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VICTORIA						
Melbourne (a)	63.7	64.8	65.4	60.5	60.7	65.9
Barwon	6.9	6.2	6.2	7.8	6.7	6.6
Western District (a)	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9
Central Highlands	3.8	3.9	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.5
Wimmera	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Mallee (a)	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.6
Loddon Campaspe (a)	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.9	5.2
Goulburn	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.1	4.3
Ovens-Murray (a)	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
East Gippsland	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4
Gippsland (a)	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.9	4.5	4.7
Total Victoria	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

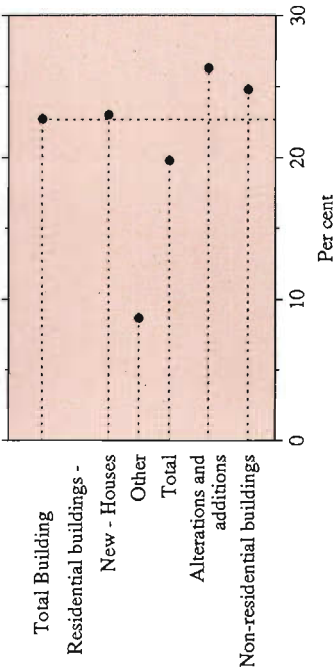
(a) Victorian Statistical Division boundaries were reviewed during 1990 and changes were implemented on 1 July 1991. Previous years' aggregates reflect the former boundaries.

TABLE 10.3 VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY COMPLETED - SUMMARY
(\$m)

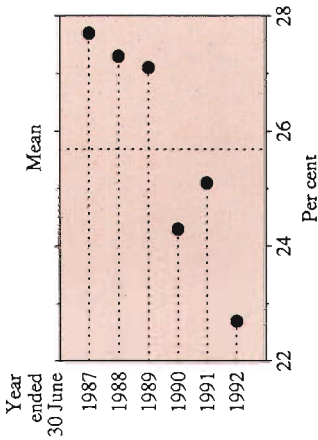
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
New residential buildings -							
Houses	1,790.5	1,979.1	2,421.7	2,758.2	r 2,394.2	2,016.2	8,767.9
Other	292.9	253.7	297.9	179.6	r 206.4	215.3	2,486.2
Total	2,083.5	2,232.8	2,719.6	2,937.8	r 2,600.6	2,231.6	11,254.1
Alterations and additions to residential buildings							
Non-residential building	354.8	393.9	483.7	612.6	r 601.2	541.4	2,059.7
Total all building -	4,326.0	5,019.9	6,604.3	7,065.7	r 7,199.5	5,774.1	..
Victoria	15,612.6	18,362.7	24,396.4	29,023.8	r 28,717.2	25,409.3	26.3
Australia	27.7	27.3	27.1	24.3	25.1	..	24.8
Victoria as a percentage of Australia							22.7

Source: ABS Building Activity, Australia (Catalogue 8752.0).

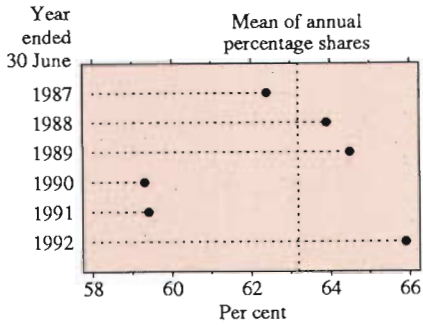
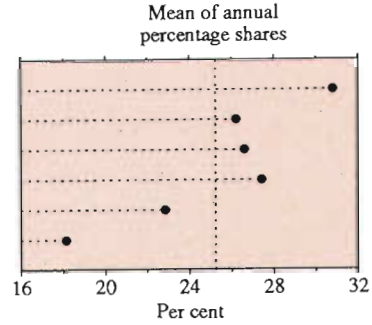
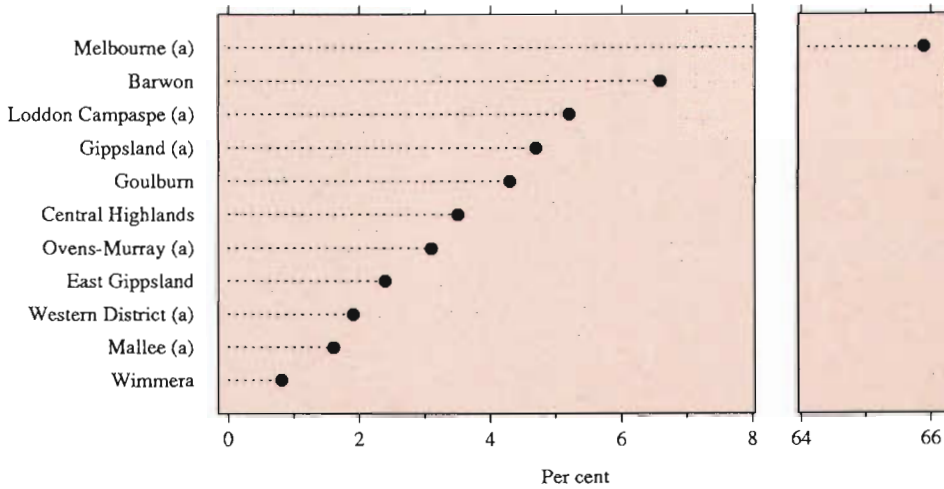
VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY COMPLETED, 1991-91:
VICTORIA AS A PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIA



VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY COMPLETED: VICTORIA AS A PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIA



COMMENCEMENTS OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

MSD AS A PERCENTAGE
OF VICTORIAVICTORIA AS A PERCENTAGE
OF AUSTRALIAPERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS TO TOTAL VICTORIAN
NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING COMMENCEMENTS, 1991-92

(a) Victorian Statistical Division boundaries were reviewed during 1990 and changes were implemented on 1 July 1991. Previous years' aggregates reflect the former boundaries.

TABLE 10.4 VALUE OF BUILDINGS COMPLETED, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, VICTORIA (\$m)

Type of building	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Houses	1,790.5	1,979.1	2,421.7	2,758.2	r2,394.2	2,016.2
Other residential buildings	92.9	253.7	297.9	179.6	r206.4	215.3
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	354.8	393.9	483.7	612.6	r601.2	541.4
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	92.2	79.4	241.5	165.2	r210.8	165.8
Shops	317.9	360.9	403.8	530.7	r560.2	195.3
Factories	247.7	406.9	816.3	548.4	r380.7	389.1
Offices	528.0	757.9	1,048.2	1,174.7	r1,655.7	1,382.7
Other business premises	188.5	222.8	348.5	426.1	r456.9	138.7
Education	208.5	225.8	296.8	176.4	266.8	210.7
Religious	14.2	13.0	14.4	15.3	23.5	21.7
Health	130.0	124.9	88.4	261.6	r195.2	166.1
Entertainment and recreation	80.7	143.1	61.6	100.6	181.4	211.4
Miscellaneous	80.0	58.3	81.6	116.3	66.6	119.7
Total	4,326.0	5,019.9	6,604.3	7,065.7	r7,199.5	5,774.1

Source: ABS Building Activity, Victoria (Catalogue 8752.2).

TABLE 10.5 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		
1986-87	26,100	5,436	31,540	1,607	563	2,170	33,710	93.6
1987-88	26,170	4,398	30,570	1,499	415	1,914	32,490	94.1
1988-89	29,630	3,579	33,210	906	798	1,704	34,910	95.1
1989-90	30,740	2,059	32,800	1,003	570	1,573	34,380	95.4
1990-91	r24,010	2,318	r26,330	r1,206	580	r1,786	r28,110	93.7
1991-92	21,591	1,992	23,583	691	867	1,558	25,141	93.8

(a) Prior to 1991-92 Houses and Total Residential Buildings for the Private Sector were rounded to the nearest 10 units.

TABLE 10.6 NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED, CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, VICTORIA

Year	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Timber	Fibro cement	Not stated and other	Total
1986-87	593	18,151	2,208	984	5,542	27,481
1987-88	567	17,856	1,916	838	6,879	28,103
1988-89	402	22,012	1,815	797	9,875	34,901
1989-90	389	17,375	1,761	564	7,411	27,500
1990-91	220	12,573	1,340	359	6,086	20,578
1991-92	258	13,446	1,496	211	6,856	22,267

Source: ABS unpublished data from the collection, Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities.

TABLE 10.7 NUMBER OF COMMENCEMENTS OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS BY TYPE OF BUILDING

Year	Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) (a) (b)	Victoria (b)	MSD as a percentage of Victoria (a) (b)	Victoria as a percentage of Australia (c)
HOUSES				
1986-87	17,144	27,482	62.4	30.8
1987-88	17,968	28,103	63.9	26.2
1988-89	22,516	34,901	64.5	26.6
1989-90	16,315	27,500	59.3	27.4
1990-91	12,235	20,591	59.4	23.3
1991-92	14,474	22,268	65.0	21.5
OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING				
1986-87	3,407	4,798	71.0	18.3
1987-88	3,106	4,442	69.9	14.3
1988-89	2,569	3,473	74.0	8.1
1989-90	1,837	2,494	73.7	6.6
1990-91	1,752	2,433	72.0	8.0
1991-92	1,987	2,695	73.7	8.4
TOTAL				
1986-87	20,551	32,280	63.7	28.0
1987-88	21,074	32,545	64.8	23.5
1988-89	25,085	38,374	65.4	22.1
1989-90	18,152	29,994	60.5	21.8
1990-91	13,987	23,024	60.7	19.4
1991-92	16,461	24,963	65.9	18.1

(a) Victorian Statistical Division boundaries were reviewed during 1990 and changes were implemented on 1 July 1991. Previous years' aggregates reflect the former boundaries.

(b) Source: *Dwelling Unit Commencements reported by Approving Authorities, Victoria* (Catalogue 8741.2)

(c) Source: *Building Activity, Australia* (Catalogue 8752.0)

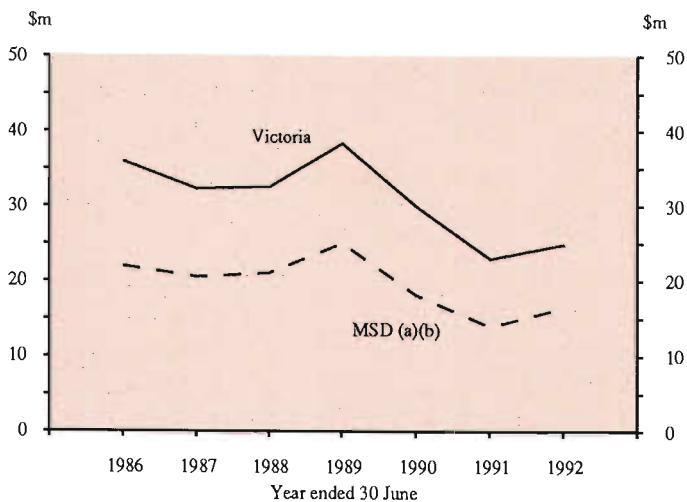
NUMBER OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS COMMENCED

TABLE 10.8 COMMENCEMENTS OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, STATISTICAL REGIONS OF MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION

<i>Statistical region</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92 (a)</i>
NUMBER						
Western Melbourne	4,756	4,580	5,811	5,164	4,156	4,940
Inner Melbourne	566	669	505	480	284	364
North Eastern Melbourne	2,307	2,560	3,261	1,906	1,621	1,496
Inner Eastern Melbourne	2,027	2,303	2,323	1,184	809	986
Southern Melbourne	1,022	1,086	1,268	1,122	718	935
Outer Eastern Melbourne	3,489	3,516	3,621	2,560	1,974	2,388
Mornington Peninsula	6,384	6,360	8,296	5,736	4,424	5,352
Total Melbourne Statistical Division	20,551	21,074	25,085	18,152	13,986	16,461
PERCENTAGE OF MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION						
Western Melbourne	23.1	21.7	23.2	28.4	29.7	30.1
Inner Melbourne	2.8	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.2
North Eastern Melbourne	11.2	12.1	13.0	10.5	11.6	9.1
Inner Eastern Melbourne	9.9	10.9	9.3	6.5	5.8	6.0
Southern Melbourne	5.0	5.2	5.1	6.2	5.1	5.7
Outer Eastern Melbourne	17.0	16.7	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.2
Mornington Peninsula	31.1	30.2	33.1	31.6	31.6	32.7
Total Melbourne Statistical Division	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Victorian Statistical Division boundaries were reviewed during 1990 and changes were implemented on 1 July 1991. Previous years' aggregates reflect the former boundaries.

TABLE 10.9 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				
1986-87 (a)	75,999	4,431	3,756	84,186
1987-88	79,548	10,882	5,081	95,511
1988-89	77,061	9,396	5,858	92,315
1989-90	58,189	3,409	5,749	67,347
1990-91	59,092	2,891	6,302	68,285
1991-92	72,493	6,196	7,210	85,899
VALUE (\$m)				
1986-87 (a)	3,376	230	174	3,982
1987-88	4,012	635	278	5,273
1988-89	4,625	646	409	6,166
1989-90	4,162	232	408	4,802
1990-91	4,332	203	421	4,956
1991-92	5,631	456	510	6,598

(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.

Engineering construction

The Engineering Construction Survey was first conducted in respect of the September Quarter 1986, replacing the Construction (Other than Building) Survey as a medium for measuring the level of Non-Building (Engineering) Construction activity within the Construction sector.

During 1991-92, the value (at current prices) of engineering construction work done was \$1,908.8m, of which 56.3 per cent (\$1,075.2m) was done by the public sector. Construction of roads, highways, and subdivisions accounted for 19.7 per cent of the value of work done, telecommunications for 23.4 per cent, heavy industry for 12.2 per cent, and electricity generation, transmission, and distribution for 21.0 per cent.

TABLE 10.10 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE, 1991-92

Type of construction	Commenced	Work done			Work yet to be done
	Victoria (\$m)	Victoria (\$m)	Australia (\$m)	Victoria as a percentage of Australia	Victoria (\$m)
Roads, highways, and subdivisions	361.4	375.8	3,283.0	11.4	73.1
Bridges	43.3	68.8	257.3	26.7	16.5
Railways	42.7	66.8	474.5	14.1	16.8
Harbours	5.6	6.5	88.4	7.4	1.5
Water storage and supply	71.2	80.0	752.1	10.6	40.3
Sewerage and drainage	88.1	142.0	598.0	23.7	104.4
Electricity generation, transmission, and distribution	501.9	400.8	1,597.8	25.1	276.8
Pipelines	35.0	36.3	152.3	23.8	1.1
Recreation	31.8	34.1	337.0	10.1	5.5
Telecommunications	459.7	446.5	1,808.7	24.7	14.4
Heavy industry	196.6	233.2	1,651.2	14.1	84.7
Other	12.4	18.0	56.3	32.0	0.7
Total of all construction -					
By private sector	853.4	833.6	5,827.5	14.3	462.7
By public sector	996.2	1,075.2	5,229.1	20.6	172.8
Total	1,849.6	1,908.8	11,056.6	17.3	635.5

REFERENCES

Data sources

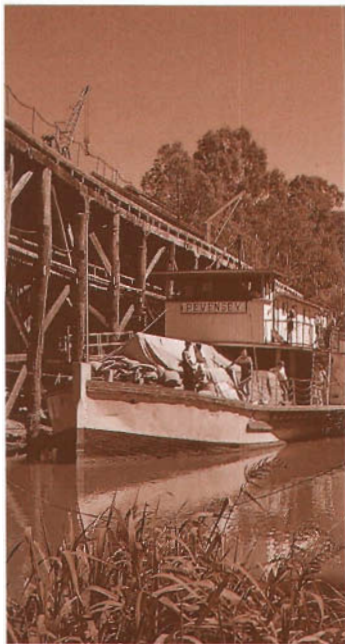
The Construction Industry Survey (CIS) consisted of separate collections for the private and public sectors. The private sector collection was conducted as a component of the ABS's integrated economic statistics program. This program has been developed so that data from each industry sector conform to the same basic conceptual standards, thereby allowing comparative analysis across different industry sectors. The results of this survey are therefore comparable with economic censuses undertaken annually for the mining and electricity and gas industries and periodically for the transport, manufacturing, wholesale, retail, and selected service industries. However, as the public sector collection used different concepts, the public sector results cannot validly be aggregated with those for the private sector.

The Building Activity Survey involves a sample survey of private 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.

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 pleasure or business activities lead them away from their home bases. They have special needs, such as booking agencies, transport, government customs services, tourist attractions, and accommodation. This chapter draws from Australian Bureau of Statistics and Bureau of Tourism Research sources to provide a statistical profile of tourist activity affecting Australian and Victorian communities.

Economic importance

It is estimated that tourism directly and indirectly contributed 5.1 per cent of Gross Domestic Product in Australia in 1989-90, and accounted for some 441,000 jobs (nearly 6 per cent of the workforce). A range of indicators suggests that Victoria contributed about 18 per cent of tourism activity in Australia.

Population census

There was little change in the number of overseas visitors counted in Australia at the 1986 population census (59,589) compared with 1981 (59,434). In 1986, 17.9 per cent (10,677) of overseas visitors spent census night in Victoria, compared with 17.2 per cent (10,224) in 1981. On 30 June 1986 overseas visitors represented 8.6 per cent of all visitors in Victoria (123,935); with 79 per cent of overseas visitors in Victoria (8,450) staying within the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD).

TABLE 11.1 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, USUAL RESIDENCE, INCLUDING VISITORS, 1981 AND 1986

	MSD		Victoria		Australia	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1986 Census						
Counted at home	2,759,499	97.41	3,895,543	96.92	14,880,264	95.37
Visitors from -						
New South Wales	4,667	0.16	8,048	0.20	198,212	1.27
Victoria	52,577	1.86	91,562	2.27	142,461	0.91
Queensland	2,582	0.09	4,272	0.11	122,145	0.78
South Australia	1,510	0.05	3,161	0.08	48,360	0.31
Western Australia	1,660	0.06	3,237	0.08	112,907	0.72
Tasmania	1,007	0.03	1,582	0.04	18,220	0.12
Northern Territory	220	0.01	331	0.01	8,495	0.06
ACT	719	0.03	1,065	0.03	11,503	0.07
Overseas	8,450	0.30	10,677	0.26	59,589	0.38
Total Visitors	73,394	2.59	123,935	3.08	721,892	4.62
Total persons counted	2,832,893	100.00	4,019,478	100.00	15,602,156	100.00
1981 Census						
Counted at home	2,625,304	96.42	3,684,177	96.13	13,721,101	94.13
Visitors from -						
New South Wales	4,317	0.16	7,084	0.18	136,808	0.94
Victoria	35,106	1.29	61,510	1.60	110,357	0.76
Queensland	2,918	0.11	4,653	0.12	165,032	1.13
South Australia	1,302	0.05	2,647	0.07	36,960	0.25
Western Australia	997	0.04	1,443	0.04	42,912	0.29
Tasmania	977	0.04	1,487	0.04	13,859	0.10
Northern Territory	198	0.01	306	0.01	5,383	0.04
ACT	607	0.02	812	0.02	8,813	0.06
Overseas	8,196	0.30	10,224	0.27	59,434	0.41
Total Visitors	62,894	2.31	105,105	2.74	579,504	3.98
Residence not stated	34,619	1.27	43,161	1.13	185,597	1.27
Total persons counted	2,722,817	100.00	3,832,443	100.00	14,576,330	100.00

**Balance of Payments
Travel Service
Credits**

The Balance of Payments estimates which relate to Australia's financial transactions with the rest of the world, refer in a 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 value of travel service credits for the six years to 1990-91 are shown in Table Table 11.2. At 1984-85 prices, the value increased by 80 per cent over this period. In current prices, travel service credits were approaching \$5,000 million in 1990-91. The only year to show a reduction was 1989-90, following two major tourist events, namely, the Expo 88 World Trade Fair in Brisbane, and the 1788-1988 Bi-centenary celebrations of European settlement in Australia.

TABLE 11.2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS TRAVEL SERVICE CREDITS

<i>Credits</i>	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
\$ million						
At current prices	1,921	2,546	3,565	4,330	4,313	4,902
At 1984-85 prices	1,778	2,174	2,829	3,200	2,936	3,209
Annual percentage change						
At 1984-85 prices		22.2	30.1	13.1	-8.3	9.3

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 1,429,380 short-term overseas visitors to Australia. By 1991 the number had increased by 66 per cent to 2,370,400, with two thirds coming from five countries; namely Japan (22 per cent), New Zealand (20 per cent), UK and Ireland (12 per cent), and USA (11 per cent). The number of Japanese visitors increased by 263 per cent in the six years, a much larger increase than from the other four countries. Visitors from the UK and Ireland increased by almost 50 per cent; from New Zealand by 43 per cent; and from USA by 12 per cent.

TABLE 11.3 SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS TO AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1986 AND 1991

<i>Country of residence</i>	1986		1991		<i>Percentage increase</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	
Japan	145,610	10.2	528,500	22.3	263.0
New Zealand	336,740	23.6	480,600	20.3	42.7
UK and Ireland	183,380	12.8	273,400	11.5	49.1
USA	245,390	17.2	271,800	11.5	10.8
Other	518,260	36.3	816,100	34.4	57.5
All countries	1,429,380	100.0	2,370,400	100.0	65.8

The Bureau of Tourism Research International Visitor Survey revealed a more detailed profile of short term overseas visitors to Australia in 1990. The average length of stay in Australia in 1990 was 32 days, while the expenditure by each visitor was estimated at \$1,859. On that basis, aggregate expenditure by tourists in Australia was estimated at more than \$4,000 million in 1990.

TABLE 11.4 PROFILE OF SHORT TERM OVERSEAS VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1990.

Item	Unit	Country of Residence				All countries
		Japan	New Zealand	UK / Ireland	USA	
Visitors to Australia	no.	479,900	418,400	288,300	250,700	2,214,900
Per capita spending	\$	1,551	1,342	2,240	1,955	1,859
Aggregate spending	\$m	740	560	650	490	4,118
Average stay	days	13	22	57	25	32
No. on group tours	%	65	5	2	6	19
Nights with friends, relatives	%	16	53	48	32	44
Nights in Victoria	%	8	23	17	21	18

Source: Adapted from Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey. Estimates are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error.

In 1990, 709,000 of the above visitors (32 per cent) spent at least one night in Victoria, and 18 per cent of visitor nights in Australia were 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 1990 is estimated at \$700 million. Approximately 337,000 short term visitors nominated that they intended to stay primarily in Victoria. In 1991 some 367,000 (15 per cent) of the 2,370,000 short term visitors to Australia nominated Victoria as their State of intended stay. The distribution of short-term visitor expenditure in Australia in 1990 is shown in Table 11.5

TABLE 11.5 AVERAGE EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA PER CAPITA BY SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITORS, 1990

Country of residence	Food, drink and accommodation	Shopping	Organised transport	Tours	Other	Total
	\$					
New Zealand	492	462	149	30	209	1,342
Japan	419	872	87	42	131	1,551
UK and Ireland	1,032	391	401	104	314	2,242
USA	963	317	357	123	195	1,955
All countries	717	523	243	73	303	1,859
	Per cent					
New Zealand	37	34	11	2	16	100
Japan	27	56	6	3	8	100
UK and Ireland	46	17	18	5	14	100
USA	49	16	18	6	10	100
All countries	39	28	13	4	16	100

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey.

TABLE 11.6 SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, REASON FOR STAY, AND WHERE STATE OF INTENDED STAY IS VICTORIA, 1991

Country of residence	Reason for journey				Total
	Visiting relatives	Holiday, accompanying business traveller	Business employment, attending convention	Other and not stated	
Africa and Middle East	3,400	1,700	900	400	6,400
North America -					
Canada	3,200	3,500	1,200	300	8,100
United States	7,900	17,000	10,700	1,300	36,900
Total	11,100	20,400	11,900	1,600	45,000
Central America, South America, Caribbean	600	600	300	200	1,600
Asia -					
China	700	600	1,800	800	4,000
Hong Kong	3,400	10,000	1,800	1,900	17,100
Indonesia	800	3,000	800	1,200	5,800
Japan	600	32,800	4,300	1,200	38,900
Malaysia	3,800	3,500	1,000	2,200	10,500
Singapore	2,700	5,300	2,100	1,000	11,300
Taiwan	1,100	7,100	800	500	9,600
Other Asia	4,900	5,000	3,100	4,200	14,900
Total	18,000	67,300	15,700	11,200	112,000
Europe and USSR -					
United Kingdom	23,700	15,500	5,500	1,100	45,800
Germany	2,600	8,300	1,600	700	13,200
Greece	1,300	600	100	100	2,100
Italy	2,100	2,900	900	200	6,100
Netherlands	2,500	1,800	700	100	5,200
Northern Europe	900	3,600	1,400	400	6,300
Other	5,600	6,200	2,400	600	14,700
Total	38,700	38,900	12,600	3,300	93,400
Oceania and Antarctica -					
New Zealand	24,500	54,000	17,000	3,600	99,000
Other	2,800	3,000	1,300	1,500	8,600
Total	27,200	57,000	18,300	5,000	107,600
Other and not stated	..	100	..	300	500
Grand total	99,000	186,000	59,600	21,900	366,600
1991 Percentage	27.0	50.7	16.3	6.0	100.0
1986 Percentage	30.5	42.8	18.9	7.9	100.0

Source: Unpublished data (ABS Table No. 31). Figures are largely based on sample data and are subject to to sampling error. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Victoria as a tourist destination

In 1991 the reasons given by short term overseas visitors for visiting Victoria were as follows: 51 per cent were on holiday, or accompanying a business traveller; 27 per cent were visiting relatives or friends; 16 per cent were on business; and the remaining 6 per cent were in Victoria to study, or for other reasons. The importance of personal contact in Victoria is also reflected in the accommodation used. The percentage on holidays increased in each of the six years to 1991, partly because of the increasing proportion of Japanese who came to Victoria on holiday.

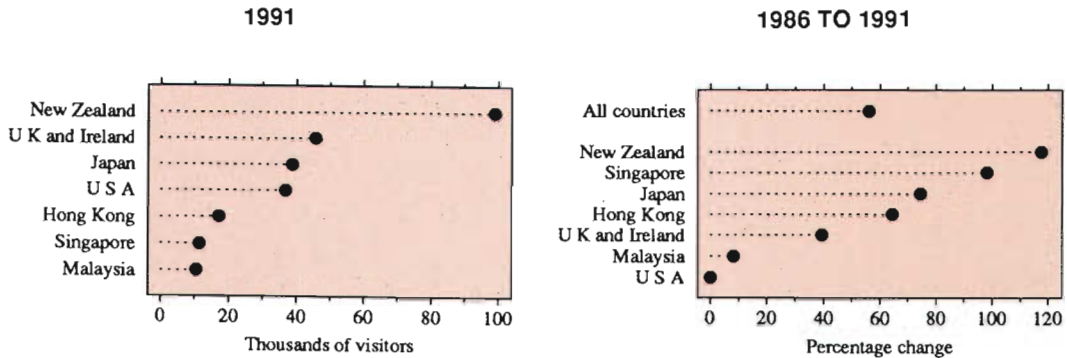
The number of visitors to Victoria increased in 1991 after the domestic pilots' strike. The entry of Compass Airlines (which caused domestic ticket prices to fall) was also instrumental in attracting visitors to Victoria. New Zealanders represented the largest nationality grouping in 1991 (27 per cent) and they also represented the largest growth rate since 1986, at 117 per cent; this was followed by Japanese at 75 per cent, and British and Irish at 39 per cent. The same number of Americans visited Victoria in both 1986 and 1991.

TABLE 11.7 SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, AND WHERE PRIMARY STATE OF INTENDED STAY IS VICTORIA, 1986 TO 1991

Country of residence	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
New Zealand	45,500	56,700	67,000	63,400	62,200	99,000
UK and Ireland	32,900	38,900	45,500	28,300	47,400	45,800
Japan	22,300	34,400	49,300	41,600	43,300	38,900
USA	36,900	50,800	48,200	38,200	39,200	36,900
Hong Kong	10,400	13,800	12,700	14,100	14,600	17,100
West Germany	9,100	11,700	12,600	13,400	12,800	13,200
Singapore	5,700	6,100	6,900	7,500	10,100	11,300
Malaysia	9,700	11,100	12,200	11,600	11,200	10,500
Taiwan	2,800	4,100	5,400	6,100	7,200	9,600
Canada	7,000	8,000	9,300	8,100	8,200	8,100
Italy	4,200	5,400	6,700	6,000	6,000	6,100
Indonesia	2,300	2,800	4,900	4,000	5,700	5,800
Netherlands	3,900	4,400	5,300	4,600	5,000	5,200
Greece	2,400	2,900	3,300	3,000	2,700	2,100
Other	39,800	47,800	57,300	81,000	61,200	57,000
Total	234,900	298,900	346,700	330,900	336,800	366,600

Figures are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. (Source: ABS Catalogue no. 3404.0, and unpublished data from Table No. 31)

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE WHERE STATE OF INTENDED STAY IS VICTORIA



New Zealand tourists

The large increase in New Zealander arrivals in 1991 coincided with the opening of the musical "Phantom of the Opera" in Melbourne in November, 1990. The Princess Theatre sold 37 per cent of all tickets interstate or internationally through travel package deals to Melbourne via travel agents and airlines. Approximately 43,000 tickets were sold overseas, predominantly to New Zealanders, with 223,000 sold to interstate markets. Some of the remaining 454,000 tickets were also sold to overseas patrons. (Source: Victorian Tourist Commission)

Tourists from New Zealand were evenly represented in all age groups, including those under 20. Only 55 per cent were on holidays or accompanying a business traveller, while 25 per cent were visiting friends or relatives and 17 per cent were on business.

New Zealanders spent 53 per cent of their nights in Australia with friends or relatives and mostly stayed on the eastern seaboard of Australia. The average length of their stay in Australia was 22 days in 1990, and those who came to Victoria averaged 24 days in the State. An indication that they did not travel greatly within Australia was their comparatively low expenditure on travel, which averaged \$87, compared with \$243 for visitors from all countries. Twenty per cent of New Zealanders nominated friends and relatives as the most enjoyable aspect of their stay in Australia. A further 14 per cent nominated the climate, and 10 per cent nominated the people of Australia.

TABLE 11.8 PROFILE OF ALL SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITORS TO VICTORIA, 1990

Country of residence	Arrivals to Australia	Arrivals to Victoria	Average nights in Victoria	Average expenditure per arrival per night	Aggregate expenditure in Victoria (a)
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$'000
New Zealand	418,400	84,000	24	62	125,000
UK, Ireland	288,300	104,000	27	39	109,000
USA	250,700	100,000	13	78	101,000
Japan	479,900	135,000	4	119	64,000
Singapore	75,000	18,000	16	75	22,000
Other	702,600	268,000	19	56	285,000
All countries	2,214,900	709,000	17	58	706,000

(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.)

TABLE 11.9 ACCOMMODATION USED - VISITOR NIGHTS IN AUSTRALIA, 1990

Country of residence	Hotels with facilities	Friends or relatives	Rented house/flat	Backpackers	Motels with facilities
	Per cent				
New Zealand	12	53	13	-	8
Japan	41	16	16	8	2
UK, Ireland	9	48	16	11	4
USA	29	32	13	5	7
All countries	14	44	16	7	6

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International visitor Survey

Japanese tourists

A very high 65 per cent of Japanese came to Australia on organised package tours. Most of them were in the 20-39 age range (56 per cent). Their average length of stay in Australia was a relatively short 13 days, as working Japanese receive only short holiday entitlements. Some 84 per cent of Japanese visitors to Victoria were on holidays. Comparatively few were on business (11 per cent), or visiting friends or relatives (2 per cent). Comparatively few nights in Australia (16 per cent) were spent with friends or relatives. As their accommodation was mostly pre-booked they spent much more on shopping (56 per cent of expenditure in Australia) than other visitors. The Japanese who came to Victoria spent fewer than four nights on average in the State, but 90 per cent of them visited Melbourne. Few ventured as far afield as the Great Ocean Road/The Twelve Apostles (3 per cent) or the Healesville Sanctuary (3 per cent), but 57 per cent visited Phillip Island. The scenery was the most enjoyable aspect of the visit for 23 per cent of Japanese tourists.

TABLE 11.10 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1990

<i>Country of residence</i>	<i>Under 20</i>	<i>20-29</i>	<i>30-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50-59</i>	<i>Over 60</i>
Per cent						
New Zealand	15	18	17	19	14	17
Japan	8	40	16	13	12	10
UK and Ireland	10	26	14	14	14	21
USA	8	16	19	21	15	21
All countries	12	25	19	17	13	14

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International visitor Survey

TABLE 11.11 MAIN REASONS FOR ENJOYMENT OF STAY, BY SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA, 1990

<i>Country of residence</i>	<i>People</i>	<i>Friends and relatives</i>	<i>Scenery</i>	<i>Climate</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Everything</i>
Per cent						
New Zealand	10	20	5	14	40	11
Japan	8	2	23	6	45	16
UK and Ireland	11	19	10	9	38	13
USA	22	8	12	7	39	12
All countries	11	11	13	8	44	13

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey

Tourists from the UK and Ireland

In the six years to 1991 the number of United Kingdom and Irish visitors to Australia increased by 39 per cent. In 1991 some 52 per cent of United Kingdom and Irish visitors to Victoria came to visit friends and relatives. In 1990 they spent 48 per cent of their nights in Australia with friends and relatives, and 98 per cent were independent of group tours. Although they spent comparatively little per night (\$39) in Australia, they stayed on average 57 days, much longer than residents of other countries. Like Americans, they spent 46 per cent on food, drink and accommodation. Approximately 40 per cent of them were aged 20 to 39, and another 21 per cent were more than 60. Although they attended more entertainment events than other visitors, only 81 per cent came to Melbourne, with its central tourist attractions. More of them went further afield, to places such as the Great Ocean Road/Twelve Apostles, Sovereign Hill, and Phillip Island. The most enjoyable part of the visit for 20 per cent of them was to be with their friends and relatives, while another 10 per cent most enjoyed meeting the people of Australia.

American tourists

Americans were attracted to Australia in the mid-1980s by the popular film "Crocodile Dundee", and its star Paul Hogan's "Shrimps on the barbie" advertisement. A comparatively high 29 per cent of them were in Victoria on business. Their expenditure distribution was similar

TABLE 11.12 VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA, BY PLACES VISITED - VICTORIA, 1990

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	90	92	94	93	94	95	80	91	81	82	75	81	83	88
Royal Botanic gardens	41	47	34	26	50	39	37	28	34	34	36	23	27	37
Queen Victoria market	42	49	43	39	55	44	37	38	30	35	35	33	37	40
Phillip Island	32	57	31	30	31	35	34	8	20	24	24	22	11	30
Captain Cook's cottage/ Fitzroy gardens	28	57	23	25	23	27	23	8	21	16	13	8	22	27
Victorian Arts Centre/Theatre/ Concert hall	19	9	19	13	15	26	19	16	21	19	16	14	20	17
National Gallery of Victoria	22	17	16	16	16	16	19	13	20	20	16	18	18	18
Melbourne Zoo	18	13	26	21	17	16	26	15	18	26	17	21	26	20
Museum of Victoria	20	15	24	23	29	13	24	17	18	16	15	16	22	18
Old Melbourne Gaol	13	18	9	19	9	5	12	7	15	9	13	5	10	12
Sovereign Hill at Ballarat	9	17	21	28	28	19	14	10	22	17	12	15	18	17
Healesville Sanctuary	12	3	7	3	11	8	11	4	13	13	9	4	15	9
The Twelve Apostles/ Great Ocean Road	12	3	9	4	17	24	22	11	21	24	24	22	6	13
Total who visited one or more attractions in Victoria														
Percentage of visitors to Victoria	91	93	95	93	97	96	84	91	84	85	78	82	83	90
Percentage of visitors to Australia	35	25	35	45	37	24	31	18	31	37	36	27	13	28

(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.

to that of British visitors, but a smaller proportion of their nights in Victoria were with friends and relatives (32 per cent). A high proportion spent a night or more in Melbourne (90 per cent), and 22 per cent patronised the National Gallery. Ballarat's Sovereign Hill gold mining museum had less appeal to Americans than the Healesville Sanctuary and The Great Ocean Road/Twelve Apostles. More Americans (20 per cent) enjoyed the Australian people more than anything else in Victoria. Another 10 per cent enjoyed catching up with friends and relatives most of all.

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. The value of travel service debits, at 1984-85 prices, increased strongly by 16.4 per cent and 26.9 per cent, respectively, in 1987-88 and 1988-89. In 1989-90, this growth slowed to 6.5 per cent and was followed by a decrease of 8 per cent in the 1990-91 recession year.

TABLE 11.13 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS TRAVEL SERVICE DEBITS

<i>Debits</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
	\$ million					
At current prices	2,760	3,108	3,712	4,321	5,086	5,229
At 1984-85 prices	2,207	2,139	2,490	3,162	3,367	3,098
	Percentage change					
At 1984-85 prices	n.a.	-3.3	16.4	26.9	6.5	-8.0

Residents as tourists

An indication of tourist activity by Victorian residents can be gauged by their mobility on population census night, 30 June 1986. On that night 91,562 Victorian residents, or 2.8 per cent of all persons were counted at locations throughout Victoria other than their usual residence. Another 50,899 Victorian residents were counted at interstate locations. Interstate visitors to Victoria numbered 21,696 persons, or 0.5 per cent of the population count in Victoria.

The most recent Household Expenditure Survey, conducted in 1988/89 on a sample of Victoria's 1,392,700 households, estimated that the average Victorian household spent \$10.91 per week (1.5 per cent) 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. Victorian households represented 26 per cent of households in Australia and spent 29 per cent of household expenditure on holidays by all Australians.

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). Over the whole year that would approximate \$540 million. 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 1991, there were 486,416 short term overseas departures by Victorian residents, a reduction of 7 per cent over 1990. This represented one departure for every nine residents, compared with one departure for every eight residents in 1990.

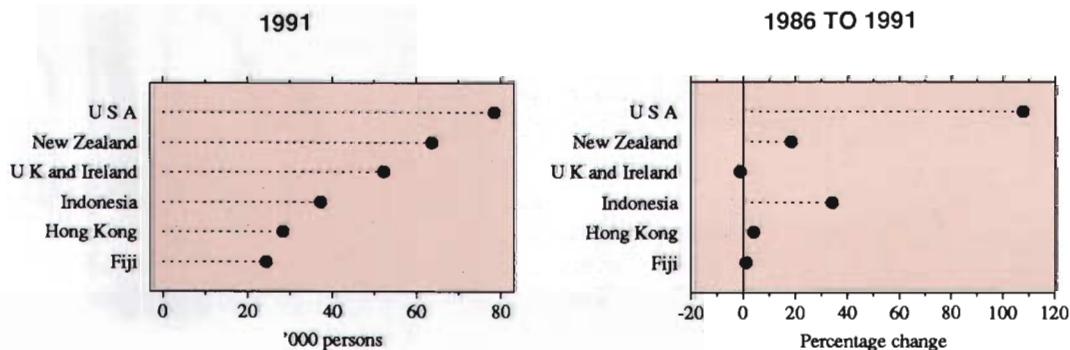
TABLE 11.14 VICTORIAN RESIDENTS - SHORT TERM OVERSEAS DEPARTURES BY COUNTRY OF STAY, 1986 TO 1991

Country of stay	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
USA	37,794	46,737	53,425	65,435	72,615	78,489
New Zealand	53,785	56,495	53,962	60,827	65,064	63,808
UK and Ireland	52,870	50,684	53,808	57,581	62,735	52,327
Indonesia	27,766	32,544	35,295	38,966	36,624	37,269
Hong Kong	27,244	25,034	23,491	27,355	28,321	28,386
Fiji	24,095	15,166	20,038	25,814	30,870	24,429
Malaysia	10,535	12,452	11,793	15,980	20,564	17,290
Thailand	8,813	12,775	16,197	22,604	23,828	16,890
Singapore	13,826	13,491	14,682	19,135	17,515	16,653
Other	13,385	135,615	140,836	157,658	167,137	150,875
Total	390,113	400,973	423,527	491,355	525,273	486,416

Source: ABS Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Unpublished Table No. 28.

The primary purpose of short term departures in 1991 was as follows: 54 per cent for holidaying or accompanying a business traveller, 22 per cent for visiting relatives, 19 per cent for business or employment, and 4 per cent for other purposes, such as education.

SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES, OF VICTORIAN RESIDENTS BY COUNTRY OF STAY



Tourist accommodation

A quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation is undertaken by the ABS to provide information about the utilisation of available tourist accommodation in Australia. 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 September quarter, 1991.

At 31 December 1991, 17 per cent of bed spaces in hotels and motels with facilities in Australia were available in Victoria, and 17 per cent of takings were collected from such accommodation. Victoria contained 20 per cent of available bed spaces in motels in Australia, but only 13 per cent of bed spaces in "five star" hotels.

The Bureau of Tourism Research estimated that in 1988-89, 53 per cent of visitor nights in Victoria were spent by intrastate visitors, 25 per cent by interstate visitors, and 22 per cent by overseas visitors. The most common form of overnight tourist accommodation in Victoria was with friends and relatives, comprising 39 per cent of intrastate visitor nights, 56 per cent of interstate visitor nights, and 47 per cent of international visitor nights. For international and interstate visitors the next most common form of accommodation was in hotels and motels with facilities, which accounted for 19 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. However intrastate visitors spent 22 per cent of visitor nights in caravans, cabins, tents, or campervans, and only 12 per cent of nights were in hotels and motels.

**TABLE 11.15 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES:
OPERATIONAL DETAILS (a)**

Item	Unit	1989	1990	1991
Victoria				
Establishments	No.	948	1032	1029
Guest rooms	No.	24,618	28,180	29,077
Bed spaces	No.	69,916	78,445	80,503
Guest nights,	'000	8025.4	8045.4	8160.4
Takings	\$'000	359,076	389,031	397,127
Victoria as a percentage of Australia				
Establishments	per cent	20.4	21.1	21.1
Guest rooms	per cent	16.9	17.9	18.0
Bed spaces	per cent	16.5	17.3	17.3
Guest nights (estimated)	per cent	16.7	16.0	15.8
Takings	per cent	17.5	17.2	17.0

(a) Establishments, Guest Rooms, Bed Spaces as at 31 December. Source: Tourist Accommodation Survey, Australia. (ABS Cat.No. 8635.0)

Although the number of guest nights increased slightly between 1989 and 1991, the increase in bed spaces was not matched by the room occupancy rates in any season.

TABLE 11.16 ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES, VICTORIA

Quarter	1989	1990	1991
	Per cent		
March	57.4	56.6	48.0
June	52.6	49.8	43.7
September	51.0	46.8	44.6
December	55.0	46.8	46.9

Source: Tourist Accommodation Survey, Australia. (ABS Cat.No. 8635.0)

**TABLE 11.17 HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES:
OPERATIONAL DETAILS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1991-92 (a)**

Statistical Division	Establishments	Guest Rooms	Room Occupancy Rates				Takings from Accommodation
			September	December	March	June	
			Per cent				
	No.	No.					\$'000
Melbourne	249	14,679	52.5	55.8	55.5	50.7	281,173
Barwon	75	1,500	32.3	41.3	51.9	38.5	14,628
Western District	77	1,364	32.6	39.4	45.3	42.5	11,051
Central Highlands	59	1,138	42.8	49.2	50.5	48.0	12,262
Wimmera	50	859	36.2	43.2	40.7	36.8	6,594
Mallee	68	1,592	45.7	46.9	43.1	45.3	13,474
Loddon-Campaspe	86	1,480	44.7	46.9	47.7	46.7	15,095
Goulburn	122	2,335	37.5	31.1	31.8	33.1	18,187
Ovens-Murray	108	2,322	37.8	27.3	28.7	30.1	16,733
East Gippsland	69	1,289	34.5	41.4	45.0	36.5	9,716
Gippsland	74	1,391	29.5	35.7	42.8	33.2	8,885
Victoria	1,037	29,949	44.6	46.9	48.1	44.3	407,801

(a) Number of establishments and guest rooms as at 30 June 1992.

Regional tourist accommodation

Of the 29,949 guest rooms with facilities in Victoria at 30 June 1992, 49 per cent (14,679) were within the MSD. Room occupancy rates in the MSD each quarter in 1991-92 were at least six percentage points above the State average. Takings from accommodation in the MSD were \$281m, and 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 (4,657 between them), and the highest level of accommodation takings (\$35m). Although their occupancy rates were both below average, each peaked in the September quarter during the skiing season. The Barwon Statistical Division encompasses Geelong and the beach resorts of Point Lonsdale, Apollo Bay, Ocean Grove, Bells Beach, and Lorne. Barwon experienced a strong seasonal peak in the March quarter, which is the swimming season.

**Five star
accommodation**

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.

TABLE 11.18 FIVE-STAR ESTABLISHMENTS AS A PROPORTION OF ALL HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES (a)

Year	Number of Establishments	Number of beds	Takings \$m
Five star establishments in Victoria			
1989	11	6,503	112.3
1990	10	6,170	117.3
1991	7	4,441	87.1
All Victorian establishments with facilities			
1989	948	69,916	359.1
1990	1,032	78,445	389.0
1991	1,029	80,503	397.0
Five-star gradings as a percentage of Victorian establishments			
1989	1.2	9.3	31.2
1990	1.0	7.9	30.2
1991	0.7	5.5	21.9

(a) Number of establishments and bed spaces as at 31 December.

Source: Tourist Accommodation Survey, Australia. (ABS Cat.No. 8635.0)

In December 1989 there were 11 five-star establishments in Victoria, all of which were in Melbourne. They represented just one per cent of all accommodation establishments in Victoria with facilities, but provided 9 per cent of bed spaces and accounted for 31 per cent of accommodation takings. However with the approaching economic recession, there was a shrinkage in the demand for premium standard accommodation. By December 1991 four fewer hotels in Melbourne offered five-star standards; the remaining 7 five-star establishments provided 6 per cent of bed spaces and accounted for only 22 per cent of takings. Victorian five-star establishments shared 14 per cent of the takings of all 65 five-star establishments throughout Australia.

TABLE 11.19 HOTELS AND MOTELS BY STAR GRADING, 1991 (a)

Item	Star grading					Total
	1	2	3 and 4	5	Ungraded	
Victoria						
Establishments	28	389	483	7	122	1,029
Guest rooms	334	7,277	16,428	2,214	2,824	29,077
Bed spaces	806	20,841	46,130	4,441	8,285	80,503
Room nights	24,371	1,033,010	2,820,197	542,033	364,603	4,784,214
Takings (\$'000)	847	54,493	226,654	87,237	27,893	397,127
Australia						
Establishments	132	1,682	2,232	65	763	4,874
Guest rooms	1,967	34,167	87,938	19,791	18,050	161,913
Bed spaces	4,786	99,636	256,556	48,246	55,352	464,576
Room nights	233,536	5,186,356	16,392,882	4,285,323	2,959,786	29,057,883
Takings (\$'000)	7,597	248,847	1,223,468	604,865	247,382	2,332,157
Victoria as a percentage of Australia						
Establishments	21	23	22	11	16	21
Guest rooms	17.0	21.3	18.7	11.2	15.6	18.0
Bed spaces	16.8	20.9	18.0	9.2	15.0	17.3
Room nights	10.4	19.9	17.2	12.6	12.3	16.5
Takings	11.2	21.9	18.5	14.4	11.2	17.0

(a) Establishments, guest rooms, bed spaces as at 31 December 1991.

Caravan Parks

In 1991, Victorian short-term caravan parks provided 29 per cent of such sites in Australia, and collected 22 per cent of accommodation takings. The short-term caravan parks in the MSD provided 10 per cent of such sites available to tourists in Victoria, and collected 14 per cent of such accommodation takings. It is evident from the quarterly occupancy rates that caravan parks are utilised more in the summer months.

TABLE 11.20 CARAVAN PARKS, SHORT-TERM: OPERATIONAL DETAILS, VICTORIA, 1991

Item	Unit	Quarter			
		March	June	September	December
Establishments	No.	451	452	453	456
Sites for tourists	No.	52,669	52,482	52,637	52,665
Takings	\$'000	16,389	8,563	9,227	12,592
Occupancy rates	per cent	41.6	29.8	27.3	33.6

Source: Tourist Accommodation Survey, Australia. (ABS Cat.No. 8635.0)

Building of hotels and motels in Victoria

The level of activity in the building of hotels, motels, hostels, boarding houses and holiday apartment buildings was much lower in Victoria during 1991 than in 1989. All the indicators were down by fifty per cent or more, with value of work done, and work yet to be done decreasing by 61 per cent. The downturn followed falling occupancy rates. The lower building activity also reflected a major decline throughout the building industry and the economic recession.

TABLE 11.21 SUMMARY OF BUILDING ACTIVITY - HOTELS (a) VICTORIA (\$m)

Year	Melbourne Statistical Division	Rest of Victoria	Total
Commenced			
1989	153.5	45.6	199.0
1990	47.0	36.2	83.3
1991	24.5	11.1	35.6
Under Construction at End of Period			
1989	1,268.0	230.7	1498.9
1990	1132.1	132.6	1264.6
1991	586.0	82.9	668.9
Completed			
1989	189.3	47.4	236.7
1990	173.2	74.1	247.3
1991	98.8	21.6	120.4
Value of Work Done During Period			
1989	143.7	62.4	206.2
1990	150.7	40.4	191.2
1991	62.3	17.8	80.2
Value of Work Yet To Be Done			
1989	900.1	60.5	960.7
1990	610.1	65.0	674.9
1991	329.8	45.2	375.1

(a) Includes motel, hostel, boarding house, guest house and holiday apartment buildings. (b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

TRANSPORT

In 1990-91 the Transport, storage, and communication industry sector contributed 7.5 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 23.8 per cent..

TABLE 11.22 TRANSPORT, STORAGE, AND COMMUNICATION INDUSTRY - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

	1985-86r	1986-87r	1987-88r	1988-89r	1989-90r	1990-91
Australia (\$m)	17,624	19,541	22,449	24,847	25,954	27,663
Victoria (\$m)	4,192	4,887	5,601	6,104	6,252	6,576
Victoria as a percentage of Australia	23.8	25.0	r24.9	r24.6	24.1	23.8

TABLE 11.23 RAILWAYS TRAFFIC, EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, VICTORIA

Traffic	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Average number of kilometres open for traffic	5,257	5,150	5,047	5,043	5,027	4,955
	('000)					
Traffic train kilometres -						
Country and interstate	7,507	7,045	7,225	7,127	7,113	7,083
Suburban	13,600	13,800	13,800	13,307	12,874	12,261
Goods	7,292	6,590	5,801	5,898	5,532	4,884
Total	28,399	27,435	26,826	26,332	25,519	24,428
Passenger journeys -						
Country and interstate	5,222	5,478	5,825	6,065	6,151	5,556
Suburban (a)(b)	r104,545	r100,040	r105,561	r107,932	106,772	108,911
Total	r109,767	r105,518	r111,386	r113,997	112,923	114,467

(a) These figures exclude suburban rail journeys made on multi-modal tickets purchased on trams or buses.

(b) The Public Transport Corporation now counts suburban rail patronage as "passenger boardings". It was previously counted as "system entries". Figures from 1986-87 onwards are on the new basis.

Source: Public Transport Corporation, Victoria

Rail and Bus

Over the period 1986-87 to 1991-92, there was a 5.7 per cent decrease in the average number of kilometres open for rail traffic. Goods train traffic kilometres have also decreased, from 7.2 million kms in 1986-87 to 4.9 million kms in 1991-92, a decrease of 33.0 per cent. The number of suburban passenger journeys increased from 104.5 million in 1986-87 to 108.9 million in 1991-92. The direction of the movement fluctuated from year to year over this period. Country and interstate passenger journeys recorded a consistent annual increase from 1986-87 (5.2 million) to 1990-91 (6.2 million) In 1991-92 the level decreased to 5.6 million.

Metropolitan Melbourne is served by both Government and private buses. From 1 July 1983, bus services in Victorian country areas and provincial centres came under the control of the Public Transport Authority (V/Line). The services are operated by private bus companies, some of which are under contract to V/Line to provide coach services connecting with or extending the rail network.

TABLE 11.24 COUNTRY AND PROVINCIAL ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
PRIVATE BUS SERVICES			
	('000)		
Country services -			
Passengers	4,254	4,335	4,438
Bus kilometres	8,820	8,012	8,652
Revenue (\$)	6,837	8,129	8,833
Subsidy (\$)	5,212	4,688	5,018

TABLE 11.24 COUNTRY AND PROVINCIAL ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES, VICTORIA - continued

Particulars	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Urban services (a) -			
Passengers	8,799	7,396	7,885
Bus kilometres	5,915	6,086	6,190
Revenue (\$)	4,343	4,342	4,340
Subsidy (\$)	9,645	9,996	10,429
CONTRACT SERVICES			
Passengers	569	n.a.	n.a.
Bus kilometres	4,527	4,269	4,480
Contract costs (\$)	5,553	n.a.	7,103

(a) Covers the Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and La Trobe Valley areas.

Motor Vehicles on Register

The 1991 figures are based on a new processing system using the new Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) adopted by motor vehicle registration authorities. 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.

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. There were 2,684,800 motor vehicles on register in Victoria at 30 June 1992, a 6.1 per cent increase from the 2,529,400 at 30 June 1987.

TABLE 11.25 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, AT 30 JUNE

Type of vehicle	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	('000)					
Motor cars and station wagons	2,010.2	2,064.7	2,076.2	2,137.8	2,226.5	2,178.1
Utilities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	226.5	322.5
Panel vans (a)	393.3	398.6	401.8	405.4	122.7	n.a.
Trucks -						
Rigid	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	87.0	73.0
Articulated	13.7	13.8	13.1	14.2	14.6	14.3
Other truck type vehicles	13.6	13.7	11.7	13.0	11.3	11.4
Buses	14.1	14.3	13.9	13.8	14.4	15.6
Motor cycles	84.5	70.1	68.1	67.9	72.2	69.9
Total - Victoria	2,529.4	2,575.2	2,585.2	2,720.0	2,775.2	2,684.8
Total - Australia	9,374.3	9,544.4	11,485.3	12,116.8	9,934.1	10,246.9
Victoria as a percentage of Australia	27.0	26.9	22.5	22.4	27.9	26.2

(a) Split of data for years prior to 1991 are not comparable. For details from previous years refer to earlier Year Books.

Drivers' and Riders' Licences

There were 165,825 riders' licences in force at the end of June 1992, an increase of 40 per cent on the 118,301 at the end of June 1987. Motor cycles on register at the end of June 1992 numbered 69,900, which represented a decrease of 17.3 per cent from the 1987 figure of 84,500. In contrast, drivers' licences in force at the end of June 1992 numbered 2,826,735, an increase of 14.3 per cent on the 2,472,057 in 1987. Motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) on register increased by 7.0 per cent from 2,444,900 in 1987 to 2,614,900 in 1992.

TABLE 11.26 DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES (a) IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA

Type of Licence	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Drivers'	2,472,057	2,566,312	2,650,700	2,725,835	2,785,753	2,826,735
Riders'	118,301	130,394	140,612	149,454	157,916	165,825
Total	2,590,358	2,696,706	2,791,312	2,875,289	2,943,669	2,992,560

(a) Licence holders may hold both a drivers' and a riders' licence and be counted in both categories.

TABLE 11.27 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, VICTORIA

Period	Fatal accidents	Total accidents(a)	Persons killed	Persons injured(b)
1985	605	7,221	683	8,655
1986	611	7,348	668	8,866
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

(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 11.28 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, TYPE OF ROAD USER KILLED OR INJURED, VICTORIA

Type of road user	1989		1990		1991	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	338	4,075	232	2,984	216	2,578
Motor cyclists	59	877	50	778	50	743
Passengers (any type)	185	2,607	149	1,809	131	1,616
Pedestrians	159	1,152	93	928	94	848
Pedal cyclists	34	583	24	538	12	20
Other	1	62	..	47	..	20
Total	776	9,356	548	7,084	503	6,162

Source: Vicroads Road Information Services.

Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage

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. Some of the key preliminary results from this survey are set out in Table 11.9.

TABLE 11.29 SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE: SELECTED STATISTICS, 1991 p

Particulars	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
Number of Vehicles	2,751,562	10,078,263	27.3
Total kilometres travelled (million kilometres)	40,812.3	150,107.2	27.2
Total business kilometres travelled (million kilometres) (a)	12,899.5	51,964.7	24.8
Total tonne-kilometres (million tonne-kilometres)	22,812.5	88,738.6	25.7
Total kilometres travelled (bus) (million kilometres)	294.1	1,378.9	21.3

(a) Includes business travel of non load carrying vehicles except for articulated trucks.

Air transport

In 1991-92, 8.0 million passengers either embarked or disembarked at Melbourne (Tullamarine) airport from 77,494 domestic aircraft movements.

By the end of March 1990 the domestic airlines had largely completed rebuilding after the pilots dispute at the end of 1989. At the same time they had commenced restructuring in the lead up to interstate deregulation on 31 October 1990. The increase in passenger activity during 1990-91 was due to an increase in aircraft movements of 42.3 per cent, following the 1989 pilots' dispute. Domestic passenger activity increased a significant 53.2 per cent between 1986-87 and 1991-92. Aircraft movements increased 18.7 per cent during the same period as the airlines rationalised their fleets.

International air transport continues the strong growth recorded in earlier years with 1991-92 passenger activity and aircraft movements reflecting significant increases over 1986-87 with growth of 31.3 and 21.0 per cent respectively.

TABLE 11.30 MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Domestic aircraft movements	65,274	68,661	69,473	48,212	68,606	77,494
Domestic passengers embarked ('000)	2,662	2,919	2,986	2,308	3,190	4,060
Domestic passengers disembarked ('000)	2,651	2,908	3,014	2,327	3,199	4,077
International aircraft movements	12,516	13,678	14,317	15,318	15,884	15,147
Passengers arriving from/ departing for overseas ('000)	1,330	1,482	1,586	1,685	1,677	1,746

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

TABLE 11.31 REGULAR DOMESTIC INTERSTATE AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Kilometres flown ('000)	51,063	55,044	57,122	40,575	60,705	60,926
Passenger kilometres ('000)	4,613,482	5,128,711	5,327,000	4,112,629	5,925,080	7,648,949
Freight -						
Tonnes	89,967	93,955	99,813	57,020	75,049	60,529
Tonne kilometres ('000)	77,118	80,803	84,337	45,820	67,121	72,363
Mail -						
Tonnes	8,220	9,863	11,040	5,675	11,062	9,856
Tonne kilometres ('000)	8,227	9,512	10,526	5,829	10,867	10,568

(a) Not comparable with previous series. From 1984, the statistics are based on traffic on board direct domestic interstate flights to or from Tullamarine and Essendon Airports.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

REFERENCES

Data sources

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.

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; telephone services statistics from the Telecom Australia; postal statistics from the Australian Postal Commission. Telephone connection statistics were collected during the August 1991 Labour Force Survey.

Tourist accommodation statistics are derived from the quarterly ABS Accommodation Survey. The survey covers hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities, short and long term caravan parks; and from the September quarter 1987, holiday flats, units, and houses.

ABS publications

Overseas Arrivals And Departures, Australia (3404.0, and unpublished tables)
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)
Building Activity Australia (8752.0)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (monthly) (9303.0)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Victoria (9303.2)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (annual) (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)					Population of Melbourne (b) (d)
Year	Males	Females	Total Persons	Masculinity (c)	
1836	186	38	224	489.47	200
1837	984	280	1,264	351.43	
1838	3,080	431	3,511	714.62	
1839	4,104	1,718	5,822	238.88	
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291	238.85	4,000
1841	14,391	6,025	20,416	238.85	4,479
1842	15,691	8,108	23,799	193.52	
1843	15,892	8,211	24,103	193.55	
1844	17,626	9,108	26,734	193.52	
1845	20,624	10,656	31,280	193.54	
1846	23,531	14,803	38,334	158.96	12,351
1847	26,004	16,932	42,936	153.58	
1848	30,697	20,693	51,390	148.34	
1849	39,556	26,664	66,220	148.35	
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162	148.35	
1851	58,235	39,254	97,489	148.35	23,143
1852	110,825	57,496	168,321	192.75	
1853	146,456	75,980	222,436	192.76	
1854	185,249	98,693	283,942	187.70	76,565
1855	226,462	120,843	347,305	187.40	
1856	251,349	139,035	390,384	180.78	
1857	291,523	164,999	456,522	176.68	
1858	314,923	181,223	496,146	173.78	
1859	325,259	195,813	521,072	166.11	
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234	158.85	
1861	320,888	218,876	539,764	146.61	139,916
1862	322,298	229,090	551,388	140.69	

POPULATION, VICTORIA - *continued*

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	595,519	538,209	1,133,728	110.65	482,600
1891	606,395	551,977	1,158,372	109.86	486,620
1892	608,666	560,081	1,168,747	108.67	469,390
1893	609,500	566,670	1,176,170	107.56	449,560
1894	609,379	572,776	1,182,155	106.39	444,340
1895	607,933	577,743	1,185,676	105.23	452,210
1896	599,497	580,353	1,179,850	103.30	458,300
1897	599,621	582,485	1,182,106	102.94	466,895
1898	598,332	583,949	1,182,281	102.46	480,390
1899	599,765	588,776	1,188,541	101.87	489,600
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213	101.23	494,905
1901	608,436	601,464	1,209,900	101.16	501,580
1902	604,318	603,913	1,208,231	100.07	502,840
1903	599,950	604,792	1,204,742	99.20	505,760
1904	597,617	607,991	1,205,608	98.29	511,520
1905	598,134	612,287	1,210,421	97.69	519,925
1906	600,856	618,976	1,219,832	97.07	530,660
1907	605,775	627,032	1,232,807	96.61	543,115
1908	614,937	635,512	1,250,449	96.76	557,350
1909	631,021	646,001	1,277,022	97.68	573,255
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408	98.71	588,000
1911	668,818	671,075	1,339,893	99.66	612,190
1912	690,056	692,497	1,382,553	99.65	636,200
1913	707,444	707,972	1,415,416	99.93	660,160
1914	713,307	721,881	1,435,188	98.81	680,470
1915	694,210	730,235	1,424,445	95.07	688,890
1916	666,245	738,418	1,404,663	90.23	702,120

POPULATION, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Population at 31 December (a) (b)				Population of Melbourne (b) (d)
	Males	Females	Total Persons	Masculinity (c)	
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	97.733	1,156,600
1944	986,889	1,011,065	1,997,954	97.670	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	<u>1,388,800</u>
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	<u>1,453,815</u>	<u>1,434,475</u>	<u>2,888,290</u>	<u>101.35</u>	<u>1,831,100</u>
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

POPULATION, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Population at 31 December (a) (b)				Population of Melbourne (b) (d) (f)
	Males	Females	Total Persons	Masculinity (c)	
1970	1,739,916	1,742,115	3,482,031	99.87	2,447,600
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	2,806,300
1982	1,991,532	2,021,155	4,012,687	98.53	2,833,800
1983	2,012,443	2,042,055	4,054,498	98.55	2,861,700
1984	2,033,611	2,064,029	4,097,640	98.53	2,884,600
1985	2,055,418	2,085,003	4,140,421	98.58	2,909,100
1986r	2,075,900	2,106,300	4,182,200	98.58	2,931,900
1987r	2,100,800	2,130,100	4,230,900	98.69	2,965,600
1988r	2,129,300	2,159,900	4,289,200	98.72	3,002,329
1989r	2,154,200	2,186,800	4,341,000	98.67	3,078,267
1990r	2,180,400	2,215,400	4,395,800	98.64	3,121,900
1991	2,200,500	2,238,900	4,439,400	98.28	3,145,600

(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.

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	3,838	153.46
1867	4,490	7.01	8	0.01	25,608	39.95	11,733	18.31	3,534	138.00
1868	4,692	7.11	7	0.01	27,243	41.29	10,067	15.26	3,054	112.10
1869	4,735	6.92	15	0.02	26,040	38.07	10,630	15.54	3,284	126.11
1870	4,732	6.66	9	0.01	27,151	38.22	10,420	14.67	3,203	117.97
1871	4,693	6.38	7	0.01	27,382	37.24	9,918	13.49	3,114	113.72
1872	4,791	6.36	2	-	27,361	36.34	10,831	14.38	3,334	121.85
1873	4,974	6.49	10	0.01	28,100	36.65	11,501	15.00	3,181	113.20
1874	4,925	6.31	6	0.01	26,800	34.36	12,222	15.67	3,341	124.66
1875	4,985	6.31	14	0.02	26,720	33.80	15,287	19.34	3,811	142.63
1876	4,949	6.18	8	0.01	26,769	33.45	13,561	16.95	2,980	111.32
1877	5,103	6.28	11	0.01	26,010	32.02	12,776	15.73	3,299	126.84
1878	5,092	6.18	9	0.01	26,581	32.24	12,702	15.41	3,262	122.72
1879	4,986	5.97	4	-	26,839	32.11	12,120	14.50	3,219	119.94
1880	5,286	6.22	11	0.01	26,148	30.76	11,652	13.71	3,105	118.75
1881	5,896	6.81	9	0.01	27,145	31.33	12,302	14.20	3,119	114.90
1882	6,309	7.14	12	0.01	26,747	30.28	13,634	15.43	3,722	139.16
1883	6,771	7.50	27	0.03	27,541	30.51	13,006	14.41	3,150	114.37
1884	7,218	7.81	12	0.01	28,850	31.22	13,505	14.61	3,281	113.73
1885	7,395	7.80	22	0.02	29,975	31.63	14,364	15.15	3,771	125.80
1886	7,737	7.92	16	0.02	30,824	31.56	14,952	15.31	3,924	127.30
1887	7,768	7.69	23	0.02	33,043	32.73	16,005	15.85	4,296	130.01
1888	8,946	8.50	29	0.03	34,503	32.79	16,287	15.48	4,401	127.55
1889	9,194	8.42	25	0.02	36,359	33.30	19,392	17.76	5,549	152.62
1890	9,187	8.21	40	0.04	37,578	33.57	18,012	16.09	4,412	117.41
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	66,052	17.60	30,973	8.25	989	14.94
1975	27,806	7.34	5,683	1.50	61,797	16.31	29,579	7.81	806	13.02
1976	28,760	7.55	16,633	4.36	60,531	15.88	30,884	8.10	702	11.57
1977	27,558	7.18	10,859	2.83	59,389	15.48	29,542	7.70	653	10.97
1978	27,178	7.03	10,820	2.80	58,687	15.19	29,206	7.56	616	10.47
1979	27,019	6.95	9,471	2.44	57,628	14.83	29,118	7.49	652	11.29
1980	27,724	7.08	9,207	2.35	58,022	14.82	29,453	7.53	592	10.17
1981	28,648	7.25	9,769	2.47	59,284	15.01	29,088	7.37	562	9.44
1982	28,851	7.23	11,266	2.82	59,876	15.00	30,694	7.68	641	10.69
1983	28,974	7.18	10,663	2.64	59,928	14.85	29,365	7.27	561	9.33
1984	28,931	7.10	10,501	2.57	59,485	14.59	29,532	7.24	525	8.78
1985	29,810	7.24	9,688	2.35	61,555	14.94	31,353	7.60	601	9.76
1986	29,390	7.06	9,670	2.32	60,162	14.46	30,175	7.20	517	8.60
1987	29,682	7.05	9,626	2.29	61,507	14.61	31,549	7.50	498	8.10
1988	30,687	7.20	10,250	2.40	62,134	14.58	30,726	7.20	486	7.80
1989	30,624	7.10	10,253	2.40	64,002	14.80	32,357	7.50	431	6.70
1990	30,120	6.90	10,406	2.40	66,970	15.30	30,986	7.10	523	7.8
1991	28,535	6.50	11,134	2.50	65,438	14.80	31,216	7.10	428	6.50

(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	27.65
1855	5,338	58,025	63,363	16.91	183.84	22.32
1856	8,692	34,387	43,079	23.57	93.23	12.40
1857	9,935	56,203	66,138	23.46	132.73	16.94
1858	10,914	28,710	39,624	22.91	60.27	8.68
1859	12,623	12,303	24,926	24.82	24.19	5.02
1860	10,802	6,360	17,162	20.39	12.01	3.29
1861	12,939	-11,409	1,530	24.01	-21.17	0.28
1862	14,311	-2,687	11,624	26.23	-4.93	2.15
1863	14,404	2,114	16,518	25.74	3.78	3.00
1864	16,793	13,304	30,097	28.81	22.82	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	19,381	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	<u>76,861</u>	13.82	13.08	<u>2.73</u>
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	<u>35,519</u>	22,420	57,939	<u>11.22</u>	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					151	109.9	6.7	116.6
1913	29	6,177	78	72	162	122.4	7.7	130.2
1914	44	7,051	94	79	170	128.9	9.9	138.8
1915	38	6,243	64	57	161	129.1	12.9	142.0
1916	55	15,668	168	229	151	130.0	17.6	147.6
1917	52	18,090	820	758	156	129.9	18.9	148.7
1918	33	5,748	161	199	158	130.7	21.4	152.1
1919	62	22,606	601	786	160	138.0	26.6	164.6
1920	53	39,808	817	931	158	154.4	32.8	187.1
1921	20	6,280	213	139	159	161.1	34.9	196.0
1922	29	6,130	65	95	169	168.4	37.9	206.3
1923	29	7,050	99	217	160	165.4	40.7	206.0
1924	30	10,037	67	102	158	179.6	37.5	217.0
1925	19	8,600	132	262	154	182.5	38.4	220.9
1926	33	8,565	101	213	157	188.6	42.0	230.5
1927	24	9,221	54	89	149	201.5	46.1	247.6
1928	21	5,876	111	193	151	194.9	47.3	242.2
1929	11	21,612	1,297	2,261	151	192.8	48.0	240.8
1930	5	408	8	15	151	184.7	44.6	229.3
1931	10	4,643	28	50	150	166.1	37.9	204.0
1932	12	6,585	100	131	151	160.0	37.0	197.0
1933	12	7,450	27	41	149	156.4	38.7	195.1
1934	19	8,428	109	165	149	154.0	41.9	195.9
1935	20	7,901	46	63	147	159.1	40.0	199.1
1936	10	1,823	12	20	147	160.6	41.0	201.6
1937	11	3,814	71	114	147	168.7	41.1	209.8
1938	19	10,290	104	175	147	176.2	38.8	215.0
1939	10	2,169	27	40	149	176.6	40.2	216.8
1940	19	8,664	108	203	147	190.2	42.1	232.3
1941	22	20,117	139	242	146	215.8	54.5	270.3
1942	20	12,119	36	62	142			302.8
1943	40	19,259	77	131	142	228.6	83.2	311.8
1944	53	13,642	73	146	141	232.9	82.1	315.0
1945	34	29,227	51	99	139	232.5	74.2	306.6
1946	35	76,817	507	1,087	151	255.4	69.0	324.4
1947	17	7,934	334	835	152	266.7	70.8	337.5
1948	21	41,889	160	481	156	288.8	74.8	363.7
1949	20	22,018	60	232	150	302.1	80.4	382.5
1950	33	73,987	1,208	4,791	152	325.2	81.1	406.3
1951	41	27,219	42	208	156	346.1	87.3	433.4
1952	33	61,920	116	678	159	337.8	78.6	416.3
1953	53	68,126	57	353	159	339.6	84.8	424.4
1954	76	44,813	136	920	158	350.1	83.8	433.9
1955	66	35,542	139	871	160	357.5	88.9	446.4
1956	54	37,877	112	772	162	356.5	84.8	441.3
1957	47	9,181	13	91	162	356.2	86.8	443.0
1958	66	46,718	100	681	161	355.3	88.9	444.2
1959	60	32,241	36	263	159	369.2	92.1	461.3
1960	98	86,004	103	794	157	381.1	98.1	479.2

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Industrial disputes during year (a)				Trade unions			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved (b)	Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages	Number of separate unions	Members(c)		
						Males	Females	Total
			'000	\$'000		'000	'000	'000
1961	91	52,747	72	610	156	385.8	101.0	486.8
1962	166	73,245	107	837	155	393.7	104.3	498.0
1963	180	87,978	173	1,510	154	401.3	113.6	514.9
1964	206	190,075	360	3,428	157	410.3	115.5	525.8
1965	208	121,798	214	2,061	156	418.0	119.8	537.8
1966	179	101,490	220	2,097	154	415.9	123.4	539.4
1967	212	84,521	107	1,107	152	413.9	131.6	545.5
1968	327	172,803	244	2,731	166	419.6	134.4	554.0
1969	367	356,429	717	8,620	165	423.6	139.6	563.3
1970	447	333,000	511	6,794	169	439.9	155.2	595.3
1971	362	380,100	689	9,727	170	453.3	168.8	622.1
1972	377	338,200	638	9,656	167	463.3	191.9	655.2
1973	431	189,800	781	13,223	168	486.7	198.0	684.8
1974	476	611,000	2,387	46,905	172	503.2	211.9	715.0
1975	424	570,900	1,222	31,897	171	507.4	219.0	726.5
1976	322	647,300	1,420	42,118	172	504.2	216.4	720.5
1977	244	120,700	586	20,752	172	504.7	224.4	729.1
1978	303	227,000	468	16,200	174	510.1	225.6	735.7
1979	325	661,500	1,486	53,266	174	514.5	235.5	750.0
1980	315	538,300	1,115	45,387	173	523.6	246.6	770.1
1981	376	404,900	1,236	64,345	173	522.9	248.8	771.7
1982	266	117,200	368	24,459	175	533.4	256.7	790.1
1983	231	103,700	258	n.a.	174	529.1	259.1	788.2
1984	223	72,400	188	n.a.	179	545.5	260.5	806.0
1985	262	130,900	356	n.a.	177	568.0	290.5	858.5
1986	260	146,600	382	n.a.	176	586.9	299.5	886.4
1987	230	86,200	281	n.a.	166	578.4	297.3	875.7
1988	191	207,700	363	n.a.	166	589.6	311.9	901.5
1989	182	174,300	348	n.a.	160	598.9	332.3	931.2
1990	165	169,100	391	n.a.	157	598.5	316.7	915.2
1991	153	135,300	209	n.a.	146	573.5	338.5	912.0

(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

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
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	124,408	111,383	235,791	4,341	5,456	9,797	508	40,138	44,373	84,511			2,853
1944	2,530	123,901	110,919	234,820	4,476	5,741	10,217	502	40,318	45,289	85,607			2,952
1945	2,493	120,832	108,341	229,173	4,005	5,006	9,011	473	39,803	42,793	82,596			2,827
1946	2,423	123,163	110,500	233,663	4,491	5,223	9,714	470	40,263	43,213	83,476			2,860
1947	2,345	123,858	114,030	237,888	4,115	4,524	8,639	469	40,927	43,812	84,739			2,910
1948	2,278	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

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		
1951	2,119	130,704	118,045	248,749	4,672	4,616	9,288	479	49,414	52,900	102,314					3,272
1952	2,100	140,618	126,963	267,581	4,851	4,797	9,648	478	52,756	56,201	108,957					3,353
1953	2,090	149,907	135,372	285,279	5,058	5,031	10,089	489	55,438	59,682	115,120					3,449
1954	2,049	159,404	143,589	302,993	5,362	5,146	10,508	494	60,259	63,243	123,502	877	2,707			3,584
1955	2,087	168,287	151,683	319,970	5,566	5,976	11,542	506	64,261	69,446	133,707	894	2,881			3,775
1956	2,103	178,335	160,318	338,653	5,942	6,101	12,043	521	69,348	72,077	141,425	951	2,969			3,920
1957	2,132	189,937	170,639	360,576	6,051	6,274	12,325	532	73,240	75,226	148,466	987	3,060			4,047
1958	2,153	202,471	181,446	383,917	6,508	7,221	13,729	533	76,951	78,574	155,525	1,052	3,188			4,240
1959	2,184	213,059	190,903	403,962	6,817	7,604	14,421	545	79,229	83,313	162,542	1,067	3,380			4,447
1960	2,208	223,285	199,110	422,395	7,237	7,744	14,981	546	78,876	81,699	160,575	1,125	3,564			4,689
1961	2,222	233,153	206,587	439,740	7,665	8,811	16,476	548	81,462	84,403	165,865	1,195	3,665			4,860
1962	2,210	242,569	214,050	456,619	8,308	9,416	17,724	551	82,914	86,050	168,964	1,275	3,827			5,102
1963	2,223	249,176	220,664	469,840	9,718	9,323	19,041	562	84,901	88,852	173,753	1,477	4,539			6,016
1964	2,229	258,450	228,742	487,192	10,409	10,185	20,594	568	87,387	91,263	178,650	1,573	4,757			6,330
1965	2,232	266,815	237,305	504,120	10,956	10,943	21,899	582	89,191	93,415	182,606	1,658	5,042			6,700
1966	2,242	277,153	246,633	523,786	11,518	11,545	23,063	579	89,196	93,659	182,855	1,803	5,278			7,081
1967	2,241	285,721	254,560	540,281	12,072	12,301	24,373	578	90,333	95,189	185,522	1,874	5,564			7,438
1968	2,247	293,459	262,379	555,838	12,779	13,324	26,103	579	91,711	96,862	188,573	2,029	5,868			7,897
1969	2,235	301,622	270,503	572,125	13,294	14,663	27,957	572	92,427	97,025	189,452	2,089	5,918			8,007
1970	2,215	308,199	277,241	585,440	13,428	15,492	28,920	581	93,451	97,577	191,028	2,323	6,393			8,716
1971	2,197	312,203	281,730	593,933	13,847	16,365	30,212	571	93,546	97,669	191,215	2,332	6,473			8,805
1972	2,194	315,876	286,738	602,614	14,400	17,664	32,064	570	94,368	97,787	192,155	2,496	6,639			9,135
1973	2,179	316,391	289,253	605,644	15,336	18,879	34,215	569	95,135	98,302	193,437	2,644	6,944			9,588
1974	2,161	316,621	292,022	608,643	15,694	19,326	35,020	571	96,525	99,895	196,420	2,822	7,237			10,059
1975	2,161	321,124	296,988	618,112	16,621	21,107	37,728	578	97,646	101,193	198,839	2,995	7,530			10,525
1976	2,164	323,499	301,208	624,707	17,557	22,986	40,543	586	98,598	102,485	201,083	3,239	7,484			10,723
1977	2,162	323,285	303,032	626,317	18,184	23,711	41,895	584	99,391	103,927	203,318	3,543	7,813			11,356
1978	2,152	321,896	301,713	623,609	18,588	24,393	42,981	600	101,304	105,856	207,160	3,812	8,070			11,882
1979	2,155	316,430	297,989	614,419	18,629	24,134	42,763	617	103,696	107,445	211,141	4,136	8,520			12,656
1980	2,158	311,702	294,445	606,147	18,391	23,810	42,201	633	106,159	109,966	216,125	4,293	8,741			13,034
1981	2,149	306,510	288,532	595,042	18,206	23,563	41,769	632	108,734	112,877	221,611	4,606	9,209			13,815
1982	2,140	301,469	283,312	584,781	18,362	23,494	41,856	641	111,732	115,471	227,203	4,877	9,561			14,438
1983	2,124	300,900	281,134	582,034	19,096	23,799	42,895	659	115,369	118,802	234,171	5,191	10,053			15,244
1984	2,118	296,500	276,563	572,613	19,480	24,611	44,091	734	119,277	122,462	241,739	5,554	11,409			16,963
1985	2,118	288,595	270,169	558,764	19,008	24,868	43,876	734	121,230	123,946	245,176	5,736	11,646			17,382
1986	2,114	281,668	264,468	546,136	18,130	23,729	41,859	733	123,568	126,828	250,396	5,926	11,834			17,760
1987	2,091	276,789	261,106	537,895	18,003	24,683	42,686	729	124,992	128,094	253,086	6,047	12,000			18,047
1988	2,064	273,623	258,984	532,607	17,636	23,528	41,164	730	127,039	129,673	256,712	6,087	12,437			18,324
1989	2,059	270,695	257,005	527,700	17,189	24,423	41,612	719	127,652	129,755	257,407	6,029	12,381			18,410
1990	2,038	270,210	256,366	526,576	16,496	24,442	40,938	715	127,774	130,012	257,786	6,014	12,523			18,537
1991	2,029	274,646	258,740	533,386	16,023	24,497	40,520	696	127,132	128,995	256,127	6,034	12,423			18,457

(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	68	197	46	243
1912	1,009	310	1,243	76	1,319	69	141	43	184
1913	1,015	315	1,261	69	1,330	72	216	44	260
1914	1,089	300	1,286	103	1,389	75	276	29	305
1915	955	396	1,269	82	1,351	77	315	32	347
1916	852	445	1,235	62	1,297	87	270	32	302
1917	842	490	1,139	193	1,332	68	204	37	241
1918	910	538	1,278	170	1,448	95	261	34	295
1919	1,415	572	1,859	128	1,987	101	165	39	204
1920	1,910	620	2,337	193	2,530	99	312	75	387
1921	2,003	651	2,423	231	2,654	99	313	68	381
1922	1,975	672	2,404	243	2,647	102	440	74	514
1923	1,848	636	2,187	297	2,484	167	502	71	573
1924	1,764	659	2,177	246	2,423	158	539	80	619
1925	1,952	660	2,071	541	2,612	169	565	79	64
1926	2,153	701	2,182	672	2,854	162	463	88	551
1927	2,209	776	2,150	835	2,985	167	348	78	426
1928	2,164	827	2,245	746	2,991	174	417	62	479
1929	2,238	881	2,134	985	3,119	177	376	51	427
1930	2,345	911	2,205	1,051	3,256	195	392	64	456
1931	2,419	900	2,278	1,041	3,319	222	308	65	373
1932	2,455	969	2,323	1,101	3,424	167	358	73	431
1933	2,418	915	2,234	1,099	3,333	177	341	69	410
1934	2,457	887	2,327	1,017	3,344	238	342	62	404
1935	2,582	915	2,427	1,070	3,497	230	329	91	420
1936	2,770	982	2,501	1,251	3,752	257	344	81	425
1937	2,839	1,022	2,514	1,347	3,861	262	367	74	441
1938	3,117	1,164	2,773	1,508	4,281	295	377	89	466
1939	3,246	1,262	2,901	1,607	4,508	318	435	78	513
1940	3,373	1,246	2,715	1,904	4,619	272	417	65	482
1941	3,288	1,335	2,987	1,636	4,623	317	448	49	497
1942	2,119	1,081	1,834	1,366	3,200	355	450	38	488
1943	2,222	1,315	1,816	1,721	3,537	359	343	54	397
1944	2,463	1,520	2,122	1,861	3,983	373	408	56	464
1945	2,921	1,735	2,419	2,237	4,656	353	441	53	494
1946	5,343	1,940	4,348	2,935	7,283	447	498	61	559
1947	7,383	1,735	5,662	3,456	9,118	559	699	76	775
1948	7,498	2,038	5,677	3,859	9,536	628	824	80	904
1949	7,258	1,970	5,212	4,016	9,228	621	1,191	115	1,306
1950	7,032	1,971	5,212	3,791	9,003	580	1,238	103	1,341
1951	6,340	1,894	4,973	3,261	8,234	562	1,138	96	1,234
1952	5,784	1,536	4,217	3,103	7,320	581	1,044	105	1,149
1953	5,408	1,620	4,128	2,900	7,028	593	958	105	1,063
1954	5,319	1,569	4,258	2,630	6,888	585	951	84	1,035
1955	5,420	1,660	4,260	2,820	7,080	581	967	88	1,055
1956	5,738	1,850	4,574	3,014	7,588	578	1,006	95	1,101
1957	6,038	1,875	4,934	2,982	7,916	593	936	79	1,015
1958	6,833	2,187	5,553	3,467	9,020	653	983	88	1,071
1959	7,618	2,661	6,310	3,969	10,279	850	1,013	97	1,110
1960	8,237	2,920	6,894	4,263	11,157	872	1,181	103	1,284

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA - continued

Year	Enrolments (b)					Number of academic staff (d)				Course completions (e)		
						Full-time teaching and research	Part-time					
	Males	Female	Full-time	Part-time (c)	Total		Teaching	Research only	Bachelor	Higher	Total	
1961	8,707	3,107	7,554	4,260	11,814	831	665	9	1,296	85	1,381	
1962	9,378	3,475	8,193	4,660	12,853	1,018	727	10	1,455	116	1,571	
1963	10,645	4,076	9,674	5,047	14,721	1,120	881	16	1,621	155	1,776	
1964	11,986	4,829	11,416	5,399	16,815	1,308	1,107	16	1,683	137	1,820	
1965	12,646	5,258	12,702	5,202	17,904	1,453	1,281	20	1,715	179	1,894	
1966	13,841	5,996	14,236	5,601	19,837	1,646	1,447	38	2,151	207	2,358	
1967	15,140	6,680	15,956	5,864	21,820	1,833	1,307	30	2,516	215	2,731	
1968	16,334	7,287	17,533	6,088	23,621	2,007	1,320	25	2,880	274	3,154	
1969	17,960	8,132	18,894	7,198	26,092	2,157	1,538	30	3,455	327	3,782	
1970	18,734	8,895	20,098	7,531	27,629	2,258	1,596	30	3,701	407	4,108	
1971	19,363	9,633	21,149	7,847	28,996	2,348	1,856	32	4,201	433	4,634	
1972	20,359	10,592	22,559	8,392	30,951	2,476	1,986	43	4,366	477	4,843	
1973	20,975	11,338	23,154	9,159	32,313	2,355	385	7	4,667	543	5,210	
1974	22,010	12,847	24,993	9,864	34,857	2,564	374	6	5,456	515	5,971	
1975	22,792	13,882	26,104	10,570	36,674	2,655	304	7	5,660	614	6,274	
1976	23,464	14,923	26,992	11,395	38,387	2,692	348	6	5,785	689	6,474	
1977	24,484	16,193	28,064	12,613	40,677	2,900	349	14	6,299	668	6,967	
1978	24,522	17,436	27,512	14,446	41,958	2,984	350	28	6,675	685	7,360	
1979	24,646	18,319	27,229	15,736	42,965	3,034	340	18	6,962	784	7,746	
1980	24,659	19,220	27,815	16,064	43,879	3,070	346	28	7,022	645	7,667	
1981	24,370	19,849	27,946	16,273	44,219	3,131	385	34	6,932	780	7,712	
1982	23,850	20,300	28,110	16,040	44,150	3,160	335	20	7,080	840	7,920	
1983	23,406	20,897	28,115	16,188	44,303	3,170	332	23	7,455	917	8,372	
1984	23,383	21,570	28,434	16,519	44,953	3,268	343	29	7,584	956	8,540	
1985	23,163	22,531	28,502	17,192	45,694	3,312	339	24	7,474	1,006	8,480	
1986	23,284	23,644	29,268	17,695	46,963	3,379	336	27	7,500	947	8,447	
1987	22,990	23,776	30,339	16,427	46,766	3,398	341	35	8,265	832	9,097	
1988	24,286	27,552	34,418	17,420	51,838	3,540	211	n.a.	8,158	832	8,990	
1989	25,736	32,683	40,117	13,322	58,419	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1990	27,065	34,612	42,942	18,735	61,677	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	

(a) There were four universities in Victoria in 1989: the University of Melbourne opened 1855, Monash University opened 1961, La Trobe University opened 1967, and Deakin University opened 1977.

(b) 1855 to 1956 gross enrolments in courses.

1957 to 1971 net enrolments (students in two courses counted once).

(c) Includes external students.

(d) From 1961 all part-time staff are expressed in full-time equivalent (FTE).

(e) Course completions data to 1986 refers to year ended 30 June. 1987 data refer to year ended 31 December.

NON-UNIVERSITY TERTIARY EDUCATION (a) VICTORIA

Year	Number of institutions	Student enrolments	Year	Number of institutions	Student enrolments
1969	15	23,916	1980	22	54,762
1970	16	24,180			
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
1991	14	150,276

(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	15	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
				1887	971	385	39.6
1861	29	20	69.0	1888	995	442	44.4
1862	27	16	59.3	1889	992	464	46.8
1863	48	29	60.4	1890	1,271	631	49.6
1864	51	23	45.1				
1865	73	42	57.5	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
				1897	1,122	484	43.1
1871	276	122	44.2	1898	1,140	482	42.3
1872	383	203	53.0	1899	1,235	559	45.3
1873	425	196	46.1	1900	1,159	443	38.2
1874	519	204	39.3				
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	Percentage who passed
1906	(b)	(b)	(b)	914	356	38.9	66	33	50.0
1907	79	26	32.9	1,028	400	38.9	148	86	58.1
1908	88	22	25.0	1,365	539	39.5	175	102	58.3
1909	49	18	36.7	1,517	605	39.9	230	125	54.3
1910	47	12	25.5	1,483	593	40.0	232	117	50.4
1911	49	15	30.6	2,003	888	44.3	391	201	51.4
1912	51	21	41.2	2,174	1,045	48.1	462	249	53.9
1913	48	23	47.9	2,407	1,181	49.1	513	255	49.7
1914	71	28	39.4	2,497	1,166	46.7	731	288	39.4
1915	73	25	34.2	2,853	1,201	42.1	857	429	50.1
1916	74	22	29.7	3,249	1,369	42.1	900	411	45.7
1917	21	14	66.7	933	554	59.4	376	211	56.1

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	<u>25,718</u>	<u>18,821</u>	<u>73.2</u>	17,704	11,176	63.1	7,951	5,090	64.0
1963				<u>20,852</u>	<u>13,176</u>	<u>63.2</u>	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							<u>16,932</u>	<u>10,987</u>	<u>64.9</u>
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							19,351	13,274	68.6
1972							20,044	13,935	69.5
1973							21,521	14,681	68.2
1974							21,686	14,835	68.4
1975							22,966	15,787	68.7
1976							23,676	16,069	67.9
1977							22,533	15,619	69.3
1978							22,569	15,315	67.9
1979							21,738	15,034	69.2
1980							21,367	14,609	68.4
1981							23,397	16,162	69.1
1982							23,425	16,367	69.9
1983							23,666	17,287	73.0
1984							26,253	20,660	78.7
1985							27,955	22,080	79.0
1986							30,500	24,294	79.7
1987							33,604	26,970	78.5
1988							37,898	30,272	79.9
1989							38,588	31,149	80.7
1990							37,769	30,908	81.8
1991							50,945	41,935	82.3

(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	18	947	7,119	13,749	1909-10	54	3,792	35,014	86,696
1861	19	926	7,610	17,596	1910-11	55	3,897	36,292	76,328
1862	19	1,037	7,222	22,878	1911-12	56	3,897	39,005	81,297
1863	22	1,123	7,529	29,035	1912-13	56	3,923	38,433	80,889
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	6,037	84,770	238,233
1884-85	41	2,401	16,543		1934-35	66	6,828	85,613	235,140
1885-86	41	2,483	17,993		1935-36	66	6,882	91,919	245,305
1886-87	41	2,514	17,978		1936-37	67	7,270	92,472	255,482
1887-88	41	2,563	18,567	54,892	1937-38	67	7,490	89,899	241,067
1888-89	42	2,613	20,434	40,728	1938-39	67	7,642	96,173	261,209
1889-90	42	2,604	20,855	38,498	1939-40	68	7,696	102,369	265,215
1890-91	42	2,672	19,800	41,166	1940-41	67	7,827	109,716	281,278
1891-92	46	2,726	21,056	42,577	1941-42	70	7,264	93,658	263,223
1892-93	46	2,762	21,090	37,315	1942-43	70	7,379	93,157	252,323
1893-94	46	2,800	19,838	41,105	1943-44	72	8,908	131,207	260,063
1894-95	48	2,833	18,825	48,822	1944-45	72	9,092	130,859	271,754
1895-96	48	2,900	19,969	50,817	1945-46	75	9,204	129,109	281,146
1896-97	48	2,934	20,330	55,318	1946-47	86	9,435	147,031	327,910
1897-98	48	2,976	22,997	58,172	1947-48	86	9,505	148,140	342,136
1898-99	49	3,034	22,590	58,730	1948-49	84	8,659	114,504	288,263
1899-1900	50	3,116	22,715	59,960	1949-50	91	8,930	154,231	404,743
1900-01	50	3,231	23,442	68,579	1950-51	93	9,112	165,481	415,495
1901-02	50	3,307	25,350	66,454	1951-52	96	9,237	172,353	422,851
1902-03	50	3,335	25,944	64,004	1952-53	103	9,732	183,639	431,981
1903-04	50	3,394	26,674	84,672	1953-54	109	10,152	193,082	447,838
1904-05	51	3,457	27,461	82,527	1954-55	114	11,121	257,657	596,832

PUBLIC HOSPITALS (a), VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Number of hospitals (a)	Number of beds	Patients treated		Year	Number of hospitals (a)	Number of beds	Patients treated	
			Inpatients	Outpatients				Inpatients	Outpatients
1955-56	121	11,350	220,890	512,468	1972-73	147	14,243	419,976	1,116,442
1956-57	126	11,695	233,787	523,803	1973-74	147	14,285	417,646	1,244,610
1957-58	129	11,871	244,402	539,903	1974-75	147	14,474	432,613	1,356,169
1958-59	133	12,002	258,480	564,747	1975-76	148	14,109	455,670	1,642,596
1959-60	136	12,298	260,026	563,693	1976-77	149	14,411	467,216	1,747,849
					1977-78	149	14,192	484,849	1,812,586
1960-61	138	12,579	270,840	581,023	1978-79	149	13,993	500,788	2,004,382
1961-62	140	12,658	283,399	617,906	1979-80	149	13,887	503,434	2,064,730
1962-63	142	12,862	290,143	658,006					
1963-64	144	12,939	304,254	716,860	1980-81	150	13,879	528,703	2,166,211
1964-65	146	12,998	310,802	767,532	1981-82	148	13,746	522,388	2,033,771
1965-66	147	13,083	319,817	809,192	1982-83	167	14,589	541,021	2,034,503
1966-67	147	13,147	328,789	805,454	1983-84	165	14,290	537,988	1,988,355
1967-68	147	13,301	339,999	826,446	1984-85	164	14,265	525,815(b)	4,495,095
1968-69	148	13,379	354,060	868,093	1985-86	165 (c)	13,283	530,357	4,651,262
1969-70	147	13,664	365,257	910,233	1986-87	(d)165	13,208	527,545	4,713,212
					1987-88	157	13,437	586,762	5,119,734
1970-71	148	13,865	381,786	949,271	1988-89	155	13,388	616,406	5,321,920
1971-72	147	14,103	406,034	1,018,363	1989-90	154	13,362	636,597	5,258,005
					1990-91	156	13,526	658,34	10,315,584

(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.

**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			7,341,459
1881-82	-	582,210	58,407	96,607			
1882-83	33,952	646,271	64,467	115,192			
1883-84	37,146	712,010	70,661	114,082			
1884-85	38,139	733,790	74,137	132,358			
1885-86	38,384	755,749	85,167	132,417			
1886-87	38,216	754,134	112,147	111,811			
1887-88	37,615	831,227	147,449	63,959			
1888-89	35,727	828,469	134,593	74,853			
1889-90	36,497	849,009	153,660	60,548			
1890-91	36,013	822,304	156,036	95,199			
1891-92	35,945	856,884	159,927	70,813			
1892-93	35,223	907,815	199,811	94,338			
1893-94	34,549	945,964	185,013	90,773			
1894-95	34,249	984,595	140,126	81,365			
1895-96	33,684	976,602	117,775	72,945			
1896-97	34,354	1,078,001	105,874	69,842			
1897-98	34,990	1,110,879	161,686	46,838			
1898-99	39,877	1,299,254	209,321	60,766			
1899-1900	40,160	1,278,529	206,084	61,492			
1900-01	39,381	1,260,246	243,973	84,133			
1901-02	43,625	1,200,170	275,906	65,945			
1902-03	43,768	1,313,841	199,229	228,905			
1903-04	49,002	1,371,509	255,972	389,577	10,559,454		12,576,513
1904-05	52,598	1,344,280	345,533	385,886	9,884,129	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	1,400,926	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	828,470	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 hectares	Total area occupied hectares
		Crops (a)	Fallow	Sown pasture (b)	Native pasture		
		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	15,351,990
1952-53	69,353	1,734,391	928,710	2,855,340	7,944,191	1,862,129	15,324,762
1953-54	69,392	1,812,818	925,553	3,019,535	7,484,270	1,952,060	15,194,237
1954-55	69,551	1,778,373	888,768	3,300,277	7,340,946	1,994,268	15,302,631
1955-56	69,528	1,838,123	802,388	3,499,480	7,230,810	1,948,844	15,319,644
1956-57	69,509	1,471,985	760,734	3,768,431	7,293,996	1,944,823	15,239,970
1957-58	69,590	1,639,484	665,613	3,952,292	7,136,829	1,911,693	15,305,910
1958-59	69,770	1,938,846	885,134	3,804,527	6,646,280	2,004,307	15,279,093
1959-60	69,778	1,814,109	882,323	3,939,242	6,639,784	1,995,988	15,271,445
1960-61	69,623	1,823,002	897,508	4,065,886	6,435,670	2,129,421	15,351,488
1961-62	69,866	1,834,315	925,424	4,862,444	5,877,388	1,778,953	15,278,524
1962-63	69,700	2,038,276	1,020,357	5,110,882	5,647,412	1,443,313	15,260,240
1963-64	69,775	1,982,782	1,021,777	5,691,306	5,280,126	1,320,149	15,296,139
1964-65	69,737	2,031,313	1,005,411	6,001,327	5,045,500	1,231,522	15,315,073
1965-66	69,199	2,011,061	1,060,409	6,163,580	4,742,623	1,337,103	15,314,776
1966-67	68,466	2,081,500	1,113,493	6,522,066	4,697,625	1,227,620	15,642,305
1967-68	72,802	2,105,472	1,071,002	6,945,583	4,759,378	1,129,461	16,010,896
1968-69	71,056	2,491,442	1,103,673	7,285,443	4,018,681	956,980	15,856,219
1969-70	69,498	2,175,096	706,230	8,159,815	3,785,727	979,135	15,806,004
1970-71	68,555	1,698,536	930,910	8,679,487	3,590,595	860,777	15,760,305
1971-72	67,714	1,937,207	904,527	8,445,265	(d)	4,596,653	15,883,652
1972-73	66,890	1,925,984	803,518	6,456,131	(d)	6,585,790	15,771,423
1973-74	65,327	1,980,007	(c)	7,116,201	2,367,415	4,020,961	15,484,584
1974-75	62,926	1,775,306	(c)	6,978,276	2,639,361	3,833,233	15,226,176
1975-76	58,468	1,850,509	(c)	6,695,640	2,638,675	3,959,580	15,144,404
1976-77	48,994	1,948,004	(c)	6,548,831	2,620,846	3,381,084	14,498,765
1977-78	48,310	2,173,876	(c)	6,500,493	2,508,402	3,471,222	14,653,993
1978-79	48,855	2,214,935	(c)	6,616,540	2,353,142	3,255,912	14,440,529
1979-80	49,616	2,246,656	(c)	6,224,275	2,880,678	3,383,531	14,735,140

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND UTILISATION, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year ended 31 March	Number of establishments with agricultural activity	Area utilised for -				Balance of estab- lishments	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	2,933,483	13,085,540
1988-89	32,035	1,989,604	(c)	6,457,854	1,909,669	2,738,460	13,095,587
1989-90	33,306	1,989,352	(c)	6,503,860	1,863,198	2,705,715	13,062,125
1990-91	32,620	2,063,031	(c)	5,545,873	2,339,559	2,756,364	12,704,827

(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 (a)	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	6,278	167,156	1,602,798					
1844-45	7,076	187,873	1,860,912					
1845-46	9,289	231,602	1,792,527	3,986				
1846-47	11,400	290,439	2,996,992	5,501				
1847-48	13,292	322,824	4,164,203	5,015				
1848-49	16,495	386,688	5,130,277	5,659				
1849-50	16,733	346,562	5,318,046					
1850-51	21,219	378,806	6,032,783	9,260				
1851-52	22,086	390,923	6,589,923	7,372				
1852-53	34,021	431,380	6,551,506	8,996				
1853-54	15,166	410,139	5,594,220					
1854-55	27,038	481,640	5,332,007	9,278				
1855-56	33,430	534,113	4,577,872	20,686				
1856-57	47,832	646,613	4,641,548	52,227				
1857-58	55,683	614,537	4,766,022	43,632				
1858-59	68,323	699,330	5,578,413	37,756				
1859-60	69,288	683,534	5,794,127	50,965				

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	795,509	10,002,381	177,447	31			
1872-73	185,796	812,289	10,575,219	193,722	24			
1873-74	180,342	883,763	11,323,080	160,336	20			
1874-75	180,254	958,658	11,221,036	137,941	39			
1875-76	196,184	1,054,598	11,749,532	140,765	30			
1876-77	194,768	1,128,265	11,278,893	175,578	41			
1877-78	203,150	1,169,576	10,117,867	183,391	37			
1878-79	210,105	1,184,843	9,379,276	177,373	35			
1879-80	216,710	1,129,358	8,651,775	144,733	32			
1880-81	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	34			
1881-82	278,195	1,286,677	10,267,265	239,926	28			
1882-83	280,874	1,287,088	10,174,246	237,917	35			
1883-84	286,779	1,297,546	10,739,021	233,525	39			
1884-85	293,846	1,287,945	10,637,412	234,347	35			
1885-86	304,098	1,290,790	10,681,837	239,837	31			
1886-87	308,553	1,303,265	10,700,403	240,957	32			
1887-88	315,000	1,333,873	10,623,985	243,461	28			
1888-89	323,115	1,370,660	10,818,575	245,818	29			
1889-90	329,335	1,394,209	10,882,231	249,673	30			
1890-91	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457	29			
1891-92	440,696	1,812,104	12,928,148	286,780	39		8	2
1892-93	439,596	1,824,704	12,965,306	290,339	41	550	11	2
1893-94	436,903	1,817,291	13,098,725	328,162	33	569	13	2
1894-95	431,547	1,833,900	13,180,943	337,588	33	534	16	2
1895-96	(b)424,995	(b)1,795,314	(b)12,791,084	(b)339,718	40	584	18	2
1896-97	(b)418,444	(b)1,756,728	(b)12,401,225	(b)341,849	33	559	17	2
1897-98	(b)411,892	(b)1,718,142	(b)12,011,367	(b)343,979	36	535	16	2
1898-99	(b)405,340	(b)1,679,556	(b)11,621,508	(b)346,109	33	521	15	2
1899-1900	(b)398,789	(b)1,640,970	(b)11,231,649	(b)348,240	41	670	24	2
1900-01	392,237	1,602,384	10,841,790	350,370	41	721	25	2
1901-02	(b)387,277	(b)1,623,282	(b)10,673,265	(b)334,295	39	709	21	2
1902-03	(b)382,317	(b)1,644,180	(b)10,504,741	(b)318,220	36	636	18	2
1903-04	(b)377,357	(b)1,665,078	(b)10,336,216	(b)302,145	28	787	21	3
1904-05	372,397	1,685,976	10,167,691	286,070	39	797	28	2
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 kilolitre	'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	2,060,061	16,598,490	290,450	89	2,025	61	18
1947-48	221,454	2,174,203	17,931,173	271,492	91	1,948	58	16
1948-49	213,090	2,224,543	19,170,312	223,823	93	2,102	62	19
1949-50	200,143	2,230,948	19,161,043	212,901	102	2,133	66	22
1950-51	186,415	2,216,253	20,011,933	237,127	99	2,026	60	23
1951-52	169,246	2,214,530	21,537,229	213,670	102	2,031	61	23
1952-53	153,662	2,297,208	21,368,196	182,824	114	1,984	59	23
1953-54	140,818	2,370,184	21,438,007	232,384	101	2,156	65	26
1954-55	132,172	2,456,303	22,329,515	263,666	115	2,440	81	21
1955-56	118,705	2,616,587	23,343,212	227,223	124	2,625	93	14
1956-57	107,859	2,765,049	25,830,544	258,336	136	2,669	91	21
1957-58	98,067	2,749,611	27,090,469	278,628	135	2,571	88	15
1958-59	91,452	2,651,022	26,925,365	253,125	136	2,650	90	18
1959-60	81,225	2,624,019	26,596,613	284,505	147	2,720	91	20

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - continued

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
1960-61	64,462	2,863,799	26,619,849	318,523	146	2,713	91	20
1961-62	61,540	3,155,877	27,532,550	325,120	150	2,868	98	24
1962-63	58,172	3,225,196	27,471,730	297,791	144	3,035	103	26
1963-64	55,593	3,300,724	28,412,835	322,051	152	3,159	105	26
1964-65	55,843	3,316,407	30,437,154	378,055	164	3,391	113	28
1965-66		3,396,984	30,968,459	383,509	166	3,414	114	26
1966-67	54,687	3,528,159	31,239,391	350,591	172	3,622	121	31
1967-68		3,474,216	27,908,754	376,990	151	3,338	109	33
1968-69		3,877,826	30,184,874	421,655	165	3,709	127	34
1969-70	53,082	4,462,391	33,156,930	495,128	196	4,057	142	34
1970-71		5,060,711	33,761,487	519,779	195	4,087	136	36
1971-72		5,456,589	29,495,847	589,992	201	3,973	131	39
1972-73		5,464,467	24,105,497	585,227	172	3,945	128	49
1973-74		5,839,690	25,787,551	424,248	155	3,917	128	48
1974-75		6,192,417	26,409,930	383,144	166	3,745	119	45
1975-76		5,868,435	25,395,140	392,834	138	3,518	108	52
1976-77	45,529	5,104,278	21,925,450	396,753	121	3,212	89	52
1977-78	51,561	4,572,412	22,021,356	401,197	130	2,898	90	64
1978-79	63,001	4,134,356	22,750,116	389,976	139	3,248	84	81
1979-80	66,241	4,252,272	24,400,065	421,735	147	3,155	69	95
1980-81	66,748	4,312,123	25,486,993	400,179	146	3,065	68	80
1981-82	63,689	4,121,248	25,340,923	406,253	148	3,028	66	94
1982-83	60,659	3,408,275	22,748,412	386,902	132	3,164	75	95
1983-84	56,480	3,487,000	24,632,399	404,085	142	3,425	94	91
1984-85	53,925	3,575,683	26,470,688	409,538	142	3,540	96	93
1985-86	50,765	3,719,705	26,892,261	431,680	141	3,575	91	97
1985-86	39,733	3,382,899	25,715,626	426,814	135	..	..	..
1986-87	38,926	3,478,030	26,585,784	431,832	125	3,692	90	102
1987-88	40,646	3,473,528	26,997,009	437,161	128	3,649	82	103
1988-89	39,853	3,508,637	28,066,553	422,538	132	3,792	83	115
1989-90	41,000	3,646,000	29,268,000	428,000	143	3,787	91	103
1990-91	39,558	3,631,353	27,493,905	403,171	133	3,908	93	105

(a) Includes dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins.

(b) Estimated. Figures derived by interpolation.

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Year ended 31 March -	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1836-37	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1837-38	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1838-39	34	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
1839-40	527	343	0.65	102	-	-	65	-	-
1840-41	785	1,372	1.75	332	489	1.47	121	204	1.69
1841-42	689	1,302	1.89	520	677	1.30	143	213	1.49
1842-43	984	1,507	1.53	975	1,199	1.23	308	454	1.47
1843-44	1,892	2,832	1.50	1,036	1,284	1.24	430	571	1.33
1844-45	2,800	3,768	1.35	1,248	787	0.63	662	909	1.37
1845-46	4,640	6,388	1.38	1,949	1,295	0.66	303	891	2.94
1846-47	6,395	3,415	1.47	2,468	3,372	1.37	685	1,083	1.58

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year ended 31 March -	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1847-48	7,155	9,518	1.33	2,903	3,763	1.30	875	660	0.75
1848-49	7,846	11,164	1.42	3,354	1,431	0.43	1,044	826	0.79
1849-50	9,812	14,293	1.46	2,177	2,351	1.08	932	1,223	1.31
1850-51	11,538	15,136	1.31	2,027	1,806	0.89	851	910	1.07
1851-52	11,988	19,958	1.66	2,601	2,401	0.92	537	779	1.45
1852-53	6,808	13,573	1.99	1,193	1,760	1.48	166	214	1.29
1853-54	3,057	4,197	1.37	926	921	0.99	166	233	1.40
1854-55	5,191	6,806	1.31	2,161	2,372	1.10	280	325	1.16
1855-56	17,274	31,244	1.81	7,203	11,151	1.55	627	1,024	1.63
1856-57	32,438	50,587	1.56	10,127	11,642	1.15	904	1,577	1.74
1857-58	35,301	49,218	1.39	16,277	22,676	1.39	2,189	3,548	1.62
1858-59	31,660	42,541	1.34	31,374	39,197	1.25	2,154	2,622	1.22
1859-60	43,339	62,490	1.44	36,489	46,332	1.27	1,660	2,232	1.34
1860-61	65,256	94,163	1.44	34,939	47,785	1.37	1,669	1,902	1.14
1861-62	79,692	98,186	1.23	36,851	38,763	1.05	1,384	1,545	1.12
1862-63	65,563	81,878	1.25	43,785	45,437	1.04	2,764	3,244	1.17
1863-64	60,457	36,435	0.60	61,644	63,458	1.03	3,155	2,963	0.94
1864-65	50,602	51,693	1.02	58,397	48,887	0.84	3,095	2,832	0.92
1865-66	72,288	95,642	1.32	41,609	41,358	0.99	2,787	3,481	1.25
1866-67	84,413	126,313	1.50	52,319	70,405	1.35	4,012	6,786	1.69
1867-68	87,812	92,850	1.06	50,725	42,338	0.83	6,468	7,364	1.14
1868-69	105,139	115,101	1.09	46,513	40,978	0.88	7,779	6,638	0.85
1869-70	116,758	155,049	1.33	58,595	68,246	1.16	11,378	15,677	1.38
1870-71	114,998	78,120	0.68	60,423	40,588	0.67	7,950	5,462	0.69
1871-72	135,412	122,492	0.90	71,202	59,872	0.84	6,787	7,609	1.12
1872-73	132,156	146,722	1.11	50,790	44,529	0.88	8,600	10,052	1.17
1873-74	141,630	129,336	0.91	44,917	31,596	0.70	10,252	11,399	1.11
1874-75	134,735	132,000	0.98	46,507	38,494	0.83	11,940	14,059	1.18
1875-76	130,066	135,504	1.04	50,222	49,347	0.98	12,775	15,891	1.24
1876-77	162,448	143,691	0.88	46,623	41,626	0.89	10,131	12,028	1.19
1877-78	228,471	191,006	0.84	42,587	37,022	0.87	7,736	8,589	1.11
1878-79	279,890	164,946	0.59	54,401	42,928	0.79	9,256	9,461	1.02
1879-80	286,189	255,795	0.89	67,831	72,997	1.08	17,475	24,164	1.38
1880-81	395,494	264,736	0.67	54,264	42,863	0.79	27,774	24,241	0.87
1881-82	375,034	237,167	0.63	59,487	65,537	1.10	19,689	21,037	1.07
1882-83	392,287	238,176	0.61	68,753	80,667	1.17	17,693	17,202	0.97
1883-84	446,932	423,753	0.95	76,146	85,595	1.12	18,952	24,263	1.28
1884-85	443,679	283,944	0.64	75,964	79,700	1.05	25,201	24,549	0.97
1885-86	412,813	249,581	0.60	87,410	85,136	0.97	29,992	29,548	0.99
1886-87	426,007	329,309	0.77	75,176	77,221	1.03	14,986	18,775	1.25
1887-88	498,955	362,750	0.73	80,547	82,781	1.03	16,585	21,692	1.31
1888-89	492,580	235,352	0.48	79,933	50,871	0.64	33,784	25,660	0.76
1889-90	477,018	312,862	0.66	95,707	102,419	1.07	36,715	41,529	1.13
1890-91	463,431	347,034	0.75	89,455	89,255	1.00	35,512	35,643	1.00
1891-92	539,318	372,289	0.69	76,954	80,840	1.05	18,219	19,146	1.05
1892-93	543,293	403,189	0.74	71,890	83,004	1.15	15,189	17,559	1.16
1893-94	594,629	415,179	0.70	88,587	89,836	1.01	19,872	23,448	1.18
1894-95	555,904	311,506	0.56	107,826	102,209	0.95	39,400	36,207	0.92
1895-96	571,714	154,290	0.27	103,398	52,255	0.51	31,743	16,229	0.51
1896-97	639,652	192,986	0.30	169,750	123,685	0.73	25,241	18,498	0.73
1897-98	670,747	287,946	0.43	119,052	87,262	0.73	15,056	17,201	1.14
1898-99	871,760	532,916	0.61	107,711	100,215	0.93	19,368	25,233	1.30
1899-1900	876,426	414,709	0.47	109,783	110,968	1.01	32,202	33,250	1.03

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year ended 31 March -	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1900-01	816,382	485,725	0.59	146,775	173,859	1.18	23,817	27,567	1.16
1901-02	709,988	330,053	0.46	133,202	122,014	0.92	13,121	15,736	1.20
1902-03	807,054	69,927	0.09	175,427	79,886	0.46	15,263	12,727	0.83
1903-04	796,664	776,339	0.97	175,487	243,760	1.39	19,328	28,643	1.48
1904-05	921,687	574,034	0.62	139,220	112,553	0.81	18,652	19,824	1.06
1905-06	837,909	637,325	0.76	126,283	131,223	1.04	16,567	24,089	1.45
1906-07	822,279	615,562	0.75	153,980	160,493	1.04	21,374	28,473	1.33
1907-08	747,504	329,329	0.44	161,368	94,373	0.58	25,525	24,024	0.94
1908-09	720,303	635,365	0.88	169,915	201,847	1.19	26,162	34,273	1.31
1909-10	848,692	783,266	0.92	155,491	143,579	0.92	23,716	23,210	0.98
1910-11	970,473	947,455	0.98	158,913	175,978	1.11	21,322	30,399	1.43
1911-12	875,767	568,584	0.65	122,311	83,195	0.68	21,667	23,237	1.07
1912-13	843,858	713,676	0.85	177,755	151,021	0.85	28,988	39,565	1.36
1913-14	1,038,368	896,378	0.86	178,895	161,303	0.90	33,731	41,116	1.22
1914-15	1,158,833	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	886,917	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	1,193,831	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	806,499	0.61	206,990	134,296	0.65	54,281	39,548	0.73
1946-47	1,416,860	1,332,770	0.94	183,686	116,146	0.63	55,856	52,660	0.94
1947-48	1,305,987	1,278,107	0.98	263,094	279,067	1.06	66,445	81,120	1.22
1948-49	1,212,320	1,335,292	1.10	218,370	135,889	0.62	79,229	80,460	1.02
1949-50	1,144,562	1,563,093	1.37	195,540	158,182	0.81	95,556	110,590	1.16
1950-51	1,107,008	1,394,414	1.26	213,357	163,910	0.77	87,856	102,287	1.16
1951-52	996,974	1,251,772	1.26	273,771	202,325	0.74	75,362	82,091	1.09
1952-53	903,298	1,369,885	1.52	305,995	228,593	0.75	94,938	107,369	1.13
1953-54	966,918	1,461,410	1.51	235,962	178,746	0.76	151,577	179,897	1.19

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year ended 31 March -	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
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

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, VICTORIA

Year ended 31 March -	Maize for grain			Hay			Potatoes		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare (a)
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1838-39	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
1839-40	57	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-
1840-41	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	305	5.00
1841-42	33	30	0.91	182	914	5.02	377	3,794	10.06
1842-43	28	35	1.25	344	2,337	6.79	574	6,092	10.61
1843-44	32	-	-	656	2,704	4.12	837	7,044	8.42
1844-45	43	84	1.95	718	6,563	9.14	1,006	12,617	12.54
1845-46	31	50	1.61	2,023	9,795	4.84	826	11,317	13.70

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
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	16,555	147,031	8.88
1894-95	2,297	7,482	3.26	199,339	631,523	3.17	22,817	199,863	8.76
1895-96	2,908	8,938	3.07	187,969	397,134	2.11	17,764	119,120	6.71
1896-97	3,946	14,378	3.64	168,619	456,263	2.71	17,617	148,907	8.45
1897-98	4,390	13,082	2.98	234,718	670,222	2.86	17,886	68,376	3.82
1898-99	4,309	14,912	3.46	228,787	734,908	3.21	16,694	163,728	9.81
1899-1900	4,467	15,872	3.55	182,185	605,762	3.32	22,448	176,164	7.85

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year ended 31 March -	Maize for grain			Hay			Potatoes		
	Area hectares	Production tonnes	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area hectares	Production tonnes	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area hectares	Production tonnes	Yield per hectare (a) tonnes
1900-01	3,800	15,347	4.04	203,195	688,635	3.39	15,571	125,102	8.03
1901-02	4,055	15,634	3.86	266,785	898,563	3.37	16,211	127,488	7.86
1902-03	4,414	19,064	4.32	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	10,460	22,351	2.14	510,474	1,691,814	3.31	24,986	150,735	6.03
1923-24	11,778	37,206	3.16	517,029	1,566,025	3.03	24,000	242,348	10.10
1924-25	9,359	22,658	2.42	453,375	1,516,544	3.35	24,805	141,275	5.70
1925-26	8,868	19,527	2.20	410,195	943,980	2.30	25,645	163,309	6.37
1926-27	8,112	17,410	2.15	437,463	1,410,248	3.22	26,784	165,524	6.18
1927-28	7,141	19,249	2.70	367,780	1,017,321	2.77	31,423	234,045	7.45
1928-29	6,506	17,268	2.65	406,735	1,287,779	3.17	27,685	142,408	5.14
1929-30	7,139	13,557	1.90	350,059	978,547	2.80	23,791	174,504	7.33
1930-31	6,567	17,600	2.68	516,945	1,631,675	3.16	27,353	176,123	6.44
1931-32	6,359	15,543	2.44	386,815	1,086,438	2.81	28,299	209,803	7.41
1932-33	6,647	12,120	1.82	422,704	1,408,274	3.33	28,240	185,400	6.57
1933-34	7,907	16,359	2.07	484,109	1,375,524	2.84	24,628	144,413	5.86
1934-35	7,579	18,273	2.41	510,532	1,487,765	2.91	21,940	111,084	5.06
1935-36	8,246	16,222	1.97	461,488	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
1947-48	3,225	8,230	2.55	265,938	1,059,169	3.98	24,038	187,849	7.81
1948-49	2,614	6,602	2.53	239,307	948,973	3.97	18,529	168,771	9.11
1949-50	2,078	4,931	2.37	245,452	1,016,919	4.14	20,498	170,575	8.32
1950-51	1,655	4,742	2.87	225,594	908,943	4.03	21,239	141,628	6.67
1951-52	1,665	4,266	2.56	259,168	1,063,565	4.10	17,041	181,262	10.64
1952-53	2,094	5,167	2.47	304,701	1,265,203	4.15	21,388	135,285	6.33

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
1953-54	2,272	7,571	3.33	326,672	1,382,501	4.23	21,345	217,144	10.17
1954-55	1,772	5,811	3.28	299,103	1,227,062	4.10	17,837	209,893	11.77
1955-56	1,431	4,466	3.12	355,836	1,550,489	4.36	14,981	165,859	11.07
1956-57	1,104	2,052	1.86	316,445	1,446,186	4.57	16,068	230,955	14.37
1957-58	1,731	6,141	3.55	352,465	1,436,084	4.07	20,172	255,190	12.65
1958-59	1,571	5,166	3.29	518,864	2,336,136	4.50	18,665	263,509	14.12
1959-60	1,369	4,584	3.35	342,991	1,372,687	4.00	19,630	246,441	12.55
1960-61	1,208	4,346	3.60	520,526	2,375,435	4.56	15,650	183,721	11.74
1961-62	1,339	4,871	3.64	373,133	1,610,602	4.32	14,758	199,178	13.50
1962-63	1,471	5,491	3.73	506,076	2,414,519	4.77	17,411	258,557	14.85
1963-64	1,376	5,167	3.76	460,729	1,978,587	4.29	16,036	203,600	12.70
1964-65	952	2,900	3.05	528,668	2,546,172	4.82	13,327	186,613	14.00
1965-66	681	2,578	3.79	465,529	1,902,893	4.09	13,894	244,651	17.61
1966-67	569	1,832	3.22	630,696	3,029,401	4.80	15,041	228,800	15.21
1967-68	371	812	2.19	471,545	1,581,443	3.35	16,321	219,407	13.44
1968-69	470	1,833	3.90	747,298	3,693,666	4.94	16,179	304,775	18.84
1969-70	463	1,827	3.95	485,606	2,500,451	5.15	16,092	284,040	17.65
1970-71	535	1,578	2.95	512,437	2,494,736	4.87	14,150	303,901	21.48
1971-72	375	1,919	5.12	636,408	3,001,701	4.72	13,986	306,707	21.93
1972-73	495	1,506	3.04	516,798	1,975,143	3.82	13,120	286,990	21.87
1973-74	654	1,890	2.89	625,726	2,967,388	4.74	12,474	254,021	20.36
1974-75	543	1,912	3.52	505,609	2,016,529	3.99	13,010	282,547	21.72
1975-76	526	2,515	4.78	487,554	1,858,060	3.81	10,940	244,467	22.35
1976-77	432	1,710	3.96	517,992	2,004,050	3.87	9,892	243,625	24.63
1977-78	505	1,848	3.66	380,091	1,251,562	3.29	12,147	303,433	24.98
1978-79	513	1,994	3.89	509,550	2,012,410	3.95	11,256	279,613	24.84
1979-80	575	2,850	4.96	411,812	1,615,035	3.92	13,077	333,614	25.51
1980-81	568	3,002	5.29	497,327	1,894,298	3.81	13,702	348,950	25.47
1981-82	476	2,357	4.95	556,335	1,982,371	3.56	13,668	354,197	25.91
1982-83	602	2,449	4.07	348,329	1,064,904	3.06	13,520	291,380	21.55
1983-84	860	5,023	5.84	717,592	3,031,995	4.23	13,497	362,379	26.85
1984-85	1,224	6,303	5.15	386,759	1,516,426	3.92	14,922	379,074	25.40
1985-86	1,091	5,048	4.63	425,182	1,648,310	3.88	14,192	366,971	25.86
1985-86	1,073	4,999	4.66	390,348	1,524,463	3.91	14,078	365,472	25.96
1986-87	637	3,207	5.03	483,382	1,932,324	4.00	13,195	364,319	27.61
1987-88	1,328	5,503	4.14	379,938	1,459,806	3.84	14,458	398,175	27.54
1988-89	250	1,445	5.78	485,530	1,922,512	3.96	13,020	368,307	28.29
1989-90	282	1,041	3.70	491,856	1,966,239	4.00	13,319	368,409	27.70
1990-91	347	2,023	5.83	486,231	1,924,902	3.96	14,058	376,739	26.80

(a) Yield per hectare - planted.

MANUFACTURING

FACTORIES, VICTORIA

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment	Wages and salaries paid \$m	Value of -		
				Output \$m	Production \$m	Land, buildings, plant, and machinery \$m
1850	68					
1851	83					
1852	90					
1853	228					
1854	192					
1855	278					
1856	290					
1857	474					
1858	507					
1859	500					
1860	566	5,467				
1861	531	4,395				
1862	703	6,405				
1863	823	7,369				
1864	704	7,046				
1865	900	10,059				5
1866	983	11,488				5
1867	1,104	14,230				6
1868	1,316	16,770				8
1869	1,530	18,941				9
1870	1,579	17,758				9
1871	1,740	19,569				9
1872	1,770	21,591				10
1873	1,803	24,495				12
1874	2,104	28,036				14
1875	2,241	29,821				11
1876	2,302	31,478				12
1877	2,370	32,688				13
1878	2,343	33,278				14
1879	2,239	33,247				13
1880	2,468	38,178		27		15
1881	2,488	43,208				16
1882	2,612	45,698				17
1883	2,777	46,857				19
1884	2,856	49,393				20
1885	2,813	49,297				22
1886	2,770	45,773				22
1887	2,854	49,084				25
1888	2,975	54,488				30
1889	3,137	57,432				31
1890	3,104	56,369		45		31
1891	3,141	52,225				30
1892	2,952	43,200				27
1893	2,677	39,473				24
1894	2,632	41,000				23
1895	2,804	46,095				24
1896	2,810	50,448				24
1897	2,760	52,701				24
1898	2,869	54,778				24

FACTORIES, 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

FACTORIES, 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)
1968-69	11,563	431,651	1,342	6,336	2,542	278
1969-70	11,393	445,663	1,497	6,998	2,799	300
1970-71	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971-72	11,408	450,206	1,800	8,055	3,328	374
1972-73	11,735	455,029	2,045	9,078	3,738	438
1973-74	12,070	469,838	2,524	10,669	4,546	418
1974-75	(a) 8,924	432,851	2,961	11,730	5,131	455
	(b) 2,834	5,727	17	100	48	2
1975-76	8,873	417,107	3,287	13,220	5,765	462
1976-77	8,735	409,196	3,650	15,040	6,629	495
1977-78	8,571	396,722	3,831	16,175	6,905	653
1978-79	8,546	394,964	4,102	18,228	7,377	742
1979-80	8,902	397,313	4,563	21,233	8,505	735
1980-81	8,726	391,801	5,032	23,856	9,440	712
1981-82	8,916	388,872	5,757	27,208	10,578	1,046
1982-83	8,392	349,679	5,950	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	..	..	..	..	..	..
1986-87r	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	9,727	343,700	9,248	54,537	22,575	1,952
1990-91	8,976	308,555	9,147	55,675	n.a.	n.a.

(a) All manufacturing establishment owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. 1975-76 and later figures do not include data for single establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

(b) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed.

NOTE:

This series of factory statistics has not always been compiled on the same basis. The definition of the unit classified, the industrial classification of manufacturing establishments, and the content of the returns have all changed during the period covered by the table.

A June-July financial year was adopted in respect of 1916-17 (previously a calendar year was used). Undoubtedly, within the very broad headings of various industrial classifications, differences in administrative practices and coverage were also responsible for minor differences. Revisions, when introduced, could not always be carried through statistics for earlier years.

Returns were first collected through municipal authorities and for the period 1902 to 1954 by the Victorian Police under the supervision of the Government Statist. Between 1955 and 1958 dispatch and receipt of returns by mail was progressively introduced and the involvement of the Police ceased.

As foreshadowed above, the series can be regarded as divisible into a number of series of varying time spans rather than as a continuous series. Between 1902 and 1967-68 the definition of the unit treated was unchanged. However, a number of changes took place in the classification of the units during that period.

In 1968-69 the first of the integrated economic censuses was conducted of manufacturing, mining, electricity and gas, wholesale, and retail establishments. The integration of these economic censuses meant, that for the first time, they were being conducted on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. For details see *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 368-89.

No Census of Manufacturing Establishments was conducted for the years ending 30 June 1971 and 1986.

From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data (employment and wages and salaries) was collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure has significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses.

Further steps to reduce respondent burden were taken for the 1986-87 Manufacturing Census when single establishment enterprises with fewer than 20 employees were made subject to sampling. Those enterprises selected in the sample provided detailed information of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, expenses and goods produced. The balance of establishments provided less detailed information for employment, wages and salaries, turnover and goods produced.

MINING

MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Year	Gold		Black coal		Brown coal		Net value of total mining and quarrying production
	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	
	gross oz	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	\$'000
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

MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Gold		Black coal		Brown coal		Net value of
	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	total mining
	fine oz	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	and quarrying production
							\$'000
1951	66,063	2,047	150,114	1,201	7,961,825	5,510	5,938
1952	66,777	2,073	146,128	1,506	8,233,829	6,953	8,418
1953	63,917	1,992	154,345	1,959	8,389,829	7,273	13,264
1954	52,665	1,640	143,586	1,803	9,481,022	7,890	14,554
1955	38,035	1,189	135,021	1,653	10,274,507	8,787	16,292
1956	38,846	1,216	120,734	1,354	10,729,286	9,288	17,738
1957	45,752	1,432	113,360	1,008	10,913,382	10,410	18,914
1958	41,476	1,358	110,098	1,037	11,830,509	11,537	19,888
1959	34,662	1,117	89,123	109	13,243,810	12,386	21,974
1960	28,566	893	78,207	835	15,207,426	13,689	24,202
1961	26,229	824	67,428	719	16,540,44	15,443	26,316
1962	28,262	637	57,631	633	17,412,494	15,682	32,958
1963	24,668	779	51,291	588	18,752,671	16,158	32,394
1964	21,284	665	47,813	544	19,340,300	17,304	33,652
1965	19,246	565	42,925	515	20,990,431	18,436	37,056
1966	21,005	610	36,089	497	22,132,594	20,064	39,958
1967	10,996	345	32,581	251	23,758,914	20,686	43,438
1968	11,069	344	26,736	209	23,339,332	21,555	47,382
							Value added (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	n.a.
1990-91	4,862	70,947			48,169	344,343	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	296,350
1962-63	20,328	154,358	3,772	23,184	333,568
1963-64	22,799	175,846	4,270	23,734	334,830
1964-65	22,821	185,692	8,674	47,564	402,280
1965-66	20,929	184,060	9,506	52,663	415,375
1966-67	22,126	203,556	10,138	55,958	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

(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	(c)801	(c)16,353		
1887	3,026	12,861	49,220	3,020	(d)2,429	(d)17,992		
1888	3,248	14,617	55,911	3,621	6,495	31,133		
1889	3,539	17,189	68,904	4,227	10,295	45,000		
1890	3,977	18,947	58,952	4,237	11,996	45,274		
1891	4,448	19,714	57,996	4,497	14,758	48,045		
1892	4,674	19,003	55,148	2,765	13,829	43,825		
1893	4,762	17,341	46,521	2,599	13,831	36,405		
1894	4,809	16,327	40,880	2,495	13,293	34,788		
1895	4,960	15,397	40,211	2,475	12,949	33,591		
1896	4,957	14,467	40,994	2,198	12,434	32,874		
1897	4,933	14,852	42,264	2,422	12,616	34,775		
1898	4,933	14,860	43,091	2,447	12,849	36,245		
1899	4,970	15,634	45,805	2,824	13,462	38,875		
1900	5,140	16,267	49,333	3,046	13,536	41,662		
1901	5,171	17,809	54,704	3,436	14,428	47,196		
1902	5,275	18,161	57,465	3,489	14,849	47,262		
1903	5,433	16,554	54,798	3,144	14,555	46,833		
1904	5,441	14,762	54,282	3,494	14,434	49,184		
1905	5,461	14,522	59,702	3,686	14,375	50,297		
1906	5,469	15,115	65,244	3,735	14,537	50,926		
1907	5,473	16,640	71,200	4,029	15,347	59,069		
1908	5,473	17,240	76,054	3,815	15,789	63,955		
1909	5,496	18,715	82,286	4,234	17,246	71,277		
1910	5,626	19,386	86,642	4,540	17,888	75,410		

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	'000	'000	'000 tonnes	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys
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	25,477	149,224	7,611	34,133	218,451		
1923	6,986	26,270	163,120	7,638	34,738	226,632		
1924	7,145	27,753	175,031	8,443	35,381	221,892		
1925	7,224	29,245	173,657	9,103	38,161	228,752	(e)463	(e)1,418
1926	7,456	29,398	175,354	8,869	37,099	226,900	2,334	7,164
1927	7,474	30,226	177,103	9,383	37,345	218,837	1,658	5,374
1928	7,575	31,065	172,350	8,248	38,022	215,810	1,025	4,543
1929	7,578	30,614	168,440	8,319	38,288	211,762	404	1,086
1930	7,601	30,109	164,472	7,634	36,836	197,979	819	3,743
1931	7,607	27,290	141,212	6,197	35,697	173,854	364	1,225
1932	7,609	26,183	131,922	6,297	35,274	161,918	13	5
1933	7,609	26,128	136,078	6,360	35,278	163,688	14	7
1934	7,609	26,107	137,317	5,967	35,393	166,447	16	7
1935	7,609	26,484	145,938	6,120	35,866	172,847	16	8
1936	7,609	27,915	145,818	6,542	35,784	172,992	1,065	4,315
1937	7,609	29,244	147,744	6,948	36,751	178,506	2,070	6,232
1938	7,609	30,400	144,051	7,390	37,007	175,564	2,931	9,212
1939	7,672	30,377	148,543	6,086	36,984	182,094	3,484	11,911
1940	7,670	29,021	151,280	6,302	36,630	185,282	4,781	17,874
1941	7,670	30,316	166,650	6,748	34,722	193,386	8,473	39,694
1942	7,681	30,851	189,775	7,647	35,509	233,136	12,271	61,893
1943	7,670	30,964	205,533	8,919	36,896	265,928	13,861	70,877
1944	7,670	27,697	204,083	8,427	37,015	278,451	13,718	71,632
1945	7,654	27,586	205,738	8,193	36,582	284,139	13,110	70,664
1946	7,654	27,632	205,937	7,345	36,490	281,198	12,657	70,196
1947	7,644	26,392	178,639	7,683	36,202	262,406	11,151	57,947
1948	7,617	28,580	191,105	8,575	36,297	255,804	12,674	67,154
1949	7,574	29,475	185,005	9,001	37,208	266,440	13,029	72,333
1950	7,564	29,803	190,473	9,272	29,499	203,697	10,981	59,765
1951	7,562	23,936	147,177	7,660	34,294	238,709	12,273	67,442
1952	7,574	28,823	171,830	9,352	34,839	217,685	12,228	62,619
1953	7,519	30,052	169,372	9,339	35,752	207,398	12,997	61,045
1954	7,226	31,059	172,498	9,348	35,406	204,747	12,701	59,111
1955	7,163	31,733	170,480	10,244	33,870	202,437	11,653	56,611
1956	7,154	31,535	167,901	9,761	35,813	207,914	9,429	37,209
1957	7,092	31,189	169,137	9,531	35,792	203,323	9,506	34,640
1958	7,083	30,203	169,578	9,034	33,478	195,350	9,560	34,577
1959	6,973	30,311	165,262	9,444	32,689	183,835	9,527	32,242
1960	6,904	30,020	159,865	9,843	31,762	177,868	9,392	31,286

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
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
1989r	5,047	26,826	99,325	9,950	24,220	95,600	(i)	(i)
1990r	5,027	25,519	114,467	9,659	22,295	107,659	(i)	(i)
1991	4,955	24,228	112,923	8,476	22,537	112,037	(i)	(i)

(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	16,779	1,079,751	23,334
1962-63	77,892	14,206	92,098	656	704,906	211,558	916,464	15,079	1,112,750	25,176
1963-64	90,506	16,386	106,892	715	761,111	215,358	976,469	13,516	1,162,448	27,433
1964-65	96,268	17,486	113,754	1,000	818,331	218,957	1,037,288	12,526	1,215,435	31,928
1965-66	86,240	17,750	103,990	1,214	860,451	220,649	1,081,100	11,800	1,259,477	44,233
1966-67	87,172	17,048	104,200	1,788	901,121	222,996	1,124,117	12,431	1,313,291	46,357
1967-68	99,136	16,673	115,809	3,019	954,461	223,689	1,178,150	15,386	1,371,673	50,402
1968-69	101,677	18,634	120,311	3,457	1,008,506	227,605	1,236,111	18,527	1,435,797	57,782
1969-70	110,797	20,058	130,855	4,689	1,067,919	232,255	1,300,174	21,342	1,502,074	61,356
1970-71	109,829	18,703	128,532	8,218	1,122,460	235,739	1,358,199	28,912	1,566,396	66,480
1971-72	107,937	19,384	127,321	11,091	1,170,100	239,600	1,409,700	35,700	1,634,118	73,581
1972-73	110,660	21,754	132,414	11,778	1,231,100	250,500	1,481,600	42,200	1,711,808	80,116

MOTOR VEHICLES, VICTORIA - continued

Year	New motor vehicles registered during period (a)				Motor vehicles on register at 30 June (a)				Drivers' and riders' licences in force 30 June	Net revenue collected by Road Traffic Authority
	Cars and station wagons (b)	Other (c)	Total (d)	Motor cycles	Cars and station wagons (b)	Other (c)	Total (d)	Motor cycles		
										\$'000
1973-74	121,546	23,290	144,836	11,637	1,307,000	264,600	1,571,600	48,800	1,856,910	90,708
1974-75	133,163	26,073	159,236	8,770	1,382,700	280,600	1,663,300	52,600	1,885,874	115,378
1975-76	120,168	26,911	147,159	8,450	1,445,800	286,900	1,732,700	52,000	1,957,056	145,401
1976-77	117,794	28,551	146,345	7,645	1,479,200	298,900	1,778,100	51,100	2,032,520	172,382
1977-78	115,368	28,248	143,616	6,469	1,544,900	318,300	1,863,200	52,300	2,016,063	204,107
1978-79	122,961	24,258	147,219	7,148	1,591,500	328,200	1,919,700	54,300	2,072,172	218,683
1979-80	115,567	22,021	137,588	10,884	1,580,100	326,200	1,906,300	54,000	2,120,469	223,871
1980-81	114,699	23,921	138,620	14,450	1,632,500	339,200	1,971,700	64,200	2,181,714	235,035
1981-82	121,960	27,517	149,477	15,731	1,731,200	366,400	2,097,500	74,300	2,255,439	270,704
1982-83	123,834	26,686	150,520	13,153	1,796,500	381,600	2,178,100	79,600	2,318,698	263,420
1983-84	126,652	26,650	153,302	10,067	1,859,700	400,400	2,260,100	81,700	2,369,622	312,649
1984-85	143,279	29,562	172,841	9,878	1,936,800	417,400	2,354,300	83,400	2,472,792	304,587
1985-86	132,003	26,558	158,561	8,079	1,972,900	422,200	2,395,000	81,800	2,588,163	310,520
1986-87	107,862	20,411	128,273	5,294	2,010,200	434,700	2,444,900	84,500	2,590,358	324,170
1987-88	103,907	18,254	122,161	3,847	2,064,700	440,400	2,505,100	70,100	2,696,706	330,704
1988-89	119,216	22,278	141,494	4,219	2,076,200	440,900	2,517,100	68,100	2,791,312	309,610
1989-90	140,918	28,447	169,365	4,786	2,137,800	446,400	2,584,200	67,900	2,875,289	n.a.
1990-91r	108,444	13,068	126,014	4,502	2,226,500	476,500	2,703,000	72,200	2,943,669	n.a.
1991-92	98,766	10,274	112,918	3,878	2,178,100	436,800	2,684,800	69,900	2,992,560	n.a.

(a) From 1924 to 1982 the data source was the Motor Registration Branch. The Road Traffic Authority has provided this information since 1982.

(b) Excludes defence service vehicles.

(c) Includes ambulances and hearses until 1970-71 inclusive.

(d) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks, truck-type vehicles, omnibuses, and from 1971-72 onwards, ambulances and hearses.

(e) Excludes motor cycles, tractors, trailers, plant and equipment, and caravans.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Rate per -								
	10,000 vehicles registered (b)						100,000 mean population		
	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured
1924		224	3,534					13.6	215.2
1925		301	2,688		31.2	278.6		18.0	160.8
1926		351	3,513		29.5	295.6		20.7	207.0
1927		331	3,658		23.3	257.2		19.2	211.7
1928		349	3,714		21.9	233.0		19.9	212.0
1929		344	4,221		19.8	242.4		19.4	238.5
1930		350	4,085		20.1	234.7		19.6	228.7
1931		333	4,042		19.8	240.5		18.5	224.7
1932		311	4,090		17.9	235.4		17.2	226.1
1933		316	5,082		17.2	276.3		17.4	279.2
1934		349	6,812		17.8	348.3		19.1	372.2
1935		382	6,765		18.1	320.0		20.8	368.0
1936		404	7,375		17.8	325.3		21.9	399.5
1937	6,400	427	7,278	264.5	17.6	300.7	345.2	23.0	392.6
1938	6,638	433	7,523	259.1	16.9	293.7	355.9	23.2	403.3
1939	7,098	480	8,074	268.6	18.2	305.5	377.8	25.6	429.7
1940	7,561	515	8,723	283.5	19.3	327.1	400.7	27.3	462.3

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, VICTORIA - *continued*

Year	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured	Rate per -					
				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	517.8
1978	14,957	869	20,377	78.4	4.6	106.8	387.0	22.5	527.2
1979	14,648	847	19,690	74.7	4.3	100.4	376.9	21.8	506.8
1980	14,988	657	19,957	76.4	3.3	101.7	382.9	16.8	509.9
1981	15,619	766	20,680	76.7	3.8	101.6	395.4	19.4	523.7
1982	15,380	709	20,293	68.4	3.2	90.2	385.2	17.8	508.2
1983	15,225	664	20,008	67.4	2.9	88.6	377.1	16.4	495.5
1984	16,001	657	21,311	68.3	2.8	91.0	392.4	16.1	522.5
1985	16,744	683	22,452	68.8	2.8	92.2	407.0	16.6	544.8
1986	17,291	668	23,274	69.8	2.7	94.0	415.2	16.0	558.9
1987	19,531	705	25,723	77.2	2.8	101.7	464.1	16.8	611.1
1988	(a)	701	(a)	(a)	2.7	(a)	(a)	16.4	(a)
1989 (b)	(a)	776	(a)	(a)	3.0	(a)	(a)	18.0	(a)
1990	(a)	548	(a)	(a)	2.0	(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1991	(a)	503	(a)	(a)	1.9	(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.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	12,959	140	13,639	1885	2,154	1,657,448	2,119	1,655,036
1838	137	11,905	136	11,866	1886	2,307	1,877,719	2,324	1,177,529
1839			189	20,679	1887	2,435	1,950,999	2,418	1,969,169
1840	262	44,113	232	34,885	1888	2,724	2,217,093	2,630	1,159,931
					1889	2,855	2,307,274	2,886	2,365,721
					1890	2,474	2,213,517	2,459	2,219,856
1841	272	53,343	228	34,704	1891	2,531	2,376,403	2,560	2,414,384
1842	237	44,462	225	34,815	1892	2,255	2,260,358	2,266	2,267,419
1843	238	44,305	230	28,045	1893	1,889	2,041,434	1,887	2,052,981
1844	229	30,447	247	35,151	1894	2,083	2,198,444	2,045	2,161,893
1845	273	31,840	291	31,613	1895	1,948	2,216,553	1,889	2,201,930
1846	349	41,220	340	36,290	1896	1,882	2,313,015	1,900	2,262,503
1847	423	48,654	425	49,415	1897	1,888	2,476,307	1,882	2,467,154
1848	469	68,703	446	55,978	1898	2,008	2,512,433	2,043	2,523,860
1849	484	98,560	460	84,240	1899	2,024	2,705,530	2,031	2,721,656
1850	555	109,764	508	88,485	1900	1,928	2,948,190	1,935	2,959,445
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	560,581	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
1861	1,778	558,010	1,820	549,487	1911	2,335	5,222,684	2,347	5,239,721
1862	1,715	565,115	1,766	591,231	1912	2,399	5,513,236	2,385	5,497,644
1863	1,739	634,077	1,782	627,972	1913	2,481	6,045,533	2,469	5,997,009
1864	1,816	630,154	1,896	651,912	1914	1,281	3,201,258	1,297	3,259,895
1865	1,743	590,298	1,823	608,971	1914-15	2,324	5,374,969	2,329	5,394,024
1866	2,078	660,411	2,203	686,587	1915-16	2,392	5,014,338	2,385	4,980,926
1867	1,847	602,756	1,955	626,929	1916-17	1,962	4,107,706	1,967	4,115,099
1868	2,067	663,848	2,172	696,205	1917-18	1,721	2,917,428	1,724	2,919,894
1869	2,320	732,850	2,334	742,693	1918-19	1,730	2,917,053	1,709	2,861,134
1870	2,039	674,417	2,187	692,030	1919-20	1,792	4,051,258	1,809	4,085,728
1871	2,137	673,643	2,257	703,130	1920-21	2,246	4,737,969	2,248	4,726,480
1872	2,104	677,031	2,234	705,572	1921-22	2,442	5,594,500	2,436	5,606,963
1873	2,187	768,238	2,226	775,157	1922-23	2,634	6,717,464	2,634	6,725,202
1874	2,100	789,583	2,122	805,229	1923-24	2,666	6,891,354	2,676	6,858,208
1875	2,171	853,874	2,223	846,877	1924-25	2,577	6,916,615	2,605	6,986,720
1876	2,086	823,063	2,150	860,621	1925-26	2,470	6,589,654	2,447	7,107,045
1877	2,192	954,743	2,219	950,336	1926-27	2,667	7,302,501	2,666	7,295,999
1878	2,119	967,026	2,173	977,112	1927-28	2,589	6,954,668	2,608	6,979,565
1879	2,084	978,545	2,083	992,818	1928-29	2,474	6,907,201	2,466	6,924,691
1880	2,076	1,096,201	2,115	1,118,685	1929-30	2,499	7,021,970	2,488	6,987,801
1881	2,125	1,238,800	2,123	1,211,813	1930-31	2,166	6,260,594	2,181	6,338,450
1882	2,089	1,370,746	2,079	1,363,327	1931-32	2,097	6,092,331	2,101	6,115,264
1883	2,023	1,488,261	2,064	1,523,647	1932-33	2,343	6,796,268	2,296	6,781,258
1884	1,986	1,594,347	1,989	1,607,823					

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS SHIPPING, VICTORIA - continued

Year (a)	Cargo							
	Shipping entered		Shipping cleared		Shipped		Discharged	
	Vessels	Net tonnes '000	Vessels	Net tonnes '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	15,929	4,319	1,575	11,178	2,529
1967-68	3,226	15,813	3,225	15,812	3,509	1,699	11,114	2,812
1968-69	3,317	16,587	3,295	16,448	3,442	1,734	11,465	3,129
1969-70	3,364	18,669	3,352	18,615	5,628	2,105	11,357	3,414
1970-71	3,323	19,263	3,334	19,364	11,664	2,354	7,778	3,435
1971-72	3,618	21,676	3,606	21,534	14,721	2,334	7,202	3,716
1972-73	3,540	20,825	3,507	20,775	12,153	2,715	6,075	4,189
1973-74	3,449	21,088	3,450	21,264	15,406	2,621	7,228	5,016
1974-75	3,435	20,692	3,470	21,038	15,257	2,396	5,978	4,969
1975-76	3,203	20,265	3,212	20,437	15,893	1,870	5,421	4,517
1976-77	3,311	21,411	3,294	21,245	17,600	905	6,421	3,898
1977-78	2,723	19,080	2,749	19,361	17,909	1,255	5,277	2,530
1978-79(b)	1,551	13,633	1,566	13,485	5,970	579	2,972	2,239

- (a) 1837 to 1913 figures are for the year ended 31 December.
 1914 figures are for the six months ended 30 June.
 1914-15 to 1981-82 figures are for the year ended 30 June.
- (b) Figures on the above basis not available after 1978-79.

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	47,466	5,758	135,303	144,932	5,144
1973	67,517	1,798,331	1,783,826	56,509	6,127	193,375	214,357	9,075
1974	72,037	1,994,115	1,996,732	61,187	6,390	222,738	242,759	10,732
1975	71,946	2,068,415	2,068,923	55,366	7,278	268,607	283,019	12,277
1976	68,473	2,065,897	2,063,022	60,114	7,528	318,345	335,184	15,317
1977	68,558	2,144,619	2,146,831	59,013	8,578	332,207	353,012	15,175
1978	72,308	2,335,629	2,331,760	62,919	9,485	355,064	384,207	20,112
1979	70,065	2,451,235	2,457,658	72,680	9,131	435,224	457,986	24,383
1980	72,024	2,584,254	2,589,151	69,763	9,907	468,359	503,017	28,418
1981	66,499	2,518,313	2,519,984	74,377	9,719	458,348	497,436	35,189
1982	61,102	2,414,298	2,416,548	72,678	10,710	462,458	505,544	40,734
1983	57,497	2,210,982	2,223,002	87,950	9,481	450,591	468,780	42,836
1984	57,437	2,322,043	2,324,453	99,455	10,575	513,324	560,217	54,547
1985	61,241	2,529,000	2,531,000	102,961	11,359	561,697	594,984	65,434
1986	r65,274	r2,662,000	r2,651,000	r89,967	r12,516	611,950	649,970	70,495
1987	r68,661	r2,919,000	r2,908,000	r93,955	r13,678	662,728	737,945	80,102
1988	r69,473	r2,986,000	r3,014,000	r99,813	r14,317	731,332	794,036	82,297
1989	r48,212	r2,308,000	r2,327,000	r57,020	r15,318	r1,677,000		n.a.
1990	r68,606	r3,190,000	r3,199,000	r75,049	r15,884	r1,685,000		n.a.
1991	77,494	4,060,000	4,077,000	60,529	15,147	1,746,000		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	7,553	1898			3,630
1854	2,674	2,395	1876	18,964	9,010	1899			4,407
1855	2,991	2,350	1877	20,911	9,809	1900	74,291	25,466	5,136
1856	3,221	2,906	1878	22,325	10,697				
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

Telephone services in operations (lines connected) (c)			Letters, etc., posted in Victoria and received from overseas (d)			Telephone services in operation (lines connected) (c)			Letters, etc., posted in Victoria and received from overseas (d)		
Year						Year					
				'000						'000	
1901		6,049		123,807		1913		30,640		224,748	
1902		6,847		137,711		1914		34,071		221,732	
1903		7,610		143,412		1915-16		36,372		219,296	
1904		8,429		149,746		1916-17		38,025		230,950	
1905		9,269		155,708		1917-18		40,754		219,847	
1906		10,423		162,337		1918-19		44,035		211,097	
1907		12,885		170,351		1919-20		49,017		213,121	
1908		14,993		178,421							
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	465,998	549,690		
1955-56	395,307	485,795	554,339		
1956-57	416,881	504,362	554,909	44,986	
1957-58	442,767	545,180	557,960	147,721	
1958-59	468,827	572,835	605,340	270,073	
1959-60	487,853	570,102	606,587	353,091	
1960-61	508,567	608,758	589,437	401,395	
1961-62	536,229		585,752	460,558	
1962-63	568,946	676,607	607,036	530,256	
1963-64	601,714	726,113	622,663	581,286	
1964-65	631,950	728,800	512,205	488,583	132,413
1965-66	660,974	778,531	141,630	87,649	574,955
1966-67	693,134	817,329	114,778	92,822	598,035
1967-68	727,575	790,280	94,982	96,789	629,729
1968-69	770,162	792,431	80,833	99,266	647,814
1969-70	824,227	754,282	72,051	107,362	675,457
1970-71	864,044	837,861	64,298	115,613	690,464
1971-72	896,615	813,794	58,390	111,921	699,652
1972-73	948,344	837,618	53,588	114,721	722,583
1973-74	1,011,355	837,678	(g)48,870	(g)103,451	(g)732,832
1974-75	1,061,965	803,289			

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			

(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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