

1999

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

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VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

ZIA ABBASI
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

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Preface

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is Australia's official statistical agency. The mission of the ABS is to assist and encourage informed decision-making, research and discussion within governments and the community, by providing a high quality, objective and responsive national statistical service. In order to produce official statistics, the ABS undertakes a large number of separate collections; ranging from periodic censuses to regular surveys, to provide current social and economic indicators.

This 1999 Victorian Year Book, the 111th edition, presents a wide range of statistical information on the social, demographic and economic structure of Victoria; and represents a first point of reference for people throughout the community endeavouring to satisfy their statistical needs. Also included for the first time is a chapter on regional statistics. It presents selected characteristics by Labour Force regions, Statistical Divisions and Local Government Areas which complements the feature article.

The feature article for 1999 is on rural and regional Victoria. This article has been jointly authored by the Department of Premier and Cabinet and Department of Infrastructure. It focuses on various aspects of rural and regional Victoria, such as environment and natural resources, population change, employment and employment opportunities, the growth and decline of some industries, trade and investment; and the challenges ahead for rural and regional Victoria to future economic success and population growth.

Other contributors to this edition include: Victorian Grants Commission, Land Victoria, Environmental Protection Authority, Parliamentary Library, Office of Local Government, Department of Human Services, Victorian and Tasmanian Casino and Gaming Authorities, Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Development, and Department of Education.

All sources have been carefully referenced to assist those seeking more detailed data. If further information is required, ABS publications can be accessed through public libraries, obtained via our subscription service or purchased on an ad hoc basis. An extensive range of products and services, including a comprehensive consultancy service, is also available through the Information Services Section on Melbourne 03 9615 7755.

The production of the Year Book has involved significant input from a number of individuals within the ABS and various other organisations. I would like to acknowledge the efforts of all those involved in bringing together this edition of the Year Book.

Zia Abbasi,
Regional Director
March 1999

General information

List of abbreviations and symbols

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANSZIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographic Classification
B	borough
billion	thousand million
BTR	Bureau of Tourism Research
C	council
CBD	Central Business District
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DTM	Domestic Tourism Monitor
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ERP	Estimated resident population
ETM	Elaborately Transformed Manufactures
EVAO	Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations
f.o.b.	free on board
FTE	full time equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVACP	Gross Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced
ha	hectare
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type b infection
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICD	International classification of diseases
IVS	International Visitors Survey
LCI	Labour Cost Index
LGA	Local Government Area
LPG	liquified petroleum gas
MSD	Melbourne Statistical Division
n.a.	not available
n.e.c	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.y.a.	not yet available
P	preliminary—figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
RC	Regional Council
S	shire
SMHWB	Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing
TAB	Totalisator Agency Board
TAC	Transport Accident Corporation
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
USA	United States of America
VRGP	Victorian registered general practitioner
WCI	Wage Cost Index
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
..	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)

Other forms of usage

All unpublished data refers to the Australian Bureau of Statistics unless otherwise stated in the source.

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 ending 31 December are shown as a single number, e.g. 1998. Yearly periods ending 30 June are specified as the years spanned, e.g. 1997–98. 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 the sums of component items and totals.

Reference material

Information in this publication comes from a variety of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS publications and products. Where information is from non-ABS sources the name of the supplying organisation is specified. ABS publications and products are referenced according to their title and catalogue number.

Availability of ABS products and services

Information regarding the availability of ABS data can be obtained from the Information Services Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Box 2796Y, GPO, Melbourne, 3001, telephone 03 9615 7000. All publications issued by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0) which is available from any ABS Office.

This and other publications are available through ABS Subscription Services, Free call 1800 020608.



Rural and regional Victoria

This feature article is a joint effort by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet and the Department of Infrastructure.

Introduction

Rural and regional Victoria faces many opportunities and challenges.

Rural and regional Victoria has been undergoing a transformation. It is a transformation that attempts to prepare rural and regional Victoria to meet the challenges posed by internationalisation of the economy.

In 1997 Victoria's annual average rate of population growth was rising again. The five to eight years prior had contradicted the historically strong trends of population growth in regional Victoria and the State generally. Over the next 15 years it is expected that population growth in rural and regional Victoria will be slightly higher than it has been for the 1991-96 census period. Moreover, the Victorian populace is becoming increasingly more qualified and skilled, and more likely to be able to meet future employment opportunities. Total employment in rural and regional Victoria has been increasing over the past six years, with full-time and youth employment increasing within the overall employment numbers.

The impact of global economic trends will vary in different areas of Victoria depending on the economic base and potential to respond to change. Whilst different towns and regions may have apparent strengths in the production of particular types of goods and services, they will face increasing competition from other Australian regions and overseas.

Rural and regional Victoria is in a strong position to take advantage of international trends. Victoria's agricultural industries will play a critical role in both the Victorian and national economies in the next century. Victoria produces 23% of Australia's agricultural commodities and 30% of its food products while occupying only 3% of the country's land area. Production is growing rapidly and the value of exports of agricultural commodities and processed food products from Victoria is now around \$4 billion per year.

Agriculture (and the associated processing of agricultural products) is still an important industry for rural and regional Victoria; with sectors such as fruit and vegetables, wine production, dairy products and beef performing particularly well. The manufacturing and services sectors are also growing in importance in rural and regional Victoria, reflecting a maturing rural economy. The growth in services has especially been in retail trade and industries associated with tourism.

Attraction of private sector investment has been important to rural and regional Victoria with a number of large projects recently completed and several new projects committed for the future. These investment projects are important for population growth and significantly increase the opportunities for young people living in rural and regional Victoria.

2 Victorian Year Book 1999

This articles's definition for region and population are highlighted in the table 1 (unless otherwise stated).

1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF VICTORIA AND ITS REGIONS

	1986	1991	1996	1997	Annual average growth rate percentage change		
					1986-91	1991-96	1996-97
Victoria	4 160 856	4 420 373	4 560 155	4 605 148	1.2	0.6	1.0
Melbourne	2 966 833	3 155 576	3 283 278	3 321 666	1.2	0.8	1.2
Balance Victoria	1 194 023	1 264 797	1 276 877	1 283 482	1.2	0.2	0.5
Barwon	217 160	234 224	239 519	240 906	1.5	0.4	0.6
Western District	102 483	102 570	100 168	100 125	0.0	-0.5	0.0
Central Highlands	125 272	133 133	134 660	135 443	1.2	0.2	0.6
Wimmera	54 806	54 112	52 204	52 027	-0.3	-0.7	-0.3
Mallee	85 415	87 955	87 181	87 590	0.6	-0.2	0.5
Loddon	137 298	151 708	157 315	158 656	2.0	0.7	0.9
Goulburn	166 217	178 481	182 679	184 141	1.4	0.5	0.8
Ovens-Murray	81 347	86 776	89 091	89 698	1.3	0.5	0.7
East Gippsland	75 116	80 164	80 639	81 002	1.3	0.1	0.1
Gippsland	148 909	155 674	153 421	153 894	0.9	-0.3	0.4

Source: *Population, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3234.2).

Environment and natural resources

Suitable environmental conditions underpin the State's agricultural output and related manufacturing production, such as food processing and textiles. Victoria's agricultural industries are founded upon the State's physical endowments; topography, temperate climate and fertile soils. Victoria's climate and rainfall can support a wide range of agricultural activities. Compared with most other States, Victoria has a greater share of land with fertile, arable soils. Areas such as the Goulburn Valley and the Sunraysia have access to irrigation and reliable water supplies. The Barwon-Western District and parts of Gippsland also benefit from high levels of reliable rainfall.

Freehold agricultural land constitutes 57% of the State, and 95% of this is under dry-land farming. Irrigation has led to high levels of productivity, but some areas under irrigation face the challenge of salinity. However, many communities have developed salinity management programs in the last 10 years and are successfully managing agricultural activities in highly saline environments.

In regional locations the environment is very important. Access to clean, quality natural resources and waste management processes which serve to enhance sustainability, are basic requirements. Further, a sustainable, high quality environment is viewed as a competitive advantage, particularly in overseas markets.

Population

In 1997 Victoria's population was 4.6 million with an average annual growth rate of 1%. These most recent estimates indicate that Victorian population growth is on the rise again after a slowdown in the previous five to eight years (table 1). The population in rural and regional Victoria stood

at nearly 1.3 million in 1997, and experienced an annual growth rate of 0.5%. Areas such as Barwon, Loddon, Goulburn and Ovens-Murray have consistently displayed quite strong rates of population growth, above that of the regional average.

The late 1970s and 1980s ushered in high levels of population growth in regional Victoria, especially on the fringe of metropolitan Melbourne. For much of this period, the Melbourne urban area grew at lower rates than the rest of Victoria. Population growth was strongest along the Bass and Surf coasts, around the East Gippsland Lakes, and in a band of towns around Melbourne, particularly 50–100 kilometres from Melbourne to the west, north-west and north. There were also strong rates of population growth in many regional centres such as Bendigo, Shepparton, Wodonga, Mildura and Warrnambool (table 2).

2 REGIONAL POPULATION LESS VISITORS

Regional Centre	1981	1986	1991	1996	% growth		
					1981–86	1986–91	1991–96
Bendigo	52 487	53 943	56 487	57 694	2.8	4.7	2.1
Shepparton	22 797	23 711	24 113	24 134	4.0	1.7	0.1
Wodonga	17 260	19 784	23 201	25 061	14.6	17.3	8.0
Mildura	15 553	18 799	21 089	22 252	20.9	12.2	5.5
Warrnambool	21 837	23 119	24 271	25 273	5.9	5.0	4.1

Source: Unpublished data, *Census of Population and Housing, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996*; Department of Infrastructure.

Regional centres such as Wodonga and Mildura have maintained fairly strong growth rates between 1991 and 1996, however some of the larger towns (Maryborough, Stawell and Seymour) and regions such as the La Trobe Valley, which exhibited fairly steady growth patterns in the earlier years, have recently seen population decreases.

Skills, qualifications and occupations

The rural and regional population of Victoria is becoming increasingly more qualified, with a large proportion of the workforce employed in managerial and professional occupations. This has led to rural and regional Victoria having a more attractive skills base to meet future employment opportunities (either in the regions, or in Melbourne from areas where there is an acceptable commuting distance).

The number of people with skilled vocational and university qualifications has been rising in rural and regional Victoria. The major change is the increase in people achieving bachelor degrees or higher qualifications in all regions, with the South Western region having the largest number of people in this category. Following on from this, the number of unqualified persons declined in all regions; however, this share (62%) remains higher than in Melbourne (57%). Nevertheless, these results suggest that the gap is narrowing between rural and regional Victorians and Melburnians.

The distribution of occupations among all sectors is another indicator of skills base. Some 40% of employment in rural and regional Victoria is concentrated in management and professional jobs. This is 1% higher than in Melbourne, due to the large numbers of small business operators in country Victoria, such as farm owners.

The other major occupational categories in rural and regional Victoria are clerical, sales and service workers; which continue to represent one-quarter of the work force, and in part reflect the growth in retail and service industries (see below).

Employment

There has been significant change in the structure of the regional economy over the 1981–96 period. Greater proportions of people are being employed in the service sector, in an array of industries such as tourism and hospitality, as well as in the education and health sectors.

There has been a general increase in the number of people employed in high-end, specialised services such as property and business. With the boost in recreational and leisure spending, more people are employed in servicing this form of consumption in areas such as retail trade, recreation and culture, and personal services.

However, the majority of people employed in rural and regional Victoria are still in the traditional sectors such as agriculture, retail and manufacturing. Generally, the industries have either grown strongly or remained fairly stable (agriculture) in terms of employment growth between 1991 and 1996.

Between 1991 and 1996, the majority of employment loss was in public administration, defence and utilities sectors. There has been a general restructuring of employment in government, as well as 'one-off' changes to defence establishments that have had a critical impact in reducing employment in these sectors. Yet this pattern of employment change is, at least in part, consistent with a changing industry sector in Victoria. Many tasks that were carried out by government, public enterprises and large businesses have been 'outsourced' or contracted out to flexible, specialist service firms which may provide competitive financial, technical or household services.

Employment among regions was stable between 1991 and 1996, however it has increased in 1997 and 1998. In 1996, rural and regional Victoria had 28% of the population but 26% of employment (unemployment is higher in the regions than in Melbourne). More recent data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Labour Force Survey shows that between 1993 and 1997 employment in rural and regional Victoria grew by 4% compared with 11% growth for Melbourne.

In recent times, all regions have had increases in the number of people employed. Employment growth was greatest in the South Western region (particularly Geelong), Goulburn Valley and Northern region (particularly Bendigo); accounting for more than two-thirds of the growth in rural and regional Victoria.

Between September quarter 1997 and September quarter 1998, total employment in rural and regional Victoria increased by 8,300 persons (1.1%) (table 3). Full-time employment is also making a positive contribution to total employment in regional Victoria. There were 394,000 full-time jobs in rural Victoria in September quarter 1998, 7,700 (0.1%) more than the same quarter 1997.

Youth (aged 15–24) employment is growing strongly in Victoria, and nearly half of the extra youth jobs were in rural and regional Victoria. Youth employment in rural and regional Victoria increased by 7.2% (7,400 persons), while youth employment in Melbourne rose by 3.0% (8,400 persons) over the same period. Growth in investment continues to be the most important factor in generating job growth in rural and regional Victoria.

Population movement appears to have been largely driven by employment opportunities. Whilst employment has been growing in all regions, it is concentrated in the larger or strategically located centres. These centres are attracting new or expanding industries and services relocating from smaller settlements. Major and strategic urban centres increasingly demonstrate economic advantage; such as infrastructure, labour pool and their function as a rural and regional market.

3 LABOUR FORCE COMPARISON OF MELBOURNE AND RURAL VICTORIA

Region	Unemployment rate Sep qtr 1993 %	Unemployment rate Sep qtr 1997 %	Unemployment rate Sep qtr 1998 %	Employment growth over year to Sep qtr 1998 %
Melbourne	12.1	8.2	7.5	3.8
Melbourne youth	20.4	14.9	14.4	3.0
Rural Victoria	12.0	10.5	9.6	1.1
Rural youth	21.9	21.6	17.1	7.2
Barwon-Western	11.4	12.8	9.2	n.a.
Central Highlands-Wimmera	13.7	10.0	9.1	n.a.
Loddon Campaspe-Mallee	12.3	9.5	10.2	n.a.
Goulburn Ovens-Murray	9.5	7.4	7.1	n.a.
Gippsland	14.0	12.4	13.7	n.a.
Gippsland youth	22.2	19.9	14.7	n.a.

Source: *Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2)*.

Population movement to these centres can be expected to continue, further strengthening their attraction; yet requiring suitable land for development, and enhanced social and economic infrastructure. Clustering of the population in rural and regional Victoria means transport infrastructure provision will become more important for social, community and economic reasons (e.g. to move freight more efficiently). Settlement is clustering in the seven urban centres with populations above 20,000 (Geelong, Albury-Wodonga, Ballarat, Bendigo, Shepparton-Mooroopna, Warrnambool, and Mildura) and their immediate hinterlands, in the La Trobe Valley and near Melbourne.

The most significant employing sectors in rural and regional Victoria are Manufacturing (Food and beverages; Textiles, clothing and footwear; Machinery; and Other manufacturing); Retail; Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Communication services; and Health and community services (table 4). Together these sectors comprised 51% of the 503,732 persons recorded as employed in rural and regional Victoria at the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. The tourism sector is also important; however, it is not defined as a single industry in the Census.

4 URBAN CENTRES, By Major Employing Industries

Urban centre	Major employing industries
Geelong	Automotive manufacturing, aluminium production, oil refining, chemical production, textiles, glass and food processing
Warrnambool	Food processing, retail trade, tourism and health services
Portland	Aluminium, chemical production, engineering and retail trade
Bendigo	Food processing, education, telecommunications, gold mining and tourism
Ballarat	Information technology, metals manufacturing, food processing, tourism and gold mining
Wangaratta/ Shepparton/Wodonga	Wine production, textiles, food processing, motor vehicle components and education
Bairnsdale/La Trobe Valley	Electricity generation, gas, paper production, building materials and food processing

Agriculture

Victoria produces 23% of Australia's agricultural production and 30% of its processed food products while occupying only 3% of the country's land area. This position reflects the State's comparative natural advantages and technological competitiveness for this industry sector.

Rural and regional Victoria produces 91% of the State's agricultural products (the other 9% of agricultural production occurs in the Mornington peninsula and Werribee), with employment in this sector remaining stable across the State. The value of agricultural production in Victoria has increased by one-third between 1991-92 and 1996-97, with each region's proportion of the State's total production remaining consistent between these years, suggesting relatively uniform improvement.

The Department of Natural Resources and Environment has estimated the gross value of irrigated agriculture in the north of the State at \$1 billion per year. The combined value of exports of agricultural commodities and processed food products from Victoria is more than \$4 billion per year; with the share from dairy products increasing during the 1990s to more than one-third. Agricultural and food products together represent 35% of the State's export earnings; food products have shown 73% growth in the five years to 1996-97.

Victoria's five main agricultural industries are dairy, meat, horticulture, grains and wool. Milk has the highest gross value of production of agricultural commodities, and dairy products currently have the greatest production turnover in the food industry; the North Eastern and Gippsland regions would benefit most from these comparative strengths. Other major food sectors include meat and cereal products, beverages (particularly wine), confectionary, and processed fruit and vegetables. Nearly 80% of

Australia's canned fruit is grown in Victoria, with growers generally situated within 60 kilometres of canneries to facilitate processing within 24 hours of harvest (North Eastern region).

Across Australia from 1980–81 to 1996–97 there has been an overall decline in farm cash income from broadacre farming, whereas farm cash income on dairy farms has increased. There is also evidence to suggest that a greater proportion of income from farming households is now being derived from different sources such as off-farm employment and in some cases tourism. These trends have had an impact on all regions.

Further, over the last 30 years there has been a decrease in the number of people engaging in primary production in Victoria. This is indicative of the improvements in farm productivity, particularly the greater use of machinery. This has resulted in the need for less farm labour. Yet it is also a function of larger farms having greater economies of scale.

Changes to employment in the primary sector have had a disproportionate impact on rural areas and small towns, because of the importance of agriculture as the major part of their economic base. This change is particularly noticeable in the dry-land farming areas and towns of Western Victoria, where fewer employment opportunities exist in other industries due to a limited scope for value-adding.

In more labour-intensive primary industries, such as dairying, an incredible transformation has occurred. In 1950, there were almost 28,000 Victorian dairy farms, with an average herd size of just 18. By 1996, there were 8,275 farms, with an average herd size of 142, producing two and a half times more milk than in 1950. Changes to the dairy industry highlight greater application of technology (e.g. the introduction of milking machines) and structural change (e.g. changes to licensing arrangements). Improved pastures and feed management have also contributed to greater productivity.

Most of the agricultural belt of Australia has become more efficient through comparable applications of technology. With fewer numbers of people needed to farm the land and limited scope to find work in other rural industries, there has been migration away from agricultural communities to metropolitan and regional centres, where there are greater employment opportunities. This has impacted on a vast area of Australia, from the wheat belt of Western Australia through the mid-northern plains of South Australia to the major agricultural area west of the Great Dividing Range in New South Wales and Queensland. Even in the United States, the dry-land farming areas have been subjected to similar structural adjustment. Larger, more capital-intensive farms requiring less labour have meant population decreases in much of the agricultural belt of the mid-west. In many instances this has meant more people have concentrated into the larger centres.

Today the food sector, from paddock to plate, contributes over 11% of Victoria's economic activity. The efforts and investment of hardworking and forward-thinking Victorians, both individuals and corporations, have engineered the food industry's successful growth and diversification. Food industry investment in excess of \$1.7 billion has been attracted to the State since 1992.

Industry

Rural and regional Victoria is a major player in the State and national economies, in terms of its aggregate level of production and its productivity within industries. In agriculture and manufacturing, rural and regional Victoria's productivity has increased significantly in the 1990s. Further, in line with trends in Melbourne and interstate, rural and regional Victoria has demonstrated growth in employment across all major service industries.

Additionally, a number of well-established, nationally significant manufacturing activities are located in rural and regional Victoria, and these provide an important anchor for other industries and services. These include the vehicle industry, food processing, clothing production, paper manufacturing, smelters and refineries.

Further diversification of rural and regional Victoria's manufacturing and services base will be important to sustain growth in economic output. For example, there are significant opportunities for food production and processing industries which can take advantage of proximity to their source of materials and good access to a range of markets within Victoria, interstate and overseas. Adequate energy, transport and communication infrastructures are required to meet the needs of both established, high-volume industries and new, increasingly footloose businesses (which may not need to locate close to any natural resources or a local customer base). Overall, as the State's businesses are further exposed to international competition in exports and imports, economic infrastructure will increase in importance for businesses in country Victoria, if they are to compete without disadvantage due to location.

Manufacturing

The Australian Bureau of Statistics Manufacturing Censuses over the period 1986-94 show that rural and regional Victoria has increased its contribution to the State's manufacturing turnover, from 20% to 25%; growth coming mainly from Food processing; Machinery and equipment; Petroleum and chemical products; Textiles, clothing and footwear; and Metal product manufactures.

According to the 1993-94 Manufacturing Census, Food processing, Petroleum and chemical products, and Metal products (mainly of iron, steel and aluminium) are the three principal manufacturing sectors; with rural and regional Food processing accounting for almost half (48%) of total Victorian manufacturing turnover.

Rural and regional Victoria had a 12% growth in manufacturing employment from 1991 to 1996, whereas there has been a decline of 6% in Melbourne's manufacturing employment. There is also some evidence of recent benefits of industry clustering in some regions, particularly in the North Eastern (Food processing and related activity) and Northern regions (Communications).

Manufacturing has also changed its use of labour, with much greater use of technology in recent decades. With the introduction of robotics and computer-controlled production many previously labour-intensive industries, such as the automobile industry, have restructured their

production. Other labour-intensive manufacturing processes such as clothing and textiles have seen some of their production go off-shore where it can be produced at a much lower unit cost. However, with both these examples, greater specialisation in manufacturing has allowed more than ever the division of different value-adding processes. Product design may occur in one location whilst production of raw materials or components may occur in another, with assembly in a final location. Due to improvements in productivity, output is higher than ever before.

The manufacturing sector is widespread across the State and therefore changes to the industry have had a wide impact. For many decades it was the largest employer of Victorians. During the 1970s and 1980s, however, manufacturing started to restructure its production with the introduction of new machinery and, in some cases, the transfer of production to off-shore locations. The specialisation of production in component manufacturing and the nature of changing global markets has also had a big impact on changing the shape of this sector. Many manufacturing processes have the potential to provide employment in niche markets through certain rural industries such as specialised viticulture, horticulture and dairying. Indeed recent information suggests that the output of manufacturing in regional Victoria is increasing at faster rates than their metropolitan counterparts, which could be indicative of the substantial investments in recent years in food industries. Additionally, there have also been many manufacturers in Victoria benefiting from the decentralisation of sectors and finding regional success, such as those in the automotive, and textile, clothing and footwear industries. For example, in Wodonga (automotive gearboxes), Geelong (car glass and engines) and Torquay (surf wear and accessories), to mention just a few.

Services

The slowdown in employment growth in agricultural and manufacturing industries in rural and regional Victoria has been offset by growth in the services sector. More people are working in the service industries in areas such as health, community services and education. Other services such as those relating to finance, property, business and information technology in many cases exist as a result of production in the primary and secondary sectors of the economy.

Over 1991–96, rural and regional Victoria had strong growth in services employment. Employment in property and business services increased by 48% and employment in cultural and recreational services increased by 31% (reflecting tourism). Rural and regional Victoria also had high increases in personal and other services, health and community services, and retail trade.

With the growth of international travel, tourism is another industry that has grown in importance as part of the economic base and provider of employment. The Bureau of Tourism Research has estimated that direct and indirect impacts from tourism contributed a total of 10% (\$11 billion) to Victoria's Gross State Product in 1995–96.

Employment in tourism-related industries (e.g. accommodation, cafes and restaurants) was highest in the North Eastern region in both 1991 and 1996. This region contains the alpine ski resorts and Rutherglen wine area, which generate considerable tourism.

South Western, one of the coastal regions, had the second highest level of employment in the accommodation, cafes and restaurants category, with the growth rate remaining fairly stable between 1991 and 1996.

Tourism activity has the potential to support centres with declining traditional economies (such as agriculture and mining), as well as providing the focus for the growth of other centres (such as coastal resorts). When combined with emerging industries (such as viticulture) tourism can support the growth of other industry sectors, and have a significant impact at the local level. This is evident in many towns across the State, where tourism activity has been a significant link to driving population and economic growth; for example, towns such as Barwon Heads, Cowes, Lakes Entrance, Mansfield, Ocean Grove, Port Fairy, Torquay and Wodonga (table 5). The population growth in several of these towns has also been driven by retirees.

5 VICTORIAN TOURISM TOWNS AND POPULATION GROWTH

Local area	Aug 1996	1986-91	1991-96	Aug 1996
	Census population	Average annual population growth	Average annual population growth	Visitors as % of population
	no.	%	%	%
Anglesea	1 995	3.7	0.2	8.4
Barwon Heads	2 128	2.8	2.2	5.3
Bendigo	60 276	1.1	0.4	4.3
Bright	1 898	2.4	0.2	24.6
Cowes	3 060	3.4	2.9	12.0
Echuca	10 014	2.3	1.2	6.4
Lakes Entrance	5 248	2.4	2.6	10.3
Lorne	1 082	4.1	-1.1	16.5
Mansfield	2 526	1.3	3.0	15.8
Mildura	14 142	2.5	0.8	13.4
Ocean Grove	9 144	3.1	2.3	2.8
Port Fairy	2 625	-0.3	1.2	7.9
Shepparton	25 363	0.4	0.1	4.8
Torquay	5 984	6.8	4.1	4.5
Warrnambool	26 776	1.2	1.0	5.6
Wodonga	26 239	3.1	1.6	4.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles—Basic Community Profile, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 2020.0).

Exports

Rural and regional Victoria's industrial base should position it well for increasing its exports in food products and some categories of key Elaborately Transformed Manufactures (ETMs) (finished goods, differentiated products in the marketplace), like Textiles, clothing and footwear; and Equipment.

Between 1991–92 and 1996–97, Victorian exports grew faster than any other State in Australia, transforming itself into one of the main exporters of ETMs (growing by 120%) and food products (growing by 73%). These categories of Victorian exports had a value of \$6,317 million and \$3,525 million respectively in 1996–97, accounting for 60% of the State's total exports.

While statistics are not available below State level, it may be inferred that rural and regional Victoria has contributed a much greater share of food exports to the State's export total than Melbourne; with the reverse position being likely for ETMs.

The fastest growth category of Victoria's ETM exports is information technology; 208% growth in the five years to 1996–97, though the contribution from rural and regional Victoria cannot be identified precisely. The fastest growth category of food exports was beverages, which increased by 172%.

With the world's population predicted to double by 2030, demand for safe, nutritious and interesting food will present huge market opportunities. The Victorian Government's vision for the future includes a food sector that continues to grow and flourish as a source of wealth and jobs. The Government will therefore work to support the food industry in achieving an export target of \$12 billion by 2010, with exports making up more than 50% of food production.

Investment

An indication of private sector investment activity may be derived from the investments announced by the Victorian Government. Total rural and regional investments announced between November 1992 and the end of 1997–98 were \$2.2 billion. Investment value for the first quarter of 1998–99 was \$54.5 million in rural Victoria.

Access Economics' *Investment Monitor* shows that in the June Quarter of 1998, \$776 million of major private sector investment projects were under construction in rural Victoria. Most of this investment is located in Gippsland, with \$330 million in paper manufacturing in Maryvale and \$220 million in oil production in Bass Strait. Ballarat is also sharing in rural investment with \$30 million invested in food manufacturing and \$80 million invested in information technology. Geelong has \$48 million invested in glass manufacturing and Buronga Hills in the Loddon region is enjoying \$20 million invested in wine production. Investment in regional Victoria is set to continue to grow, with a further \$305 million in the manufacturing and mining sectors committed over the next year.

Productivity gains are expected to be a focus for investment in manufacturing and agriculture, which will put pressure on employment in these traditional industry sectors. Losses in employment due to productivity gains can be offset to some degree by employment gains in service industries, and potentially also in specialised manufacturing and agricultural activities (such as horticulture and viticulture).

The subtle rate of growth in population, characteristic of many regions, limits the potential for a local market-led expansion of economic production. This economic growth is more likely to occur with the capture of new and expanded interstate and international markets.

Summary

The distribution of population in regional Victoria has been affected by both macro-economic change at the global and national levels, as well as micro-economic change at the regional and local level. Any significant economic changes in the future will impact on the rates of growth that are experienced throughout regional Victoria and will affect the settlement patterns of Victoria's cities, towns and rural areas. The way in which these economic changes have impacted on patterns of population growth in Victorian towns and rural areas has resulted in a greater clustering of population around Melbourne, in regional centres, as well as along the coast. Whilst there has been an apparent slowdown in population growth rates of small towns and rural areas in the eastern and northern parts of Victoria since 1991, the ageing of the population and growth in tourism to country Victoria should boost the economies of many regional centres in the future.

There were significantly lower rates of population growth in the larger centres such as Geelong and Ballarat between 1981 and 1996 compared to previous decades. Yet their roles as centres of employment and activity have been effectively enhanced due to the increasing preference of private and public organisations, such as government, retailers and banks to deliver services at the regional centre or large town level. While more of the services may be delivered from larger centres, the nature of improved mobility and telecommunications technology means that the relative or comparative proximity to employment and services in larger settlements should be better than it was in previous decades. This is, of course, reinforced by the large population growth in the catchments of regional centres.

The changes over the last 15 to 20 years highlight some of the challenges to future economic success and population growth in regional Victoria's towns and rural areas, particularly in relation to the performance of agriculture and manufacturing. There has been substantial restructuring in agricultural production over the last 15 to 30 years due to increased capitalisation of farms. Yet the recent slowdown of employment movements in the agricultural sector is an indication that this long period of adjustment may be stabilising. This is, in part, a realisation that farm sizes are reaching a more sustainable size, and also that people are experiencing the benefits of investing in new and varied forms of agriculture, horticulture and viticulture. Similarly, employment in manufacturing has increased in the last 10 years in regional Victoria, which may be an acknowledgment of the importance of value-adding to products to be more competitive against primary producers in other parts of Australia and the world.

There have also been much greater numbers of people employed in the service sector between 1981 and 1996 in areas such as education, health, retail, accommodation, cafes and restaurants. This is indicative of the shift away from dependence on agricultural production and manufacturing as the majority of the economic base and only employment source. A large part of the expansion of the service sector has been in the personal and recreational services area, which is inextricably linked to the growth in tourism. This has had a positive effect on employment throughout most of rural Victoria and especially in the regional centres, alpine areas, Grampians, Murray Valley, East Gippsland Lakes and coastal areas from Warrnambool to Mallacoota.

The ageing of the population is another issue that has become critical in regional Victoria over the 15 years between 1981 and 1996. Many small service and coastal towns have great numbers of aged persons who need easy access to retail outlets, government and medical services. The strategies that these towns use to provide services to an increasingly dependent population offers a window of insight into a future where more of the population may not be participating in the work force, but may have a significant asset base to invest or spend.

There is unquestionably a need to manage the ramifications of economic and population change by assisting adjustment and putting regional Victoria into a position where it is competitive enough to cope with international pressures. The nature of ever-volatile financial and commodity markets, greater mobility and enhanced communication technology presents both opportunities and challenges to most of the cities and towns in regional Victoria. As there is further change in the global and national economies, there will be a continued transformation of the settlement patterns in Victoria's cities, towns and rural areas, and a continued need for the preparedness of further change.

Policy directions

In 1994, the Victorian Government released Rural Victoria 2001 as a strategy for the future development of rural and regional Victoria. Rural Victoria 2001 was developed in recognition of the need for strong regional economies as an essential component of a healthy State economy. Rural Victoria 2001 aimed to promote a more dynamic economy able to cushion the impacts of global economic fluctuation on rural communities, and focused on three key areas; industry, jobs and growth; a commitment to rural towns and cities; and serving the rural community.

In order to promote a more robust and vibrant regional and State economy, Rural Victoria 2001 has emphasised the importance of generating a balanced increase in investment and competitive performance between Melbourne and country areas. In this effort to create a climate for growth, a number of key initiatives have been implemented. These include; local government restructuring; creation of regional development networks; industry attraction; skills training; water and energy reform; and a range of significant transport infrastructure initiatives. To complement the creation of an appropriate environment for growth, Rural Victoria 2001 also put in place a range of targeted initiatives aimed at attracting new investment, encouraging expansion and capitalising on Victoria's competitive advantages. These include regional marketing strategies; a focus on regional and sustainable development; and promoting growth in tourism, agriculture and other resource-based industries.

Underpinning the Rural Victoria 2001 strategy has been a concern with service provision and quality of life in rural and regional communities. The strategy promoted responsible, efficient and effective service provision in such sectors as education, health care, community services, public safety, transport, and provision of energy and water. Strategies directly targeted at rural towns and cities have included business advisory services; improved technology in schools; enhanced water quality; and funds for art and cultural facilities.

In December 1997, the Premier of Victoria stated that 'If country Victorians are going to contribute fully and benefit from a globally competitive and prosperous State in the year 2011—our next timeframe—and beyond, we must start planning now.'

The Premier has stated that he sees prosperity in rural and regional Victoria as integral to the health and vitality of the Victorian State. The Government's aim is to further develop the strength of rural and regional industries. This will strengthen these economies and result in prosperous and sustainable communities. Prosperity in rural and regional Victoria will also be achieved by ensuring cohesive working partnerships between the public and private sectors, government, and rural and regional communities.

As a result, a Rural and Regional Strategy is being developed by the Government which identifies a vision of where rural and regional communities will be by the year 2011. The process of developing the Rural and Regional Strategy through regional forums started in February 1998. The Strategy is a combination of Statewide and regional strategic approaches that address State and regional issues and needs. It builds on the work already undertaken in rural and regional communities (including Rural Victoria 2001), reinforcing the success of current programs, and identifying and creating new opportunities.

Development of the Rural and Regional Strategy is being driven by five regional forums (which are sponsored by the Government), located throughout Victoria. These regional forums have been working with their local communities to:

- identify key issues within each region;
- set out a vision for their region to 2011; and
- prepare regional action plans (a key input into the Government's future policy direction for rural and regional Victoria) which address key issues necessary to achieve this vision.

Each forum's regional action plan addresses regional issues identified by local communities and businesses. These include:

- identifying an agreed goal for the development of each region towards the year 2011 and beyond;
- identifying the two or three most important issues that need to be addressed, and the key actions needed for each region to achieve their goal; and
- agreeing on priority tasks and negotiating a partnership approach to their implementation.

Building on the work of the forums, the Government will then develop an overall Statewide policy framework. This framework will plan and direct its activity in rural and regional Victoria to 2011 and beyond. A Statewide reference group has assisted in identifying key Statewide issues and priorities common to all regions across Victoria.

The Rural and Regional Strategy is different from previous attempts to develop regional and Statewide policies for Victoria in that this strategy is driven by community-based Regional Forums. Partnerships between communities, organisations, businesses and governments will enhance the capacity of regional Victorians to shape their own futures.

The Rural and Regional Strategy involves top-down and bottom-up development of initiatives and policies. Whilst Regional Forums oversee the regional work and ensure that local issues are identified and appropriate responses developed, the Statewide policy identifies Statewide issues which are important to the future of all country Victoria.

As well as being driven by community-based forums, the development of the strategy is supported by representatives from all government departments and local governments, ensuring a holistic government approach to addressing key issues; thereby delivering better outcomes for the Victorian regional community.

Acknowledgments

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1

Victoria in perspective

This chapter has been provided by the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Overview

Economic activity in Victoria continued to expand during 1997–98, driven largely by private consumer spending and the strong momentum in housing construction. Victoria achieved high levels in both private business investment and employment in 1998, with trend unemployment falling to its lowest level since December 1990.

The Victorian economy has undergone extensive structural change during the prolonged period of growth since late 1992. Productivity has grown more rapidly than the national average, rising by over 13% during this period. Employment has increased in trend terms by 240,000 persons since early 1993. The improved performance of the economy over the past few years, relative to the rest of the nation, has also seen a reversal of the population losses to other States.

The restructuring in Victoria's economy has meant it is better positioned to respond to the challenges of global competition. While Victoria's net exports were affected by the Asian slowdown during the first half of 1998, exporters were relatively successful in finding alternative markets.

Recent economic trends

Overall expenditure in the Victorian economy picked up strongly in the first half of 1998, following a period of weaker growth in the second half of 1997. Real trend Victorian State final demand rose by 1.7% in the June quarter 1998—the twenty-eighth consecutive rise. However, growth for 1997–98, as a whole, slowed somewhat to 4.3% (table 1.1).

Victorian employment rose steadily from July 1997, to reach a new record high in September 1998. Employment in Victoria grew more strongly than nationally over the year to September. Despite strong growth in the number of job seekers, the trend Victorian unemployment rate declined through the year to 8.2% in September.

1.1 TRENDS IN ACTIVITY(a)

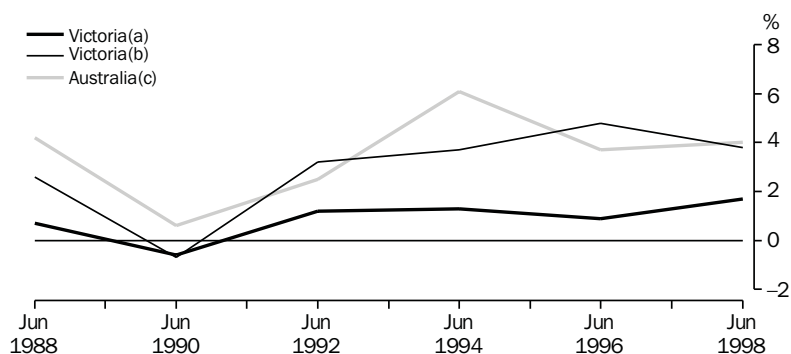
	1996-97(b)	1997-98(b)
	%	%
Expenditure & output(c)		
Final consumption expenditure		
Private	3.3	4.8
Government	2.1	0.8
Gross fixed capital expenditure(d)		
Private		
Dwellings	11.2	18.8
Non-dwelling construction	42.0	-19.2
Equipment	32.2	-1.6
Total business investment	34.8	-6.5
Total private	26.4	1.0
Public	-34.5	41.9
State final demand	5.8	4.3
International trade in goods		
Exports	7.6	n.a.
Imports	11.5	n.a.
Gross State Product	2.6	n.a.
Employment & inflation		
Employment	1.2	1.3
Unemployment rate (end of period)	9.2	8.3
Consumer Price Index, Melbourne	1.3	-0.1

(a) Percentage change from previous period unless otherwise indicated. (b) Original data except for the unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted). (c) Constant prices. (d) Private and public investment have been affected in recent years by privatisations.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5242.0); Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 6202.0); Consumer Price Index (Cat. no. 6401.0).

The explosion at Esso's Longford gas plant in late September 1998 caused a major disruption to Victorian businesses and households over the ensuing two-week period. The impact on State final demand and Gross State Product, still unclear at the time of writing, was dependent on the extent to which firms could make up lost production following re-supply.

1.2 DOMESTIC FINAL DEMAND GROWTH



(a) Quarterly percentage change. (b) Annual percentage change. (c) Annual percentage change.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (Cat. no. 5206.0).

The impact of East Asia

Victoria relies slightly less than most other States on international trade and more on internal spending (private and public consumption and investment spending) and interstate trade to support economic activity. Victorian State final demand remained solid in the first half of 1998. However, the adverse impact of the Asian situation on the other States was expected to result in lower interstate exports for Victoria.

During 1998, Victorian exporters diversified away from troubled Asian markets to other regions, particularly in Europe. In the six months to August 1998 compared with the same period a year earlier, the nominal value of Victorian international merchandise exports increased by 0.8% (excluding the sale of an Anzac frigate to New Zealand, which is regarded as a Commonwealth export). Over this period, a 42% fall in exports to South East Asia and Korea was more than offset by a 2% rise to other Asian countries (including Japan) and a 28% rise to the rest of the world.

However, Victorian merchandise imports rose strongly by 21.9% over this period. This included a rise in imports from each of the ASEAN countries (51.7%), North East Asia (23.8%) and the United States (25.9%).

Commodity data show that increased exports of gold, miscellaneous and confidential items have been largely responsible for the rise in total Victorian merchandise exports over this period. Much of Victorian gold exports, which are sourced domestically, are mined outside the State. Excluding these items, Victorian merchandise exports actually fell by 3.8%. Victorian and national trade data more generally have been affected by a strong rise in gold trade. According to Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics, a large part of this increase reflects a surge in gold imports for processing and re-export.

According to the latest Bureau of Tourism Research International Visitors Survey, the number of international visitors travelling to Victoria increased by 3% in the year ending March 1998 compared with the previous year. Asian arrivals fell by 5% during the period (with particularly large falls from Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia), while visitation increased from the United States (up 6%) and Europe (up 4%). Victoria also recorded a 7% rise in international visitor nights over the period, despite a decline nationally.

Consumer spending

Victorian consumer spending continued to rise during the first half of 1998, although its growth rate had halved since mid-1997. Real private final consumption increased by 4.8% in 1997–98, compared with 4.6% nationally. The high level of consumer spending over the previous few years was underpinned by a rise in household disposable incomes associated with stronger employment growth and a low interest rate environment.

Retail turnover was particularly strong, rising by 1% or more in each of the four months to August. This was mainly due to a rise in food, clothing and soft good retailing, as well as spending on hospitality and services. In contrast, household good retailing started to weaken through the middle of 1998. New motor vehicle registrations increased strongly throughout the

1990s and were at record levels in 1997–98. Consumer sentiment, a key forward indicator of spending behaviour, remained generally positive, despite increasing signs of a global economic downturn.

Housing sector

The Victorian housing sector continued its resurgence since mid-1996. This was associated with a rise in home loan affordability, stronger population growth (following a reversal in population losses to other States) and a surge in demand for investment properties. Overall private dwelling investment, which also includes conversions, alterations and additions, rose by 18.8% during 1997–98, reaching record levels.

Dwelling activity for investment purposes in Victoria continued to boom in 1997–98, with the value of loan approvals for the purchase of dwellings for rental/resale increasing by 74%. This followed a 56% rise in the previous year. Increased dwelling activity was reflected in a significant rise in house prices. Median house prices continued to grow more strongly in Melbourne than in any other capital city, up 16% through the year to the June quarter 1998. While the Melbourne rental market remained tight through 1997–98, short-term forward indicators indicated that housing activity may have peaked.

Business investment

Following a decline in the second half of 1997, in trend terms, private business fixed investment in Victoria reached high levels in the first half of 1998, boosted by the completion of the Crown Casino and work on the City Link project. Forward indicators of Victorian private non-residential construction activity remained positive, with a \$1,240 million pipeline of work on existing building projects and \$740 million on engineering projects.

Among the major private sector projects, the \$2 billion City Link is expected to be completed by 2000. The Docklands Stadium is scheduled to open in February 2000. Ford Australia launched the new AU Falcon during 1998. Other investments announced in 1997–98 included:

- establishment of a large-scale silicon chip manufacturing operation by Robert Bosch at Clayton;
- consolidation of Simplot's Australian bakery manufacturing in Melbourne and expansion of its Echuca operations;
- expansion of Postel's call centre operations; and
- establishment of German-based industrial lubricant manufacturer Fuchs Groups' new Australian Head Office at Sunshine.

Labour market

Victorian labour market conditions strengthened markedly during 1997–98 and into the September quarter 1998. Trend employment rose for 15 consecutive months to be at record levels in September (2,163,200 persons). Some 64,000 new jobs were created in Victoria over

the year to September. This was one-third of the national total, compared with Victoria's share of national output of around one-quarter. At the same time, Victoria's participation rate (the share of working-age population either employed or actively seeking work) rose sharply and remained well above the national average.

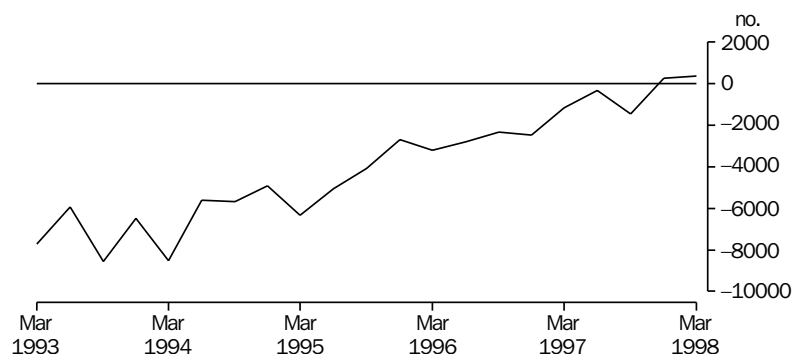
With employment growth more than sufficient to absorb this rise in job seekers, the trend Victorian unemployment rate declined to 8.2% in September, well down on a year earlier. In September, the trend Victorian unemployment rate was equal to the national rate and at its lowest level since December 1990. The net positive employment growth recorded in the services sector during the year offset the small declines in manufacturing, mining and agricultural employment. Property and business services, wholesale trade, and construction recorded the fastest growth in average employment over the year to August, with the latter benefiting from the surge in housing activity.

Metropolitan Melbourne employment rose by 3.8% over the year to the September quarter (in original terms), with strongest growth in the inner eastern and outer western suburbs. The metropolitan Melbourne unemployment rate fell to 7.5% in the September quarter, compared with 8.2% a year earlier. In country Victoria, employment rose by 1.5%, following strong growth in the Central Highlands-Wimmera and Goulburn-Ovens-Murray regions. The regional unemployment rate was 9.6% in the September quarter, down from 10.5% a year earlier.

Demography

Between 1992–93 and 1994–95, Victoria lost more than 25,000 persons interstate per year (graph 1.3). However, over the year to the March quarter 1998, this was reduced to just under 1,200 persons, and Victoria actually gained interstate migrants in the December and March quarters for the first time since records began in 1981. The decline in interstate migration losses has seen a pick-up in Victoria's population growth to 1.1% per year, similar to the national rate.

1.3 NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, VICTORIA



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

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2

Climate and natural environment

Overview

This chapter contains information about Victoria's natural environment and climate. It includes contributions from the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of Melbourne, Bureau of Meteorology and Environment Protection Authority.

Physical features

Although Victoria is the second most populous State or Territory in the country, it is ranked sixth in terms of geographic size, and accounts for only 3% of Australia's total area (table 2.1).

2.1 AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Square kilometre area, 1996(a)	Percentage of total area(a)	Length of coastline in kilometres(a)	Percentage of total population (as at 30 June 1997)(b)
Western Australia	2 529 880	32.89	20 781	9.7
Queensland	1 730 650	22.50	13 347	18.4
Northern Territory	1 349 130	17.54	10 953	1.0
South Australia	983 480	12.78	5 067	7.9
New South Wales	800 640	10.41	2 137	33.9
Victoria	227 420	2.96	2 512	24.8
Tasmania	68 400	0.89	4 882	2.6
Australian Capital Territory	2 360	0.03	0	1.7
<i>Australia</i>	<i>7 692 030</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>59 679</i>	<i>100.00</i>

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay (57 km of coastline), Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Island Territories (total area 225.1 sq. km). (b) Includes estimates for Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Island Territories.

Source: AUSLIG 100K Coastline database, 1993; Bureau of Meteorology; Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat no. 3218.0; Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population & Housing).

Location

Wilson's Promontory, latitude 39°08'S, longitude 146°22'30"E, is the southernmost point of mainland Victoria and similarly of mainland 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 at longitude 140°58'E and extends from latitude 33°59'S to latitude 38°04'S, a distance of 451 kilometres.

Victoria's longest river is the Goulburn, which runs from Lake Eildon to the Murray east of Echuca (table 2.2). The Goulburn is also the river with the greatest annual flow of water. (The Murray River flows in New South Wales, as the State boundary is the south bank of the river.)

2.2 SELECTED PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

Source: E.S. Hills, *The Physiography of Victoria, Whitcombe and Tombs, Melbourne, 4th edit.*

Climate

The major topographical determinant of Victoria's climate is the Great Dividing Range, running east-west across the State, and rising to approximately 2,000 metres in the eastern half. This acts as a barrier to 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 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.

Across Victoria, the average number of days of rain in a year varies considerably. In the Otway Ranges there are over 200 days of rain, compared with an average 100 wet days a year experienced in regions approximately 160 kilometres inland from the coast. Average rainfall ranges from 250 millimetres for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600 millimetres at Falls Creek in the Alps. District rainfall in Victoria is shown in table 2.3.

2.3 RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS(a)

District	Year						Average(b)
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
North Mallee	490	374	177	355	308	241	322
South Mallee	500	411	175	333	376	243	366
North Wimmera	588	448	221	432	431	292	404
South Wimmera	770	604	336	488	580	390	515
Lower North	604	541	268	462	425	284	438
Upper North	689	645	288	572	556	376	524
Lower Northeast	1 096	1 083	574	986	1 014	547	796
Upper Northeast	1 451	1 526	754	1 225	1 384	799	1 084
East Gippsland	983	771	698	862	747	551	790
West Gippsland	874	931	785	959	904	592	910
East Central	1 027	1 041	593	1 028	997	534	868
West Central	832	794	429	711	643	419	622
North Central	935	922	458	780	850	514	766
Western Plains	812	699	454	636	626	441	628
West Coast	983	794	687	762	838	633	778

(a) Figures in this table have been revised to reflect Bureau of Meteorology methodology which uses a new scientific averaging technique across the whole rainfall area rather than the previous method of averaging selected rainfall stations within the rainfall area. For this reason tables published in previous years cannot be compared with this revised data. (b) Average for 84 years 1913 to 1997.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Melbourne's weather

Melbourne's climate is temperate and variable, and moderate rainfall is received in most months. In summer, daytime temperatures average from 25°C to 29°C. In autumn and spring, they average near 20°C; while in winter, they average from 13°C to 15°C (table 2.4).

Situated about 60 kilometres from open ocean, the city has a climate midway between maritime and continental, although the extensive landlocked Port Phillip Bay has a moderating effect on temperatures in bayside areas. To illustrate, the bayside suburb of Black Rock has an average summer maximum temperature of 24.3°C. By contrast, the outer north eastern suburb of Watsonia has an average summer maximum of 26.1°C.

2.4 AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURE IN MELBOURNE

	Maximum	Minimum
	°C	°C
January	25.9	15.1
February	26.0	15.5
March	24.1	14.1
April	20.6	11.8
May	17.1	9.5
June	14.3	7.2
July	13.7	6.5
August	15.1	7.4
September	17.2	8.7
October	19.7	10.3
November	21.8	12.0
December	24.1	11.0

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February, when the average maximum temperature is 26°C (table 2.5). The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C.

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. This 'heat island' effect, which is a consequence of asphalt and concrete absorbing daytime warmth and radiating it back into the environment during night, is largely confined to the Central Business District (CBD). In the CBD, minimum temperatures are now mostly between 1°C and 2°C above those of most metropolitan locations.

The frequency of very low air temperatures varies widely across the Melbourne metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately 10 annual occurrences of 2°C or less around the Bay, but the frequency increases to over 20 in outer suburbs and to more than 30 a year in the more frost susceptible areas.

2.5 TEMPERATURE—Melbourne

	Air temperature daily readings			Extreme air temperature				Extreme temperature	
				Highest max.		Lowest min.		Lowest terrestrial	
	Mean max.	Mean min.	Mean	Value	Date of occurrence	Value	Date of occurrence	Value	Date of occurrence
	°C	°C	°C	°C	—	°C	—	°C	—
Jan	25.9	15.1	20.5	45.6	13/1/1939	5.6	28/1/1895	-1.0	28/1/1885
Feb	26.0	15.5	20.7	43.2	8/2/1983	4.6	24/2/1924	-0.6	6/2/1891
Mar	24.1	14.1	19.1	41.7	11/2/1940	2.8	17/3/1884	-1.7	(a)
Apr	20.6	11.8	16.2	34.9	5/4/1938	1.6	24/4/1888	-3.9	23/4/1897
May	17.1	9.5	13.3	28.7	7/5/1905	-1.2	29/5/1916	-6.1	26/5/1916
Jun	14.3	7.2	10.7	22.4	2/6/1957	-2.2	11/6/1866	-6.7	30/6/1929
Jul	13.7	6.5	10.1	23.1	30/7/1975	-2.8	21/7/1869	-6.4	12/7/1903
Aug	15.1	7.4	11.3	26.5	29/8/1982	-2.1	11/8/1863	-5.9	14/8/1902
Sep	17.2	8.7	12.9	31.4	28/9/1928	-0.6	3/9/1940	-5.1	8/9/1918
Oct	19.7	10.3	15.0	36.9	24/10/1914	0.1	3/10/1871	-4.0	22/10/1918
Nov	21.8	12.0	16.9	40.9	27/11/1894	2.4	2/11/1896	-4.1	2/11/1896
Dec	24.1	13.7	18.9	43.7	15/12/1976	4.4	4/12/1870	0.7	1/12/1904
Averages	20.0	11.0	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Extremes	..	..	..	45.6	13/1/1939	-6.7	30/6/1829	-6.7	30/6/1829
Years of record	no.	no.	no.	no.	—	no.	—	no.	—
	30	30	30	142	..	142	..	137	..

(a) 17/1884 and 20/1897.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

In Melbourne, rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, averaging about 55 millimetres per month with an annual average rainfall of 639 millimetres, falling over 143 days (table 2.6). Spring is slightly wetter than other seasons. Although the total amount of rain received is about the same for winter and summer, it falls on twice as many days in winter than it does in summer.

2.6 HUMIDITY, RAINFALL AND FOG—Melbourne

Month	Relative humidity		Rainfall								
	9 am mean	3 pm mean	Mean monthly	Mean days	Greatest monthly		Least monthly		Greatest in one day		Fog
					Amount	Year of occurrence	Amount	Year of occurrence	Amount	Date of occurrence	Mean days
	%	%	mm	no.	mm		mm		mm		no.
Jan	62	44	47.1	7.9	176	1963	(a)	1932	108	29/1/1963	0.0
Feb	65	45	45.8	6.8	238	1972	(a)	1965	87	26/2/1946	0.3
Mar	66	47	43.5	9.4	191	1911	4	1934	90	5/3/1919	0.4
Apr	71	52	52.7	10.7	195	1960	—	1923	80	23/4/1960	1.1
May	77	59	67.8	14.5	142	1942	4	1934	51	15/5/1974	1.7
Jun	81	63	42.5	13.2	117	1991	8	1858	44	22/6/1904	2.3
Jul	79	61	48.8	14.8	178	1891	9	1979	74	12/7/1891	2.2
Aug	74	57	57.4	15.9	111	1939	12	1903	54	17/8/1881	1.2
Sep	67	52	53.0	14.0	201	1916	13	1907	59	23/9/1916	0.8
Oct	63	50	65.2	13.9	193	1869	7	1914	61	21/10/1953	0.5
Nov	63	47	56.9	11.8	206	1954	6	1895	73	21/11/1954	0.9
Dec	62	45	58.1	10.4	197	1993	2	1972	100	4/12/1954	0.2
Totals	..	..	638.8	143.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.1
Averages	69	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Extremes	..	..	..	..	967	1916	332	1967	108	29/1/1963	..
Years of record	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
	30	30	30	30	142	..	142	..	142	..	30

(a) Less than 1 mm.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

The eastern suburbs are significantly wetter than the western suburbs. For example, Scoresby has an average annual rainfall of 901 millimetres, in contrast to Laverton's 569 millimetres. The relatively low rainfall to the west of the city is due to a combination of 'rain shadow' effects of the Otway Ranges and ranges in the Ballarat region. The relatively high rainfall to the east of the city is due to moisture in the predominant westerly wind stream condensing, as the stream approaches the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges.

Thunderstorms are more frequent during late spring and summer, when there is adequate surface heating to provide energy for convection, than at other times of the year. In February 1972, 78 millimetres fell in one hour during a thunderstorm. Hail is observed more often during winter and spring.

The wind varies from day to night, and from season to season. Wind speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning prior to sunrise. It increases during the day as heating of the earth's surface induces turbulence in the wind stream. Examples of daily variation are the sea breeze, which brings relief on many hot days; and the valley or katabatic breeze, which brings cold air from inland Victoria down valleys during the night and early morning towards Melbourne. These breezes are responsible for winds being more often from the north during winter, particularly during the morning; and from the south during summer, particularly during the afternoon. There is a marked tendency for the strongest winds to occur during late winter and early spring months. Dust storms and tornados are rare. However, on 8 February 1983, a dust storm reduced visibility in the city to 100 metres.

Environment

Recognition is increasing of the interdependency between people and environment. The health of the environment not only affects the quality of life experienced by people; it also determines the availability of the basic resources: air, water and land, which are essential for life.

In 1998, an Australian Bureau of Statistics survey collected information about people's views on environmental problems and protection. In Victoria, 71% of people expressed concern about environmental problems, less than the 75% who expressed concern when the survey was first conducted in May 1992. Air pollution remains the environmental problem of greatest concern (32.1%), followed by destruction of trees/ecosystems (22.5%) and freshwater pollution (21.1%).

Air

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) began monitoring air quality in Victoria in the early 1970s. The major pollutants monitored were ozone, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, airborne particles, hydrocarbons and lead.

Melbourne's air quality rates well by international standards for cities of similar size. Problems are generally confined to photochemical smog (of which ozone is the main component) in summer, and fine particles in autumn and winter. Motor vehicle emissions are a major contributor to each problem, although fuel reduction burning and solid fuel combustion are also significant contributors to particle pollution during autumn and winter.

Lead level in air concentrations have shown a steady decrease. This downward trend is a result of a phased reduction of lead in petrol and introduction of unleaded petrol in 1985. These combined actions have been a contributing factor to the reduction of blood lead levels in Victorian children, which have roughly halved since 1979.

Water

Good quality water is essential to maintain human life and protect natural ecosystems. As all people live in catchments, their activities have a direct impact on the water quality of streams, rivers and coastal waters. In Australia, a high proportion of people live in coastal urban centres. As a result, considerable pressure is exerted on coastal waters from urban run-off and recreational demands. Ground water is important in supporting many aquatic ecosystems and wetlands. In addition, many communities rely on good quality ground water for drinking, agricultural and industrial use.

Water pollution can be divided into two main types. The first is point-source pollution, in which the source is localised and identifiable, e.g. discharge drains of industrial or sewage treatment plants. The second is diffuse water pollution, where the pollutant is derived from activities across a large area, for example, inputs of sediment associated with land use practises. The EPA facilitates the monitoring of the quality of inland, coastal and ground waters, and works with industry, agricultural and community groups to address key problems.

The impact of point-source pollution in Victoria has steadily decreased as a result of education, licensing and waste minimisation programs. However, diffuse water pollution remains a significant concern. In Victoria, problems of this nature include high levels of nutrients, turbidity and salinity which adversely affect the quality of our waterways.

The major nutrients of concern are nitrogen and phosphorous. These are found in urban and rural run-off, erosion, sewage and animal faeces. Algal blooms, which can result in fouling of waterways, depletion of oxygen levels and production of toxins, are some of the major problems caused by high nutrient levels. Nutrients are of particular concern in waterways across the State. The Victorian Nutrient Management Strategy 1995 provides a policy and planning framework to help catchment groups develop management plans to reduce nutrient levels.

The Yarra River is a major feature of Melbourne. The quality of water in the Yarra is an important reflection on environmental management within the catchment. High turbidity, litter, suspended solids and *E.coli* (*Escherichia coli*) are major concerns in the Yarra River Catchment. Urban development, paved surfaces and areas of poor land management, including areas subject to erosion, affect the quality of run-off in this catchment.

Coastal and marine ecosystems are highly valued and sensitive environments, subject to intense commercial and recreational activities. The water quality around Victoria's coast is generally good with the exception of some areas where urban drainage and treated sewerage effluent affect water quality. Even at these locations, conditions are generally within acceptable limits. However, there is growing concern about the introduction of exotic plant and animal species such as, the giant kelp (*Undaria pinnatifida*) and the fanworm (*Sabella spallanzanii*), via ballast water or attached to the hulls of ships.

Land

Land is a vital element of the environment. It provides the base for food production, recreational grounds, homes, industrial and commercial developments. Land-use practices are important in maintaining and improving the quality of the environment whilst also meeting the economic and social needs of the community.

As a consequence of changing land use, an increasing number of contaminated sites are being identified; in particular, the redevelopment of inner urban industrial areas to residential use. Sites that are found to threaten the health of people using them or which have off-site impacts are monitored by the EPA, which maintains a register of sites that may be subject to clean-up under EPA direction. In Victoria, at July 1998 there were 12 such sites registered.

The EPA also maintains records of sites that are known to be contaminated but do not present a risk to health or the environment under the current or proposed use of the site. These sites are not listed on the Priority Sites Register. However site contamination assessments (statutory environmental audit reports) are retained by EPA, and statements of the suitability of land for the existing or proposed land use are supplied to the relevant planning authority for future reference.

Deforestation and agricultural practices can have a significant impact on the environment; contributing to soil salinity, erosion and to turbidity, through siltation, in our waterways. Education and revegetation programs are being implemented along with changes to agricultural practices to redress these problems.

Waste management

Governments in Australia are committed to reducing waste through avoidance, reuse and recycling. Local government is responsible for provision of domestic waste management services such as garbage collection, and also provides local recycling programs. The EPA is working with local councils and other bodies to promote waste reduction, and in conjunction with EcoRecycle Victoria to improve the efficiency of kerbside recycling collections.

Improvements are also being made to the planning and management of landfill sites in Victoria through rationalisation of waste management across the State. As from May 1997, all municipalities are members of regional waste management groups responsible for regional waste planning and coordination.

Two agencies, the Recycling and Resource Recovery Council and the Waste Management Council, which were responsible for some waste management issues in Melbourne, Bendigo, Ballarat and Geelong, have been succeeded by EcoRecycle Victoria with a Statewide ambit. The landfill levy has been extended to all licensed landfills across Victoria.

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3

Government

Overview

There are three levels of government conducted within Australia. The Commonwealth Government, State, Territory and local governments coordinate and manage different aspects of policy, planning and administration associated with legislature, regulation and service delivery. Information in this chapter relates to the system of government administered in Victoria at state and local levels.

Victorian Constitution and Government

Victoria has been self-governed since 1851, with its first parliament formed in 1856. On 1 January 1901, Victoria ceased to be an independent colony and became a State of the newly formed Commonwealth of Australia.

Under the Victorian Constitution the Parliament of Victoria comprises the Crown (Governor of Victoria), Legislative Council (Upper House) and Legislative Assembly (Lower House). The term of a Parliament is currently three years (minimum), with a mandatory general election required to take place during the fourth year.

The Governor is appointed for a five-year term. The current Victorian Governor is the Hon. Sir James Gobbo. His term is due to expire in April 2001.

The Victorian Government Ministry, comprising the Premier and ministers, is drawn from both houses of Parliament. The support of a majority of Lower House members is required to form and empower the ministry to govern. The Premier of Victoria is government leader in Parliament. Government ministers assume a range of ministerial and portfolio responsibilities relating to administration and provision of services to the people of Victoria.

The Victorian Government has responsibilities to manage the State's finances; provide a range of services including health, education and public transport; and administer responsibilities such as law and order, agricultural development, State-based public utilities, and urban and regional development. The primary source of revenue for funding services is derived from Commonwealth government grants and State government taxes.

The Legislative Assembly

There are currently 88 Legislative Assembly members, each representing the constituents of a single Electoral District. Members are elected for the term of Parliament. The Legislative Assembly or Lower House is also known as the seat of Government. The political party (or group of parliamentarians) who control the majority of support in the Legislative Assembly can form Government.

The State Premier is leader of the Lower House majority. The official opposition is the largest grouping or political party which opposes the Government. The Legislative Assembly Presiding Officer is known as the Speaker. The Speaker is responsible for conduct of the Lower House and, along with the Upper House Presiding Officer, represents Parliament on official and ceremonial occasions.

The Legislative Council

There are 44 members of the Legislative Council representing 22 Electoral Provinces (two Councillors for each province). Legislative Council members are elected for two terms of Parliament. Half the Council members are required to face re-election at any general election.

The Legislative Council is often referred to as the 'House of Review', and its primary role is to provide a 'second opinion' or review of bills and measures proposed by the Lower House. The Legislative Council Presiding Officer is known as Council President.

Victorian Government Ministry

A simultaneous election for Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament was held on 23 March 1996. The Liberal/National Party Coalition, under the leadership of the Hon. Jeffrey Kennett, was re-elected. (Refer to page 40 of the *1996 Victorian Year Book* for a list of Victorian Premiers, 1943 to 1996.)

Following the Gippsland West by-election of early 1997, the state of parties was:

Legislative Council (Upper House): Liberal Party 28 seats, Australian Labor Party 10 seats, National Party 6 seats.

Legislative Assembly (Lower House): Liberal Party 47 seats, Australian Labor Party 30 seats, National Party 9 seats, Independent 2 seats. The Government Ministry consisted of the following members as at December 1997.

Legislative Assembly

The Hon. Jeffrey Kennett: Premier, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for the Arts
The Hon. Robin Cooper: Minister for Transport
The Hon. Phillip Gude: Minister for Education
The Hon. Ann Henderson: Minister for Housing, Minister responsible for Aboriginal Affairs
The Hon. Phil Honeywood: Minister for Tertiary Education, Minister assisting the Premier on Multicultural Affairs
The Hon. Bill McGrath: Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Minister for Corrections
The Hon. Patrick McNamara: Deputy Premier, Minister for Agriculture and Resources
The Hon. Robert Maclellan: Minister for Planning and Local Government
The Hon. Dr. Denis Napthine: Minister for Youth and Community Services

The Hon. Tom Reynolds: Minister for Sport, Minister for Rural Development

The Hon. Alan Stockdale: Treasurer, Minister for Multimedia

The Hon. Marie Tehan: Minister for Conservation and Land Management

The Hon. Jan Wade: Attorney-General, Minister for Women's Affairs, Minister for Fair Trading

Legislative Council

The Hon. Louise Asher: Minister for Small Business, Minister for Tourism

The Hon. Mark Birrell: Minister for Industry, Science and Technology

The Hon. Geoff Craige: Minister for Roads and Ports

The Hon. Roger Hallam: Minister for Finance, Minister for Gaming

The Hon. Rob Knowles: Minister for Health, Minister for Aged Care

Parliamentary committees

An important component of the parliamentary process is the work conducted by parliamentary committees. Parliament may form committees to examine particular issues of interest to Parliament. Such committees may be either 'standing' committees, which exist for the life of Parliament, or 'select' committees, which exist for the duration of a particular investigation.

Currently, there are nine standing committees, known in Parliament as joint investigatory committees, and comprise of both government and opposition members from both houses. While investigating particular issues, parliamentary committees examine information from many sources, including public submissions. This process of investigation, consultation and debate provides substantial input to the formation of new legislation. The current joint investigatory committees are as follows:

Those administered by the Legislative Assembly:

- Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee
- Economic Development Committee
- Public Accounts and Estimates Committee
- Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee

Those reporting to the Legislative Council:

- Environment and Natural Resources Committee
- Family and Community Development Committee
- Federal-State Relations Committee
- Law Reform Committee
- Road Safety Committee

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 within Victoria. In 1998, there were eight Victorian government departments:

Department of Premier and Cabinet including: Multicultural Affairs; Arts Victoria; Ombudsman; Auditor General; Office of the Governor; Chief Parliamentary Counsel; Public Service Commission; and Cabinet Office.

Department of Treasury and Finance including: Budget and Resource Management; Economic and Financial Policy; Privatisations and Industry Reform; Financial Management; Energy Projects; Strategic Management; Victorian Casino and Gaming Authority; and State Revenue Office.

Department of State Development including: Business Services and Marketing; Employment Victoria; State Development Policy; Business and Rural Development; International, Sport, Recreation and Racing Victoria; Tourism Victoria; Small Business and Regulation Reform; and Multimedia Victoria.

Department of Education including: Schools, Training and Further Education; Strategic Planning and Administrative Services; Higher Education; and Review.

Department of Human Services including: Aboriginal Affairs; Housing; Acute Health; Public Health; Aged, Community and Mental Health; Youth and Family Services; and Disability Services.

Department of Justice including: Attorney-General's Policy Division; Women's Affairs; Fair Trading and Business Affairs; Victoria Police; Emergency Services; Courts, Tribunals and Registries Division; and Justice Operations.

Department of Infrastructure including: Contracts, Regulation and Compliance Services; Local Government, Planning, and Market Information Services; and Strategic Planning and Economic Services.

Department of Natural Resources and the Environment including: Catchment Management and Sustainable Agriculture; Primary Industries; Minerals and Petroleum; Forests Service; Parks, Flora and Fauna; and Land Victoria.

Local government administration

Structure of local government

As at 30 June 1998, Victoria comprised 78 local government (municipal) districts. These municipalities included 31 cities (including 4 greater cities), 6 rural cities, 40 shires and 1 borough.

There are several unincorporated areas of Victoria (i.e. not part of a municipality). These include: French Island (154 square kilometres) situated in Western Port Bay; Lady Julia Percy Island (1.3 square kilometres) located off Port Fairy; Bass Strait Islands (3.8 square kilometres); and Gippsland Lakes (part, 309 square kilometres).

Compulsory competitive tendering	<p>Under amendments to the <i>Local Government Act 1989</i>, councils were required to competitively tender 20% of their total operating expenditure in 1994–95, rising to 30% in 1995–96, and 50% in 1996–97 and subsequent years. Overall in 1996–97, \$1.45 billion worth of local government work was tendered, representing 56% of aggregate operating expenditure for Victorian councils. More than 55% of work tendered by councils was won by external contractors, and nearly one-third retained by in-house provider teams. All councils advised they had programs in place designed to reach the 50% target in 1997–98.</p> <p>The Office of Local Government is working with the Municipal Association of Victoria to develop a database on councils' tendering activities. This information will benefit all participants by supporting policy development, local government advocacy, and planning for the next round of competitive tendering.</p>
Setting of rates and charges	<p>In September 1997, the Government announced that rate capping for municipal councils would be lifted for the 1998–99 financial year, returning full responsibility and accountability for setting rates and charges to councils. The lifting of rate capping was conditional on councils establishing and meeting performance and financial targets, and stepping up reporting for council business enterprises.</p>
Performance management system	<p>A performance management system was launched in February 1998 by the Office of Local Government, which requires all councils to report on a standard set of key performance indicators: 29 'high level' annual plan indicators focusing on rate levels, financial performance, operational costs, capital expenditure and community satisfaction; and 47 'service specific' comparative indicators which focus on cost and quality of service delivery, and council administration. An integral part of the performance measurement system is an annual community satisfaction measurement program to establish information on community satisfaction across a range of council services.</p>
Functions of council	<p>The functions and powers of councils relate to the administration of roads and bridges (for which there is a construction and maintenance responsibility); drainage; building control; community welfare, including infant and preschool centres; home help; elderly citizens and meals on wheels; garbage; and parking and traffic engineering.</p>

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Overview

Population statistics underpin discussion of a wide range of issues including immigration, multiculturalism, ageing and population sustainability. The changing size and distribution of Victoria's population has implications for service provision and delivery in areas such as health, education, housing and labour market.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics publishes two types of data on resident population in Australia; counts from the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing and yearly estimates of population. Estimated resident population (ERP) is the official estimate of resident population at 30 June for a given area. It adjusts the census count (by place of usual residence) for census undercount, interstate and overseas migration, births and deaths.

Using ERP data and migration statistics, this chapter examines population density, components of population increase, population projections and age distribution. Also included are vital statistics on births, deaths, life expectancy, marriages and divorces. The data are complemented with information about families and Indigenous Victorians.

Population

As at June 1997, Australia's ERP was 18,532,200, an increase of 1.2% over June 1996. Victoria's population rose 1.0% to 4,605,100 over the same period (table 4.1). An estimated 3,321,700 persons lived in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD), representing 72% of Victoria's population. Victoria is the most densely populated Australian State, averaging 20.2 persons per square kilometre, compared with an Australian average of 2.4 persons.

4.1 AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), AND POPULATION DENSITY

	Units	Victoria	Australia
Area	km ²	227 600.0	7 682 300.0
Estimated resident population at June 30			
1991	'000	4 420.4	17 285.3
1996r	'000	4 560.2	18 310.7
1997	'000	4 605.1	18 532.2
Increase in population from 1996 to 1997	%	1.0	1.2
Persons per square kilometre (at 1997)	no.	20.2	2.4
Victorian population as a proportion of Australian population (at 1997)	%	24.8	100.0

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

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Population increase

The components of population growth are natural increase (number by which live births exceed deaths in State of usual residence) and net migration (both from interstate and overseas). The rate of natural increase in Victoria has fallen steadily, and was 0.6% in the year ended 30 June 1997 (table 4.2). Annual net migration loss from Victoria reached a record of 19,500 in 1994, due to more Victorians moving interstate than people arriving from other States, combined with a low number of overseas migrants. However, net interstate migration loss from Victoria has decreased to 6,300 for the 12 months to June 1997. In addition, 23,000 overseas migrants arrived in Victoria, giving a net migration gain of 16,700.

4.2 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE

Year ended 30 June	Natural increase	Net migration			Total population increase
		Overseas	Interstate	Total	
1992	33 518	18 362	-18 427	-67	34 629
1993	33 679	7 964	-25 388	-17 424	17 385
1994	32 576	10 698	-29 195	-19 497	15 183
1995	31 346	19 295	-22 020	-2 725	29 817
1996	28 497	25 692	-12 800	12 892	42 768
1997	28 311	22 989	-6 307	16 682	44 993

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Interstate departures from Victoria exceeded arrivals in every year between 1972 and 1997. However, the level of interstate departures from Victoria must be seen in the context of overseas migration patterns, because of Melbourne's importance as a point of entry. Outward movement from Victoria is most often to Queensland and New South Wales.

Of arrivals to Victoria, 34% were from New South Wales and 30% from Queensland (table 4.3). Victoria had a net migration loss to Queensland, Western Australia and Northern Territory.

4.3 INTERSTATE MIGRATION

State or Territory of origin/destination	12 months ended			
	June 1996		June 1997	
	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria
New South Wales	19 321	20 847	21 306	21 286
Queensland	16 148	25 944	18 885	25 858
South Australia	7 851	7 015	8 430	6 888
Western Australia	5 560	7 297	6 520	7 676
Tasmania	3 323	2 828	3 305	2 363
Northern Territory	2 050	2 846	2 063	3 127
Australian Capital Territory	2 011	2 289	2 420	2 038
Total	56 264	69 066	62 929	69 236

Source: Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Population projections

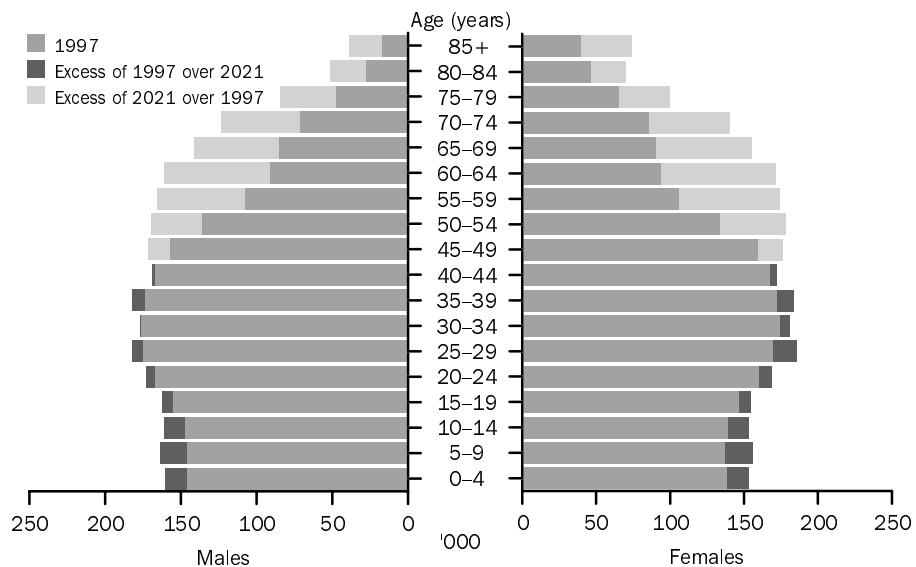
The following projections are based on a model that assumes a fertility rate only slightly lower than the current rate, a lower overseas migration gain and medium interstate migration losses. Using these assumptions, the Victorian population is expected to reach 5.0 million by 2011, and grow to 5.3 million by 2029, when the MSD population is expected to reach 4.0 million. By comparison, Australia’s population is expected to be 21.0 million in 2011, and reach 23.5 million in 2029.

Comparison of proportional population distribution between now and 2051 shows losses in the share of national population living in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory; in favour of Queensland, Western Australia and Northern Territory. It is expected that Queensland will replace Victoria as the second most populous State between 2022 and 2048.

Age distribution

In 1997, 20.6% of the Victorian population were aged under 15 years, and 12.6% were 65 years or over (graph 4.4 and table 4.5). By 2051, the proportion of the population aged under 15 years will decrease to 14.8%, while those over 65 years are projected to increase to 25.8%. The Australian population aged 85 years and over is expected to increase from 0.2 million in 1997 to 1.1 million in the year 2051.

4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—1997 And Projected Population 2021



Source: Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0); Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0).

4.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age Groups—30 June 1997(a)

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
0-4	160 801	7.0	153 004	6.6	313 805	6.8
5-9	163 748	7.2	155 910	6.7	319 658	6.9
10-14	160 742	7.0	153 621	6.6	314 363	6.8
15-19	162 543	7.1	154 677	6.6	317 220	6.9
20-24	173 059	7.6	168 887	7.2	341 946	7.4
25-29	182 978	8.0	185 747	7.8	368 725	8.0
30-34	177 018	7.8	180 658	7.7	357 676	7.8
35-39	181 713	8.0	183 985	7.9	365 698	7.9
40-44	169 241	7.4	172 446	7.4	341 687	7.4
45-49	157 563	7.0	159 502	6.8	317 065	6.9
50-54	136 022	6.0	133 847	5.7	269 869	5.9
55-59	107 773	4.7	106 269	4.6	214 042	4.6
60-64	91 102	4.0	93 703	4.0	184 805	4.0
65-69	85 569	3.8	90 505	3.9	176 074	3.8
70-74	71 467	3.1	85 779	3.7	157 246	3.4
75-79	47 714	2.0	65 723	2.8	113 437	2.4
80-84	27 977	1.2	46 473	2.0	74 450	1.6
85 and over	17 261	0.7	40 121	1.7	57 382	1.2
Total	2 274 291	100.0	2 330 857	100.0	4 605 148	100.0

(a) Data in this table are preliminary.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 1997 (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Births

There were 60,732 live births registered to women resident in Victoria during 1997, a 1% decrease on 1996 registrations (table 4.6 and graph 4.7). This represented 24% of total Australian births.

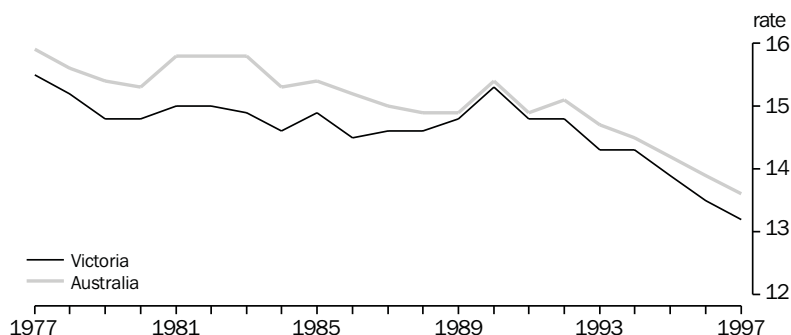
4.6 SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS—1997

Particulars	Victoria	Australia
Live births		
Males	31 248	129 179
Females	29 484	122 663
Persons		
Number	60 732	251 842
Rate(a)	13.2	13.6
Deaths		
Males	17 122	67 752
Females	16 139	61 598
Persons		
Number	33 261	129 350
Rate(a)	7.2	7.0
Infant deaths	300	1 341
Perinatal deaths(b)		
Number	433	2 170
Rate(c)	7.1	8.5
Marriages		
Number	25 456	106 735
Rate(a)	5.5	5.8
Divorces		
Number	12 463	51 288
Rate(a)	2.7	2.8

(a) Number per 1,000 estimated resident population. (b) Perinatal deaths comprise neonatal and fetal deaths. (c) The number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live and still births.

Source: Demography, Victoria, 1997 (Cat. no. 3311.2).

4.7 CRUDE BIRTH RATES(a)



(a) Per 1,000 population.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

The upward trend of ex-nuptial births continued in 1997, with 22.3% of births classified as ex-nuptial; a slight increase on the 21.6% recorded in 1996 (table 4.8). The median age of mothers giving birth (all confinements) was 30.0 years, with a median marriage duration of 2.7 years before first-born births.

4.8 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

Particulars	Units	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Live births							
Males	no.	33 691	32 793	32 904	32 108	31 587	31 248
Females	no.	32 075	31 256	31 070	30 483	29 556	29 484
Persons	no.	65 766	64 049	63 974	62 591	61 143	60 732
Sex ratio(a)	ratio	105.0	104.9	105.9	105.3	106.9	106.0
Birth rate(b)	rate	14.8	14.3	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.2
Nuptial births	no.	53 175	51 420	50 860	48 962	47 933	47 191
Ex-nuptial births	no.	12 591	12 629	13 114	13 629	13 210	13 541
Ex-nuptial births as proportion of total live births	%	19.1	19.7	20.5	21.8	21.6	22.3
Confinements	no.	64 898	63 172	63 085	61 685	60 294	59 804
Median age of mother for all confinements	years	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.0
Median duration of marriage for nuptial first confinements	years	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

(a) Number of male live births per 100 female live births. (b) Number of live births registered during calendar year per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

Deaths

There were 33,261 deaths of Victorian residents registered in 1997, of which 17,122 were male and 16,139 were female. This represented an increase of 0.1% over 1996 (table 4.9 and graph 4.10). The 1997 crude death rate was 7.2 deaths per 1,000 of ERP, the same as 1996. The median age at death was 74.7 years for males and 81.4 years for females. The infant mortality rate was 4.9 deaths per 1,000 live births, marginally lower than the 5.0 recorded in 1996.

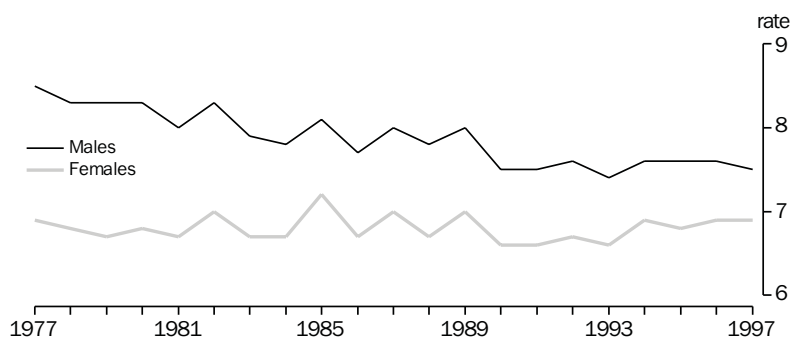
4.9 SUMMARY OF DEATHS

Particulars	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Deaths						
Males	16 816	16 389	16 765	16 960	17 009	17 122
Females	15 135	14 808	15 588	15 465	15 717	16 139
Persons	31 951	31 197	32 353	32 425	32 726	33 261
Sex ratio(a)	111.1	110.7	107.6	110.0	108.2	106.1
Standardised death rate(b)						
Males	8.8	8.4	8.5	7.7	8.1	—
Females	5.3	5.1	5.1	7.0	5.0	—
Persons	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.2	6.3	—
Crude death rate(b)						
Males	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5
Females	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9
Persons	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Infant deaths						
Males	220	200	189	161	179	158
Females	146	147	138	147	129	142
Persons	366	347	327	308	308	450
Infant mortality rate(c)	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9
Perinatal deaths						
Males	292	273	317	275	260	240
Females	249	209	196	210	190	193
Persons	541	482	513	485	450	433
Perinatal death rate(d)	8.2	7.5	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.1
Median age at death (years)						
Males	73.2	73.5	74.0	73.9	74.7	74.7
Females	80.1	80.1	80.6	80.9	81.3	81.4

(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 aged less than one year per 1,000 live births. (d) Still births (foetal) and neonatal deaths (within 28 days of birth) per 1,000 live births.

Source: Demography, Victoria (Cat. no. 3311.2).

4.10 CRUDE DEATH RATES(a)



(a) Per 1,000 population.

Source: Demography, Victoria (Cat. no. 3311.2).

Life expectancy Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of given age and sex might expect to live, if the age-specific death rates of the given year continued throughout his or her lifetime. A child born during 1995–97 to a mother resident in Victoria has a life expectancy of 81.4 years if female and 75.8 years if male (table 4.11). A woman aged 40 in 1995–1997 has a life expectancy of a further 42.5 years, and a man of the same age 37.8 years.

4.11 LIFE EXPECTANCY—1995–97

Age (years)	Males	Females
	years	years
0	75.8	81.4
5	71.3	76.8
10	66.3	71.9
15	61.4	66.9
20	56.6	62.0
25	51.9	57.1
30	47.2	52.2
35	42.5	47.4
40	37.8	42.5
45	33.1	37.7
50	28.5	33.0
55	24.0	28.4
60	19.9	24.0
65	16.0	19.7
70	12.6	15.7
75	9.7	12.1
80	7.2	8.9
85	5.3	6.4
90	4.0	4.5
95	3.3	3.3

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

Marriages

In 1997, there were 25,456 marriages registered in Victoria, a decrease of 2% on 1996 (table 4.12). The number of marriages registered per year is continuing a downward trend, with the numbers registered in 1997 recording a 10% decrease on 1992. This is reflected in the crude marriage rate decreasing from 6.4 marriages per 1,000 population in 1992 to 5.5 in 1997. Of total marriages, 69% were first marriages for both partners, 18% a first for one partner, and 13% a remarriage for both partners.

4.12 SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES

Particulars	Unit	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
First marriage both partners	no.	19 882	19 195	19 078	18 752	18 026	17 666
First marriage one partner	no.	4 926	4 737	4 443	4 458	4 546	4 485
Remarriage both partners	no.	3 621	3 486	3 453	3 397	3 502	3 305
<i>Total marriages</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>28 429</i>	<i>27 418</i>	<i>26 974</i>	<i>26 607</i>	<i>26 074</i>	<i>25 456</i>
Crude marriage(a)	rate	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5
Performed by ministers of religion							
Marriages	no.	17 361	16 613	16 153	n.a.	14 415	14 004
Proportion of all marriages	%	61.1	60.6	59.9	n.a.	55.3	55.0

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

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

Divorces

There were 12,463 divorces granted in Victoria during 1997, a marginal decrease of 0.2% on the number granted in 1996 (table 4.13). There were 2.7 divorces per 1,000 population, with a median interval of 7.7 years between marriage and separation. The median duration of marriages was 11.0 years. Divorces involving children increased by 2.3% from 1996 to 1997, and represented 53.4% of total divorces granted in 1997.

4.13 SUMMARY OF DIVORCES

Particulars	Unit	1992	1993	1994	1995(a)	1996	1997
Divorces granted	no.	10 533	11 050	11 320	11 838	12 491	12 463
Crude divorce(b)	rate	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7
Median duration of marriage	years	10.4	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.8	11.0
Median interval between marriage and separation	years	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7
Divorces of persons involving children(c)							
Divorces	no.	5 616	5 905	n.a.	n.a.	6 482	6 661
Total divorces	%	53.3	53.4	n.a.	n.a.	51.9	53.4
Average children	no.	1.9	1.9	n.a.	n.a.	1.9	1.9

(a) A number of data items, including marital status of parties, were not processed in 1995. (b) Number of divorces per 1,000 mean estimated resident population. (c) Family Court data for 1994 are incomplete; children's data not processed in 1995.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

Indigenous population

Indigenous population data have been collected in every census since Federation, but prior to the 1967 repeal of section 127 of the Constitution, only those deemed to be of less than half Aboriginal origin were included in official population figures for States and Territories. Since then, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has made considerable efforts to collect data on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, through the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing and other surveys.

As at 30 June 1996, the estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Victoria was 22,598 (table 4.14), an increase of 2,339 on June 1991. Indigenous people comprised 0.5% of Victoria's total population, the lowest proportion of any State or Territory.

4.14 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)—30 June 1996

	Indigenous population(b)	Total population	Indigenous as proportion of total population	Proportion of Australian Indigenous population
	'000	'000	%	%
Victoria	22.6	4 560.2	0.5	5.9
Australia	386.0	18 310.7	2.1	100.0

(a) ERPs have been rounded to the nearest 100, and as a result discrepancies may occur between sum of components and totals.

(b) Experimental estimates.

Source: *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 1996* (Cat. no. 3230.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 1997* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

At 30 June 1996, 38.7% of Victoria's Indigenous population were aged under 15 years and 3.2% were aged over 65 years. This compared with 20.8% and 12.5% respectively for the total Victorian population. These figures reflect the relatively high fertility and, to a lesser extent, the high mortality of the Indigenous population.

The median age of the Indigenous population was 21.3 years which was much younger than that of the total population of 34.3 years.

The proportion of Indigenous and total Victorian females aged 15 years and over who have ever had children are similar at 62.1% and 63.2%, respectively. However, Indigenous females tended to have more children than the total female population. Approximately 10.0% of Indigenous females had five or more children, compared with 5.1% of total females.

References

Data sources

Statistics in this chapter are derived from various sources, including ERP, which is compiled according to place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis of this estimate is given in *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates and Projections—Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1995* (Cat. no. 3228.0).

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

Interstate migration data are currently estimated on the basis of changes to Medicare registration information. Further details are given in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0)

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

ABS sources

Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)

Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, Victoria, 1996 (Cat. no. 2034.2)

Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)

Demography, Victoria (Cat. no. 3311.2)

*Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
Population, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 1996* (Cat. no. 3230.0)

Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)

Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0)

Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories
(Cat. no. 3201.0)

Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0)

Overview

This chapter provides an overview of Education in Victoria, including details of the numbers of schools, teachers and students. Information relating to higher education and Technical and Further Education (TAFE) is also included.

In economic terms, the Education industry sector contributed 5% of the total Victorian Gross State Product at factor cost in 1996–97, and Victoria held a 27% share of national education Gross Domestic Product.

Schools and teachers

There were 2,345 primary and secondary schools in Victoria in 1997, 34 fewer than in 1996 (table 5.1). Government schools decreased by 39 while non-government schools increased by five. The total 1997 enrolment of students in all Victorian schools was 781,424 (0.6% increase over 1996), with 56% in primary and 44% in secondary schools (table 5.2).

Government schools constituted 71% of all schools in 1997, and had a student enrolment of 518,476 (an increase of 0.3% over the previous year), while non-government school enrolments increased 1.4% over the same period to 262,948 students. The proportion of students enrolled in non-government schools was higher at secondary level, with Year 12 (41%) the highest.

Catholic schools comprised 72% of the 684 non-government schools in Victoria. Accordingly, non-government school enrolments were highest in Catholic schools with 177,291 students (67%), followed by Anglican (25,786 or 10%) and other non-government (59,871 or 23%) schools.

Apparent retention rates are measures of the tendencies of students to remain in education from Year 7 to the senior years of secondary schooling. The apparent retention rate to Year 12 increased from 47% in 1986 to 81% in 1992 and declined to 75% in 1997 (government schools 70%; non-government schools 88%).

The number of teaching staff (expressed in full-time equivalent units) increased by 0.5% from 51,340 in 1996 to 51,582 in 1997. The average number of students per full-time teacher was 15.1 for non-government and 15.2 for government schools. The average student-teacher ratios for all schools were 18.2 for primary and 12.5 for secondary schools.

5.1 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, AND TEACHING STAFF(a)

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff
1992	2 013	533 909	40 550	687	253 713	16 192	2 700	787 622	56 741
1993	1 934	526 636	37 551	683	250 961	16 227	2 617	777 597	53 778
1994	1 731	520 328	34 635	679	252 866	16 661	2 410	773 194	51 295
1995	1 711	514 805	34 106	675	255 472	16 959	2 386	770 277	51 065
1996	1 700	517 062	34 045	679	259 393	17 295	2 379	776 455	51 340
1997	1 661	518 476	34 154	684	262 948	17 428	2 345	781 424	51 582

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

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

5.2 FULL-TIME STUDENTS, Category of School—1997

Year of education	Government schools	Non-government(a)				Total	Males	Females	Persons
		Anglican	Catholic	Other	Total				
Primary									
Preparatory	44 886	980	14 946	3 403	19 329	33 365	30 850	64 215	
Year 1	45 156	895	15 412	3 241	19 548	33 261	31 443	64 704	
Year 2	42 401	894	14 393	3 170	18 457	31 383	29 475	60 858	
Year 3	43 740	957	14 537	3 304	18 798	31 873	30 665	62 538	
Year 4	42 440	1 072	14 154	3 363	18 589	31 157	29 872	61 029	
Year 5	42 166	1 312	13 938	3 665	18 915	31 355	29 726	61 081	
Year 6	42 030	1 433	13 868	3 846	19 147	31 286	29 891	61 177	
Ungraded	1 954	—	62	520	582	1 670	866	2 536	
Total primary	304 773	7 543	101 310	24 512	133 365	225 350	212 788	438 138	
Secondary									
Year 7	38 265	2 748	14 144	6 082	22 974	31 297	29 942	61 239	
Year 8	38 351	2 895	13 953	5 899	22 747	31 305	29 793	61 098	
Year 9	37 799	3 089	13 404	5 848	22 341	30 797	29 343	60 140	
Year 10	36 626	3 234	12 798	5 999	22 031	29 368	29 289	58 657	
Year 11	32 925	3 179	11 257	5 836	20 272	25 884	27 313	53 197	
Year 12	26 765	3 098	10 326	5 297	18 721	21 170	24 316	45 486	
Ungraded	2 972	—	99	398	497	2 124	1 345	3 469	
Total secondary	213 703	18 243	75 981	35 359	129 583	171 945	171 341	343 286	
Total	518 476	25 786	177 291	59 871	262 948	397 295	384 129	781 424	

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

Source: Schools, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Higher education

There were 179,030 students attending a higher education institution (excluding TAFE) in 1997, a 2% increase over the previous year (table 5.3). The most popular fields of study were business administration and economics (27%), arts, humanities and social science (26%) and science (18%).

5.3 HIGHER EDUCATION (EXCLUDING TAFE)—1997

Field of study	Students no.
Agriculture, animal husbandry	2 279
Architecture, building	3 982
Arts, humanities, social science	45 870
Business administration, economics	48 652
Education	14 913
Engineering, surveying	17 637
Health	20 079
Law, legal studies	6 436
Science	32 556
Veterinary science	295
Non-award	1 119
Total	179 030

Source: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs: Selected Higher Education Student Statistics, 1997.

TAFE

In 1997, 544,100 students enrolled in TAFE vocational courses, representing a rise of 10% over the previous year (table 5.4).

Business administration and economics recorded the highest number of enrolments (21%) followed by engineering and surveying (14%), multi-field education courses (18%) and services, hospitality and transportation (12%).

5.4 TAFE ENROLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL COURSES—1997

Field of study	'000	%
Land & marine resources, animal husbandry	25.7	4.7
Architecture, building	32.7	6.0
Arts, humanities & social sciences	36.5	6.7
Business administration, economics	114.2	21.0
Education	11.4	2.1
Engineering, surveying	76.9	14.1
Health, community services	45.4	8.4
Law, legal studies	1.6	0.3
Science	34.1	6.3
Veterinary science, animal care	0.6	0.1
Services, hospitality, transportation	66.1	12.1
TAFE multi-field education	98.9	18.2
Total(a)	544.1	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 number of students enrolled.

Source: Australian National Training Authority.

Literacy skills

The Survey of Aspects of Literacy was conducted nationally between May and July 1996. It was designed to measure elements of literacy and numeracy skills necessary to use printed material found at work, home and in the community.

The survey objectively assessed three types of literacy; Prose, Document and Quantitative (table 5.5). Literacy was defined as a continuum for each of these types, and progression along this continuum was characterised by an increased ability to 'process' information and draw correct inferences. Each literacy type was divided into five levels, with Level 1 referring to the lowest level of literacy and Level 5 the highest.

5.5 POPULATION AT EACH LITERACY SKILL LEVEL—1996

Level	Victoria			Australia		
	Prose %	Document %	Quantative %	Prose %	Document %	Quantative %
1	21.7	22.0	21.2	19.7	19.5	19.2
2	26.1	26.3	26.7	27.5	28.3	27.2
3	35.6	35.7	35.2	35.3	36.1	36.0
4/5	16.6	16.0	16.9	17.5	16.1	17.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *Aspects of Literacy: Assessed Skill Levels, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 4228.0)*.

An estimated 3.3 million Victorians are represented in the survey results. The skill level distribution of Victorians was similar on each of the Prose, Document and Quantitative literacy scales. Around 22% of Victorians had very poor skills (Level 1) and could experience considerable difficulty using printed materials encountered in daily life, while a further 26% (Level 2) could experience some difficulty. Almost 36% of Victorians had literacy skills enabling them to cope, though not always with a high level of proficiency (Level 3); while 17% of Victorians had good to very good skills (Level 4/5) and were considered capable of managing the literacy demands of everyday life.

Educational attainment

Educational attainment is one of the strongest predictors of literacy, and is sometimes used as a surrogate indicator when objective literacy assessments are not available. In general, a greater proportion of people with high literacy skill levels had high levels of educational attainment, compared with those at lower skill levels. For example, 61% of Victorians at Level 4/5 on the Prose scale had a post-school qualification, compared with 24% of people at Level 1.

Work and literacy

A marked contrast was evident in skill level across different occupation groupings. Almost 51% of professionals recorded Prose skills at Levels 4/5, compared to an average of 21% across all occupation groups. In contrast, Level 1 Prose skills were recorded for almost 48% of plant and machine operators and drivers, compared to an average of 14% across all occupations.

5.6 PROSE SKILL LEVEL—1996

Occupation					Level	
	1	2	3	4/5	Total	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Managers & administrators	11.0	27.2	45.0	16.8	100.0	310.2
Professionals	*2.0	11.7	35.9	50.5	100.0	294.9
Para-professionals	*2.3	*18.5	44.5	34.7	100.0	130.8
Tradespersons	18.0	36.7	36.1	*9.3	100.0	304.7
Clerks	*6.2	24.3	43.8	25.7	100.0	315.9
Salespersons & personal service workers	9.4	29.0	43.9	17.7	100.0	379.9
Plant & machine operators & drivers	47.5	22.5	24.3	*5.7	100.0	143.8
Labourers & related workers	32.2	25.6	35.5	*6.7	100.0	272.1
All occupations	14.3	25.3	39.5	20.9	100.0	2 152.3

Source: Unpublished data, Aspects of Literacy Survey, 1996.

References

ABS sources

Aspects of Literacy: Assessed Skill Levels, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 4228.0)

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Main Tables, 1996–97
(Cat no. 5220.0.40.001)

Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0)

Non-ABS sources

Australian National Training Authority.

Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs,
Selected Higher Education Student Statistics, Canberra, Nov. 1997.

National Centre for Vocational Educational Research Ltd, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 1997*, Leabrook SA.



Overview

Labour-related statistics are important economic and social indicators. The performance of the economy and effects of economic policy can be understood by reference to changes in measures of employment, unemployment, earnings, overtime, job vacancies, and industrial disputes. However labour statistics are also about people. The economic wellbeing of an individual is largely determined by their employment, as are the social status and privilege they enjoy within the community.

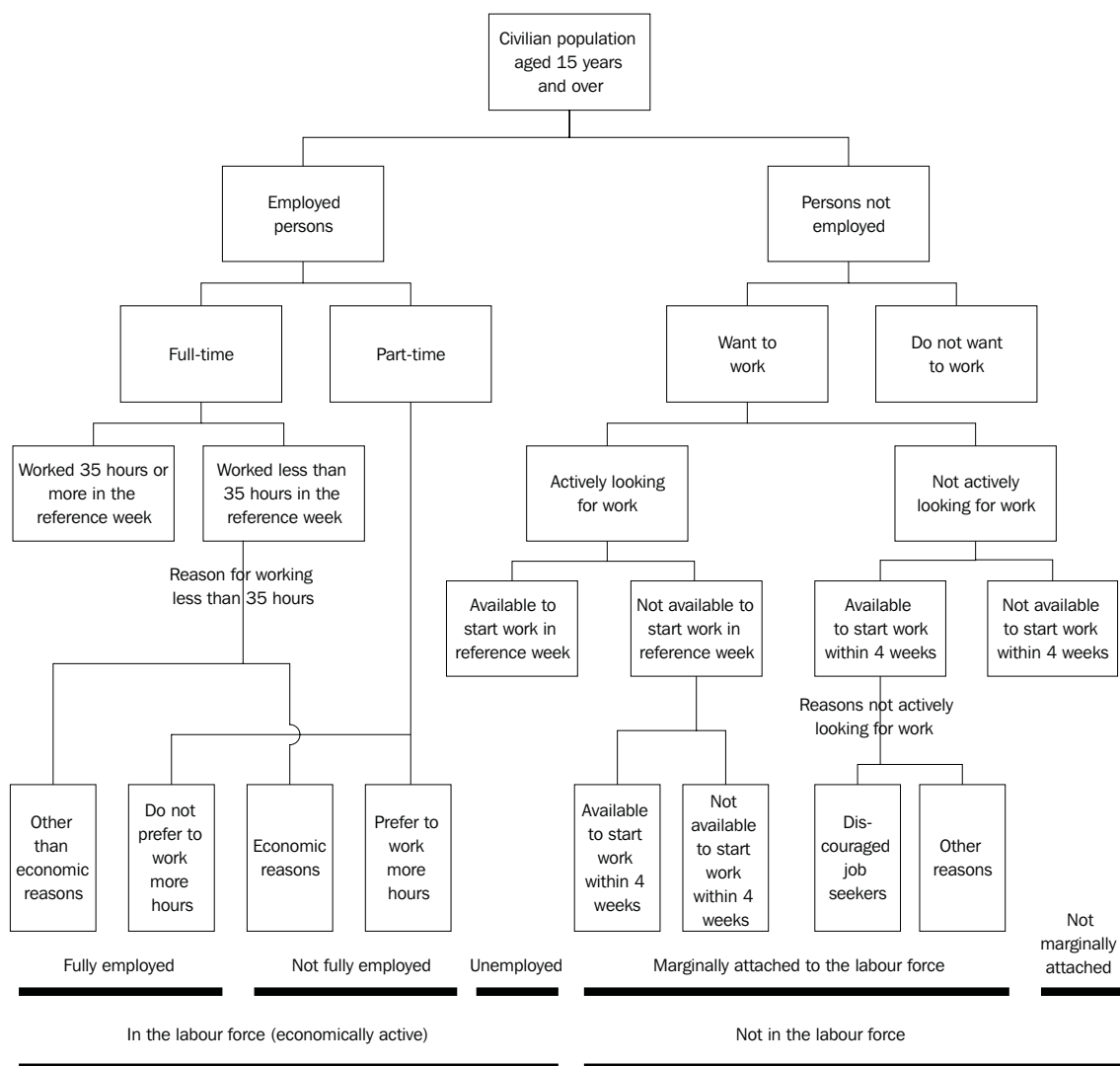
The data in this chapter include statistics on employment, unemployment, underemployment and persons not in the labour force. Data sources include the monthly Labour Force Survey; average weekly earnings and the labour costs index, which are derived from employer-based surveys; and industrial disputes data collected mainly from employers.

The labour force

The labour force concept is the basis for measuring employment and unemployment, and measures the total official supply of labour available to the market (table 6.1). It is broadly defined as persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed in a given reference week. The employed can also be looked at in terms of full-time and part-time status.

In May 1998, there were 2,342,100 persons in the Victorian labour force, of whom 2,152,800 were employed (table 6.2).

6.1 THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK



Participation rates

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

In May 1998, the Victorian participation rate was 63.7%, up slightly from the May 1997 figure of 63.3%. There remains a significant difference between the participation rates of females and males (54.0% and 73.7% respectively).

6.2 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

May	Employed			Unemployed		Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Civilian population '000	Unem- ployment rate %	Partici- pation rate %
	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000	Full-time '000	Total '000					
MALES										
1993	990.2	111.1	1 101.3	148.1	166.3	1 267.6	449.4	1 717.0	13.1	73.8
1994	1 006.4	119.2	1 125.7	131.4	144.3	1 269.9	454.4	1 724.3	11.4	73.6
1995	1 035.7	130.7	1 166.4	103.6	116.5	1 282.9	454.3	1 737.1	9.1	73.9
1996	1 057.5	130.4	1 187.9	96.9	109.2	1 297.2	458.6	1 755.8	8.4	73.9
1997	1 040.9	142.3	1 183.3	101.9	115.7	1 299.0	477.7	1 776.7	8.9	73.1
1998	1 060.1	157.6	1 217.7	93.7	109.7	1 327.4	472.7	1 800.1	8.3	73.7
FEMALES										
1993	478.2	337.8	816.0	77.6	105.4	921.3	868.4	1 789.7	11.4	51.5
1994	468.2	369.7	838.0	69.9	96.7	934.6	864.1	1 798.7	10.3	52.0
1995	498.8	393.2	892.0	58.9	80.4	972.4	839.8	1 812.1	8.3	53.7
1996	516.1	388.2	904.3	56.3	82.3	986.6	845.0	1 831.6	8.3	53.9
1997	503.7	403.8	907.5	61.9	92.7	1 000.2	854.9	1 855.1	9.3	53.9
1998	522.7	412.4	935.1	55.3	79.6	1 014.7	863.7	1 878.4	7.8	54.0
PERSONS										
1993	1 468.4	448.9	1 917.2	225.7	271.7	2 188.9	1 317.8	3 506.8	12.4	62.4
1994	1 474.7	489.0	1 963.6	201.3	240.9	2 204.6	1 318.5	3 523.0	10.9	62.6
1995	1 534.4	523.9	2 058.3	162.5	196.9	2 255.2	1 294.0	3 549.3	8.7	63.5
1996	1 573.6	518.7	2 092.3	153.2	191.5	2 283.8	1 303.6	3 587.4	8.4	63.7
1997	1 544.6	546.2	2 090.8	163.8	208.4	2 299.2	1 332.6	3 631.8	9.1	63.3
1998	1 582.8	570.0	2 152.8	149.0	189.3	2 342.1	1 336.4	3 678.5	8.1	63.7

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2).

Employment

At May 1998, there were 2,152,800 employed Victorians, a 3% increase over May 1997 and a 12% increase over May 1993. The proportion of employed persons working full-time has decreased from 77% in May 1993 to 74% in May 1998, while part-time workers increased from 23% to 26%.

Under-employment

The concept of underemployment embraces two principal forms:

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

The Australian Bureau of Statistics collects information on visible underemployment: defined at the broadest level as employed persons who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week who would have preferred to work extra hours (involuntary part-time workers).

In May 1998, there were 161,500 underemployed persons, an increase of 7,100 persons since May 1993.

Unemployment

There were an estimated 189,300 unemployed persons in Victoria at May 1998, a decrease of 19,100 on May 1997, and an 82,400 decrease since May 1993.

In May 1998, 57,500 persons were unemployed for 52 weeks or longer (long-term unemployed), of whom 24% were aged 15–24 years and 33% were aged 45 years and over (table 6.3). Generally, as a person's age increases so too does the likelihood that he/she will remain unemployed for longer. Of the unemployed aged 15–19 years, 21% were out of work for 52 weeks or longer, as were 39% of 45–54 year olds and 48% of those aged 55 years and over.

6.3 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS—May 1998

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	Age group (years)						Total
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55 and over	
Under 13	11.3	9.9	10.4	14.4	9.4	*3.6	58.9
13 and under 52	15.7	16.7	17.6	9.8	9.4	*3.6	72.9
52 and over	7.3	6.7	11.7	12.9	12.2	6.7	57.5
Total	34.3	33.3	39.8	37.1	30.9	13.9	189.3

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey, May 1998

The unemployment rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of all those in the labour force. The unemployment rate in Victoria has fallen from 12.4% in May 1993 and 9.1% in May 1997 to 8.1% in May 1998.

From May 1997 to May 1998, the female unemployment rate dropped from 9.3% to 7.8%, while males dropped from 8.9% to 8.3%.

Age

Employment and unemployment characteristics vary markedly according to age (table 6.4). Participation rates peak in the age range 20–54 years, reaching 85% for persons aged 20–24 years. The participation rates of persons in the age groups associated with entering or leaving the labour force are significantly lower; 54% for persons aged 15–19, 60% for 55–59 year olds and 32% for persons aged 60–64 years.

The unemployment rate for persons aged 15–19 years (20%) was more than twice the average rate of 8.1%. The lowest unemployment rates occurred for persons in the 35–54 year age range (6.4%), followed by 55–59 (6.6%) and 25–34 (6.7%) year age groups.

6.4 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER—May 1998

Age group (years)	Employed			Unemployed		Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000	Full-time '000	Total '000				
15–19	40.0	97.5	137.6	18.1	34.3	171.9	146.2	20.0	54.0
20–24	181.9	74.5	256.5	27.7	33.3	289.7	51.6	11.5	84.9
25–34	457.2	95.4	552.6	34.7	39.8	592.4	131.2	6.7	81.9
35–44	419.8	123.2	543.0	30.1	37.1	580.1	125.4	6.4	82.2
45–54	342.4	110.3	452.7	26.6	30.9	483.6	121.1	6.4	80.0
55–59	90.5	32.8	123.3	7.6	8.7	132.0	86.9	6.6	60.3
60–64	34.9	19.5	54.5	*3.8	4.6	59.1	127.7	7.8	31.6
65 and over	16.1	16.7	32.8	*0.3	*0.6	33.4	546.3	*1.7	5.8
Total	1 582.8	570.0	2 152.8	149.0	189.3	2 342.1	1 336.4	8.1	63.7

Source: Labour Force, Victoria, May 1998 (Cat. no. 6202.2).

Birthplace

In May 1998, 25.0% of employed Victorians were born overseas (table 6.5). Of these, 34.0% were from main English-speaking countries and 66.0% from other than main English-speaking countries. Of persons born overseas and in the labour force, 57.5% were from Europe and the former USSR and 6.1% were from Southern Asia.

Persons who came from a main English-speaking country had a much lower unemployment rate (6.4%) than persons from other than main English-speaking countries (11.4%).

**6.5 LABOUR FORCE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BORN OUTSIDE
AUSTRALIA—May 1998**

Country of birth	Employed full-time '000	Total employed '000	Total unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Civilian population aged 15 and over '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
Oceania	31.9	41.8	*3.4	45.2	15.3	60.5	*7.5	74.7
Europe and former USSR	250.1	322.5	24.9	347.3	298.8	646.2	7.2	53.7
Middle East and North Africa	15.9	20.2	4.6	24.7	22.9	47.7	18.6	51.8
Southeast Asia	53.7	65.1	12.9	78.0	54.2	132.2	16.5	59.0
Northeast Asia	18.3	24.2	*4.1	28.3	27.4	55.7	*14.5	50.8
Southern Asia	26.9	33.6	*3.2	36.7	20.1	56.8	*8.7	64.6
Northern American	10.2	11.6	*0.3	11.9	5.9	17.7	*2.5	67.2
South and Central America and Caribbean	8.6	10.5	*3.6	14.1	7.9	22.0	*25.5	64.1
Africa (excluding North Africa)	11.3	15.2	*2.0	17.2	9.9	27.1	*11.6	63.5
Main English-speaking countries	142.7	185.1	12.6	197.6	106.7	304.3	6.4	64.9
Other than main English-speaking countries	284.1	359.6	46.3	405.9	355.6	761.6	11.4	53.3
Total born outside Australia	426.8	544.7	58.9	603.6	462.3	1 065.9	9.8	56.6

Source: Labour Force, Victoria, May 1998 (Cat No. 6202.2).

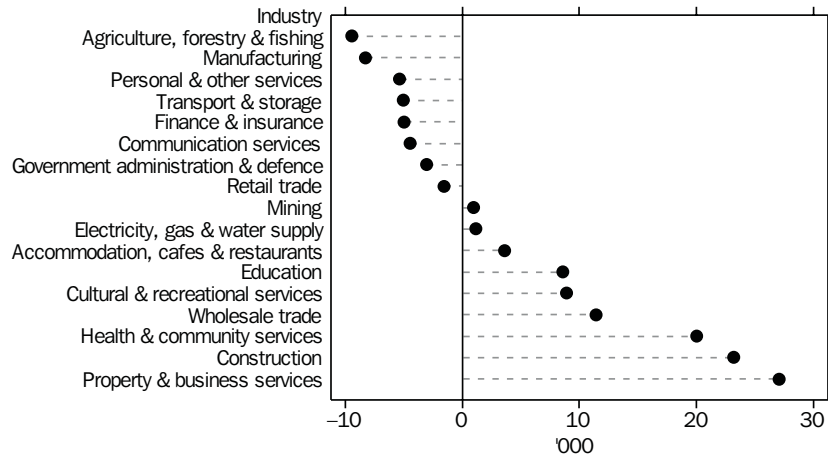
Industry

The major employing industries in Victoria at May 1998 were Manufacturing (15.8%), Retail trade (14.3%) and Property and business services (11.3%) (table 6.7).

The industries to show the greatest decline in total employment between May 1997 and 1998 were Agriculture, forestry and fishing, and Manufacturing with decreases of 9,500 and 8,300 persons respectively (graph 6.6).

In contrast, the greatest increases were recorded in Property and business services (27,100 persons) and Construction (23,200 persons).

6.6 EMPLOYMENT, Annual Change to May 1998



Source: Labour Force, Victoria, May 1998 (Cat. no. 6202.2).

6.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry—May 1998

Industry	Number			Proportion		
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males %	Females %	Persons %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	62.1	31.8	93.9	5.1	3.4	4.4
Mining	*3.6	*0.3	*3.9	*0.3	*0.0	*0.2
Manufacturing	242.5	97.9	340.4	19.9	10.5	15.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	12.6	*2.9	15.6	1.0	*0.3	0.7
Construction	128.6	13.6	142.2	10.6	1.5	6.6
Wholesale trade	104.6	40.6	145.2	8.6	4.3	6.7
Retail trade	150.7	156.5	307.2	12.4	16.7	14.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	39.4	49.3	88.7	3.2	5.3	4.1
Transport and storage	79.0	18.2	97.2	6.5	1.9	4.5
Communication services	22.2	12.4	34.6	1.8	1.3	1.6
Finance and insurance	40.0	48.1	88.1	3.3	5.1	4.1
Property and business services	134.8	108.3	243.0	11.1	11.6	11.3
Government administration and defence	36.1	35.9	72.0	3.0	3.8	3.3
Education	49.9	95.5	145.4	4.1	10.2	6.8
Health and community services	40.1	160.6	200.7	3.3	17.2	9.3
Cultural and recreational services	26.3	26.0	52.3	2.2	2.8	2.4
Personal and other services	45.5	37.1	82.6	3.7	4.0	3.8
Total all industries	1 217.7	935.1	2 152.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force, Victoria, May 1998 (Cat. no. 6202.2).

Occupation

In May 1998, professionals comprised 19.0% of employed persons in Victoria, followed by intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (16.2%), and trades persons and related workers (13.7%) (table 6.8). The largest occupation group for employed males was trades persons and related workers (21.7%) and employed females intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (26.8%).

6.8 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Occupation—May 1998

Occupation	Number			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Managers and administrators	133.5	42.4	176.0	11.0	4.5	8.2
Professionals	207.6	200.6	408.1	17.0	21.5	19.0
Associate professionals	128.9	79.0	207.9	10.6	8.4	9.7
Tradespersons and related workers	264.6	30.9	295.5	21.7	3.3	13.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	11.1	80.9	92.0	0.9	8.7	4.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	96.7	251.0	347.8	7.9	26.8	16.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	170.0	30.7	200.7	14.0	3.3	9.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	75.9	140.9	216.8	6.2	15.1	10.1
Labourers and related workers	129.3	78.7	208.0	10.6	8.4	9.7
Total all occupations	1 217.7	935.1	2 152.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force, Victoria, May 1998 (Cat. no. 6202.2).

Persons not in the labour force

In May 1998, 1,336,400, persons aged 15 years and over were classified as not in the labour force. These persons (65% of whom were female) were neither employed nor unemployed, and comprised 36% of the civilian population of Victoria aged 15 years and over.

Wage Cost Index

The Wage Cost Index is an integrated set of indexes measuring quarterly changes in wage and salary costs for employee jobs. Compilation of the indexes is based on hourly costs collected for a fixed 'basket' of jobs. That is, the indexes measure changes over time in the cost of a representative sample of employee jobs, not changes in earnings of a representative sample of employees. Hence the quarterly index movements are unaffected by shifts in occupation and industry distributions, changes in paid hours, and changes for individual employees (e.g. Promotions).

In Victoria, the index of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses for all employee jobs increased by 0.5% from March quarter 1998 to June quarter 1998, and by 2.1% since the establishment of the index in September quarter 1997 (table 6.9).

6.9 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES

Sector	Index numbers(a)			Percentage change		
	Dec qtr 1997	Mar qtr 1998	Jun qtr 1998	Sep qtr 1997 to Dec qtr 1997	Dec qtr 1997 to Mar qtr 1998	Mar qtr 1998 to Jun qtr 1998
Private	100.7	101.7	102.1	0.7	1.0	0.4
Public	100.8	101.5	101.9	0.8	0.7	0.4
All sectors	100.7	101.6	102.1	0.7	0.9	0.5

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0.

Source: Wage Cost Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6345.0).

Increases in the indexes at the industry level from the March quarter 1998 to the June quarter 1998 ranged from 0.1% for Property and business services and Government administration and defence, to 0.9% for Manufacturing and Electricity, gas and water (table 6.10).

Increases in the indexes at the industry level from September quarter 1997 to the June quarter 1998 ranged from 0.7% for Personal and other services to 3.0% for both Mining and Manufacturing.

Increases in the indexes at the occupation level from the March quarter 1998 to the June quarter 1998 ranged from 0.1% for Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, to 1.0% for Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (table 6.11).

Increases in the indexes at the occupation level from September quarter 1997 to the June quarter 1998 ranged from 1.1% for Advanced clerical and service workers to 2.9% for Professionals.

6.10 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, By Industry

Industry	Index numbers			Percentage change		
	Dec qtr 1997	Mar qtr 1998	Jun qtr 1998	Sep qtr 1997 to Dec qtr 1997	Dec qtr 1997 to Mar qtr 1998	Mar qtr 1998 to Jun qtr 1998
Mining	100.2	103.0	103.0	0.2	2.8	0.0
Manufacturing	100.8	102.1	103.0	0.8	1.3	0.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	100.3	100.9	101.8	0.3	0.6	0.9
Construction	100.9	101.6	102.0	0.9	0.7	0.4
Wholesale trade	100.3	101.3	101.5	0.3	1.0	0.2
Retail trade	101.0	101.1	101.5	1.0	0.1	0.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	100.1	100.6	100.8	0.1	0.5	0.2
Transport and storage	101.7	102.2	102.6	1.7	0.5	0.4
Finance and insurance	101.5	102.1	102.8	1.5	0.6	0.7
Property and business services	100.1	101.8	101.9	0.1	1.7	0.1
Government administration and defence	100.2	100.8	100.9	0.2	0.6	0.1
Education	100.6	101.3	101.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
Health and community services	101.1	101.8	102.2	1.1	0.7	0.4
Cultural and recreational services	100.5	100.8	101.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Personal and other services	100.1	100.4	100.7	0.1	0.3	0.3
All industries	100.7	101.6	102.1	0.7	0.9	0.5

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0.

Source: Unpublished data, Wage Cost Index Survey.

6.11 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, By Occupation

Occupation	Index numbers(a)			Percentage change		
	Dec qtr 1997	Mar qtr 1998	Jun qtr 1998	Sep qtr 1997 to Dec Qtr 1997	Dec qtr 1997 to Mar Qtr 1998	Mar qtr 1998 to Jun Qtr 1998
Managers and administrators	101.3	101.9	102.6	1.3	0.6	0.7
Professionals	100.9	102.2	102.9	0.9	1.3	0.7
Associate professionals	100.9	101.4	101.7	0.9	0.5	0.3
Tradespersons and related workers	100.5	101.5	102.3	0.5	1.0	0.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	100.3	100.9	101.1	0.3	0.6	0.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	100.7	101.2	101.5	0.7	0.5	0.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	100.8	101.9	102.0	0.8	1.1	0.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	100.4	100.6	101.6	0.4	0.2	1.0
Labourers and related workers	100.9	102.1	102.3	0.9	1.2	0.2
All occupations	100.7	101.6	102.1	0.7	0.9	0.5

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0.

Source: Unpublished data, Wage Cost Index Survey.

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings data estimates the level of quarterly change in average weekly earnings. The survey is conducted by mail from a sample of approximately 5,000 employers, designed to ensure adequate State and industry representation.

Table 6.12 presents trend estimate data, as they provide a more reliable guide to the data's underlying direction. For most business decisions and policy advice, trend estimate is deemed more suitable than seasonally adjusted or original estimates.

As at May 1998, the trend estimate for Victorian average weekly ordinary time earnings (adults working full-time) was \$765.90 for males, \$641.50 for females, and \$719.60 for all persons. The annual change to May 1998 was 2.9% for all employees total earnings and 3.3% for all adult employees full-time ordinary time earnings.

6.12 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES: Trend

Reference period pay period ending on or before	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adults		All males	Full-time adults		All females	Full-time adults		All employees
	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings
VALUE (\$)									
1997									
February	726.30	787.10	680.40	611.00	627.40	451.60	686.60	731.50	577.80
May	735.10	795.60	687.00	619.50	637.00	458.00	696.70	739.30	583.00
August	742.60	803.50	698.80	626.20	644.70	463.00	704.80	746.60	590.60
November	750.50	812.90	708.80	631.90	650.00	466.70	711.10	755.00	597.90
1998									
February	758.30	820.20	711.80	636.70	653.20	469.20	715.90	761.20	601.10
May	765.90	826.40	708.60	641.50	655.60	470.30	719.60	766.20	600.00
PROPORTION (%)									
Quarterly change to									
1997									
November	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2
1998									
February	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
May	1.0	0.8	-0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	-0.2
Annual change to May									
1996	3.0	3.5	1.4	3.1	2.9	0.2	3.4	3.8	1.7
1997	5.1	4.5	2.2	4.9	5.5	4.7	5.2	4.4	2.8
1998	4.2	3.9	3.1	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.6	2.9

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (Cat. no. 6302.0).

Employee earnings and hours

Employee earnings and hours statistics relate to the distribution and composition of average weekly earnings and hours obtained from a survey of employers conducted biennially in May.

In Victoria during May 1996, the highest mean weekly total earnings were recorded for Managers and administrators (\$1,113.80) and Professional (\$726.60) occupations, while the lowest earnings were recorded by Labourers and related workers (\$416.60) and Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (\$329.20) (table 6.13). Part of the variation in these earnings is explained by the different proportions of part-time and junior employees in these occupation groups.

Across all occupation groups, male weekly total earnings were higher than for females. The greatest difference occurred for Trades persons and related persons, where average full-time adult female weekly earnings was 66% of the male level. In comparison, Managers and administrators female earnings were 85% of male earnings.

6.13 WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS, By Percentiles—May 1996

Occupation	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	Mean earnings
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Managers and administrators	579.1	780.4	1 002.5	1 286.9	1 758.5	1 113.8
Professionals	258.2	520.8	728.6	869.5	1 103.1	726.6
Associate professionals	269.5	433.8	639.1	819.3	1 036.3	655.5
Tradespersons and related workers	293.6	441.1	579.8	753.5	946.1	611.9
Advanced clerical and service workers	200.2	398.1	546.6	670.7	761.3	522.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	111.2	261.7	464.9	596.6	730.5	446.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	266.1	407.1	527.6	725.1	964.6	579.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	54.1	111.2	313.7	478.0	631.9	329.2
Labourers and related workers	85.4	230.7	415.8	551.6	696.0	416.6
All occupations	150.0	354.5	540.8	756.6	980.2	580.8

Source: Unpublished data, Employee Earnings and Hours, May 1996.

Wage and salary earners

The Survey of Employment and Earnings provides data on the monthly number of employees and quarterly earnings, for private and public sector employees. At February 1998, 1,401,000 Victorian wage and salary earners were employed in the private sector: about 17.8% of wage and salary earners (303,000 people) were employed in the public sector with 207,200 people in State, 61,600 in Commonwealth and 34,200 in local government (table 6.14). During March quarter 1998, gross earnings of Victorian private and public sector employees totalled \$10,646,100,000 and \$2,929,800,000 respectively.

6.14 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, Gross Earnings: Original

Industry	Employees Feb 1998		Gross earnings Mar qtr 1998	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
	'000	'000	\$m	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	..	*0.4	..	*3.8
Mining	6.7	..	117.9	..
Manufacturing	329.2	1.0	2 883.5	14.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	5.6	3.7	81.5	41.9
Construction	84.1	2.5	777.8	29.5
Wholesale trade	105.1	..	891.2	..
Retail trade	228.9	..	1 150.1	..
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	77.0	..	347.1	..
Transport and storage	63.3	9.2	588.6	118.8
Communication services	4.5	30.6	37.6	353.6
Finance and insurance	67.6	2.0	874.8	22.7
Property and business services	183.5	4.5	1 486.8	53.5
Government administration and defence	..	65.6	..	564.1
Education	46.9	86.8	293.8	796.2
Health and community services	107.9	75.4	664.7	692.1
Cultural and recreational services	51.2	4.0	245.6	37.9
Personal and other services	39.4	16.6	205.2	195.6
Total	1 401.0	303.0	10 646.1	2 929.8

Source: Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (Cat. no. 6248.0).

Industrial disputes

The Industrial Disputes Survey collects information on industrial disputes where a stoppage of work has occurred, providing that at least 10 working days have been lost.

There were 112 industrial disputes reported in Victoria during 1997, an increase of 14 on 1996 (table 6.15). The number of Victorian employees involved in industrial disputes increased by 6.6%, from 121,100 in 1996 to 129,100 in 1997. This compares with a national decrease of 45.4% for the same period. The number of working days lost in Victoria decreased by 2.8%, from 218,100 in 1996 to 212,100 in 1997.

6.15 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Year	Total disputes	Total employees involved	Working days lost
	no.	'000	'000
1992	114	598.8	586.4
1993	114	200.9	257.2
1994	109	52.2	87.0
1995	110	79.0	126.1
1996	98	121.1	218.1
1997	112	129.1	212.1

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6322.0).

The highest levels of disputation occurred in the Manufacturing, Construction, and Education, health and community services industries. These industries combined accounted for 75% of all Victorian employees involved in disputation, and 80% of working days lost (table 6.16). Disputation in the Victorian Manufacturing industry resulted in the loss of 100,400 working days lost (47.3%), compared with 43,700 in Construction (20.6%) and 25,700 in Education, health and community services (12.1%).

6.16 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, By Industry—Year Ending December 1997

	Employees involved		Working days lost	
	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture	0.1	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	40.5	31.4	100.4	47.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.9	0.7	10.0	4.7
Construction	28.6	22.2	43.7	20.6
Wholesale and retail trade	0.1	—	0.1	0.0
Transport and storage	14.5	11.2	19.9	9.4
Communication services	5.9	4.6	5.1	2.4
Finance, insurance, property and business services	3.9	3.0	4.1	1.9
Government administration and defence	6.5	5.0	2.7	1.3
Education, health and community services	27.7	21.5	25.7	12.1
Cultural, recreational, personal and other services	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1
Total	129.1	100.0	212.1	100.0

Note: Due to rounding, totals may not equal sum of components.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 6322.0).

References

Data sources

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

The ABS also conducts sample surveys of employers, based on the ABS register of business and organisations. Over recent years, new or upgraded quarterly surveys of employment and earnings, average weekly earnings, overtime, job vacancies, and an annual survey of employee earnings and hours have been introduced.

The ABS is currently developing a new quarterly Labour Cost Index (LCI). The initial development work focused on the wage component of the LCI—the Wage Cost Index (WCI)—which was first released in March 1998 and presented data for the December quarter 1997. The full LCI will build on the WCI, incorporating changes in the underlying hourly cost to employers of paid leave, employer-funded superannuation, workers' compensation and payroll tax.

At this stage, a timetable has not been set for the initial release of results from the full LCI.

ABS sources

Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (Cat. no. 6302.0)

Industrial Disputes, Australia (Cat. no. 6322.0)

Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0)

Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2)

Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (Cat. no. 6248.0)

Wage Cost Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6345.0)

Overview

Victoria has a wide range of health services provided by government, non-profit organisations and private enterprise which help safeguard the health and wellbeing of Victorians and assist the sick. This chapter provides an overview of health statistics for Victoria. Data are provided on public and private hospitals, hospital in-patients, conditions treated, children's immunisation and causes of death; as well as results from the 1995 National Health Survey and the 1997 Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing (SMHWB).

Causes of death

The main category of cause of death for Victorian residents in 1997 was diseases of the circulatory system with 13,253 deaths, including heart attack and stroke, followed by cancer (malignant neoplasms) (9,181) (table 7.1). Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 37% of male and 43% of female deaths, and the main cause of death for both males and females aged 65 years and over. The most common cause of death under the broad category of circulatory diseases was ischaemic heart disease, which accounted for 22% of all male and 21% of all female deaths.

Cancer accounted for 29% of male and 25% of female deaths, and was the major cause of death for males aged 45–64 years, and for females aged 25–64 years.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)-related deaths in Victoria for 1997 numbered 67 males and 7 females, compared with 128 males and 6 females in 1996.

7.1 CAUSES OF DEATH—1997

Cause of death and ICD code(a)	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate(b)
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001–139)	348	1.0	76
Neoplasms (140–239)	9 181	27.6	1 994
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders (240–279)	1 279	3.8	278
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280–289)	106	0.3	23
Mental disorders (290–319)	915	2.8	199
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (320–389)	736	2.2	160
Diseases of the circulatory system (390–459)	13 253	39.8	2 878
Diseases of the respiratory system (460–519)	3 330	10.0	723
Diseases of the digestive system (520–579)	1 022	3.1	222
Diseases of the genito-urinary system (580–629)	645	1.9	140
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (630–676)	2	0.0	0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680–709)	49	0.1	11
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710–739)	185	0.6	40
Congenital anomalies (740–759)	192	0.6	42
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760–779)	132	0.4	29
Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions (780–799)	92	0.3	20
Accidents, poisonings, and violence (external causes) (800–999)	1 794	5.4	390
Total	33 261	100.0	7 223

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

(b) Per 1,000,000 30 June population.

Source: *Causes of Death, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

Infant mortality

Infant mortality, defined as deaths of children under one year, has been traditionally viewed as an indicator of the general level of mortality, health, wellbeing, and social development of a population. In Victoria over the 15 years 1982 to 1996, the infant mortality rate dropped by 44.3% compared with a national drop of 36.6% in the same period (table 7.2).

The rate of infant deaths due to sudden infant death syndrome declined by more than two-thirds (67.8%) from 202.7 deaths per 100,000 live births in the 1982–86 period to 65.3 deaths per 100,000 live births in the 1992–96 period. However, this decline was not uniform over the 15-year timespan, being mostly concentrated in the period between 1992 and 1996 when the death rate dropped by 62.2% from the previous five-year period.

The rate of infant deaths due to perinatal conditions decreased 36.5% over the 15-year period, to an annual 231.1 deaths per 100,000 live births during 1992–96. However, there was an increase of 9.7% in the extreme immaturity death rate to 68.1 per 100,000 live births. This increase was concentrated in the period 1987–91, where it increased 35.3% on 1982–86.

The rate of infant deaths due to congenital anomalies declined 42.0%, from an annual 291.4 deaths per 100,000 live births during 1982–86 to 169.1 deaths per live births during 1992–96.

7.2 LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATH

Cause of death and ICD code	Annual average number(a) and rate(b)					
	1982–86		1987–91		1992–96	
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate
Congenital anomalies (740–759)	175	291.4	125	195.3	108	169.1
Congenital anomalies of the heart and circulatory system (745–747)	42	70.4	30	46.9	31	48.9
Perinatal conditions (750–779)	219	363.8	194	302.8	147	231.1
Extreme immaturity (765.0)	37	62.1	54	84.0	43	68.1
Symptoms, sign and ill-defined conditions (780–799)	123	203.7	111	174.0	42	65.3
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (798.0)	122	202.7	111	172.8	42	65.3
Accidents, poisoning and violence (external causes) (E800–E900)	11	18.6	11	17.5	6	10.0
Other causes	34	55.8	28	44.4	28	43.9
Total	562	933.2	470	733.9	331	519.6

(a) Annual average over five-year period. Components may not add to totals due to rounding. (b) Average rate per 100,000 live births averaged over five-year period. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: *Causes of Infant and Child Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 4398.0).

Acute health

During 1996–97, total acute health expenditure for the 92 Victorian public hospitals was \$2,894 million, with wages and salaries (\$1,944 million) the largest component (67% of total). Average expenditure per occupied bed day was \$785, and per patient separation \$3,223. Total revenue (acute and other residential) for Victorian public hospitals was \$3,159 million, of which 91% was derived from government grants (including Commonwealth and State indirect contributions).

In 1996–97, Victoria's public hospitals treated a total of 935,096 patients, with each separation having an average length of stay of 4.1 days (table 7.3). Females accounted for almost 54% of all cases treated in Victorian public hospitals.

The most treated condition was kidney and urinary tract diseases (125,083 separations, 13.4% of total), followed by digestive system diseases (95,712, 10.2%), and pregnancies and childbirth (83,669, 8.9%).

The most commonly treated conditions for males were diseases and disorders of the kidney and urinary tract (74,952 separations), the digestive system (48,219 separations) and the circulatory system (41,407 separations). The most commonly treated conditions for females were pregnancy and childbirth (83,669 separations), disorders of the kidney and urinary tract (50,131 separations) and disorders of the digestive system (47,493 separations).

Mental disease cases had the longest hospital stays, averaging 12.9 days. In contrast, conditions which averaged less than two days stay included eye; ear, nose, mouth and throat; kidney and urinary tract; and myeloproliferative diseases and disorders, and poorly differentiated neoplasms.

7.3 PUBLIC HOSPITALS, Separations and Average Length of Stay—1996–97

Major medical condition	Males		Females		Persons	
	Separations	Average length of stay	Separations	Average length of stay	Separations	Average length of stay
	no.	days	no.	days	no.	days
Alcohol/drug use and alcohol/drug induced organic mental disorders	2 115	4.7	954	4.8	3 069	4.7
Burns	653	7.0	337	8.6	990	7.6
Blood and blood forming organs and immunological disorders	8 384	2.1	7 646	2.4	16 030	2.2
Circulatory system	41 407	4.7	32 055	4.9	73 462	4.8
Digestive system	48 219	2.8	47 493	3.0	95 712	2.9
Ear, nose, mouth and throat	23 182	1.8	19 107	1.7	42 289	1.8
Eye	9 112	1.5	10 267	1.4	19 379	1.5
Female reproductive system	—	—	41 394	2.2	41 394	2.2
Hepatobiliary system and pancreas	7 651	5.5	9 867	4.4	17 518	4.8
Kidney and urinary tract	74 952	1.5	50 131	1.7	125 083	1.6
Male reproductive system	14 704	2.6	—	—	14 704	2.6
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	34 625	4.0	33 343	5.5	67 968	4.8
Nervous system	24 735	7.6	23 092	8.2	47 827	7.9
Respiratory system	30 176	5.3	23 130	5.7	53 306	5.5
Skin, subcutaneous tissue and breast	13 303	3.2	18 777	3.7	32 080	3.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and disorders	4 578	5.3	6 185	5.1	10 763	5.2
Factors influencing health status and other contacts with health services	19 928	9.9	22 545	12.2	42 473	11.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases (systemic or unspecified sites)	5 620	6.1	4 317	5.9	9 937	6.0
Injuries, poisonings and toxic effects of drugs	11 345	2.9	10 043	3.2	21 388	3.1
Mental diseases and disorders	9 507	13.1	10 908	12.7	20 415	12.9
Myeloproliferative diseases and disorders and poorly differentiated neoplasms	23 977	1.8	20 759	1.8	44 736	1.8
Newborns and other neonates with conditions originating in the perinatal period	26 709	4.9	24 195	4.9	50 904	4.9
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	83 669	3.2	83 669	3.2
Total	434 882	4.0	500 214	4.2	935 096	4.1

Source: Department of Human Services, Victoria.

Staffing and administration

In 1996–97, there were 43,964 effective full-time staff in Victorian public hospitals. This was a 4.0% increase on 1995–96 (table 7.4). Of these staff, nurses numbered 19,485 (44.3%), hotel staff (orderlies, caterers, laundry workers, etc.) accounted for 7,837 (17.8%), and 3,509 (8.0%) were resident, salaried or sessional medical staff.

7.4 STAFF(a) IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS

Position	1995–96	1996–97
	no.	no.
Nurse	18 471	19 485
Administration	6 217	6 566
Medical support	6 118	6 567
Hotel(b)	8 170	7 837
Hospital medical officers	2 066	2 161
Salaried medical staff	675	833
Sessional medical staff	557	515
Total	42 274	43 964

(a) Effective full-time units. (b) Includes cleaning and catering staff.

Source: Department of Human Services, Victoria.

7.4 STAFF(a) IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS

Position	1995–96	1996–97
	no.	no.
Nurse	18 471	19 485
Administration	6 217	6 566
Medical support	6 118	6 567
Hotel(b)	8 170	7 837
Hospital medical officers	2 066	2 161
Salaried medical staff	675	833
Sessional medical staff	557	515
Total	42 274	43 964

(a) Effective full-time units. (b) Includes cleaning and catering staff.

Source: Department of Human Services, Victoria.

Private hospitals

In Victoria during 1996–97, there were 96 private acute hospitals, 5 private psychiatric hospitals and 22 private day hospital facilities (table 7.5). Day hospital facilities provide investigation and treatment for acute conditions on a day-only basis.

7.5 PRIVATE HOSPITALS, By Type and Size—1995–96

Hospital type	Victoria		Australia	
	no.	%	no.	%
Acute	96	95.0	295	92.5
Psychiatric	5	5.0	24	7.5
Hospital size(a)				
0–25 beds	30	29.7	67	21.0
26–50 beds	31	30.7	90	28.2
51–100 beds	23	22.8	96	30.1
101–200 beds	13	12.9	49	15.4
Over 200 beds	4	4.0	17	5.3
Total acute and psychiatric	101	100.0	319	100.0

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

Source: Private Hospitals, Australia, 1995–96 (Cat. no. 4390.0).

During 1996–97, there were 416,500 separations in Victorian private acute and psychiatric hospitals, accounting for 1,631,500 occupied bed days. This represented 27.1% and 27.9% respectively of the Australian total. The Victorian private hospital occupancy rate was 72.6% and average length of stay 3.9 days, compared with an Australian average of 3.8 days.

In Victoria, there were 11,272 full-time equivalent staff employed (1996–97) in private acute and psychiatric hospitals, representing 27.6% of total Australian private hospital staff. In Victoria, nursing staff comprised 57.0% of employed staff in private hospitals. The average number of staff per occupied bed was 2.5, slightly below the national average of 2.6.

Total recurrent expenditure in Victorian private acute and psychiatric hospitals amounted to \$874.6 million, and gross capital expenditure was \$101.2 million. Wages and salaries, \$523.4 million, was the largest recurrent expenditure item, comprising 59.8% of total Victorian private hospital expenditure. Average expenditure per occupied bed day was \$536

and per separation \$2,100; compared with Australian averages of \$527 and \$2,006, respectively. Total revenue for Victoria was \$960.1 million, 94.0% of which was patient revenue.

Mental health

The 1997 SMHWB was conducted during May to August 1997, from a sample of persons living in private dwellings in all States and Territories of Australia. The SMHWB was commissioned by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services to assist in monitoring National Mental Health Strategy initiatives and provide a baseline against which future activity can be compared and evaluated. A modified Composite International Diagnostic Interview was used for the diagnostic component of the survey. This is a comprehensive interview for adults, which can be used to assess current and lifetime prevalence of mental disorders through the measurement of symptoms and their impact on day-to-day activities.

Nearly 1 in 5 (17.3%) Victorians had a mental disorder at some time during the 12 months prior to survey (table 7.6). Overall prevalence rates for mental disorders were similar for both men and women in Victoria, but there were some differences in type of disorder suffered. Women were more likely than men to suffer anxiety disorders (11.0% of women compared to 7.4% of men) and affective disorders (6.7% compared to 3.9%). However, men were more than twice as likely as women to suffer from a substance use disorder (11.1% of men compared with 4.1% of women).

7.6 PREVALENCE OF DISORDERS(a)—1997

Disorders	'000	%
Physical conditions	1 258.7	37.0
Mental disorders		
Anxiety disorders		
Panic disorder	39.2	1.2
Agoraphobia	31.0	0.9
Social phobia	83.5	2.5
Generalised anxiety disorder	108.6	3.2
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	*5.2	*0.2
Post-traumatic stress disorder	120.2	3.5
<i>Total anxiety disorders</i>	315.0	9.3
Affective disorders		
Depression	156.2	4.6
Dysthymia	45.1	1.3
<i>Total affective disorders(b)</i>	180.6	5.3
Substance use disorders		
Alcohol harmful use	99.6	2.9
Alcohol dependence	133.8	3.9
Drug use disorders(c)	53.0	1.6
<i>Total substance use disorders</i>	256.2	7.5
Total mental disorders	588.5	17.3
No mental disorder or physical condition	1 796.2	52.8
Total(d)	3 399.7	100.0

(a) During the 12 months prior to interview. (b) Includes other affective disorders such as mania, hypomania and bipolar affective disorder. (c) Includes harmful use and dependence. (d) A person may have more than one mental disorder with or without a physical condition. The components when added may therefore be larger than the total.

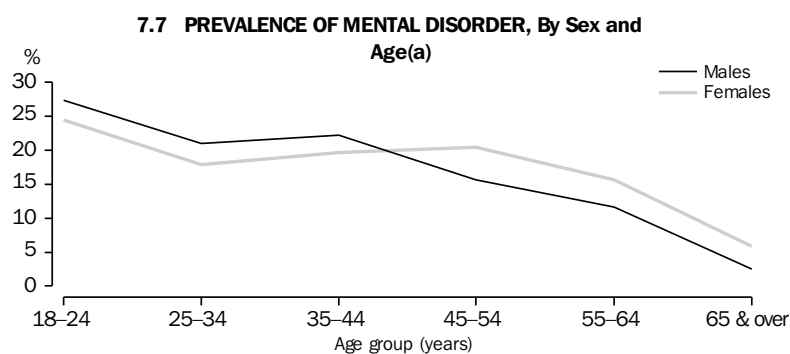
Source: *Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Victoria, Data Report, 1997 (Cat. no. 4326.2.40.001)*.

While the overall prevalence rates were similar for men and women, there were some age differences. Younger men were more likely than younger women to suffer from a mental disorder. However, with ageing, this pattern altered so that older women were more likely than older men to suffer from a mental disorder.

Young men aged 18–24 were more than twice as likely as women of the same age to suffer a substance use disorder (22.1% compared to 10.0%). Substance use disorders generally declined with age, to less than 1% for those aged 65 years and over.

Anxiety disorders include conditions which involve feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. The highest prevalence rate for anxiety disorders (18.2%) was observed in women aged 45–54. For men, anxiety disorders peaked at 11.7% in the 35–44 age group, after which the prevalence declined to no observations recorded for those aged 65 years and over.

The prevalence of affective (mood) disorders was highest (10.2%) for young women aged 18–24 years, and more than three times that observed for men of the same age. For men, the prevalence of affective disorders peaked at 7.1% in the 35–44 age group and after this declined sharply to no observations recorded for men aged 55 years and over.



Note: (a) Mental disorders from the major groups: anxiety, affective and substance abuse disorders.

Source: *Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Victoria, Data Report, 1997* (Cat. no. 4326.2.40.001).

Infectious diseases

A vital aspect of health care is the prevention and containment of disease. As more becomes known about factors which contribute to the incidence of specific diseases, it becomes possible to prevent diseases or detect and treat them at earlier stages with improved chances of success.

An important element in containing the spread of disease is surveillance of infectious diseases. These diseases, which were the main cause of sickness and death in the nineteenth century, have been largely brought under control in the twentieth century through improvements in living standards and medical advances such as immunisation and antibiotics. However, factors related to large population movements, ecological environment and increasing ease of travel can all contribute to spread infection from overseas and within Australia.

In order to monitor the incidence and spread of infectious diseases, medical workers involved in the diagnosis of disease are required to notify Disease Control Victoria, Department of Human Services of any new occurrences of specified diseases. In particular, four types of infectious diseases pose problems for the community: vaccine preventable diseases, hospital acquired infections, blood-borne viral infections and enteric infections.

7.8 NOTIFICATIONS OF SELECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	1996		1997	
	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)
Food and water-borne diseases				
Campylobacter infections	3 453	77.1	3 612	78.4
Giardiasis (Giardia)	1 102	24.3	1 071	23.3
Hepatitis A	454	10.0	363	7.9
Listeriosis	20	0.4	15	0.3
Salmonellosis (Salmonella)	915	20.1	1 690	36.7
Shigellosis	74	1.7	79	1.7
Typhoid	15	0.3	16	0.4
Other diseases				
AIDS	138	3.0	68	1.5
Barmah Forest Virus	43	0.9	43	0.9
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	13	0.3	6	0.1
Hepatitis B	2 157	48.2	1 912	41.5
Hepatitis C	4 544	101.5	4 947	107.4
HIV	195	4.3	187	4.1
Legionellosis (Legionnaires' Disease)	36	0.8	30	0.7
Leptospirosis	61	1.3	27	0.6
Malaria	109	2.5	90	2.0
Measles	96	2.1	91	2.0
Meningococcal infection	93	2.1	99	2.2
Mumps	50	1.1	66	1.4
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1 344	29.6	1 679	36.5
Q Fever	63	1.4	24	0.5
Ross River Virus	147	3.2	1 017	22.1
Rubella	672	15.0	371	8.1
Tetanus	1	—	1	—
Tuberculosis	288	6.4	282	6.1
Typhus	9	0.2	2	—
Sexually transmitted diseases(b)				
Gonorrhoea	397	8.7	353	7.7
Syphilis	101	2.2	172	3.7
Chlamydia	1 611	35.5	2 116	46.0

(a) Notifications per 100,000 population. (b) Rate quoted is for population over 15 years of age.

Source: Department of Human Services, Victoria.

Blood-borne and sexually transmissible infections

Blood-borne viral infections, such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), hepatitis B and hepatitis C are spread by sexual transmission and other exchange of body fluids, such as through intravenous drug use. In Victoria, these infections are being largely contained by a combination of epidemiological surveillance and contact tracing, educational programs, and monitoring of blood donors and donated blood. The pattern of sexually transmissible diseases in Victoria for 1997 remains essentially unchanged from 1996.

By the end of 1997, a total of 1,682 people in Victoria had been diagnosed with AIDS, of whom 78% were known to have died. During 1997, there were 68 people diagnosed with AIDS in Victoria; a reduction from 138 in 1996 and 172 in 1995 (table 7.8). This downward trend in AIDS diagnoses has also been observed nationally and is consistent with changes in treatment of HIV-related disease.

The number of diagnoses of gonorrhoea during 1997 (353) was lower than for 1996 (397), and was the third lowest since data were first collected in 1983. The number of infectious syphilis cases (16) notified during 1997 was identical to that for 1996; although the number of cases reported with evidence of current (infectious or non-infectious) syphilis (172) was higher than for 1996 (101) and 1995 (156). Improvements in surveillance methods for syphilis have been introduced progressively from 1990, and this is reflected in the increase in notifications since 1990.

Food and water-borne infections

Food and water-borne diseases can result in intestinal illness generally described as food poisoning. The organisms which most commonly cause these types of illness are the campylobacter and salmonella organisms. Listeriosis, although affecting a small number of people can cause serious illness. Groups most at risk are pregnant women and their babies, the elderly and people with lowered immunity. Infection with giardia lamblia is also a commonly reported intestinal illness, although it may often be water rather than food-borne. Campylobacter infections occur worldwide, and are now the most commonly notified cause of bacterial diarrhoea in Victoria.

Immunisation

There is growing concern that vaccine preventable diseases, such as whooping cough and measles, which have been controlled in the past, could return if immunisation rates are not effectively maintained. A public immunisation program, commenced in August 1993, has led to the reduction in incidence of serious Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib), which mainly affects children under five years. In 1991, there were 270 cases of Hib notified, compared with 117 in 1993 and 6 in 1997. Notifications of whooping cough (pertussis) have fluctuated widely, increasing from 71 cases in 1991 to 527 cases in 1993, before decreasing to 393 cases in 1995 and increasing again in 1997 to 1,679 cases.

In April 1995, the Australian Bureau of Statistics collected data on child immunisation. Survey data showed that the proportion of children considered fully immunised declined with age. This decline was consistent for all diseases covered by the immunisation schedule except measles and mumps. For both these diseases, the proportion of fully immunised children remained relatively high for most age groups in comparison with other diseases.

A higher proportion of Victorian children aged one year were immunised for all conditions when compared with the national average. However, the Victorian immunisation rates fell below the national average for diphtheria/tetanus and pertussis for children aged two years, and for polio for children aged six years. The drop in the proportion of children aged two years immunised for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis occurred nationwide. A possible explanation for this decline was the omission of the DTP (triple antigen) booster, required at 18 months.

7.9 CHILDREN FULLY IMMUNISED, By Condition—April 1995

Condition	Age (years)		
	1	2	6
	%	%	%
Diphtheria/Tetanus	91.7	58.4	39.4
Whooping cough (pertussis)	89.6	52.4	15.5
Polio	87.9	88.2	55.6
Hib	65.6	55.6	30.1
Measles	87.4	92.5	94.9
Mumps	86.9	92.0	93.1
Rubella	84.9	85.2	72.5

Source: Children's Immunisation Survey, Australia, April 1995 (Cat. no. 4352.0).

The proportion of those fully immunised against polio remained similar for children of all ages, until age six, when significant decreases were recorded nationwide (table 7.9). Proportions of children fully immunised against Hib were lower than for any other disease on the immunisation schedule at all ages.

Medicare

Medicare, as Australia's public health insurance scheme, is one of the major institutions in the health system. Funded by a levy on all employed adults, Medicare is available to all Australians and allows a wide range of goods and services to be accessed.

In 1996–97, a total of 49,935,371 Medicare services were processed in Victoria, accounting for a quarter of all Medicare services nationally (table 7.10). This represented a dollar value of \$1,559.6 million.

The largest proportion of Medicare services comprised unreferral consultations by general practitioners which accounted for 44.6% of the Victorian total (22,289,116 cases), followed by pathology with 24.2% of total Victorian services (12,064,376 cases). These two services corresponded to the two most accessed services across Australia.

7.10 MEDICARE, By Broad Type of Service—1996–97(a)

Type of service	Number of services		Value of services	
	'000	%	\$m	%
Unreferred attendances				
General practitioner/VRGP	22 289.1	44.6	515.4	33.0
Other	3 718.0	7.5	79.8	5.1
Specialist attendance	5 003.4	10.0	250.5	16.1
Obstetrics	476.1	1.0	15.9	1.0
Anaesthetics	480.8	1.0	34.3	2.2
Pathology	12 064.4	24.2	202.3	13.0
Diagnostic imaging	2 551.1	5.1	217.6	14.0
Operations	1 187.8	2.4	137.9	8.8
Assistance at operations	64.3	0.1	6.6	0.4
Optometry	881.1	1.8	35.0	2.3
Radio and nuclear therapy	114.3	0.2	8.1	0.5
Miscellaneous	1 104.9	2.2	56.3	3.6
Total	49 935.4	100.0	1 559.6	100.0

(a) For services processed from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997.

Source: Health Insurance Commission—1996–97 Medicare Statistical Tables.

National Health Survey

The National Health Survey conducted in 1995 provides information on the health status, health risk factors and actions taken by people in relation to their health.

The majority of Victorians aged 15 years and over considered themselves as being in good health, with 84% reporting their health status as good, very good or excellent. The proportion of people reporting fair or poor health tended to increase with age. Nationally, fair or poor health was reported by 9% of those aged 15–24 years, compared to 41% of those aged 75 years and over.

The prevalence of reported recent or long-term illness or injury was lower in Victoria (84%) than in Australia overall (86%) (table 7.11). Many reported conditions were minor and/or easily managed, such as most eyesight disorders of refraction or accommodation, which were reported by 46% of the population. Only 7% of Victorians took days off work or school due to illness or injury during the two weeks prior to interview.

Excluding eyesight disorders, the leading causes of illness in 1995 were respiratory conditions experienced by 36% of the Victorian population, musculoskeletal conditions (25%) and diseases of the circulatory system (21%). The most commonly reported conditions of the respiratory system were asthma (11% of the population) and hayfever (15%). Arthritic conditions affected 13% of the population, while hypertension (10%) was the most common circulatory condition experienced. Headaches were reported by over 11% of the population.

7.11 REPORTED RECENT AND/OR LONG-TERM ILLNESS OR INJURY—1995

Condition	Victoria	Australia
	%	%
Infectious and parasitic diseases	3.6	3.7
Neoplasms	1.8	2.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	10.6	12.2
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	2.0	2.0
Mental disorders	5.5	5.8
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	51.2	52.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	20.8	21.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	36.3	37.4
Diseases of the digestive system	14.5	15.0
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	6.0	6.4
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	0.3	0.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	9.6	9.9
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	24.6	26.5
Congenital abnormalities	0.3	0.4
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	21.6	24.2
Injuries	5.6	6.4
Disability	0.9	1.3
No illness reported	16.2	14.3
	no.	no.
Total population(a)	4 503 100	18 061 100

(a) People may have reported more than one type of action so components do not add to totals.

Source: Unpublished data, National Health Survey, 1995.

Health risk factors

Being overweight or obese increases the risk of developing many health conditions, including heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, diabetes mellitus, cancer, respiratory and musculoskeletal conditions. Based on self-reported height and weight, results from surveys in 1989–90 and 1995 indicate that the proportion of adults who were overweight or obese has declined from 35.6% to 30.3% (table 7.12).

Regular physical activity is important in the prevention of many health conditions, including heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis and obesity. It also provides health benefits associated with improved self-esteem. In 1995, almost 68% of adult Victorians exercised for recreation, sport or fitness; a small increase on the 66% recorded in 1989–90.

Tobacco smoking is a risk factor for heart disease, stroke, peripheral vascular disease, chronic lung disease, and cancer of the lung and other organs. In 1995, smokers constituted 23.3% of Victorian adults, a decline from 27.8% in 1989–90.

High levels of alcohol consumption have been linked to an increased risk of heart disease, stroke, neurological disease, liver disease, pancreatic disease and cancer. Alcohol intoxication is also a leading cause of road traffic accidents. In 1995, 87.0% of Victorians who drank consumed alcohol at levels of low risk to their health, compared with 85.0% nationally.

7.12 SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS

	1989–90	1995	1995
	%	%	'000
Body mass(a)			
Underweight	11.8	9.2	327.9
Overweight/obese	35.6	30.3	1 076.4
Not stated	4.2	10.7	382.3
Exercise level(a)			
Did not exercise	34.6	32.6	1 160.6
Low	30.6	35.0	1 246.8
Moderate/high	34.9	32.5	1 153.3
Smoker status(b)			
Non-smoker	72.2	76.7	2 584.5
Smoker	27.8	23.3	780.2

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: Unpublished data, National Health Survey.

Health related actions

In the two weeks prior to survey, 72% of people reported taking one or more health-related actions (table 7.13). Use of medication (66% of the population) was the most common action people took for their health, followed by consultation with a doctor (23%). Other health professionals, including chemists, physiotherapists/hydrotherapists, chiropractors and nurses were consulted by 10% of the population.

Apart from vitamins and minerals, the most commonly used medications were analgesics (pain relievers), used by about a quarter of the population. Medication used for the treatment of heart/blood pressure, arthritis and sleep disorders increased with age, while that used for treatment of coughs and colds declined with age.

7.13 HEALTH-RELATED ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO SURVEY—1995

Action taken	%	'000
Hospitalisation	0.7	31.5
Emergency/outpatient visit	2.5	111.0
Day clinic visit	1.4	63.0
Doctor consultation	23.0	1 042.2
Dentist consultation	5.5	248.4
Consultation with other health professional	9.9	448.4
Other health-related contact	3.7	165.0
Medication use		
Herbal/natural medicine	8.3	374.9
Vitamins/mineral supplements	24.0	1 082.6
Other medication	55.7	2 519.6
Total medications	65.5	2 961.3
Day(s) away from work/school	7.3	325.8
Other days of reduced activity	5.4	245.3
No action taken	27.9	1 245.5
Total population(a)	100.0	4 503.1

(a) People may have reported more than one type of action, so components do not add to totals.

Source: Unpublished data, National Health Survey, 1995.

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8

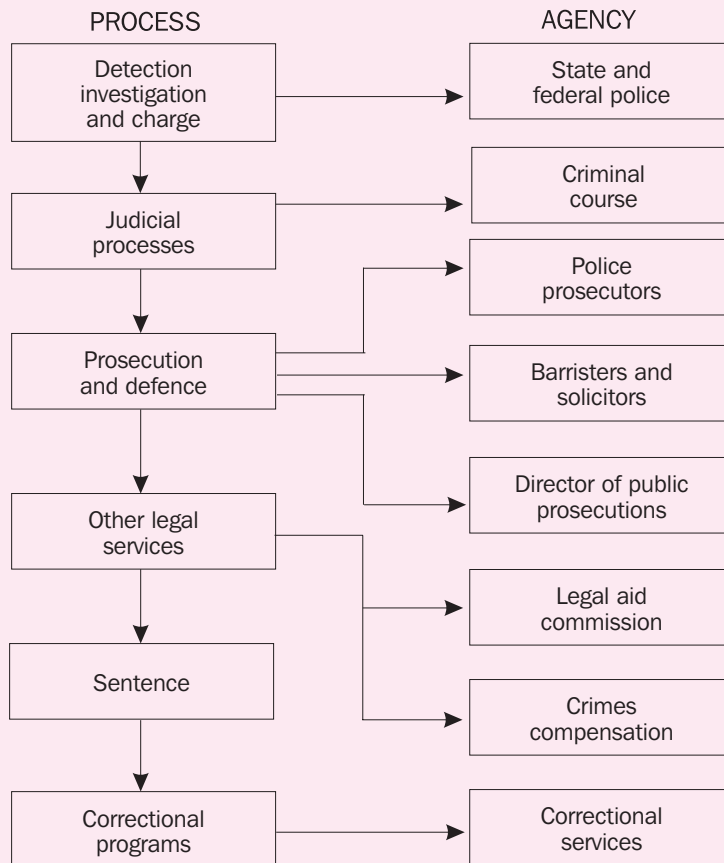
Crime and justice

Overview

The criminal justice system consists of State and Commonwealth institutions, agencies, departments and personnel responsible for dealing with justice aspects of crime, victims of crime, persons accused or convicted of committing a crime, and other related issues and processes. Private companies are also involved with the provision of correctional services.

The various agencies which comprise the criminal justice system can be seen as acting within a broader process in which criminal incidents and offenders move through a number of stages. Diagram 8.1 indicates these broad stages and the points at which different justice agencies make their contribution.

8.1 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM



Source: National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics, ABS.

Recorded crime statistics

Crimes recorded by police relate to offences that have become known to and recorded by police. These offences may have been reported by a victim, witness or other person, or may have been detected by police. The statistics do not provide a total picture of crime, as not all crimes come to the attention of police. In addition, care should be taken in interpreting police statistics, as fluctuations in recorded crime may be a reflection of changes in community attitudes to reporting crime, changes in police procedures or changes in crime reporting and recording systems, rather than a change in the incidence of criminal behaviour.

In 1997, the number of victims in Victoria increased for all offences, with the exception of manslaughter which stayed the same, and kidnapping, abduction and other theft which decreased slightly compared with 1996 (table 8.2). However, the victimisation rates in Victoria for all offence categories, except blackmail and extortion, were generally well below the Australian average.

8.2 VICTIMS OF CRIME RECORDED, BY POLICE

				Victoria	Australia	
	1995	1996	1997	1997	1997	1997
	rate(a)	rate(a)	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)	no.
Homicide						
Murder	1.37	1.14	1.41	65	1.74	322
Attempted murder	1.02	0.75	0.91	42	1.72	318
Manslaughter	0.11	0.07	0.04	2	0.21	38
Driving causing death(b)	0.49	0.48	0.50	23	n.a.	n.a.
Assault	350.01	359.74	361.16	16 632	668.78	123 940
Sexual assault	61.98	61.36	61.50	2 832	76.29	14 138
Kidnapping/abduction	2.10	2.08	2.00	92	3.01	557
Robbery						
Armed robbery	16.76	18.60	25.69	1 183	48.64	9 015
Unarmed robbery	20.99	23.40	27.79	1 280	66.08	12 246
Blackmail/extortion	1.24	1.78	2.63	121	1.90	353
Unlawful entry with intent	1 570.43	1 551.51	1 608.66	74 081	2 254.69	417 845
Motor vehicle theft	647.88	630.76	660.61	30 422	703.67	130 406
Other theft	2 473.10	2 622.08	2 596.44	119 570	2 856.35	529 345

(a) Reported incidents per 100,000 population. (b) National driving causing death counts not available in 1997.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

The greatest number of recorded crimes are property crimes. In Victoria during 1997, police recorded about 74,100 victims of unlawful entry with intent, over 30,000 victims of motor vehicle theft and almost 120,000 victims of other theft.

The most commonly recorded crime against the person was assault, with over 16,000 cases recorded (table 8.3). There were also about 2,800 victims of sexual assault, 2,500 victims of robbery and 65 murder victims.

About 23% of assault victims were aged under 20 years, and a further 32% aged 25–34 years. This contrasts with sexual assault victims, where 48% were aged under 20 years. Approximately 4% of assault victims and 1% of sexual assault victims were aged over 55 years.

8.3 VICTIMS OF CRIME RECORDED BY POLICE(a)—1997

	Age group (years)										Total no.
	0–9 no.	10–14 no.	15–19 no.	20–24 no.	25–34 no.	35–44 no.	45–54 no.	55–64 no.	65 and over no.	Not stated no.	
Homicide											
Murder	3	—	11	3	14	11	10	6	6	1	65
Attempted murder	2	—	4	6	10	8	5	4	2	1	42
Manslaughter	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Driving causing death	1	—	3	4	6	3	1	1	1	3	23
Assault	365	831	2 360	2 666	4 819	2 385	1 228	413	190	1 375	16 632
Sexual assault	278	437	626	465	602	249	92	15	15	53	2 832
Kidnapping/abduction	21	23	23	14	9	1	—	—	—	1	92
Robbery											
Armed robbery	1	18	144	128	197	160	127	59	33	40	907
Unarmed robbery	3	90	281	184	221	136	104	73	98	31	1 221
Blackmail/extortion	—	—	7	12	18	14	12	4	4	8	79

(a) Refers to person victims only. For offences (e.g. armed robbery, unarmed robbery and blackmail/extortion) where the victim may be a person or organisation, person victims only are included.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 4510.0)*.

Care needs to be taken in using the 'relationship of victim to offender' data due to the high proportion of not stated information. For murder, attempted murder and sexual assault, more offenders were known to the victim than were unknown (table 8.4). In contrast, for assault, kidnapping and abduction, more offenders were unknown than known.

8.4 VICTIMS OF CRIME(a), By Relationship of Offender to Victim(b)—1997

Offence category	Murder no.	Attempted murder no.	Manslaughter no.	DCD(c) no.	Assault no.	Sexual Assault no.	Kidnapping/ abduction no.	Blackmail/ extortion no.
Known to victim								
Family member	11	9	—	1	888	443	3	2
Non-family member	17	16	—	5	1 807	770	4	9
Total	28	25	—	6	2 695	1 213	7	11
Unknown to victim	16	7	2	6	4 348	467	37	13
Not stated	21	10	—	11	9 589	1 152	48	55
Total	65	42	2	23	16 632	2 832	92	79

(a) Refers to individual persons only. For blackmail/extortion person victims only are included, not organisations. (b) Includes those persons for whom sex was not stated, but relationship was recorded. (c) DCD refers to Driving Causing Death.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 4510.0)*.

A weapon was used in 48% of robberies, 74% of murders and 81% of attempted murders (table 8.5). Firearms were used in 9% of robberies, 29% of murders and 19% of attempted murders. Weapons were far less likely to be used in assault, sexual assault, kidnapping and abduction offences.

8.5 VICTIMS, By Offence—1997

	Weapons used				No weapons used	Total
	Firearm	Other weapon	Weapon n.f.d.	Total		
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Homicide						
Murder	29.2	44.6	—	73.8	26.2	100.0
Attempted murder	19.0	61.9	—	81.0	19.0	100.0
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0
Assault	1.0	11.1	—	12.1	87.9	100.0
Sexual assault	0.2	2.1	—	2.3	97.7	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	2.2	5.4	—	7.6	92.4	100.0
Robbery(a)	9.1	34.2	4.7	48.0	52.0	100.0

(a) Victims of robbery (armed and unarmed robbery) refers to individual persons or organisations. All other offence categories used in this table refer to individual persons.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 4510.0)*.

In Victoria during the June financial year 1997, a total of 13,941 arrests for drug-related offences were made (table 8.6). The largest category was cannabis with 9,121 arrests (65%).

8.6 DRUG ARRESTS—1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997

Type of drug	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	no.	no.	%	%
Cannabis	9 121	69 136	65.4	81.3
Cocaine	29	460	0.2	0.5
Heroin etc.	3 396	7 140	24.4	8.4
Amphetamine	639	3 907	4.6	4.6
Hallucinogens	0	609	0.0	0.7
Steroids	0	71	0.0	0.1
Other drugs	756	3 723	5.4	4.4
Total	13 941	85 046	100.0	100.0

Source: *Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence—Australian Illicit Drug Report, 1997*.

Australian court system

In all States and Territories, two systems of criminal justice exist: the federal criminal justice system, based on offences against Commonwealth laws; and the relevant State or Territory system, based on offences against State or Territory laws. It is the statute and common law of States and Territories that primarily governs the day-to-day lives of most Australians.

With respect to criminal law, the States and Territories have powers to enact their own criminal law. The Commonwealth has powers to enact laws, including sanctions for criminal offences in relation to its constitutional responsibilities. In effect, there are nine different systems of criminal law in existence in Australia.

In Victoria, criminal cases involving less serious offences are heard by the Magistrates' Court, as are less serious civil and family law cases. The County Court hears more serious criminal and civil cases involving larger claims. The County Court also hears cases on appeal from the Magistrates' Court. The Supreme Court of Victoria hears the most serious criminal and civil cases, and appeals from County and Magistrates' Courts.

The Federal Court of Australia hears cases relating to Commonwealth (as opposed to State) law, such as cases involving trade practices and bankruptcy. There is also a federal Family Court which hears cases under the Family Law Act. The High Court of Australia acts as the final court of appeal for all criminal, civil and family law matters from lower courts within Australia.

Victorian higher criminal courts

At the start of 1996–97, there were 1,030 defendants involved in cases which were still being processed (i.e. pending at the start), and a further 1,650 defendants who had cases initiated in the Higher Criminal Courts (table 8.7). Both groups represent a total workload of 2,680 defendants before the higher courts during 1996–97. Of this total workload, 1,665 defendants had all their charges finalised during 1996–97, while 1,015 defendants had at least one unfinalised charge at the end of the financial year (pending at the end). Note that the Victorian Higher Criminal Courts Collection excludes appeal cases.

8.7 DEFENDANTS INITIATED—1996–97

Status	Supreme court	County court	Total higher courts
	no.	no.	no.
Active workload during year			
Pending at start	51	979	1 030
Initiated	89	1 561	1 650
Status at year's end(b)			
Finalised	68	1 597	1 665
Pending at end	69	946	1 015

(a) Data exclude defendants in appeal cases. ABS does not collect Magistrates court data. (b) Same population as for 'Active workload during year'. Supreme court had 2 cases transferred in and 5 out, and County court had 5 transferred in and 2 out.

Source: *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 4513.0)*.

During 1996–97, 91% of the 1,665 defendants finalised in Higher criminal courts were finalised as a result of their charges being adjudicated (e.g. guilty verdict, proven not guilty or pleaded guilty) (table 8.8). Of these adjudicated defendants, 27% went through trial (of which 53% were found guilty) and 73% pleaded guilty.

8.8 DEFENDANTS FINALISED(a)—1996–97

Method of finalisation	Supreme court no.	County court no.	Total higher courts no.
Adjudicated			
Acquitted	12	184	196
Proven guilty			
Guilty verdict	28	190	218
Guilty plea	25	1 071	1 096
Total proven guilty	53	1 261	1 314
Total adjudicated	65	1 445	1 510
Non-adjudicated			
Bench warrant issued	1	29	30
Withdrawn	2	121	123
Other finalisation(b)	—	2	2
Total non-adjudicated	3	152	155
Total defendants finalised	68	1 597	1 665

(a) Data exclude defendants finalised in appeal cases. (b) Includes defendants who were withdrawn by the prosecution, transferred to another court level or finalised by another non-adjudicated method.

Source: *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 4513.0)*.

During 1996–97, the median duration from initiation to finalisation for defendants in the County Court was 22.0 weeks, and in the Supreme Court 28.9 weeks (table 8.9). Higher Court defendants finalised by a trial outcome of guilty verdict (37.1 weeks) or acquittal (38.2 weeks) had the longest median duration times, while defendants finalised by a guilty plea (15.9 weeks) had the shortest duration.

8.9 MEDIAN DURATION FOR DEFENDANTS—1996–97(a)

Method of finalisation	Supreme court weeks	County court weeks	Total higher courts weeks
Acquitted	49.6	37.8	38.2
Guilty verdict	34.6	38.9	37.1
Guilty plea	22.7	15.9	15.9
Other finalisation(b)	18.3	32.7	32.4
All defendants finalised	28.9	22.0	22.9

(a) Data exclude defendants finalised in appeal cases. (b) Includes defendants who were withdrawn by the prosecution, transferred to another court level or finalised by another non-adjudicated method.

Source: *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 4513.0)*.

Legal services

In addition to courts, there are a number of other agencies involved in the judicial process. These include legal representatives for the prosecution and defence. Prosecution for less serious matters heard before courts of summary jurisdiction, such as the Magistrates' Court, is generally carried out by Police Prosecutors. Crown Prosecutors normally handle the prosecution of more serious matters dealt with in County or Supreme Courts.

For the defendant, legal aid may be available to handle their defence. The Commonwealth legal aid scheme's objective is to maximise access to justice by all community members. Legal aid services and advice are provided directly by staff lawyers or by way of subsidies to the private legal profession. Assistance is directed to those persons who are most in need by way of merit and means tests.

During 1996–97, almost 41,000 applications for legal aid were received, of which 19% were refused (table 8.10). Criminal cases accounted for 63% of applications received, family cases 26% and civil cases 12%.

8.10 LEGAL AID APPLICATIONS AND THEIR OUTCOMES

Year	Total applications received	Average received per workday	% change	Total assessed(a)	Number approved	Number refused	% refusal rate
1992–93	40 413	164	-6.3	40 053	30 028	10 025	25.0
1993–94	42 969	175	6.3	41 955	33 565	8 390	20.0
1994–95	48 669	196	13.3	46 998	39 094	7 904	16.8
1995–96	47 759	193	-1.9	46 453	38 361	8 092	17.4
1996–97	39 940	153	-16.3	39 586	32 279	7 307	18.5
1997–98	40 934	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31 814	7 949	19.4

(a) Total assessed is less than total applications received, as not all applications were processed.

Source: *Legal Aid Commission of Victoria, Annual Report, 1997–98*.

Corrective services

Victorian prisoner population

The annual Prisoner Census on 30 June 1997 recorded 2,643 prisoners in Victoria (table 8.11), of whom 2,490 were male and 153 female. Some 2,226 were sentenced and 417 were unsentenced. Prisoners' average age was 34 years for males and 32 years for females, and there were 132 Indigenous prisoners.

Sentenced prisoners include those who are under sentence, awaiting appeal or unfit to plead. There were 2,226 sentenced prisoners in Victoria, representing 84% of all Victorian prisoners; with the remaining 16% of prisoners either awaiting the outcome of their court hearing or deportation.

From 1993 to 1997, the Victorian prisoner population increased by 16% from 2,272 to 2,643 prisoners. The sentenced prisoner population increased by 12% and the unsentenced population by 44% over this period.

8.11 PRISON POPULATION

30 June	Prisoners		Sentenced		Unsentenced	
	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)
1993	2 272	67.0	1 982	58.4	290	8.6
1994	2 522	73.9	2 189	64.2	333	9.8
1995	2 467	71.8	2 118	61.6	349	10.2
1996	2 440	70.2	2 058	59.2	382	11.0
1997	2 643	74.6	2 226	62.8	417	11.8

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, 'Australian Prisoners, 1993'; 'Prisoners in Australia' issues 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997

On 30 June 1997 in Victoria, violent and sexual offences accounted for 47% of offences for which sentenced prisoners were in prison (table 8.12). A further 30% of sentenced prisoners were convicted of property offences, including break and enter, fraud, misappropriation, receiving and other theft; while 9% were convicted of drug offences.

8.12 SENTENCED PRISONERS, By Most Serious Offence(a)—1997

	no.	%
Homicide		
Murder	204	9.2
Other homicide	61	2.7
Assault	150	6.7
Sex offences	406	18.2
Other against person	39	1.8
Robbery	180	8.1
Extortion	4	0.2
Break and enter	275	12.4
Fraud and misappropriation	85	3.8
Receiving	24	1.1
Other theft	272	12.2
Property damage(b)	21	0.9
Government security(c)	176	7.9
Possession of weapon	—	—
Other against good order	20	0.9
Possession/use drugs	12	0.5
Deal/traffic drugs	176	7.9
Manufacture/grow drugs	10	0.4
Driving offences	15	0.7
Licence/registration offences	76	3.4
Other traffic offences	—	—
Other offences	20	0.9
Offences in custody	—	—
Total	2 226	100.0

(a) The most serious offence is the offence for which the prisoner has received the longest sentence. Where sentences are equal, or the longest sentence cannot be determined, the most serious offence is the offence with the lowest Australian National Classification of Offences code.
 (b) Property damage also includes environmental offences. (c) Government security also includes justice procedures.

Source: Prisoners in Australia, 1997.

Private prisons

During 1996 and 1997, a major government infrastructure project was undertaken to replace the State's ageing prisons with three facilities developed, owned and operated by the private sector.

The Metropolitan Women's Correctional Centre, Fulham Correctional Centre and Port Phillip Prison are the three new private prisons which opened during this period. Five public prisons were closed: Fairlea, Morwell River, Sale, Metropolitan Reception and Pentridge prisons. Approximately 45% of Victoria's prisoners are now accommodated in private prisons, with the remainder managed through the public prison system.

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Overview

Data from the Monthly Retail Trade Survey, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and House Price Index are included in this chapter. Price indexes provide summary measures of movement in various price categories, and are used extensively to analyse and monitor price behaviour, and to adjust government payments such as pensions.

The Household Expenditure Survey provides estimates of the level and pattern of expenditure by households in different regions of Australia. This information provides a platform for the CPI: items are selected from the HES results for inclusion in the CPI, and relative 'weights' are established between items.

Monthly Retail Trade Survey

The retail industry is a major contributor to the Victorian economy, accounting for almost \$31.3 billion turnover in 1997–98 (table 9.1). The Monthly Retail Trade Survey has been conducted in various forms since 1962. The collection's principal objective is to show monthly movement in retail turnover. The survey is one of the main economic indicators, providing an early indication of change in economic climate. Retail spending is also a very important component of the Australian National Accounts, contributing around 40% of private final consumption expenditure.

The retail industry in Victoria increased total turnover by 5.0% from 1996–97 to 1997–98, with household goods the only division to record a decrease (1.3%). Department stores increased turnover by 7.0% in 1997–98, up on the previous 12 months 1.6% growth. Food retailing grew by 3.6%, and was the largest division at \$13.1 billion, constituting 42.0% of total retail turnover. Other retailing showed the strongest growth (13.0%), and includes pharmaceutical, cosmetic, toiletry, antique, used goods, garden supplies, flower, watch and jewellery retailing. The next strongest increase was in clothing and soft goods (11.7%).

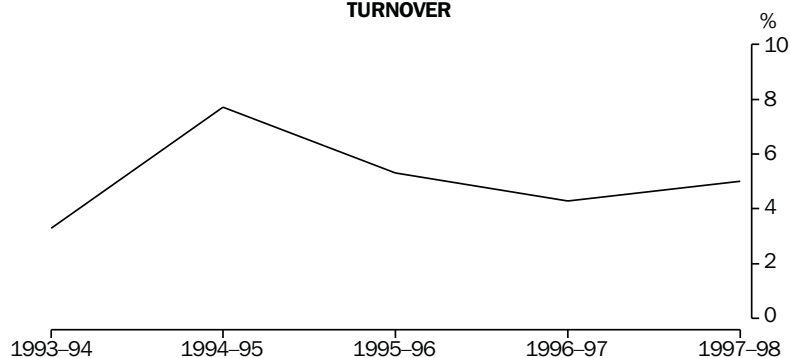
9.1 ANNUAL TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS(a) AT CURRENT PRICES, By Industry

Industry group	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	1995-96 \$m	1996-97 \$m	1997-98 \$m
Food	10 012.8	10 248.7	11 032.5	12 023.3	12 680.9	13 133.9
Department stores	2 507.3	2 468.5	2 554.5	2 680.5	2 723.9	2 915.9
Clothing and soft goods	2 202.5	2 056.0	1 970.3	1 903.5	1 866.0	2 085.1
Household goods	3 354.0	3 504.0	3 550.5	3 772.6	4 065.6	4 014.3
Recreational goods	1 118.7	1 269.6	1 570.5	1 722.7	1 789.3	1 883.1
Other retailing	2 057.9	2 333.4	2 681.7	2 698.0	2 917.5	3 297.2
Hospitality and services	3 123.4	3 300.1	3 747.0	3 736.1	3 710.9	3 922.9
Total	24 376.6	25 180.3	27 107.0	28 536.7	29 754.0	31 252.3

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

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0).

9.2 PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN RETAIL TURNOVER



Source: Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0).

Growth in the estimate of seasonally adjusted retail turnover continued to strengthen during most of 1997-98, although there was a decline in the March quarter 1998 (table 9.3). Retail turnover in five of the seven industry groups declined in this quarter.

9.3 QUARTERLY TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS: Seasonally Adjusted(a) at Current Prices

Industry group	March 1997	June 97	Sept 97	Dec 97	Mar 98	June 98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	3 236.7	3 261.3	3 273.6	3 297.4	3 271.3	3 303.4
Department stores	705.1	680.7	729.0	738.3	735.9	717.0
Clothing and soft goods	469.3	475.0	499.0	515.8	507.7	556.8
Household goods	1 054.0	1 025.0	1 028.1	1 083.3	949.8	940.9
Recreational goods	443.5	463.6	467.4	484.9	481.6	452.0
Other retailing	755.4	783.1	818.6	762.0	854.1	874.2
Hospitality and services	952.5	929.2	943.7	948.3	1 001.5	1 035.6
Total	7 616.6	7 618.1	7 759.5	7 829.9	7 801.9	7 879.9

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

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0).

Consumer Price Index

Price indexes measure a change over time in the prices of a constant list of goods and/or services. The items are allocated 'weights' which represent their relative consumer importance. From time to time, indexes are reviewed and new fixed weights are introduced to reflect up-to-date expenditure patterns.

Prices of all goods and services are sought to be measured at constant quality, thus identifying 'pure' price movement. To do this, identical or equivalent items are priced in successive time periods as far as possible. Changes in quality are taken into account, to ensure that the indexes reflect only pure price change.

The CPI is sometimes referred to as a measure of inflation, a measure of change in purchasing power, or a measure of change 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'.

In 1997–98, the all groups CPI for Melbourne stood at 119.8 (base year 1989–90=100.0, table 9.3). In the five years from 1992–93 to 1997–98, the all groups Melbourne CPI increased by 10%, with Tobacco and alcohol (31.5%) and Health and personal care (25.0%) recording the greatest group increases. Housing was the only group to drop (7.1%).

From 1996–97 to 1997–98, the all groups Melbourne CPI showed little change (–0.1%), with the largest group increases in recreation and education (3.5%) and health and personal care (3.2%). The highest decrease occurred in housing (8.9%), possibly reflecting lower mortgage interest rates.

9.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—Melbourne(a)

Group	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	Percentage change	
							1992-93 to 1997-98	1996-97 to 1997-98
Food	106.3	107.9	110.1	114.1	118.6	120.5	13.4	1.6
Clothing	107.8	107.3	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.9	1.0	0.5
Housing	93.1	92.7	97.5	101.4	95.0	86.5	-7.1	-8.9
Household equipment	108.3	110.0	111.1	113.0	114.7	115.0	6.2	0.3
Transport	112.7	115.8	118.8	122.6	124.0	123.3	9.4	-0.6
Tobacco and alcohol	122.7	132.1	137.3	154.2	158.5	161.4	31.5	1.8
Health and personal care	129.8	135.4	142.4	148.7	157.1	162.2	25.0	3.2
Recreation and Education	110.8	113.6	116.7	120.3	123.3	127.6	15.2	3.5
All groups	108.9	111.1	114.1	118.4	119.9	119.8	10.0	-0.1

(a) Base year: 1989-90=100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index (Cat. no. 6401.0).

Average retail prices

Over the five years to June 1998, the rate of retail price changes for food and other items have differed markedly (table 9.5). For some items, such as milk, prices have steadily increased; whilst for others, such as rump steak, prices have dropped.

9.5 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS—Melbourne

	Unit	June quarter					
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dairy products							
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	101	104	113	121	130	135
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500 g	302	349	337	373	357	337
Butter	500 g	178	184	164	194	199	204
Cereal products							
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680 g	160	153	160	174	192	189
Flour, self-raising	2 kg	303	315	330	342	340	330
Meat and seafoods							
Beef							
Rump steak	1 kg	1 057	1 102	1 120	1 116	1033	1031
Chuck steak	1 kg	586	623	594	607	547	569
Lamb							
Leg	1 kg	554	549	558	597	577	550
Loin chops	1 kg	783	792	801	900	859	860
Chicken, frozen	1 kg	291	323	321	348	387	336
Bacon, middle rashers	250 g pkt	287	293	286	302	308	314
Salmon, pink	210 gm can	261	232	221	226	227	264
Fruit and vegetables							
Potatoes	1 kg	95	70	137	99	130	108
Onions	1 kg	127	100	103	87	88	99
Peaches, canned	825 g	197	203	198	179	186	199
Oranges	1 kg	114	105	124	142	139	158
Other food							
Eggs	55 g dozen	190	200	196	245	271	272
Sugar, white	2 kg	171	199	192	202	201	211
Jam, strawberry	500 g jar	226	247	233	240	245	229
Tea	250 g	171	182	177	176	193	234
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	402	428	561	569	554	621
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500 g	153	159	163	141	144	159
Other items							
Beer, full strength, unchilled	24 x 375 ml bottles	2 280	2 395	2 469	2 608	2665	2699
Facial tissues	pkt 224	213	176	165	188	181	179
Laundry detergent	1 kg	439	429	439	484	498	486
Tooth paste	140 g	221	234	229	232	244	247
Petrol, super grade	1 litre	66.5	70.2	71.1	74.1	73.5	70.9

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (Cat. no. 6403.0).

House Price Index

This index estimates change in house prices for capital cities, measuring price movements over time. From 1996–97 to 1997–98, the Melbourne established House Price Index increased by 12.7%, up on the 3.9% growth of the previous 12 months (table 9.6). The cumulative increase from 1993–94 to 1997–98 was 20.1%.

From 1996–97 to 1997–98, the Melbourne project home index grew by 0.8%. The cumulative increase from 1993–94 to 1997–98 was 4.5%.

9.6 HOUSE PRICE INDEX(a), MELBOURNE

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Established houses	95.2	97.9	97.6	101.4	114.3
Project homes	103.9	105.8	107.3	107.7	108.6

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90=100.0. Weighted average of capital city.

Source: *House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6416.0).

Household expenditure

Household Expenditure Surveys are primarily conducted in order to measure the expenditure patterns of Australian households. These expenditure patterns are then used to establish and revise weights used in compiling the CPI.

In 1993–94, the Victorian total average household expenditure was \$601.76 per week (table 9.7), compared with an Australian average of \$602.11. The four largest Victorian expenditure items were food and non-alcoholic beverages (\$111.10 per week, 18.5% of total), transport (\$93.62, 15.6%), current housing costs (\$83.11, 13.8%) and recreation (\$80.65, 13.4%). The largest food expenditure was on meals out and take-away food (\$30.34 per week, 5.0% of total), meat and seafood (\$18.10, 3.0%) and miscellaneous food (\$17.57, 2.9%).

9.7 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE—1993–94

Commodity or service	\$	%
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	83.11	13.8
Fuel and power	21.25	3.5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages		
Bakery products, flour and other cereals	13.14	2.2
Meat and seafood	18.10	3.0
Dairy products, eggs, edible oils and fats	11.22	1.9
Fruits, nuts and vegetables	13.15	2.2
Miscellaneous food	17.57	2.9
Non-alcoholic beverages	7.56	1.3
Meals out and take-away food	30.34	5.0
Alcoholic beverages	16.52	2.7
Tobacco	8.67	1.4
Clothing and footwear	37.61	6.3
Household furnishings and equipment	34.55	5.7
Household services and operation	30.49	5.0
Medical care and health expenses	26.41	4.4
Transport	93.62	15.6
Recreation	80.65	13.4
Personal care	11.27	1.9
Miscellaneous commodities and services	46.51	7.7
Total	601.76	100.0

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories, (Cat. no. 6533.0).

Gambling

It should be noted that in analysing gambling statistics, it is not accurate to make comparisons between turnovers generated by different forms of gambling, except as an indication of the amount of money wagered on each gambling form. The conversion of turnover into expenditure is important in a comparative analysis. There is expenditure data on casino gaming and gaming machine (poker machine) operations in Victoria. For other forms of gambling, expenditure is calculated by multiplying turnover by retention rate, which is indicative of the proportion of original gambling outlay not returned to the gambler as winnings. For various types of gambling, the amounts 'lost' or not returned to the gambler vary significantly.

Total Victorian gambling turnover during 1996–97 was \$26.1 billion (table 9.8). Casino gambling recorded a 63.7% increase in turnover from \$4.0 billion in 1995–96 to \$6.5 billion in 1996–97, while turnover for electronic gaming machines increased by 18.9% to \$15.9 billion. The largest proportional decreases in gambling turnover were for pools (22.8%) and on-course bookmakers (17.4%). In 1996–97, the greatest per capita turnover was recorded in electronic gaming machine gambling (\$4,639.58).

9.8 GAMBLING TURNOVER

Gambling form	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Per capita 1996-97(a)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$
TAB	2 266.7	2 283.5	2 292.7	669.25
On-course totaliser	248.0	235.1	223.4	65.20
On-course bookmakers	457.3	443.3	366.3	106.94
<i>Total racing gambling</i>	<i>2 972.0</i>	<i>2 961.9</i>	<i>2 882.4</i>	<i>841.39</i>
Lottery	12.4	12.5	12.3	3.58
Tattslotto, lotto	677.8	702.8	643.9	187.96
Pools	3.0	3.5	2.7	0.78
Bingo and minor gambling(b)	146.2	188.7	19.8	5.79
Electronic gaming machines	10 090.5	13 367.2	15 894.0	4 639.58
Casino	2 926.1	3 991.8	6 534.0	1 907.34
Instant lottery	83.8	72.4	60.4	17.64
Keno	39.9	31.3	29.7	8.67
<i>Total gaming</i>	<i>14 048.4</i>	<i>18 370.3</i>	<i>23 196.8</i>	<i>6 771.35</i>
Total gambling(c)	17 020.4	21 332.2	26 079.2	7 612.74

(a) Annual average dollar turnover per Victorian, excluding persons under the age of 18 years. (b) Excludes bingo in 1996-97.
(c) Other forms of gambling (i.e. off-course bookmaking) exist.

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, Australian Gambling Statistics 1972-73 to 1996-97.

Total gambling expenditure for Victoria during 1996-97 was \$2.8 billion (table 9.9). From 1995-96 to 1996-97, all gambling forms recorded a decrease in expenditure, except for TAB, electronic gaming machines and casino gambling. The largest expenditure increase from 1995-96 to 1996-97 was recorded by electronic gaming machines with \$209.5 million (16.8%), followed by casino gambling, \$88.1 million (17.9%) and TAB, \$1.4 million (0.4%). In 1996-97, electronic gaming machines recorded the largest per capita expenditure (\$424.96).

9.9 GAMBLING EXPENDITURE

Gambling form	1994-95	1995-96	1996-96	Per capita 1996-97(a)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
TAB	348.8	365.4	366.8	107.08
On-course totalisator	38.2	37.6	35.7	10.43
On-course bookmakers	25.2	27.0	22.3	6.50
<i>Total racing gambling</i>	<i>412.2</i>	<i>430.0</i>	<i>424.8</i>	<i>124.02</i>
Lottery	5.0	5.0	4.9	1.43
Tattslotto, lotto	271.1	281.1	257.6	75.19
Pools	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.39
Bingo and minor gambling(b)	73.1	43.7	2.0	0.58
Electronic gaming machines	908.1	1 246.3	1 455.8	424.96
Casino	357.8	490.9	579.0	169.00
Instant lottery	33.5	29.0	24.2	7.06
Keno	12.4	8.7	7.2	2.09
<i>Total gaming</i>	<i>1 703.8</i>	<i>2 115.9</i>	<i>2 331.9</i>	<i>680.70</i>
Total gambling(c)	2 115.9	2 545.8	2 756.7	804.71

(a) Annual average dollar expenditure per Victorian, excluding persons under the age of 18 years. (b) Excludes bingo in 1996-97.
(c) Other forms of gambling (i.e. off-course bookmaking) exist.

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, Australian Gambling Statistics 1972-73 to 1996-97.

From 1994–95 to 1996–97, the racing share of total gambling expenditure decreased from 19.5% to 15.4%, while the gaming share steadily increased from 80.5% to 84.6% (table 9.10).

9.10 GAMBLING EXPENDITURE, Share of Market

Year	Racing	Gaming	Racing	Gaming
	\$m	\$m	% share	% share
1994–95	412.2	1 703.8	19.5	80.5
1995–96	430.0	2 115.9	16.9	83.1
1996–97	424.8	2 331.9	15.4	84.6

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, *Australian Gambling Statistics 1972–73 to 1996–97*.

References

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Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities
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Consumer Price Index (Cat. no. 6401.0)

A Guide to the Consumer Price Index (Cat. no. 6440.0)

House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities (Cat. no. 6416.0)

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories, 1993–94
(Cat. no. 6533.0)

Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0)

Non-ABS sources

Tasmanian Gaming Commission, *Australian Gambling Statistics, 1972–73 to 1996–97*.



Overview

Under the Australian Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is in turn responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters relating to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals and fuels. It employs Trade Commissioners at many overseas centres.

The statistics in this chapter are recorded on a general trade basis, i.e. total exports include both Australian produce and re-exports; total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption, together with goods imported into customs warehouses. State statistics for exports comprise State of origin. '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.

Imports to Victoria increased by 15% in 1997–98 to \$28,840 million continuing the upward trend since 1992–93. Imports over this six year period increased by 59% (table 10.1). However, the value of exports decreased slightly (2%), from \$16,306 million in 1996–97, to \$15,931 million in 1997–98. This resulted in the excess of imports over exports increasing from \$8,787 million in 1996–97 to \$12,909 million in 1997–98 (47%).

Victorian exports comprised 18% of total Australian trade (\$87,762 million) in 1997–98, a slight decline from 21% in 1996–97. Victoria received 32% of Australia's imports (\$90,673 million) in 1997–98, a proportion that has remained constant since 1995–96.

10.1 OVERSEAS TRADE, Recorded Values of Imports and Exports

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess of imports
	\$m	\$m	\$m
1992–93	18 147	11 044	7 103
1993–94	20 770	12 349	8 421
1994–95	23 967	13 008	10 959
1995–96	24 663	15 410	9 253
1996–97	25 093	16 306	8 787
1997–98	28 840	15 931	12 909

Source: *International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (5422.0).

Imports

In 1997–98, almost two-thirds of Victoria's imports came from seven countries (table 10.2). The major import sources were the United States of America (USA) (\$7,024 million), Japan (\$3,847 million), China (\$2,154 million), Germany (\$2,116 million), the United Kingdom (\$1,694 million), New Zealand (\$1,311 million) and Italy (\$963 million).

10.2 OVERSEAS IMPORTS(a), Countries of Origin and Consignment

Country	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	\$m	\$m	\$m
United States of America	5 839	5 944	7 024
Japan	3 429	3 097	3 847
China	1 675	1 755	2 154
Germany	1 994	1 923	2 116
United Kingdom	1 502	1 635	1 694
New Zealand	1 207	1 247	1 311
Italy	807	832	963
Republic of Korea	634	671	878
Taiwan	773	792	852
Malaysia	458	508	668
Other	6 345	6 690	7 334
Total	24 663	25 093	28 840

(a) Customs value.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade statistics.

10.3 OVERSEAS IMPORTS(a), By Commodity Groups

Description	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Road vehicles (incl. air cushioned vehicles)	2 628	2 924	3 762
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	1 717	1 711	2 012
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts	1 633	1 571	1 791
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	1 395	1 460	1 628
Machinery specialised for particular industries	1 339	1 175	1 274
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	1 146	1 051	1 220
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	1 131	1 066	1 177
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	834	885	1 090
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	698	673	816
Office machines and automatic data processing machines	685	706	809
Other	11 458	11 872	13 261
Total	24 663	25 093	28 840

(a) Customs value.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade statistics.

The major commodities imported into Victoria in 1997–98 were road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles) (\$3,762 million), general industrial machinery and equipment (\$2,012 million) and electrical machinery apparatus, appliances, parts (including non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment) (\$1,791 million) (table 10.3). The largest increases for imports over 1996–97 were articles of apparel and clothing accessories (23%), road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles (22%) and manufactures of metal, n.e.s. (21%).

10.4 IMPORTS FROM MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS—1997–98

Description	USA	Japan	China
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Road vehicles (incl. air cushion vehicles)	675	1 761	34
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.c.	634	327	40
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	363	144	336
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	23	2	641
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts	322	175	133
Machinery specialised for particular industries	397	190	6
Power generating machinery and equipment	468	84	6
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	168	220	98
Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	453	0	0
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	355	88	9
Other	3 166	856	851
Total	7 024	3 847	2 154
	%	%	%
Percentage of Victorian imports	24	13	8

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade statistics.

The USA continues to be Victoria's major import partner, supplying almost a quarter of Victorian imports, of which a significant proportion were road vehicles (\$675 million) and general industrial machinery and equipment (\$634 million) (table 10.4). Road vehicles (\$1,761 million) were the dominant commodity imported from Japan, comprising nearly half the value of goods imported from that country whereas articles of apparel and clothing accessories (\$641 million) were the dominant commodity from China, followed by miscellaneous manufactured articles (\$336 million).

Exports

In 1997–98, almost half of Victoria's exports went to six countries. The major export destinations were Japan (\$1,684 million), USA (\$1,602 million), New Zealand (\$1,552 million), Hong Kong (\$1,073 million), Republic of Korea (\$1,039 million) and Singapore (\$989 million) (table 10.5).

10.5 OVERSEAS EXPORTS(a), Countries of Origin and Consignment

Country	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Japan	1 952	1 523	1 684
United States of America	788	958	1 602
New Zealand	1 598	2 140	1 552
Hong Kong	821	812	1 073
Republic of Korea	1 921	2 098	1 039
Singapore	1 162	893	989
Taiwan	663	696	656
China	641	658	624
Malaysia	737	669	517
United Kingdom	373	416	454
Other	4 752	5 444	5 742
Total	15 410	16 306	15 931

(a) Free on board.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade statistics.

Victoria's main exports in 1997–98 were dairy products and bird's eggs (\$1,515 million), gold, non-monetary (excludes gold ores and concentrates) (\$1,505 million), textile fibres and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric) (\$1,243 million) and non-ferrous metals (\$1,025 million) (table 10.6).

10.6 OVERSEAS EXPORTS(a), Commodity Groups

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Dairy products and birds' eggs	1 364	1 428	1 515
Gold, non-monetary (excludes gold ores and concentrates)	2 188	1 735	1 505
Textile fibres and their wastes	1 085	1 198	1 234
Non-ferrous metals	1 022	887	1 025
Road vehicles (includes air cushion vehicles)	568	817	922
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	592	757	832
Meat and meat preparations	656	556	694
Power generating machinery and equipment	419	465	469
Cereals and cereal preparations	528	589	397
Vegetables and fruit	354	484	392
Other	6 634	7 390	6 946
Total	15 410	16 306	15 931

(a) Free on board.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade statistics.

The value of Victorian cereal and cereal preparation exports declined by 33% between 1996–97 and 1997–98. Other commodities to show a decline in the value of exports were vegetables and fruit (19%) and gold, non-monetary (excludes gold ores and concentrates) (13%). In contrast, the value of meat and meat preparation exports increased by 25%, and non-ferrous metals by 16%, over the same period.

Japan, with a total in exports of \$1,684 million, replaced New Zealand (\$1,552 million) as Victoria's major trading partner in 1997–98, although the commodities exported to those countries varied significantly. Exports to Japan mainly consisted of dairy products and birds' eggs (\$279 million), non-ferrous metals (\$259 million), and meat and meat preparations, and cork and wood (both with \$133 million) (table 10.7). In contrast, exports to New Zealand consisted of road vehicles (\$161 million) and petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (\$146 million). Exports to the USA, Victoria's second largest major trading partner, comprised gold, non-monetary (excludes gold ores and concentrates) (\$261 million), meat and meat preparations (\$185 million) and road vehicles (\$161 million).

10.7 EXPORTS TO MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS—1996–97

Description	Japan	USA	NZ
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Non-ferrous metals	259	8	29
Transport equipment (excludes road vehicles)	4	126	14
Dairy products and birds eggs	279	27	11
Gold, non-monetary (excludes gold ores and concentrates)	25	261	7
Road vehicles (includes air-cushion vehicles)	10	161	161
Meat and meat preparations	133	185	7
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	3	101	146
Office machines and automatic data processing machines	101	31	31
Cork and wood	133	0	1
Textile fibres and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	58	96	2
Other	679	606	1 143
Total	1 684	1 602	1 552
	%	%	%
Proportion of Victorian exports	11	10	10

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade statistics.

References

Data sources

The foreign trade statistics presented in this chapter are compiled in broad agreement with the United Nations' recommendations for the compilation of international trade statistics. Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters and importers, or their agents, to the Australian Customs Service, as required by the Customs Act.

ABS sources

International Merchandise Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 5422.0)



11

Tourism and culture

Overview

This chapter includes information relating to Victoria's tourism and cultural activities, featuring the arts and recreation. Victoria is one of Australia's most diverse States with a variety of natural features, cultural activities and historic sites.

As a tourist attraction, for both international and domestic visitors, Victoria continues to make an important contribution to the growth of tourism within Australia. Metropolitan Melbourne attracts most of the State's international and domestic tourists but regional Victoria is also experiencing growth. The emerging and sustained tourism growth surrounding hallmark events (these include major sporting and cultural events) within the State has promoted Victoria to a national and international audience, and has contributed to the development of major infrastructure.

Melbourne is viewed as a culturally diverse, vibrant and green city where there is always plenty to do and lots to see. Lifestyle features prominently in Melbourne promotions, with shopping, dining, café culture and sport topping the list of things Melburnians do. Cultural activities such as performing arts, film, literature, sports, recreation, language, religious practice and activities based around conservation and enjoying the natural environment provide a basis for community expression; and all share an interrelationship with tourism.

Tourism and the economy

Tourism is one of Australia's largest income earning industries. In 1996–97, international tourism to Australia generated export earnings of \$15.5 billion (up 5.1% on 1995–96). This accounted for 13.3% of Australia's total export earnings and 63.7% of service exports.

International tourism

Short-term overseas visitors to Australia who specified Victoria as their main destination increased from 480,205 in 1995 to 606,868 in 1997 (table 11.1). Victoria's share of overseas arrivals to Australia increased from 12.9% in 1995 to 14.1% in 1997.

11.1 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a), Victoria as Main State of Intended Stay

	1995	1996	1997	1997
	no.	no.	no.	%
Victoria	480 205	543 094	606 868	14.1
Australia(b)	3 725 825	4 164 826	4 317 869	100.0

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia. (b) Includes 'not stated'.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

In 1997, the major source of international visitors to Australia who specified their main State of intended stay as Victoria was New Zealand, with 21.9% of the State visitor total. This was followed by the United Kingdom and Ireland with 10.8%, the United States of America with 9.2% and Japan 7.6%.

From 1995 to 1997, the most significant growth in visitor numbers to Victoria came from Indonesia, with a 61.8% increase, followed by New Zealand (54.1%) and Singapore (52.1%) (table 11.2). For Victoria, the growth in visitor arrivals over this period was 26.4%, compared with 15.9% for Australia.

11.2 COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS, Victoria Main State of Intended Stay(a)

Country of residence	1995	1996	1997	Percent of 1997 total	Percent change 1995 to 1997
	no.	no.	no.	%	%
New Zealand	86 089	105 057	132 703	21.9	54.1
UK and Ireland	55 470	58 199	65 289	10.8	17.7
USA	51 449	53 934	55 839	9.2	8.5
Japan	38 769	46 039	45 945	7.6	18.5
Singapore	23 974	28 474	36 469	6.0	52.1
Indonesia	20 078	26 902	32 489	5.4	61.8
Malaysia	19 466	22 951	24 804	4.1	27.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China)(b)	19 650	22 504	23 954	3.9	21.9
Germany	18 324	18 113	21 140	3.5	15.4
Thailand	14 780	16 980	14 011	2.3	-5.2
Taiwan (Province of China)	18 044	16 201	13 694	2.3	-24.1
Other countries	114 022	127 740	140 531	23.2	23.2
All countries	480 205	543 094	606 868	100.0	26.4

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia. (b) Special Administrative Region of China.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

Holidaying was the most common reason for 41.1% of overseas visitors arriving in Australia with Victoria as the main destination in 1997 (table 11.3). The proportion of visitors who nominated visiting friends/relatives decreased from 29.7% in 1995 to 27.0% in 1997, with the proportion for business increasing from 15.6% to 16.6%.

11.3 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a), Victoria as Main State of Intended Stay—Reason for Journey

Reason for journey	1995		1996		1997	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Holiday	196 210	40.9	223 503	41.2	249 389	41.1
Visiting friends	142 435	29.7	156 012	28.7	163 696	27.0
Business	74 776	15.6	83 516	15.4	100 539	16.6
Other	66 784	13.9	80 063	14.7	93 244	15.4
Total	480 205	100.0	543 094	100.0	606 868	100.0

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

Places visited by tourists

During 1997, over one million tourists visited Victoria (table 11.4). The most popular places visited included Phillip Island and the Penguin Parade (282,318 visits) and the Great Ocean Road and Twelve Apostles (240,965 visits).

11.4 VISITORS TO VICTORIA, By Selected Places Visited—1997

Selected places visited	no.	%
Phillip Island, Penguin Parade	282 318	32.4
Sovereign Hill, Ballarat, Goldfields	111 102	12.8
Dandenong Ranges, Puffing Billy, Healesville Sanctuary	162 988	18.7
Great Ocean Road, Twelve Apostles	240 965	27.7
Grampians National Park	73 173	8.4
Total visits(a)	870 546	100.0
Total visitors to Victoria	1 057 651	100.0

(a) Visits to one or more of the selected places shown were made by 570,703 visitors.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey.

Visitor expenditure

Average expenditure per person on items purchased in Australia or pre-paid (excluding package tours and pre-paid international airlines) by overseas visitors was \$1,952 in 1997, up from \$1,934 in 1996. Average expenditure ranged from \$1,200 for New Zealanders to \$3,231 for visitors from Hong Kong. (Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey, 1997.)

Victorian residents as overseas visitors

During 1997, there were 699,691 short-term departures of Victorian residents, an increase of 9% over 1996 (table 11.5). The five main destinations for Victorian travellers were the United States of America (13.1%), New Zealand (12.2%), United Kingdom and Ireland (11.1%), Indonesia (9.7%) and Hong Kong (4.7%).

11.5 SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES, By Victorian Residents(a)

Country of stay	1995	1996	1997	1997
	no.	no.	no.	%
USA	79 164	81 578	91 322	13.1
New Zealand	74 451	86 568	85 453	12.2
UK and Ireland	63 491	67 117	77 641	11.1
Indonesia	46 369	53 526	67 850	9.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)(b)	35 934	37 163	33 116	4.7
Malaysia	23 470	25 978	26 268	3.8
Thailand	17 320	19 476	23 184	3.3
Italy	15 492	20 347	21 107	3.0
China(c)	15 300	16 013	19 795	2.8
Singapore	19 547	20 706	18 775	2.7
Other	202 642	213 174	235 180	33.6
Total	593 180	641 646	699 691	100.0

(a) Short-term departures who intended to stay overseas less than 12 months. (b) Special Administrative Region of China. (c) Excludes Hong Kong SAR of China and Taiwan Province.

Source: Unpublished data Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

International and domestic tourism

During 1996–97, interstate and intrastate visitors accounted for 72.7% of total visitor nights compared with 27.3% for international tourists (table 11.6). Domestic tourism is defined as travel by Australian residents involving a stay away from home for one or more nights and requiring a journey of at least 40 kilometres from home, undertaken for any reason. (See references for note on data comparability at the end of this chapter.)

11.6 INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC TOURISM, A Comparison of Visitor Nights(a)—1996–97

Source of visitor	'000 nights	% of total nights
International(b)	18 045	27.3
Domestic(c)	—	—
Interstate	15 171	22.9
Intrastate	32 995	49.8
Total	66 212	100.0

(a) The international figures relate to visitors 15 years and over, and domestic figures relate to the Australian population aged 14 years and over. Two data sources utilise differing periods (see footnotes: (b) and (c)). (b) International Visitor Survey, 1997. (c) Domestic Tourism Monitor, 1996–97.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Canberra: Domestic Tourism Monitor 1996–97, and International Visitor Survey, 1997.

Domestic visitor nights spent in Victoria by Australian residents decreased marginally by 0.5% from 48,430 in 1995–96 to 48,166 in 1996–97.

During 1996–97, the most common reasons for domestic travel within Victoria were pleasure and holiday, and visiting friends and relatives, which accounted for 46% and 31% respectively of all visitor nights (table 11.7). For interstate travellers the main purpose of visiting Victoria was visiting friends and relatives (36% of visitor nights).

11.7 DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS, By Primary Purpose of Trip—1996–97

	Pleasure holiday	Visiting friends relatives	Business	Total(a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Interstate	4 488	5 390	2 651	15 171
Intrastate	15 285	9 482	2 438	32 995
Total nights	19 773	14 872	5 089	48 167

(a) Includes 'not stated' and 'other purposes', not separately recorded.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Domestic Tourism Monitor, 1996–97.

Tourist accommodation

At 31 December 1997, Victoria had 661 licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments (table 11.8). Motels and guest houses accounted for 76% of all accommodation establishments in Victoria. Takings from accommodation were \$635 million for the 1997 calendar year.

11.8 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a)—1997

Particulars	Unit	
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES		
Establishments (qtr ended December)	no.	114
Guest rooms (qtr ended December)	no.	9 225
Room nights occupied	'000	2 233.3
Room occupancy rate	%	67.8
Persons employed	no.	14 584
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	323 134
MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES		
Establishments (qtr ended December)	no.	505
Guest rooms (qtr ended December)	no.	16 505
Room nights occupied	'000	3 040.0
Room occupancy rate	%	51.2
Persons employed	no.	5 965
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	249 556
SERVICED APARTMENTS		
Establishments (qtr ended December)	no.	42
Guest rooms (qtr ended December)	no.	1 886
Room nights occupied	'000	481.0
Room occupancy rate	%	n.a.
Persons employed	no.	929
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	62 191
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS		
Establishments (qtr ended December)	no.	661
Guest rooms (qtr ended December)	no.	27 616
Room nights occupied	'000	5 754.3
Room occupancy rate	%	n.a.
Persons employed	no.	21 478
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	634 880

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (Cat. no. 8635.0).

Culture

National Estate

The preservation and use of historic sites are important aspects of cultural expression within the community. Many places in Australia have aesthetic, historic, scientific, economic or social significance for the present community and future generations. These include natural environments, historic buildings and sites of significance to Aboriginal people, and are collectively known as the National Estate (table 11.9).

The Australian Heritage Commission is the peak advisory body to the Commonwealth Government regarding identification and conservation of the National Estate. The Commission is responsible for maintaining the Register of the National Estate. The register lists places identified as being of cultural and natural importance which should be conserved for present and future generations.

11.9 PLACES ON THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE—30 June 1998

	Indigenous	Historic	Natural	Total	% of Australia
Victoria	106	2 255	208	2 569	21.5

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, Annual Report.

Perceptions of what is of heritage value change over time. In the past, architecture and buildings were given pre-eminence as cultural icons. Now, Australian heritage is increasingly perceived as a record of our past, in all its facets, which assists us as a nation to understand our identity: where we have come from and where our future lies. The register reflects this transition in perception. At 30 June 1998, 21.5% of places on the National Register were in Victoria.

Cultural funding

Governments in Australia provide considerable financial support to organisations in the culture industry, across a diverse range of art and cultural activities.

Of the \$1,368.5 million cultural funding by States and Territories in 1996–97, Victoria accounted for \$282 million (20.6%) (table 11.10). In Victoria, \$176 million (62.4%) was for cultural facilities and services, \$86.4 million (30.6%) for recreational facilities and services, \$10 million (3.5%) for broadcasting and film and \$9.6 million (3.4%) for other recreation and culture.

11.10 CULTURAL FUNDING BY VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT—1996–97

Particulars	\$m
Recreational facilities & services	86.4
Cultural facilities & services	176.0
Broadcasting & film	10.0
Other recreation & culture	9.6
Total	282.0

Source: Unpublished data, Cultural Funding Survey, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 4183.0).

Total cultural funding by local government in Victoria in 1996–97 was \$180.5 million. Of this, 48.8% was for libraries and archives and 30.4% for public halls and civic centres.

Attendance at festivals

Festivals have become an important part of Victoria's cultural life and cover themes such as art, craft, music and theatre. During November 1995 to September 1996, 924,000 Victorians aged 18 years and over attended at least one art and cultural festival, accounting for 1.3 million attendances, and an average of 1.5 festivals per person attending (table 11.11). Some 30% of Victorian females and 26% of males aged 18 years and over attended festivals. The most popular festivals in Victoria are Moomba with 492,000 attendees and the Melbourne International Festival of Arts with 197,000 attendees (table 11.12).

11.11 ATTENDANCES AT FESTIVALS—November 1995 to September 1996(a)

	Attendances	Number of persons attending	Participation rate
	'000	'000	%
Males	628.0	417.0	26.0
Females	718.0	507.0	30.4
Persons	1 346.0	924.0	28.2

(a) Based on results collated from quarterly surveys conducted between November 1995 and September 1996 using the Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Survey Monitor. The data refer to persons who attended an art or cultural festival in the 12 months prior to interview.

Source: *Cultural Trends in Australia No 6, Attendance at Festivals, Australia, unpublished data. Department of Communications and the Arts (with ABS assistance).*

11.12 ATTENDANCES AT SELECTED MAIN FESTIVAL—November 1995 to September 1996(a)

Main festival	Males	Female	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
Antipodes Festival	*7	28	34
Ballarat Begonia Festival	42	65	107
Melbourne International Comedy Festival	85	75	160
Melbourne International Festival of Arts	91	106	197
Melbourne Music Festival	31	46	78
Moomba Festival	220	273	492

(a) Based on results collated from quarterly surveys conducted between November 1995 and September 1996 using the Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Survey Monitor. The data refer to persons who attended an art or cultural festival in the 12 months prior to interview.

Source: *Cultural Trends in Australia No 6, Attendance at Festivals, Australia. Department of Communications and the Arts (with ABS assistance).*

Cultural venues

Cultural venues are highly valued by Victorian residents. In November 1997, libraries were perceived by 95% of Victorian residents as highly valued venues, followed by performing arts venues (78%), museums (75%) and art galleries (73%) (table 11.13).

11.13 PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL VENUES(a)—November 1997

	Libraries	Museums	Performing arts	Art galleries
	%	%	%	%
Very important	69.5	31.9	26.9	21.7
Important	25.8	43.1	51.0	51.4
Not important	4.7	25.0	22.1	26.9

Source: *Public Attitudes to the Arts, Australia, November 1997 (Cat. no. 4157.0).*

In 1996–97, there were 21.2 million visits to Victoria's 238 public library locations (table 11.14). These visits resulted in public library loans of 35.7 million books and other materials, representing a ratio of 1.7 loans per visit. Public library membership was 2.3 million at the end of June 1997.

11.14 LIBRARIES—1996–97

	Locations(a) no.	Membership(a) '000	Visits(b) '000	Loans(b) '000
Victoria	238	2 308.8	21 213.4	35 708.5
Australia	1 427	9 126.3	89 564.6	153 893.9

(a) At end June 1997. (b) 1996–97.

Source: *Libraries and Museums, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8649.0)*.

In Victoria at end of June 1997, 49 organisations provided museum services at 75 locations (table 11.15). Victorian museum admissions during 1996–97 totalled 3.9 million, representing 23.5% of all admissions to Australian museums.

11.15 MUSEUMS—1996–97

	Organisations(a) no.	Locations(a) no.	Admissions(b) '000
Victoria	49	75	3 940.0
Australia	224	352	16 786.8

(a) At end June 1997. (b) 1996–97.

Source: *Libraries and Museums, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8649.0)*.

There were 138 art gallery businesses in Victoria at the end of June 1997 (table 11.16). These businesses accounted for \$40.8 million of artwork sales.

11.16 COMMERCIAL ART GALLERIES—30 June 1997

	Businesses no.	Sales of artworks \$m
Victoria	138	40.8
Australia	457	130.9

Source: *Commercial Art Galleries, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8651.0)*.**Performing arts industries**

There were 357 employing businesses who employed 2,935 persons in the performing arts industry in Victoria at the end of June 1997 (table 11.17). Approximately 60% of these businesses were engaged in music and theatre production.

11.17 PERFORMING ARTS INDUSTRIES(a)—30 June 1997

	Businesses no.	Employment no.
Music and theatre production	217	1 370
Performing arts venues	42	1 198
Services to the arts	98	367
Total	357	2 935

(a) Comprise public and private sector businesses engaged in music and theatre productions, performing arts venues and services to the arts n.e.c.

Source: *Performing Arts Industries, Australia, 1996–97. (Cat. no. 8697.0)*.

National parks and recreational parks and gardens

At the end of June 1997, there were 92 organisations operating national parks, recreational parks and gardens at 10,769 locations throughout Victoria (table 11.18). This represented 20% of all Australian locations. The operations of these organisations covered an area of 2.6 million hectares.

11.18 NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATIONAL PARKS AND GARDENS—30 June 1997

	Organisations no.	Locations(a) no.	Hectares '000
Victoria	92	10 769	2 596
Australia	684	52 963	72 047

(a) Includes national parks, recreational parks and gardens, wildlife sanctuaries, tourist caves and marine parks.

Source: Zoos, Parks and Gardens Industry, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8699.0).

Sports involvement

In 1997, 32% of persons aged 15 and over (40% of males and 25% of females) had either paid or unpaid involvement with sport (table 11.19). Victoria had slightly higher sports participation than New South Wales (31.5%) and Queensland (31.4%), but lower than all other States and Territories.

11.19 PERSONS WITH PAID AND UNPAID INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT(a)—1997

	Paid involvement \$'000	Unpaid involvement only \$'000	Paid and unpaid involvement \$'000	All sport involvement \$'000	No involvement \$'000	Total \$'000	Participation rate %
Males	27.0	662.8	22.5	712.2	1 060.6	1 772.9	40.2
Females	16.2	425.5	17.3	459.0	1 392.2	1 851.1	24.8
Persons	43.1	1 088.3	39.8	1 171.2	2 452.8	3 624.0	32.3

(a) 12 months ended March 1997.

Source: *Involvement in Sport, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 6285.0).

During the 12 months prior to interview in 1997–98, 1,584,100 (47.5%) Victorians aged 18 years and over participated in sport and physical activities (table 11.20). Males had a higher participation rate (50.9%) than females (44.3%).

11.20 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT(a)—1997–98

	Persons participating '000	Participation rate %
Males	831.6	50.9
Females	752.6	44.3
Persons	1 584.1	47.5

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity over a 12-month period prior to interview during 1997–98.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

References

Data sources

The tourism statistics contained in this chapter are based on information from the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR). Care should be taken in comparing data from these sources because of differing survey methodologies, such as differences in population age groups. For example, BTR international visitor data relates to people aged 15 years and over, while BTR domestic tourism data relates to the people aged 14 years and over.

The BTR International Visitor Survey (IVS) is the major source of information on travel patterns of international visitors to Australia. It provides a profile of the characteristics, travel behaviour and expenditure of international visitors. The IVS was first conducted in 1969 and then intermittently throughout the 1970s. A survey has been conducted annually since 1981, with the exception of 1982 and 1987.

The BTR Domestic Tourism Monitor (DTM) has been conducted since 1978–79. The DTM is designed to provide estimates of the volume of domestic travel within each State and Territory, and information about the characteristics and behaviour of domestic travellers to enable monitoring of change over time.

ABS sources

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Main Tables
(Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Cat. no. 3401.0)

Tourist Accommodation, Australia (Cat. no. 8635.0)

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Victoria
(Cat. no. 8635.2.40.001)

Cultural Funding, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 4183.0)

Public Attitudes to the Arts, Australia, November 1997 (Cat. no. 4157.0)

Libraries and Museums, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8649.0)

Commercial Art Galleries, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8651.0)

Performing Arts Industries, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8697.0)

Zoos, Parks and Gardens Industry, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8699.0)

Involvement in Sport, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 6285.0)

Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1997–98
(Cat. no. 4177.0)

Non-ABS sources

Australian Heritage Commission, 'Annual Report'.

Bureau of Tourism Research, *Domestic Tourism Monitor, 1996–97*.

Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitor Survey, 1997*.

Department of Communications and the Arts, *Cultural trends in Australia No 6, Attendance at Festivals, Australia*.

Overview

This chapter provides an overview of the public and private finance sectors in Victoria. Areas analysed include government finance statistics, State and local government finance, Commonwealth and State financial relations, the Australian financial system, banks, and non-bank financial institutions.

Public finance

The public finance statistics in this chapter measure activity of State and local government components of the Victorian public sector, classified according to the government finance statistics framework. A series of summary tables show, on a consolidated basis, revenue, outlays and financing transactions, financial assets and liabilities, and the purposes that are being served by government expenditure programs.

The Victorian Government and local government enterprises include the central Government of Victoria, statutory bodies created by or under State legislation to carry out activities on behalf of the central government, incorporated organisations in which the central Government has a controlling interest, and local government authorities.

Government finance statistics

The system of government finance statistics is designed to provide statistics about all public sector authorities, such as government departments, statutory authorities, and local government authorities; with the exception of those regarded as financial institutions (e.g. government banks and insurance offices). The system is based on international standards set out in the International Monetary Fund's *A Manual of Government Finance Statistics* and the United Nations' *A System of National Accounts*. The statistics in this chapter cover public trading enterprises and general government bodies owned or controlled by State and local governments.

Public trading enterprises are undertakings which aim to recover a substantial proportion of their expenses by revenue from sale of goods and services. General government bodies are all the agencies of government not classified as either public trading or financial enterprises; i.e. all government departments, offices and other bodies engaged in providing services free of charge or at prices significantly below their cost of production.

In this issue, the previous measure of 'deficit adjusted for net advances' has been replaced with 'deficit or surplus', as net advances paid have been reclassified from capital outlays to financing. This has removed, from the

deficit, the effect of net injections/acquisitions or sales of equity (or privatisation), as well as repayment of other government lending for policy purposes.

To assist users in understanding government finance statistics, the publications *Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 1989* (Cat. no. 1217.0) and *Government Finance Statistics—Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1994* (Cat. no. 5514.0) outline the major concepts, provide definitions of statistical units, and contain the main classifications employed.

State government finance

In 1996–97, the overall financial outcome of the Victorian Government was reflected in a surplus of \$2,214 million, an increase from the 1995–96 surplus of \$1,104 million (table 12.1). The drop in outlays of \$537 million, from \$17,512 million in 1995–96 to \$16,975 million in 1996–97, was offset by a rise in revenue of \$627 million, from \$17,860 million to \$18,487 million in 1996–97.

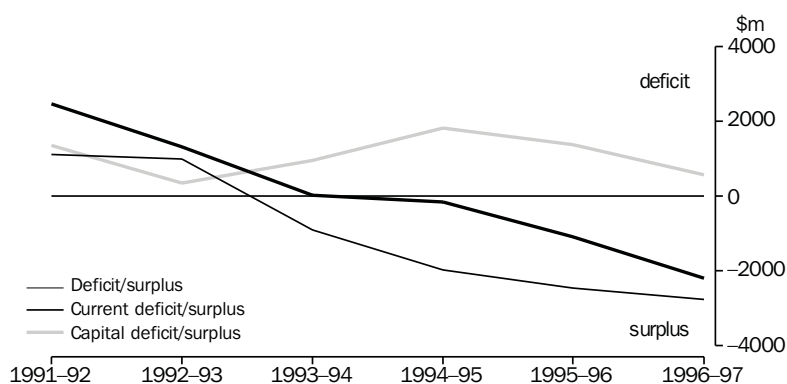
12.1 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT

Item	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Total current outlays	16 328	16 550	15 616	15 418	15 432	15 210
Total capital outlays	2 372	1 479	1 826	2 664	2 080	1 765
<i>Total outlays</i>	18 700	18 029	17 442	18 083	17 512	16 975
<i>Total revenue</i>	15 317	15 808	16 625	17 101	17 860	18 487
Total financing(a)	3 383	2 221	817	982	-348	-1 512
Less increase in provisions (net)	928	909	798	1 149	756	702
Equals deficit or surplus(-)	2 455	1 312	19	-167	-1 104	-2 214
of which	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current deficit	1 099	974	-918	-1 991	-2 476	-2 783
Capital deficit	1 356	338	937	1 824	1 372	568

(a) The sum of transactions by which governments finance their deficits or invest their surpluses. Financing represents the difference between total revenue and total outlays.

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 5512.0).

12.2 DEFICIT/SURPLUS OF VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT



Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 5512.0).

Outlays and revenue Table 12.3 illustrates expenditure allocated by purpose. Total outlays fell by \$537 million (3.1%) in 1996–97 to \$16,975 million, mainly due to a 79.1% drop in fuel and energy outlays related to the sale of state-owned electricity enterprises. The major components of total outlays were education (\$4,073 million, 24.0% of total) and health (\$3,261 million, 19.2%).

12.3 STATE GOVERNMENT TOTAL OUTLAYS

	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General public services	1 271	1 625	1 664	1 620	1 407	1 658
Public order and safety	1 017	1 041	1 056	1 133	1 183	1 367
Education	4 612	4 164	3 557	3 588	3 828	4 073
Health	2 961	2 932	2 778	2 876	3 073	3 261
Social security and welfare	749	859	861	972	978	1 019
Housing and community amenities	965	853	732	1 030	877	787
Recreation and culture	407	441	195	361	340	365
Fuel and energy	553	-75	549	795	506	106
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	232	224	231	251	273	277
Mining, manufacturing, construction etc.	48	-120	28	52	84	45
Transport and communications	1 599	1 647	1 616	1 507	1 453	1 273
Other economic affairs	324	289	192	212	139	122
Other purposes	3 961	4 148	3 983	3 686	3 369	2 622
Total	18 700	18 029	17 442	18 083	17 512	16 975

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0).

Taxes, fees, and fines Taxes, fees, and fines increased by 6.7% from \$8,616 million in 1995–96 to \$9,189 million in 1996–97 (table 12.4). The largest components of taxation revenue were property taxes (28.1% of total), taxes on use of goods and performance of activities (25.4%), and employers' payroll taxes \$2,111 million (23.0%).

12.4 STATE GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES, AND FINES

	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Employers' payroll taxes	1 758	1 660	1 698	1 844	1 995	2 111
Taxes on property	1 679	1 962	2 208	2 155	2 254	2 584
Government borrowing guarantee levies	—	—	—	—	13	16
Taxes on provision of goods and services						
Excises and levies	258	284	287	309	328	317
Taxes on gambling	513	601	761	908	1 051	1 157
Taxes on insurance	308	348	453	464	485	502
Total	1 080	1 233	1 501	1 681	1 864	1 976
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities						
Motor vehicle taxes	506	618	735	802	826	833
Franchise taxes	793	851	1 060	1 069	1 258	1 331
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	5	7	9	13	r229	169
Total	1 304	1 475	1 805	1 884	2 313	2 332
Fees and fines	178	169	181	194	190	185
Total r	5 998	6 498	7 394	7 759	8 616	9 189

Source: Taxation Revenue, Australia (Cat. no. 5506.0).

Local government finance

Between 1995–96 and 1996–97, the local government deficit increased 93.1% from \$58 million to \$112 million (table 12.5). Total current and capital outlays rose by 4.2% from \$2,011 million in 1995–96 to \$2,096 million in 1996–97, whilst revenue increased by 1.6% from \$1,953 million to \$1,984 million.

12.5 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Total current outlays	1 627	1 723	1 650	1 552	1 718	1 733
Total capital outlays	358	577	526	492	293	363
<i>Total outlays</i>	1 985	2 300	2 176	2 044	2 011	2 096
<i>Total revenue</i>	2 045	2 263	2 260	2 107	1 953	1 984
Total financing(a)	-60	37	-84	-63	58	112
Less increase in provisions (net)	11	11	9	1	—	—
Equals deficit or surplus (-)	-71	26	-93	-64	58	112
of which	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current deficit	-362	-424	-568	-505	-220	-200
Capital deficit	291	450	475	441	278	312

(a) The sum of transactions by which governments finance their deficits or invest their surpluses. Financing represents the difference between total revenue and total outlays.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0).

The most significant local government outlays were on transport and communications \$463 million (22.1% of total), recreation and culture \$423 million (20.2%), and housing and community amenities \$350 million (16.7%) (table 12.6).

12.6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT TOTAL OUTLAYS

	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General public services	421	364	385	364	268	228
Public order and safety	43	44	31	30	51	51
Education	30	36	27	26	25	29
Health	72	63	59	56	61	66
Social security and welfare	226	261	256	244	295	313
Housing and community amenities	252	298	295	283	317	350
Recreation and culture	327	414	422	407	416	423
Fuel and energy	20	25	30	3	—	—
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	1	—	—	1	—
Mining, manufacturing, construction etc.	32	35	35	33	25	28
Transport and communications	465	593	522	504	452	463
Other economic affairs	49	46	48	47	60	90
Other purposes	45	119	65	46	39	55
Total	1 985	2 300	2 176	2 044	2 011	2 096

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0).

Public sector financial assets and liabilities

Public sector financial asset and liability statistics show the stock of financial assets and liabilities of the public sector at end of the fiscal year, whereas government finance statistics show the transactions (flows) undertaken by the public sector during the year. The statistics encompass deposits made or held by the Victorian State Government and local governments, equity and non-equity assets and liabilities, and all lending and borrowing undertaken by those governments.

The financial liabilities of the Victorian State Government and local governments were \$21,218 million at 30 June 1997 (table 12.7). Offset against this amount were financial assets of \$8,779 million, resulting in a net debt of \$12,439 million. A reduction in net debt of \$7,308 million, during the year ended 30 June 1997, was mainly due to debt retirement from asset sales in the electricity industry.

Financial assets cover financial claims of the public sector on other organisations (including other government authorities and overseas organisations) and households. They exclude shares and other equity, and financial assets related to trade credit and accounts receivable. Financial assets are shown before deduction of provisions for doubtful debts.

Liabilities include all financial claims on the public sector, except contingent liabilities, liabilities related to trade credit and other accounts payable. They include lease liabilities under finance leases or similar arrangements, and repayable amounts held as security deposits.

Monies held on trust (excluding employee superannuation contributions) are included both as assets and liabilities of government. Coin on issue is not included as a liability of government.

Liabilities for unfunded employee entitlements are the accrued liability of employers to pay future benefits to employees including superannuation, sick leave paid on resignation or retirement, recreation leave, long service leave, workers compensation (where the benefits are paid by the employer and not a separate insurer) and accrued salaries and wages. Liabilities are 'unfunded' if money has not been paid into a separately constituted fund to provide for their future payment.

12.7 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—30 June 1997

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Liabilities						
Deposits held	92	75	252	230	150	954
Advances received	4 717	4 188	3 590	2 779	1 241	1 130
Other borrowings	30 291	34 592	33 460	32 898	25 377	19 134
Gross debt	35 101	38 854	37 301	35 907	26 767	21 218
Financial assets						
Cash and deposits	602	1 631	2 114	843	1 458	2 756
Advances paid	606	734	517	419	462	1 036
Other lending	1 576	4 122	2 037	2 314	5 100	4 987
Total cash, deposits, and lending	2 783	6 487	4 668	3 576	7 021	8 779
Net debt	32 318	32 367	32 633	32 331	19 747	12 439
Unfunded employee entitlements	n.a.	20 630	16 594	17 488	18 021	17 922

Source: *Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia* (Cat. no. 5513.0).

Commonwealth financial assistance

In 1997–98, Commonwealth payments to Victoria totalled \$6,882 million, a 19% decrease on 1996–97 (table 12.8). General purpose funds totalled \$3,634 million, a 2% increase on 1996–97. Specific purpose grants totalled \$2,964 million, a 36% decrease on 1996–97.

12.8 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Nature of payment	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General Revenue Assistance	2 780	2 957	3 113	3 328	3 553	3 634
General Purpose Capital Assistance	105	137	40	35	11	0
Specific Purpose Payments	3 989	3 735	3 784	3 869	4 602	2 964
Financial Assistance Local Government	259	260	260	276	287	284
Total Commonwealth payments	7 133	7 089	7 197	7 508	8 453	6 882

Source: *Commonwealth Budget Paper Number 3: Federal Financial Relations; Final Budget Outcome*.

Private finance

The Australian financial system includes banks and a range of non-bank financial institutions, such as building societies, credit cooperatives, money market corporations, finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers such as unit trusts.

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia acts as Australia's central bank. As well as formulating and implementing monetary policy, it maintains prudential supervision of banks in relation to large credit exposure. Its responsibilities include preserving confidence in the banking system as a whole, and promoting the stability and integrity of the banking system and the payments system protecting bank deposits.

Banks

At the end of June 1998, there were 50 banks operating in Australia. All are authorised to operate by the Banking Act 1959. Thirty-two banks have branches in Victoria (table 12.9).

12.9 BANKS, BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Banks	At 30 June 1997		At 30 June 1998	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	450	1 060	385	1 026
National Australia Bank	317	49	295	41
ANZ Banking Group	277	17	204	18
Westpac Banking Corporation	212	4	325	102
Bank of Melbourne(a)	125	109	—	—
Bendigo Bank	68	78	69	74
St. George Bank	36	5	32	6
Colonial State Bank(b)	22	29	38	1
Suncorp-Metway Bank	7	—	4	—
Citibank	4	434	3	434
Other banks	28	—	33	2
Total banks	1 546	1 785	1 388	1 704
Metropolitan area	996	1 001	892	938
Remainder of Victoria	550	784	496	766
GiroPost Network(c)	—	649	—	658

(a) Bank of Melbourne and Westpac Banking Corporation merged to form Westpac Banking Corporation during 1997–98. (b) Colonial State Bank was formed from the merger of Challenge Bank and State Bank of New South Wales in 1996–97. (c) Citibank and Challenge Bank linked with Australia Post's GiroPost Network in 1995–96.

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

Deposits and loans

In the two years to June 1998, deposits held in Victorian customers' accounts at banks increased 18% to a total of \$84,102 million (table 12.10). Loans to customers' accounts grew by 22% to a total of \$89,420 million over the same period. Term and at call accounts represented 56% of total deposits held in customers' accounts in June 1998.

12.10 BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS TO VICTORIAN CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS

As at June(a)	Deposits repayable in Australia					Other lending
	Current bearing interest	Current not bearing interest	Term and at call	Other	Total	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1996	13 374	3 184	41 209	13 518	71 285	73 304
1997	15 721	3 297	45 603	14 862	79 483	80 783
1998	17 132	3 922	47 076	15 972	84 102	89 420

(a) Average of weekly figures for month of June.

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

Non-bank financial institutions

There are a number of financial institution categories, such as: building societies, credit cooperatives, money market corporations and other; which in addition to banks, play an important part in financial activities in Australia.

Permanent building societies

The number of permanent building societies in Victoria declined from six in 1993–94 to four at the end of 1996–97, reflecting recent trends such as amalgamation between building societies and the conversion of some into banks (table 12.11). The assets of permanent building societies in Victoria at the end of 1996–97 totalled \$1,519 million, an increase of 17% over 1995–96. Total income of building societies exceeded total expenditure in 1996–97 by \$4 million.

12.11 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Unit	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Societies	no.	6	6	4	4
Income and expenditure					
Total income	\$m	212.9	255.8	119.3	126.9
Total expenditure	\$m	193.3	240.9	114.2	123.1
Assets and liabilities(a)					
Total assets	\$m	2 557.6	2 831.8	1 301.3	1 518.3
Total liabilities	\$m	2 557.6	2 831.8	1 301.3	1 518.5

(a) At the balance dates of societies within financial year shown.

Source: Australian Financial Institutions Commission.

Credit co-operatives

There were 68 credit cooperatives in Victoria at the end of 1996–97, down from 76 in 1993–94 (table 12.12). The assets of credit cooperatives increased by 23% from 1993–94 to \$2,840 million in 1996–97. Income exceeded expenditure by \$24 million in 1996–97.

12.12 CREDIT COOPERATIVES

Particulars	Unit	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Cooperatives	no.	76	72	70	68
Income and expenditure					
Total income	\$m	202.6	233.7	264.4	262.8
Total expenditure	\$m	183.0	209.8	238.4	239.3
Assets and liabilities(a)					
Total assets	\$m	2 311.3	2 459.3	2 667.2	2 839.5
Total liabilities	\$m	2 311.3	2 459.3	2 667.2	2 839.5

(a) At the balance dates of societies within financial year shown.

Source: Australian Financial Institutions Commission.

Lending activity of financial institutions

Housing finance for owner occupation increased 13.2% from 1995-96 to \$10,652 million in 1996-97, and a further 18.2% to \$12,588 million in 1997-98 (table 12.13). In the two years 1995-96 to 1997-98, personal finance increased 36.7%, commercial finance decreased 14.7%, and lease finance increased 22.3%.

Banks increased their housing finance for owner occupation commitments by 28.1% from 1995-96 to 1997-98, and were the dominant lender in all areas except lease finance. 'Other' lenders lifted their share of housing finance for owner occupation from 8.3% in 1995-96 to 12.2% in 1997-98.

12.13 TYPE OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT

Lender	Housing finance for owner occupation	Personal finance	Commercial finance	Lease finance
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
At 30 June 1996				
Banks	8 443.0	5 767.8	39 720.2	538.6
Finance companies	—	1 098.2	3 185.6	554.9
Permanent building societies	175.0	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	409.1	—	—
Money market corporations	—	—	5 237.1	349.9
Other	784.0	309.0	3 386.7	130.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>9 406.0</i>	<i>7 584.1</i>	<i>51 529.6</i>	<i>1 573.4</i>
At 30 June 1997				
Banks	9 332.0	6 090.7	29 404.8	537.4
Finance companies	—	1 271.7	1 618.1	593.4
Permanent building societies	209.0	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	408.7	—	—
Money market corporations	—	—	4 778.2	333.7
Other	1 110.0	309.6	1 847.3	159.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>10 652.0</i>	<i>8 080.7</i>	<i>37 648.4</i>	<i>1 623.9</i>
At 30 June 1998				
Banks	10 818.0	7 748.3	35 722.5	595.7
Finance companies	—	1 704.9	1 196.3	649.6
Permanent building societies	238.0	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	487.9	—	—
Money market corporations	—	—	4 848.1	520.0
Other	1 537.0	424.0	2 175.5	158.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>12 588.0</i>	<i>10 365.1</i>	<i>43 942.4</i>	<i>1 924.0</i>

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (Cat. no. 5609.0); *Personal Finance, Australia* (Cat. no. 5642.0); *Commercial Finance, Australia* (Cat. no. 5643.0); *Lease Finance, Australia* (Cat. no. 5644.0).

References

Data sources

Financial transactions of the Victorian Government are itemised in the accounts of the State Consolidated Fund and in Trust Funds. A detailed analysis and classification is made of these accounts as published in the annual budget papers, Finance Statement, and report of the Auditor-General. The remaining statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts entirely, or largely, separate from the public accounts, although there may be transactions between them and State Governments (such as advances and capital contributions, interest and dividends, and votes for running expenses and capital works) which affect the public accounts. The annual reports of government

departments and authorities are collected and analysed in order to present a complete statement of the transactions of State government enterprises.

The statistics on government financial assets and liabilities are based on data supplied by the Victorian Government and used by them in compiling financial asset and liability statistics for inclusion in their budget documentation. Estimates of local government debt were derived from data compiled for the Australian Bureau of Statistics's local government finance statistics series.

Local government finance statistics for Victoria are collected jointly by the ABS and Victorian Grants Commission.

ABS sources

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Non-ABS sources

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International Monetary Fund, A Manual of Government Finance Statistics.

Reserve Bank of Australia.

Victorian Grants Commission.

Overview

Manufacturing 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. This chapter presents a range of data about employment, production, Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost, turnover and exports for the manufacturing sector as a whole.

Manufacturing remains Victoria's most important industry, despite falling as a proportion of GSP at factor cost since 1984–85 from 22.2% to 17.9% (\$20,630 million) in 1996–97 (table 13.1). The second largest contributor to GSP (fc) was Property and business services which increased from 6.9% to 10.4% over the same period.

Victorian employment in the manufacturing sector accounted for 32.4% of total manufacturing employment in Australia. Victorian employment in the manufacturing industry over the last 22 years has declined by 34.8%, from 470,000 persons in 1973–74 to 306,600 in 1996–97.

13.1 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GSP(AT FACTOR COST)—1996–97(a)

	Victoria	Australia
	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.9	3.5
Mining	2.3	4.1
Manufacturing	17.9	14.2
Electricity, gas and water	3.0	2.9
Construction	5.5	6.5
Wholesale trade	6.4	5.9
Retail trade	7.6	7.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.9	2.3
Transport and storage	4.6	5.2
Communication	3.5	3.1
Finance and insurance	4.1	3.7
Property and business services	10.4	9.6
Government administration and defence	3.2	4.0
Education	5.0	4.8
Health and community services	6.5	6.2
Culture and recreational services	1.9	1.8
Personal and other services	2.3	2.4
Ownership of dwellings	9.4	10.2
General government(b)	1.6	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Industries may not add to total due to rounding differences. (b) State details for general government gross operating surplus by industry are not available.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Main Tables, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

Turnover

Turnover is a key performance measure of establishments in an industry. It covers the sales of goods and services by an establishment (together with transfer of goods to other parts of the same business), and includes all other operating revenue generated by the establishment.

Turnover for the manufacturing industry in Victoria was \$68,420 million for 1996–97, an increase of 4.8% over the last 12 months and 25.1% over the last six years (table 13.2). The largest industry subdivisions contributing to Victorian turnover were Machinery and equipment (25.7%); Food, beverage and tobacco (20.5%); Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product (16.7%); and Metal product (12.5%). These subdivisions have consistently dominated over the last six years, and all industries recorded an increase over this period with the exception of Textile, clothing, footwear and leather which recorded a drop of 1.3%.

13.2 TURNOVER(a), by Manufacturing Subdivision

Industry subdivision	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food, beverage and tobacco	10 811.4	11 291.1	11 924.2	12 471.9	13 064.5	14 029.6
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	4 777.4	4 575.7	4 784.4	4 472.6	4 649.8	4 714.3
Wood and paper product	2 678.3	2 976.6	3 182.1	3 306.3	3 471.9	3 416.8
Printing, publishing and recorded media	3 447.4	3 733.5	3 933.7	4 255.5	4 172.7	4 567.4
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	9 700.7	9 806.0	10 240.7	10 486.6	11 170.7	11 423.6
Non-metallic product	1 751.8	2 086.2	2 081.2	2 023.3	2 225.4	2 085.9
Metal product	7 671.3	7 396.1	7 626.6	7 827.9	8 522.9	8 540.2
Machinery and equipment	12 347.5	13 484.9	14 676.2	15 353.3	16 206.1	17 591.5
Other manufacturing	1 523.0	1 610.9	1 810.4	1 859.1	1 800.0	2 051.1
Total manufacturing	54 708.8	56 960.9	60 259.5	62 056.6	65 284.1	68 420.4

(a) Value data are at current prices and, therefore, do not discount the impact of price changes. Data for the period 1991–92 to 1995–96 have been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to, and the omission of some businesses from, the Australian Bureau of Statistics business register.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria (Cat. no. 8221.2)*.

Employment

Employment in the manufacturing industry increased by 0.4% over the preceding 12 months, to 306,600 persons in 1996–97 (table 13.3). The Machinery and equipment subdivision employed 73,700 persons (24.0% of total manufacturing employment), followed by 46,400 persons (15.1%) in Food, beverage and tobacco, and 39,100 (12.8%) in Metal product. The largest proportional employment increase from 1995–96 to 1996–97 occurred in Other manufacturing (9%), while the largest decrease was in Wood and paper product manufacture (13%).

From 1991–92 to 1996–97, the largest proportional employment increase occurred in Other manufacturing subdivision (10.3%) and Printing, publishing and recorded media subdivision (8.5%), while the largest decline occurred in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather (9.7%) and Non-metallic mineral product (9.7%).

13.3 EMPLOYMENT(a) By Manufacturing Subdivision

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Industry subdivision	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Food, beverage and tobacco	47.6	45.3	45.3	46.4	44.0	46.4
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	41.1	39.7	38.6	36.8	37.9	37.1
Wood and paper product	16.4	16.6	17.4	17.8	20.0	17.4
Printing, publishing and recorded media	27.2	28.0	27.3	29.3	28.3	29.5
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	35.5	35.0	34.9	36.3	35.7	36.0
Non-metallic mineral product	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.7	9.3
Metal product	38.6	37.0	37.6	37.3	38.9	39.1
Machinery and equipment	77.7	75.0	71.7	70.4	73.9	73.7
Other manufacturing	16.5	16.8	17.2	17.3	16.7	18.2
Total Manufacturing	310.7	303.5	299.9	301.2	305.3	306.6

(a) Includes working proprietors. Data for the period 1991-92 to 1995-96 have been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to, and the omission of some businesses from, the Australian Bureau of Statistics business register.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8221.2).

Production

In 1997-98, Victorian enterprises accounted for more than half of the national production of whole milk (62.1%), butter and butteroil (83.2%) and cheese (62.7%) (table 13.4). They also accounted for a large proportion of national lamb production (42%).

13.4 PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES—1997-98

Item	Unit	Victoria	Australia
Meat (carcass weight)			
Beef and veal	'000 tonnes	404 514	1 957 082
Mutton	'000 tonnes	65 667	334 765
Lamb	'000 tonnes	117 620	280 543
Pig meats	'000 tonnes	99 280	343 131
Dairy products			
Whole milk	million litres	5 866	9 440
Butter and butteroil	tonnes	127 914	153 651
Cheese	tonnes	180 997	288 500
Building materials			
Clay bricks for structural purposes	million	316	1 532
Ready mix concrete	'000 cubic metres	3 733	17 412
Energy			
Electricity	giggawatt hour	40 335	176 211
Gas	terajoules	175 089	650 215

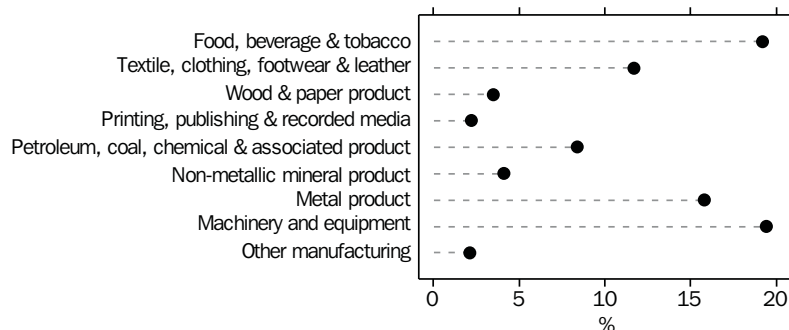
Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0); *Manufacturing Production, Australia* (Cat. no. 8301.0); *Unpublished data, Australian Dairy Corporation*.

Exports by manufacturers

Exports by manufacturers relates to the percentage of sales of goods and services produced plus transfers out of goods produced by the manufacturing establishment for sale, which are exported by the manufacturer or its agent.

During 1996-97, 13.8% of sales of goods produced in the Victorian manufacturing industry were subsequently exported by the manufacturer or its agent. These were valued at \$8, 844 million. The industry subdivisions with the highest proportional exports were Machinery and equipment (19.4%); Food, beverage and tobacco (19.2%); and Metal product (15.8%).

**13.5 EXPORTS OF GOODS PRODUCED, By
Manufacturers—1996-97**



Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria, 1996-97* (Cat. no. 8221.2).

References

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Livestock Products, Australia (Cat. no. 7215.0)

Manufacturing Industry, Victoria (Cat. no. 8221.2)

Manufacturing Production, Australia (Cat. no. 8301.0)

Non-ABS sources Australian Dairy Corporation.

Overview

This chapter contains information on Victoria's primary industries. Topics covered include agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining.

The majority of agricultural data in the chapter are derived from the annual Agricultural Census. Readers should be aware that from 1993–94 the Agricultural Census included those establishments with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more. In both 1991–92 and 1992–93 the scope of the census was establishments having an EVAO of \$22,500 or more. This change in scope of the Census means care should be taken when comparing results from census periods 1993–94 onwards with results of previous censuses.

Agriculture

The 1996–97 Agricultural Census included 36,656 establishments with agricultural activity. Average seasonal conditions were experienced across the State during the year, with good conditions occurring in the principal grain-growing regions of the Wimmera and Mallee. Accordingly, small increases were recorded in the average wheat yield in these regions compared to the yield in 1995–96. The dairy industry continued to make gains in production and the number of milk cattle increased by 6.1% over the year. There was a small decrease in meat cattle numbers during the year while sheep numbers rose marginally. The sheep industry experienced a continued downward trend in wool prices over the 1996–97 year. The bright side for the sheep industry rested in strong prices for the prime lamb sector. Overall, fruit and vegetable production increased over the previous season with a record high in the production of apples.

The total gross value of agricultural commodities produced was \$6.1 billion, a 5% decrease compared with the previous season. An increase in the value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals (up 4% to \$1.4 billion) offset, to some extent, the decreases recorded for the gross value of all crops (down 9% to \$2.5 billion) and value of livestock products (down 6% to \$2.1 billion). Mixed results in production and lower average unit values contributed to the fall in the value of crop production. Barley for grain and chick peas recorded the more significant falls in gross value. The decrease in value of livestock products was primarily due to a fall in the value of milk used for manufacturing.

Victoria compared with Australia

In terms of farm income, as measured in the Australian National Accounts, Victoria's share for the latest six year period (1992–93 to 1996–97) fluctuated markedly (table 14.1). The 1996–97 Victorian figure was \$1,613 million, which represented 29.7% of the total Australian farm income of \$5,431 million.

The Gross Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (GVACP) provides a measure of the output from farming. In 1996–97, the GVACP for Victoria

was \$6,063 million, or 22% of the Australian total of \$28,090 million. In terms of value, Victoria produced 16% of Australia's crops, 23% of livestock slaughtered, and 37% of livestock products (wool, milk, eggs, and honey).

14.1 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, Farm Income

Year	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
	\$m	\$m	%
1991-92	1 011	1 937	52.2
1992-93	1 220	3 134	38.9
1993-94	1 429	3 710	38.5
1994-95	816	2 064	39.5
1995-96	1 909	5 450	35.0
1996-97	1 613	5 431	29.7

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Main Tables, (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

14.2 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED

Particulars	Year ended 30 June						Victoria as a percentage of Australia 1997
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	%
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
Crops	1 834.1	2 111.1	2 172.9	1 770.6	2 772.5	2 527.4	15.7
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	1 282.5	1 271.5	1 485.8	1 375.4	1 370.6	1 419.6	22.9
Livestock products	1 705.5	1 824.9	1 877.8	2 001.4	2 251.8	2 115.5	36.8
Grand total	4 822.1	5 207.5	5 536.5	5 147.4	6 388.9	6 062.5	21.6

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (Cat. no. 7215.0).

Wheat

Wheat is still Victoria's largest crop in terms of area and production. In 1996-97, the area sown increased by 13% to 962,600 hectares with a corresponding increase in production to 2,262,300 tonnes (table 14.3). The average yield per hectare increased slightly to 2.4 tonnes per hectare from the figure of 2.3 recorded in 1995-96. Of the major cereals for grain, wheat accounted for 60% of the total production, with a gross value of \$485 million.

14.3 WHEAT FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1991-92	664	1 150	1.7
1992-93	821	2 015	2.5
1993-94	780	2 022	2.6
1994-95	822	944	1.1
1995-96	853	1 921	2.3
1996-97	963	2 262	2.4

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).

Barley and oats

Barley is grown throughout the State, however production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The highest production is in the south-west of the Mallee Statistical Division and the adjacent north-western Wimmera Statistical Division. The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria (table 14.4).

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. A significant portion of the total production of oats is held on farms for future use, with the balance being used for compound/urban feed markets, milling, and export.

14.4 BARLEY AND OATS FOR GRAIN

Season	Barley			Oats		
	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Average yield per hectare tonnes	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Average yield per hectare tonnes
1991-92	534	898	1.7	183	300	1.6
1992-93	551	1 116	2.0	223	404	1.8
1993-94	639	1 386	2.2	186	362	2.0
1994-95	492	448	0.9	148	201	1.4
1995-96	628	1 342	2.1	187	392	2.1
1996-97	585	1 189	2.0	175	304	1.7

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).

Other crops

Other cereal crops are maize, millet and triticale (a wheat/rye hybrid). Production and area planted for them is small compared to major cereal crops of wheat, oats and barley. Triticale is a recent introduction to agriculture and has shown a steady growth in the area sown and production since 1992 (table 14.5).

14.5 OTHER CEREAL CROPS FOR GRAIN

Season	Maize		Millet		Triticale	
	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes
1991-92	0.3	3.0	0.9	1.7	18.9	34.6
1992-93	0.4	2.8	0.8	1.6	22.6	50.0
1993-94	0.2	1.7	1.4	2.1	32.4	70.7
1994-95	0.7	5.1	1.7	2.6	47.0	66.2
1995-96	1.1	6.8	1.0	1.8	54.8	120.5
1996-97	1.0	6.5	2.5	4.1	93.0	167.2

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).

Oilseeds

Canola is the main oilseed crop grown in Victoria, with 92,200 hectares sown in 1996–97, an increase of 21% from 1995–96 (table 14.6). Canola production increased by 10% to 131,600 tonnes in 1996–97. Other main oilseed crops in 1996–97 were safflower, soybeans and sunflowers. Wimmera Statistical Division was the principal area for growing oilseed crops, accounting for 57% of the total oilseed crop area with a total of 64,800 hectares sown.

14.6 SELECTED OILSEEDS PRODUCTION

Season	Canola(a)		Safflower		Sunflower		Soybeans	
	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes
1991–92	23.0	26.5	19.7	12.1	1.4	2.2	1.5	2.4
1992–93	18.5	23.5	15.4	12.3	1.2	1.8	1.2	2.5
1993–94	29.2	46.8	29.4	24.4	2.4	3.7	2.0	4.4
1994–95	74.5	56.7	17.7	8.2	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.3
1995–96	76.2	119.6	25.1	17.1	1.6	2.2	2.0	4.0
1996–97	92.2	131.6	18.0	8.8	1.4	1.7	1.8	4.0

(a) Rapeseed.

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).

Field and chick peas comprise the main legumes grown for grain in Victoria. In 1996–97 the area sown to both was slightly up on 1995–96. However, production declined for both crops with field peas (213,300 tonnes in 1996–97) decreasing by 18% on 1995–96 production and chick peas (171,900 tonnes in 1996–97) decreasing by 14%. The gross value of these crops in 1996–97 was \$52.7 million for field peas and \$48.5 million for chick peas.

Orchard fruit and nuts

In Victoria, the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries in 1996–97 was 23,873 hectares, and the area of vineyards was 21,338 hectares. Although the total represented only about 2% of the total area under crops, fruit and grapes contributed 26% of the gross value of crops produced.

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

Apple production is still the most significant fruit crop in Victoria with a gross value of production of \$124.4 million. In 1996–97, a record crop of 119,000 tonnes was produced. Pears, oranges and peaches are the next most important orchard fruit grown. The total gross value of production of orchard fruit, including nuts, was \$375.1 million.

Almonds are the most significant nuts grown in Victoria, with production in 1996–97 increasing by almost 28% to 3,731 tonnes (table 14.7). Almonds are 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 Dandenongs.

14.7 ORCHARD FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March		
	1995	1996	1997
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Almonds	2 805	2 907	3 731
Apples	98 971	78 988	118 968
Apricots	10 649	7 026	8 935
Cherries	2 391	2 353	2 007
Grapefruit	n.a.	n.a.	3 044
Lemons and limes	6 088	4 829	6 371
Mandarins	3 830	4 963	5 320
Nashi	5 910	6 036	4 596
Nectarines	6 175	6 919	7 033
Olives	n.a.	n.a.	240
Oranges	84 253	72 358	88 963
Peaches	34 354	36 353	43 487
Pears	132 786	135 189	146 060
Plums and prunes	4 312	3 756	4 618

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).

Small fruit

Climatic requirements have restricted the commercial production of strawberries, and cane and bramble fruits in particular, to the cooler southern regions of Victoria. Consequently most of this fruit is grown in the Dandenong Ranges and the Mornington Peninsula areas, which are relatively close to the Melbourne markets. In recent years, fruit growers in other parts of the State, principally Goulburn, Ovens-Murray and Gippsland, have diversified into strawberries, raspberries and kiwi fruit, particularly for the fresh fruit market.

14.8 SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March		
	1995	1996	1997
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Strawberries	2 921	3 279	3 376
Kiwi Fruit	2 731	2 063	2 255
Raspberries	224	220	208
Blueberries	n.a.	n.a.	98

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).

Grapes

Grape growing, particularly for winemaking, is extensive throughout Victoria. The Mallee Statistical Division is the principle grape-growing region, with most vines being grown under irrigation. Ovens-Murray and Goulburn Statistical Divisions are also major grape-growing regions—irrigation is used extensively in both areas. The increasing interest in wine grapes over recent years has resulted in the establishment of many vineyards of varying sizes throughout the State.

Grape production decreased by 23% in 1996–97 over 1995–96 to 329,687 tonnes with a gross value of production of \$214.7 million, or 30% of the Australian gross value of \$721.5 million (table 14.9).

14.9 VITICULTURE, Area and Production

Season	Bearing	Non-bearing	Winemaking	Drying and table(a)
	ha	ha	tonnes	tonnes
1991-92	18 490	981	104 398	294 514
1992-93	19 049	1 014	118 452	192 448
1993-94	19 535	1 511	167 083	192 150
1994-95	18 989	2 603	137 613	139 822
1995-96	19 821	3 267	199 141	227 550
1996-97	21 338	4 018	181 772	147 915

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

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).

14.10 AREA OF GRAPEVINES AND PRODUCTION, By Variety—1996-97

Variety	Area planted		Production tonnes	Average yield(a) tonnes/ha
	Not yet bearing ha	Bearing ha		
Red grapes				
Cabernet Franc	3	83	623	7.5
Cabernet Sauvignon	606	1 006	8 679	8.6
Currant (including Carina)	28	512	9 056	17.7
Frontignanc Red	0	0	0	0.0
Grenache	5	83	1 051	12.7
Merlot	300	195	1 617	8.3
Muscat Hamburg	0	0	0	0.0
Pinot Noir	182	420	n.a.	n.a.
Shiraz	699	1 055	9 061	8.6
Ruby Cabernet	81	110	n.a.	n.a.
Other red grapes	201	1 221	18 197	14.9
<i>Total red grapes</i>	<i>2 104</i>	<i>4 683</i>	<i>48 283</i>	<i>10.3</i>
White grapes				
Chardonnay	884	2 457	32 050	13.0
Chenin Blanc	7	111	2 317	20.9
Colombard	46	276	8 321	30.2
Doradilo	0	42	1 111	26.6
Muscat Gordo Blanco	75	1 022	23 636	23.1
Riesling	10	360	4 610	12.8
Sauvignon Blanc	119	229	2 548	11.1
Semillon	203	153	2 450	16.0
Sultana	413	10 382	189 134	18.2
Traminer	0	45	445	9.8
Waltham Cross	3	337	4 075	12.1
Other white grapes	154	1 240	10 706	8.6
<i>Total white grapes</i>	<i>1 914</i>	<i>16 655</i>	<i>281 403</i>	<i>16.9</i>
Total	4 018	21 338	329 687	15.5

(a) Yield is production per hectare of bearing vines.

Source: Agstats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).

Wine exports

Exports of Victorian sparkling and table wines totalled over \$121.4 million in 1997–98 (table 14.11). The United States of America was the main destination for wine exported from Victoria, receiving \$43.0 million in 1997–98, most of which was comprised of red table wine (\$25.6 million) and white table wine (\$13.6 million). Other major export destinations for wine exported from Victoria in 1997–98 were United Kingdom (\$29.1 million), Canada (\$8.9 million) and Japan (\$7.3 million).

14.11 EXPORTS OF SPARKLING AND TABLE WINES

	Quantity		Value (f.o.b.)	
	1996–97	1997–98	1996–97	1997–98
	'000 litres	'000 litres	\$'000	\$'000
White table wine	5 743	6 412	31 990	37 356
Red table wine	6 992	9 292	49 126	72 971
Table rose	9	10	25	79
Sparkling wine	461	579	4 219	7 097
Fortified wine	106	193	836	1 675
Other wine	137	201	1 115	1 509
Vermouth and other flavoured wine	59	60	963	751
Total	13 507	16 747	88 274	121 438

Source: Unpublished data, Fastraccs.

Vegetables

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

Potatoes, the most significant vegetable produced, are grown mainly in the Melbourne (at Toolangi and Koo-wee-rup), Central Highlands (around Ballarat), and Gippsland (Thorpdale) Statistical Divisions, with additional areas around Warrnambool, the Bellarine Peninsula, Colac, and the Otway Ranges. The gross value of potato production in 1996–97 was \$123.5 million. The total gross value of vegetable production was \$445.1 million, which was up 10% on the previous year.

The tomato industry in Victoria is predominantly processing-oriented with most of the crop produced in the irrigated areas between Shepparton and Rochester in northern Victoria. Total production of tomatoes in 1996–97 was 167,563 tonnes, with a value of \$36.6 million (table 14.12).

14.12 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Type of vegetable	Area sown			Production		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	ha	ha	ha	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Beetroot	75	66	51	879	824	664
Broccoli	2 923	3 304	3 384	14 583	17 349	19 198
Cabbages	750	864	691	27 875	30 603	23 221
Carrots	2 253	2 736	2 620	74 637	91 123	99 274
Cauliflowers	1 264	1 249	1 243	19 638	20 780	17 409
French beans	655	672	633	2 575	2 220	2 038
Green peas	293	181	157	699	407	221
Lettuce	1 639	2 071	1 969	34 155	45 785	36 557
Onions	512	545	529	15 427	17 604	15 615
Parsnips	238	284	286	3 843	6 708	7 238
Potatoes	10 135	11 457	11 352	279 876	355 649	315 727
Pumpkins	394	374	313	6 271	5 772	4 595
Tomatoes	2 812	2 991	2 661	139 541	171 805	167 563

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).

Livestock and livestock products

Sheep numbers, including lambs, increased by almost 2% to 22.3 million head in 1996-97 (table 14.13). The number of sheep slaughtered increased by 11% over 1995-96, whilst the number of lambs slaughtered decreased marginally (table 14.14). The number of live sheep exported from Victorian ports was 835,900 with a value free on board of \$29.7 million. Numbers of cattle and pigs have remained relatively steady as have the numbers slaughtered.

14.13 SELECTED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

Season	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
	Dairy	Beef	Total		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1991-92	1 422	2 152	3 574	24 782	431
1992-93	1 463	2 226	3 689	23 552	423
1993-94	1 585	2 604	4 189	23 439	460
1994-95	1 622	2 663	4 285	21 361	439
1995-96	1 682	2 714	4 396	21 974	459
1996-97	1 784	2 627	4 411	22 325	485

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).

14.14 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED

Types of livestock	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	'000	'000	'000
Sheep	3 513.8	2 519.3	2 806.6
Lambs	6 358.7	5 991.8	5 978.9
Cattle and calves	2 097.9	2 132.9	2 373.2
Pigs	1 191.3	1 160.2	1 197.3

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (Cat. no. 7215.0).

Sheep and wool

At 31 March 1997, the Victorian sheep population was 22 million head, well below the 1971 peak of 34 million head (table 14.13). Sheep numbers are widely distributed throughout the State. The Western District Statistical Division holds 29% of the States, sheep flock. The other significant Statistical Divisions are Wimmera (16%) and Central Highlands (15%). Total wool production in 1996–97 increased by 13% to 145,200 tonnes, with a gross value of \$513 million (table 14.15).

14.15 TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION

Season	Clip tonnes	Stripped from or exported on skins (greasy) tonnes	Total quantity (greasy) tonnes
1991–92	116 574	28 791	145 365
1992–93	117 520	27 554	145 082
1993–94	110 035	14 500	124 535
1994–95	123 303	14 827	138 130
1995–96	115 672	12 857	128 529
1996–97p	131 682	13 524	145 206

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Mutton and lamb production

Mutton, the meat from adult sheep, is mainly produced from sheep which are surplus to the wool industry; consequently production patterns correspond closely to expansions and contractions in that industry. In 1996–97, mutton production was 55,545 tonnes, up 8% on the previous year's figure of 51,317 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. In 1996–97, 111,403 tonnes of lamb meat were produced.

Meat cattle

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze on pasture throughout the year. The herd is spread throughout the State, with the Western District, Goulburn, Ovens-Murray, East Gippsland and Gippsland Statistical Districts being the major regions. In 1996–97, there were 373,818 tonnes of beef and 14,293 tonnes of veal produced.

Dairy

Victoria is the largest producer of dairy products in Australia. In 1996–97, 62% of milk and about 85% of dairy exports came from Victoria and were valued at \$1.55 billion. The majority of exports are in the form of bulk commodities of skim milk powder, butter and cheese. Proportionally, milk used for manufacturing is utilised as follows: cheese 36%; skim milk powder and butter 40%; whole milk powder 14%; casein/butter 3%; and other dairy products 6%.

14.16 SELECTED DAIRY STATISTICS

Season	Total establishments with milk cattle no.	Dairy cattle		Whole milk intake by factories(a) million litres
		In milk and dry '000	Total '000	
1994-95	8 367	1 113.1	1 621.7	5 114
1995-96	8 471	1 160.8	1 681.8	5 482
1996-97	8 585	1 228.9	1 783.6	5 622

(a) Data is for year ended 30 June.

Source: *Agriculture, Victoria* (Cat. no. 7113.2); *Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0); *Australian Dairy Corporation*.

Pigs

Pig farming has been undergoing rapid change over the last few years, with many smaller producers leaving the industry. The number of commercial establishments with pigs declined by 9%, from 613 in 1996 to 556 in 1997. At the same time, the number of pigs in Victoria has risen by 6% to 485,200 pigs, and the average number of pigs per establishment has risen by nearly 17% from 748 to 873.

Poultry

In 1996-97, Victorian egg production for human consumption was 44.7 million dozen, 25% of the total Australian production. The gross value of production was \$57.8 million.

At 31 March 1997 there were 3.4 million hens for egg production held on farms, including replacement and breeding stock. The average size of farms was 22,000 hens, although there are many larger farms with up to 40,000 plus layers. The main areas for commercial egg production are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne Statistical Division; other significant regions are the Goulburn, Barwon, Gippsland and Loddon Statistical Divisions.

In 1996-97, there were 86.7 million chickens slaughtered for human consumption (table 14.17). The total dressed weight was 129,930 tonnes (table 14.18). The gross value was \$240.7 million or 23% of the Australian total of \$1,053.3 million.

14.17 POULTRY SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Year ended 30 June	Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters) '000	Other fowl and turkeys '000	Ducks and drakes '000
1992	73 921	1 938	735
1993	78 615	1 391	830
1994	85 798	1 782	821
1995r	77 193	1 374	935
1996	85 411	1 789	1 246
1997	86 733	1 652	1 551

Source: *Unpublished data, Livestock Products, Australia Survey*.

The main broiler production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula, in areas east and south-east of Melbourne, the Geelong area, and the Goulburn Statistical Division—near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally.

14.18 DRESSED WEIGHT(a) OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED(b)

Year ended 30 June	Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters) '000 kg	Other fowl and turkey '000 kg	Ducks and drakes '000 kg
1992	107 049	3 565	1 399
1993	114 587	2 474	1 567
1994	123 529	3 170	1 547
1995	109 515	3 661	1 751
1996	127 736	4 164	2 326
1997	129 930	4 772	2 893

(a) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets intended for sale as reported by producers.
 (b) Fresh: sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after. Frozen: frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

Source: *Unpublished data, Livestock Products, Australia Survey.*

Apiculture

Honey production in Victoria was 4,403 tonnes in 1996–97 (table 14.19). The bulk of the honey produced is sold to large processors who clarify and pack it.

14.19 HONEY PRODUCTION

Year ended 30 June	Apiarists no.	Beehives no.	Honey tonnes	Beeswax tonnes
1992	118	56 540	3 579	56
1993	129	57 562	3 160	65
1994	322	88 742	4 905	194
1995	294	82 704	3 302	58
1996	254	81 506	4 415	80
1997	212	77 434	4 403	76

Source: *AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).*

Victorian fisheries

Statistics relating to the Victorian fisheries catch are produced by the Marine and Freshwater Resources Institute on behalf of Victorian Fisheries. Data are supplied by licensed commercial fishers, the Melbourne Fish Market and selected fish processors.

As at August 1997, there were 872 personal fishing licences and 974 boat licences valid in Victoria.

The value of the annual fisheries catch decreased by 7% in 1996–97 compared to 1995–96. This was mainly due to commercial scallop production falling from 2,657 tonnes to 575 tonnes, with a corresponding drop in value from \$5.3 million to \$1.2 million (table 14.20). The population of scallops can be quite unstable and may vary markedly from year to year.

14.20 ANNUAL FISHERIES CATCH, Landed Commercially(a)

	Production, live weight			Value		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Fish	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Abalone	1 412	1 440	1 437	44 339	35 756	37 891
King crab	54	41	62	768	535	1 723
Rock lobster	512	483	458	15 904	14 116	14 547
Scale fish	6 162	6 090	4 494	11 401	12 955	10 321
Scallops	497	2 657	575	1 002	5 313	1 150
Squid	1 317	94	75	1 899	405	327
Shark	1 416	1 512	1 154	8 172	9 746	7 807
Other	227	201	179	1 018	686	568
Total	11 597	12 518	8 434	84 503	79 512	74 334

(a) This information is based on mandatory fishing returns submitted by commercial fishers. The figures do not take into account returns not received or processed.

Source: Victorian Fisheries, Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Aquaculture is a growing industry in Victoria, worth approximately \$18.5 million in 1996-97. Production of trout and atlantic salmon comprise the largest component (\$10 million) of this sector, followed by eels (\$3.3 million), hatchery (\$2.0 million) and mussels (\$1.8 million).

In 1996-97, over 4,000 tonnes of processed seafoods (valued at \$122 million) were exported from Victoria. This included some seafood landed in other States and shipped out through Victorian facilities. These exports were dominated by rock lobster and abalone, which constituted over 80% of total exports. The major countries buying seafoods exported from Victoria were Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, Taiwan and the United States of America.

Forestry

Forests are an important sustainable natural resource, providing a wide range of essential products and benefits to the community. Farm forestry is becoming increasingly important as a commercial source of timber, with a broad range of programs operated by government and private agencies to promote landcare and reforestation on Australian farms. In 1995, the National Plantation Inventory Project established that 215,380 hectares of plantation existed in Victoria (in estates of 1,000 hectares or more). Within these plantations, 91% of trees were coniferous species and 9% broadleaf species.

14.21 NATIVE FOREST AREAS, By Forest Type

Dominant canopy species	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
	'000 ha	'000 ha	%
Eucalypt	6 845	124 463	5.5
Acacia	17	12 299	0.1
Meleleuca	18	4 093	0.4
Rainforest	3	3 583	0.1
Mangrove	5	1 045	0.5
Callitiris	37	867	4.3
Other	360	9 487	3.8
Total	7 285	155 385	4.7

Source: Bureau of Resource Sciences.

At June 1997, almost 94% of Victoria's 7.3 million hectares of native forest comprised eucalypt species. The majority (6.2 million hectares) of Victorian native forest was publicly owned with 2.7 million hectares (44% of publicly owned native forest) located in nature conservation reserves, 3.3 million hectares (53%) managed by State forest authorities for various uses, including wood production, and 0.2 million hectares located on other Crown land.

Mining

Mining has played a significant part in Victoria's economic development since the discovery of gold in central Victoria in 1851.

Much of Victoria's industry, transport and infrastructure, including the growth of towns such as Bendigo, Ballarat and Melbourne itself, can be traced back to the impetus of the discovery and mining of gold and other minerals.

Today, mineral exploration and extraction remains a significant component of Victoria's economic activity; in particular, the extraction of oil and natural gas from the rich Bass Strait off-shore fields.

In 1996–97, the Victorian mining industry contributed 14.3% of the Australian mining component of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. In the same period, the mining industry accounted for 2.3% of Victoria's Gross State Product at factor cost. The mining component of GDP includes the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids, such as coals and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, and gases such as natural gas.

In 1996–97, Victoria's main mining outputs were oil and gas from Bass Strait, gold from mining ventures in central Victoria and brown coal for use in the power stations of La Trobe Valley.

14.22 MINING, Summary of Operations

Year	Establishments at June 30 no.	Employment(a) no.	Wages and salaries(b) \$m	Turnover \$m	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in, selected expenses \$m	Value added(c) \$m
					Opening \$m	Closing \$m		
1991-92(d)	11	1 031	124.5	3 630.6	46.1	61.5	170.9	3 475.1
1992-93	116	2 108	90.1	4 310.5	82.7	65.5	332.6	3 960.7
1993-94(d)(e)	29	2 225	139.6	4 082.6	46.9	43.8	328.5	3 750.9
1994-95(d)(e)	25	2 036	139.5	3 434.6	41.4	52.3	253.1	3 178.8
1995-96(d)(e)	22	1 900	115.3	3 275.6	51.6	51.6	236.5	3 039.1
1996-97	25	1 971	122.2	3 307.7	52.0	61.0	243.5	3 073.2

(a) At 30 June, including working proprietors. (b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors. (c) 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 expense. All components needed to calculate value added are only collected triennially. (d) The 1990-91, 1991-92, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (truncated) censuses differ from previous mining censuses in that the construction materials and other non-metallic minerals industries have been excluded. (e) Includes brown coal mining operations of the former State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

Source: Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0).

At 30 June 1997, 1,971 people were employed in the mining industry in Victoria, 1,341 in coal and metal ore mining (68%) and 630 in oil and gas mining (32%) (table 14.23).

Overall there was an increase in employment of 4% in the industry. This increase occurred in the oil and gas mining sector, which rose 16.7%, offsetting a fall in employment within the coal and metal ore mining sector of 1.4%.

The oil and gas mining sector showed a far higher level of concentration of employment than coal and metal ore mining. The three establishments in this sector employed an average 210 workers each, whilst the 22 coal and metal ore mining establishments employed an average of 61 workers each.

14.23 MINING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Items	Unit	Coal mining and metal ore mining		Oil and gas extraction		Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining	
		1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
Establishments at 30 June	no.	22	22	3	3	22	25
Employment at 30 June							
Males	no.	1 302	1 288	510	590	1 812	1 878
Females	no.	58	53	30	40	88	93
Persons	no.	1 360	1 341	540	630	1 900	1 971
Persons employed per establishment	no.	75.8	61.0	180.0	210.0	86.8	79.0
Employees working below ground	no.	116	88	0	0	116	88
Wages and salaries	\$m	78.1	77.8	37.2	44.4	115.3	112.2

Source: Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0).

Brown coal

Most of Australia's measured resources of brown coal are located in Victoria's La Trobe Valley. Brown coal production in Victoria for 1996-97 was 60.8 million tonnes. This was 12% higher than the figure of 54.3 million tonnes recorded in 1995-96.

Metallic minerals

Victorian gold production has increased dramatically from a low base of 41 kilograms in 1979–80. In 1990–91, Victorian production peaked at 4,863 kilograms of gold bullion (doré) and one tonne of gold concentrate, valued at \$70.9 million. Gold production then fell by over 30% in 1991–92 before rising to around 4,000 kilograms in 1992–93. Production increased by nearly 10% between 1993–94 and 1994–95, from 3,984 kilograms to 4,370 kilograms. It has increased a further 11% during 1995–96 to 4,838 kilograms, nearly equal to the 1990–91 peak. Although a slight decrease in production was reported in 1996–97 (down 3% to 4,710 tonnes), the growth trend is expected to continue with a number of mining projects coming on-stream.

Gypsum and kaolin are the other significant contributors to Victorian mineral production. However, both show a high degree of variability in year-to-year production figures. In 1996–97, 501,495 cubic metres of gypsum and 114,778 tonnes of kaolin were produced (table 14.24).

14.24 MINERALS PRODUCED

Mineral	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Oil and gas(a)				
Crude oil-stabilised (includes condensate)	megalitres	14 350	12 260	11 930
Natural gas	gigalitres	2.6	2.3	2.1
Liquefied petroleum gas(a)(b)	giga cubic metres	6.8	6.7	6.0
Industrial minerals				
Bauxite	'000 tonnes	2	1	3
Gypsum	cubic metres	193 100	198 667	501 495
Kaolin	'000 tonnes	80	55	115
Brown coal	'000 tonnes	49 922	54 281	60 795
Gold	kilograms	4 319	4 838	4 710

(a) Oil and gas figures are for Bass Strait only. (b) Excludes refinery production.

Source: *Australian Mining Industry* (Cat. no. 8414.0); *Department of Natural Resources and Environment: Minerals and Petroleum Victoria, Statistical Review*.

Oil and gas production

The Bass Strait oil field is one of only three off-shore oil and gas fields in Australia, the other two being in the Timor Sea and North-West Cape, both in Western Australia. Victoria has a very much smaller on-shore oil and gas field in the Otway region, but its production is negligible compared with Bass Strait. In 1996–97, Victoria's Bass Strait produced 11,930 megalitres of crude oil, and 2,100 gigalitres of natural gas.

14.25 REFINING CAPACITY—At 1 December 1995

Refining company	Location	Capacity b/sd(a)
Mobil Refining Australia Pty Ltd	Altona Vic. (1949)	108 000 (or 5 013 000 tonnes/year)
Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd	Geelong Vic. (1954)	110 000 (or 5 343 000 tonnes/year)

(a) b/sd: barrels per stream day. Barrels per day are multiplied by 46.42 to convert to tonnes per year.

Source: *Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd: Oil and Australia Statistical Review, 1997*.

The total Australian refining capacity as at 31 December 1994 was 813,000 barrels per stream day or 38,194,000 tonnes per year. The Australian lubricating oil refinery capacity at the same date was 15,000 barrels per stream day or 695,000 tonnes per year. Refineries do not

operate at 100% capacity for 365 days per year, with maximum operating capacity generally around 85–88% of designed capacity. Actual capacity at any given time depends on the type of crude oil being processed.

14.26 ESTIMATED HYDROCARBON RESERVES, Bass Strait

	Unit	At 30 June		
		1995	1996	1997
Crude oil and condensate	gigalitres	110.0	110.2	106.2
Natural gas	giga cubic metres	135.3	130.8	130.7
LPG	gigalitres	34.9	33.5	32.4

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria: Minerals and Petroleum Victoria, Statistical Review.

References

Data sources

The majority of agricultural statistics in this chapter is derived from the Agricultural Census conducted at 31 March each year.

EVAO is an aggregation of derived values for all crop and livestock activity for each unit. It should be noted that EVAO is applicable only for industry coding and size valuation purposes. It is not an indicator of receipts obtained by units, nor of the actual value of agricultural commodities produced by these units.

Gross value of production is the value placed on production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

ABS sources

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Main Tables
(Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001)

Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0)

Agriculture, Victoria (Cat. no. 7113.2)

AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (Cat. no. 7215.0)

Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0)

Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (Cat. no. 7503.0)

Non-ABS sources

Australian Dairy Corporation.

Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd: Oil and Australia, Statistical Review, 1996.

Department of Energy and Minerals, Victoria: Annual Report 1993–94.

Victorian Fisheries Research Institute, Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Department of Natural Resources and Environment: Minerals and Petroleum Victoria, Statistical Review, 1996–97.

Bureau of Resource Sciences.

15 Housing and construction

Overview

Building activity makes a significant contribution to the Victorian economy, both directly and indirectly. New dwelling approvals in particular are recognised as a leading economic indicator. This chapter presents information on the Victorian construction industry: value of building, residential and non-residential data, engineering construction, and housing loans.

Construction

In 1996–97, the construction industry sector contributed 6% of Gross State Product at factor cost. Victoria held a 22% share of national construction industry Gross Domestic Product at factor cost. During 1997–98, the value of Victorian construction work done was \$10,430.2 million, a 14% increase on 1996–97 (table 15.1). The value of residential building and engineering construction work done increased by 32% and 22% respectively over 1996–97. Non-residential building work done recorded a decline of 10% for this same period.

15.1 VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

Type of construction	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97r	1997–98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Residential building	3 062.5	3 450.1	3 581.5	3 261.2	3 385.5	4 470.4
Non-residential building	1 970.7	1 902.2	2 322.0	2 870.0	3 252.4	2 936.3
Engineering construction	2 098.2	2 329.1	2 409.1	2 352.6	2 472.2	3 023.5
Total	7 131.4	7 681.4	8 312.6	8 483.8	9 110.1	10 430.2

Source: *Building Activity, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8752.2), *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

Residential building

Residential building (including alterations and additions) valued at \$4,470.4 million accounted for 43% of all Victorian construction work done during 1997–98 (table 15.2). New houses accounted for 63% of this residential building. From 1996–97 to 1997–98, the value of work done increased for new houses by 41%, other residential building by 21%, and alterations and additions by 17%.

15.2 VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE

Type of building	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	1995-96 \$m	1996-97r \$m	1997-98 \$m
Houses	2 286.7	2 520.8	2 573.9	2 111.1	1 988.8	2 806.4
Other residential buildings	196.3	278.4	300.0	452.0	621.4	754.7
Alterations & additions to residential buildings	579.5	651.0	707.5	698.1	775.3	909.3
Total	3 062.5	3 450.1	3 581.5	3 261.2	3 385.5	4 470.4

Source: Building Activity, Victoria (Cat. no. 8752.2).

New dwelling units

The number of new dwelling unit approvals during 1997-98 increased by 31% over the previous year. Of the 36,438 approvals, approximately 77% were houses (table 15.3). Private sector activity accounted for about 94% of new dwelling units approved. New dwelling units created as a result of conversions accounted for about 3% of all new dwelling units.

15.3 NEW DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, By Type and Ownership

Year	Private sector			Public sector			Conversions etc. no.	Total no.
	Houses no.	Other no.	Total no.	Houses no.	Other no.	Total no.		
1992-93	25 969	2 186	28 155	1 189	227	1 416	12	29 583
1993-94	27 227	3 109	30 336	830	584	1 414	1 167	32 917
1994-95	25 284	3 225	28 509	601	808	1 409	1 347	31 265
1995-96	18 425	3 218	21 643	464	937	1 401	663	23 707
1996-97	19 593	6 421	26 014	212	384	596	1 240	27 850
1997-98	27 367	6 811	34 178	570	601	1 171	1 089	36 438

Source: Building Approvals, Victoria (Cat. no. 8731.2).

Housing loans

During 1997-98, the value of new housing loan commitments was \$13,262 million, a 17% increase on 1996-97 (table 15.4). Some 86% of the value of all housing loan commitments were made to banks and 2% to permanent building societies. Commitments to other lenders have increased significantly since 1992-93, accounting for nearly 12% of all loans in 1997-98, compared to less than 3% in 1992-93. Of the total loan commitments, 73% were for established dwellings compared to 22% for new dwellings (table 15.5).

15.4 HOUSING LOAN COMMITMENTS, By Type of Lender

Year	All banks	Permanent building societies	Other lenders	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1992-93	7 957	263	244	8 464
1993-94	10 382	488	139	11 009
1994-95	9 127	377	168	9 672
1995-96	9 162	179	811	10 152
1996-97	9 993	214	1 138	11 346
1997-98	11 433	244	1 585	13 262

Source: Unpublished data, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation Survey.

15.5 HOUSING LOAN COMMITMENTS, By Purpose

Year	New dwellings(a)		Established dwellings(b)		Alterations and additions	Total
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m		
1992–93	21 958	1 585	82 621	6 608	271	8 464
1993–94	24 574	1 932	105 761	8 437	640	11 009
1994–95	21 484	1 844	81 604	6 959	869	9 672
1995–96	16 848	1 577	89 902	7 829	747	10 152
1996–97	20 849	2 038	92 640	8 615	693	11 346
1997–98	26 898	2 953	92 795	9 638	671	13 262

(a) Includes construction of new dwellings and purchases of newly erected dwellings. (b) Includes purchase of established dwellings and refinancing of existing housing loans.

Source: Unpublished data, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation Survey.

Non-residential building

Non-residential building (\$2,936.3 million) accounted for 28% of the value of all Victorian construction work done during 1997–98 (table 15.6). The commercial sector accounted for 64% of the total value of non-residential building. The value of commercial building work done was \$1,868.5 million, with other business premises (\$521.1 million) the largest component. The community sector building work done comprised \$1,067.7 million.

In the commercial sector, the value of other business premises building work done increased by 23% from 1996–97 to 1997–98. Hotel and factory building work decreased by 20% and 18% respectively.

In the community sector, the 1997–98 value of building work done for health increased by 42% over the previous year and the value of work done for education increased by 18%. The value of work done for entertainment and recreational purposes decreased 64%.

15.6 VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE

Type of building	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97r	1997–98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commercial						
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	33.6	38.7	51.8	158.2	249.8	198.8
Shops	207.3	330.7	464.0	487.0	438.1	429.1
Factories	317.3	247.4	245.4	240.4	363.2	297.5
Offices	617.3	335.7	393.1	456.4	470.9	422.0
Other business premises	196.5	198.4	354.9	383.8	423.2	521.1
Total	1 372.0	1 150.9	1 509.2	1 725.8	1 945.2	1 868.5
Community						
Education	192.4	193.4	263.2	341.3	296.6	351.2
Religious	20.3	16.5	16.3	11.2	12.6	19.4
Health	178.1	272.1	209.5	138.2	202.6	288.0
Entertainment & recreation	92.4	157.6	219.7	515.2	570.7	207.5
Miscellaneous	115.4	111.7	104.2	138.2	224.6	201.6
Total	598.6	751.3	812.9	1 144.1	1 307.1	1 067.7
Total	1 970.7	1 902.2	2 322.0	2 870.0	3 252.4	2 936.3

Source: Building Activity, Victoria (Cat. no. 8752.2).

Definitions

Value of construction work done during the period represents the estimated value of work actually carried out during the period on construction jobs.

Value of buildings approved represents the anticipated completion value at time of permit application, based on estimated market or contract price of building jobs, excluding the value of land and landscaping. Site preparation costs are included.

References

Data sources

The Building Approvals Collection is based on building permits issued by local government authorities and licensed private building surveyors; and contracts let by, or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

The Building Activity Survey involves a sample survey of private sector house construction activity and a complete enumeration of building jobs, other than private sector house construction.

The Engineering Construction Survey is based on a sample of all construction enterprises operating in Australia, in both private and public sectors.

ABS sources

Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0)

Building Activity, Victoria (Cat. no. 8752.2)

Building Approvals, Victoria (Cat. no. 8731.2)

Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0)

Overview

This chapter provides information relating to the transport industry: road, rail, air and sea, including data on public transport, road traffic accidents, motor vehicle registrations and drivers' and riders' licences. Information is also provided about domestic telephone communication and household use of computer and peripheral equipment.

Transport

In Victoria, an extensive transport infrastructure is supported by both government and business. Road, rail, air and sea transport modes are all critical to the movement of freight and people for commercial and domestic purposes.

Road network

VicRoads maintains a comprehensive highway and freeway network across Victoria. National highways within Victoria are the Hume Freeway, the Western Freeway and Highway, the Sturt Highway between the South Australian border and Mildura, and the Goulburn Valley Highway between Seymour and the New South Wales border at Tocumwal. These national highways are fully funded by the Commonwealth. A lower level of Commonwealth funding is provided for roads of national importance, such as the Calder Highway from Melbourne to Mildura. Local government is responsible for maintaining most local roads.

In the metropolitan area, VicRoads is continuing work designed to link the Western Ring Road across the northern suburbs through Thomastown to Greensborough. This work involves bridge and interchange work with other major roads. The Western Ring Road, which opened between the Princes Highway and Hume Highway in 1997, has resulted in large traffic movements along this new road and an increase in economic activity in the suburbs it serves. Completion of bridge and interchange work on the major south-eastern route out of Melbourne has resulted in that road being upgraded to freeway status. Other major work for which planning is underway include a further extension of the Eastern Freeway to Ringwood, and an environmental effects statement for the Scoresby Freeway corridor.

In country areas, major freeway work has been completed between Diggers Rest and Gisborne, and the Kyneton and Ballarat bypasses have been completed. In addition, sealing of the final section of the Great Alpine Road at Mt Hotham was completed, opening up a fully sealed tourist drive from Wangaratta, across Victoria's high country, through to East Gippsland. Work underway includes a bypass of the Black Forest and Woodend on the Calder Freeway, and planning for a dual carriageway bypass of Shepparton is progressing.

16.1 ROADS

Road type	Kilometres
Declared roads (at January 1998)	
National highways	1 018
State highways and freeways	6 747
Main roads	12 693
Tourist roads	1 480
Forest roads	311
Total declared roads	22 249
Other roads (at 30 June 1997)	
Sealed roads	52 138
Formed and surfaced roads	51 078
Natural surface	25 289
Total other roads	128 505
Total roads open for traffic	150 754

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department.

City link

Melbourne City Link is being developed to link existing unconnected freeway services around inner Melbourne. A private consortium has been contracted to develop the project under a build, own, operate and transfer arrangement with the entire project handed over to the Government after 34 years of operation by the consortium. Tolls will be levied for use of the City Link roads.

Work on the City Link has progressed during 1998. The new 30 metre high bridge over the Yarra River at the western end of Victoria Dock has been joined, and the elevated roadway from the Tullamarine Freeway to the junction with the West Gate Freeway is structurally complete. Tunnelling work for the Southern Link is well advanced, with the shorter tunnel bore complete and the longer of the two expected to be completed on time. The bridge extending Exhibition Street, City, over the Flinders Street rail precinct is also underway. This bridge will channel some city traffic onto the City Link and also provide a new inner city route for the City-Wattle Park tram service.

Public inspections of progress on major City Link projects have been a feature of the development.

Motor vehicle registrations and drivers licences

There were a total of 3,038,696 motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) registered in Victoria on 31 October 1997, an increase of 2.2% over the previous year. In addition there were 80,271 motor cycles registered, an increase of 4.0% over 1996. Passenger vehicles, excluding buses, were the largest single category of vehicles with 2,521,814 registered. This represented 545 passenger vehicles per 1,000 people in Victoria.

16.2 DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES—30 June(a)

Type of licence	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997(b)	1998
Drivers'	2 826 735	2 855 904	2 873 252	2 894 132	2 928 250	2 981 882	3 055 847
Riders'	165 825	172 357	174 747	179 080	186 154	194 621	204 332
Total	2 922 560	3 028 261	3 047 999	3 073 212	3 114 404	3 176 503	3 260 179

(a) Licence holders may hold both a drivers' and a riders' licence and be counted in both categories. (b) 1997 data are for 16 July.

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department.

Road accidents

Road traffic accident fatalities and injuries on Victorian roads have continued to decline in recent years (table 16.3). Fatalities have decreased almost 10% from a total of 418 in 1995 to 377 in 1997. Similarly, injuries have decreased from 6,124 to 5,764 for the same period. The only significant classes of road users to increase were incidents injuries to pedal cyclists (from 309 in 1995 to 363 in 1997) and motor cyclists (608 to 677).

Transport Accident Corporation (TAC) funded television advertisements are given credit for the significant reductions in road trauma, together with police and TAC strategies designed to reduce the incidence of speeding and driving under the influence of alcohol. TAC funding has also been applied to the elimination of many accident prone areas on Victoria's roads.

16.3 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES

Type of road user	1994		1995		1996		1997	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	169	2 684	187	2 907	198	2 793	159	2 701
Motor cyclists	41	697	41	608	35	588	37	677
Passengers (any type)	93	1 509	95	1 480	94	1 457	95	1 315
Pedestrians	64	779	82	808	76	851	78	689
Pedal cyclists	11	363	11	309	13	341	8	363
Other	—	13	2	12	1	30	—	19
Total	378	6 045	418	6 124	417	6 060	377	5 764

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department.

Rail

Victoria's Public Transport Corporation through its constituent businesses, Hillside Trains and Bayside Trains, operate rail services in suburban Melbourne. Private companies operate passenger train services to Shepparton and Warrnambool, and V/Line Passenger provides the remainder of Victoria's country passenger rail services. The Victorian Government plans to further privatise public transport service provision during 1999.

Intrastate freight rail services, currently operated by V/Line Freight, are expected to be the first of the public transport services to be privatised in 1999. Interstate rail freight services are provided by National Rail Freight Corporation and a number of freight-forwarding companies such as SCT, Toll, and Patricks.

Buses

Melbourne is serviced by 200 bus routes with approximately 1,300 privately owned buses operating throughout the entire metropolitan area. There are approximately 300 million passenger journeys on buses in the Melbourne metropolitan area. The metropolitan bus network primarily acts as a connecting and feeder bus system to the rail and tram networks and to suburban shopping centres. Buses provide the initial public transport services to newly developed areas on the metropolitan fringe.

Bus services also operate in other major urban centres and throughout country Victoria. A total of 300 buses service these areas, and inter-town services operate on routes which were previously rail connections.

Trams

The Melbourne tramway and light rail network is the fourth largest operating in the world. Melbourne is the only Australian city to retain a comprehensive tramway network and major route expansions involving new infrastructure have been opened in recent years. A modern fleet of 537 trams operate on the network, of 240 kilometres around Melbourne and suburbs, under the management of Swanston Trams and Yarra Trams. Refurbished historic W-class trams operate on selected tourist routes. A free city circle route utilising distinctively painted W-class trams was commissioned during 1994, and now carries over three million passengers per year. Three unique restaurant trams operate in the inner suburban area.

Heritage

Preservation groups operate transport museums in and around Melbourne. Rail museums are located at North Williamstown and Menzies Creek and a tramway museum is located at Bylands, north of Melbourne. The historic tram collection of the Public Transport Corporation is housed at a former tramway depot at Hawthorn which is expected to open for inspection during 1999. Operating historic tramways are located in the provincial centres of Ballarat and Bendigo.

The Puffing Billy narrow gauge steam train service operates in the scenic Dandenong Ranges, east of Melbourne. The length of track available for the Puffing Billy service was almost doubled during 1998, when an extension to Gembrook was opened.

A number of heritage rail services are also operated in Victoria, many using restored steam locomotives on lines maintained specifically for the heritage services. Examples of these are located at Queenscliff, Maldon, Korumburra and Daylesford. Special steam-hauled excursion services also operate on the main rail network during the cooler months.

Air

Victoria's major airport, Melbourne Airport, is located at Tullamarine, 22 kilometres north-west of Melbourne's Central Business District. It is conveniently accessed by the Tullamarine Freeway. The airport is privately operated by a majority Australian-owned company with headquarters in Melbourne.

Melbourne Airport is the only major Australian airport with both domestic and international terminals located under the one roof, providing convenient passenger transfers and reducing airline costs. The airport is open twenty-four hours a day for aircraft movements.

In 1997-98, the total number of domestic and regional passenger movements was 11,331,637 and international passenger movements 2,563,164. There were 137,752 regular public transport aircraft movements over the year, with 29 airlines using the airport. The total freight and mail handled through Melbourne Airport in 1997-98 was 339,643 tonnes (200,409 tonnes international and 139,234 tonnes domestic).

Development of the airport has continued over the past year as work continues on an extension of the northern domestic terminal, to provide capacity for 10 additional aircraft. Further work planned on the landside of the terminal for the coming year includes a new retail development. A new five-star hotel is also planned for the car park area of the airport.

16.4 MELBOURNE AIRPORT (TULLAMARINE) PASSENGER MOVEMENTS

	Units	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Domestic and regional passenger movements	'000	8 442	8 467	9 012	10 064	10 829	11 072
International passenger movements	'000	1 754	1 789	1 872	1 931	2 095	2 421
Total freight and mail	tonnes	172 230	183 218	199 527	226 675	233 284	340 000
Regular public transport aircraft movements	no.	110 530	119 862	118 503	128 637	133 980	n.y.a.

Source: Australian Pacific Airports Melbourne Pty Ltd.

Ports and shipping

Victoria has major ports handling cargo at Melbourne, Geelong, Portland and Hastings, of which all but Melbourne are privately owned and operated. The Victorian Government has made a strategic decision to retain ownership of the Port of Melbourne, but has corporatised the operations of the port and separated some of the service provision activities from the port operator. Management and maintenance of the channels, lights, etc. is the responsibility of the Victorian Channels Authority. The Marine Board of Victoria has responsibility for regulatory enforcement.

Cargo and freight services

During the 1997–98 financial year, the Port of Melbourne had a total of 2,912 ship visits and handled 18.8 million mass tonnes of cargo. Melbourne handles about 38% of Australia's containerised trade, and is the first Australian port to handle over one million containers in one year. Major products handled through the Port of Melbourne are crude oil and petroleum products, foodstuffs, miscellaneous manufactured articles, paper and paperboards, chemicals, transport equipment, and iron and steel. The port has a direct workforce of 8,500, and total trade is valued at \$52.3 billion per year. To cater for continuing growth in trade, Melbourne Port Corporation is planning the expansion of existing facilities as well as construction of new terminals which will attract investment of over \$300 million.

The Port of Geelong was visited by 480 vessels during 1997–98, for a total mass tonnage of 9,943,607 tonnes. Main products handled were petroleum products, grain, woodchips, fertiliser and fertiliser materials, alumina, steel and iron and bulk liquid. Developments at the Port of Geelong over the year were centred on the bulk grain terminal, with a major upgrade at the K V Warren facilities. Improvements to the pier, ship loading and conveyor facilities resulted in expanded capacity, and the opportunity to diversify into alternative bulk commodities such as woodchips and mineral sands. Ship loading rates have been doubled.

Western Port is a deepwater port located approximately 60 kilometres south-east of Melbourne. It has five main berths, two of which are dedicated to the steel industry, two to the petroleum industry and one for lay-up purposes for vessels under repair. The total number of vessels visiting the port in 1997–98 was 189 including three ships which visited to anchor only. The total tonnage handled through the port in 1997–98 was 6,138,000 tonnes, an increase of 750,000 tonnes over 1996–97. The majority of ship visits and tonnage was for the coastal trade, with steel and petroleum products being the only products handled.

Located in the far west of the State, Portland has six berths, one of which is dedicated to shipments to and from the nearby aluminium smelter.

Portland is a bulk shipment port, originally established for shipping export grain from western Victoria. The port has diversified in more recent years with woodchips, alumina, aluminium ingot, logs and live animals being handled through the port in significant volumes. Total trade through the port decreased by almost 10% between 1996–97 and 1997–98, to more typical levels, following a very busy year in 1996–97, when a large harvest resulted in very high grain exports. Total ship visits in 1997–98 were 241, with total trade of 3,300,535 tonnes.

16.5 SHIP VISITS AND TRADE

Port	1994–95		1995–96		1996–97		1997–98	
	Ship visits no.	Mass tonnes '000	Ship visits no.	Mass tonnes '000	Ship visits no.	Mass tonnes '000	Ship visits no.	Mass tonnes '000
Geelong	363	7 213	406	8 050	461	9 724	480	9 944
Hastings	251	6 943	202	5 083	175	5 388	189	6 138
Melbourne	2 692	15 789	2 767	17 844	2 882	18 563	2 912	18 800
Portland	173	2 710	189	3 189	244	3 654	241	3 301
Total	3 479	32 655	3 564	34 166	3 762	37 329	3 822	38 183

Source: Melbourne Ports Corporation; Toll Geelong; Toll Western Port; Port of Portland Pty Ltd.

Passenger services

Station Pier is Victoria's sea passenger terminal, with three berths accommodating the Tasmanian services, cruise ships, navy ships and training/tall ships.

Tasmanian services were operated by the Spirit of Tasmania, the Devil Cat and TasCat during 1997–98. They recorded an increase in the number of voyages to 438 during 1997–98, and carried record numbers of passengers (314,232) and cars (111,400) between Melbourne and Tasmania. Facilities for the Tasmanian services are located at the Inner East Berth at Station Pier.

Victoria's dedicated cruise-ship facility is located at the Outer Berths. Both the outer west berth and the passenger terminal are newly refurbished, providing an international standard facility for the increasing number of cruise-ships visiting Melbourne. The 1998–99 season will see a record 25 cruise-ships bring a estimated 35,000 visitors to Melbourne.

Station Pier is open for public access and is used by fishermen and other recreational users. Current studies of the pier and development of a cruise shipping strategy will see further improvements to the pier to meet the needs of all pier users. A Melbourne Cruise Ship Committee has been established by Government and industry to monitor and coordinate the activities of all stakeholders in the industry.

Communications

Communications technology and the communications industry have undergone significant change over the past decade, with the extension of satellite technology, growth of personal computer usage and, in the last few years, the advent of the Internet and World Wide Web.

Communication technology

Recent studies of personal and household use of computers and communications technologies (such as the mobile phone) confirm Australia's reputation as a major user of new technologies.

According to two surveys conducted in February and May 1998, nearly 94% of Victorian households had a fixed telephone connected, more than 44% had mobile phones and almost 30% had a cordless phone. Answering machines were in about 37% of Victorian households and facsimile machines in almost 14%.

Household use of computers has grown from 23% of Australian households in February 1994 to just over 37% in the 1998 surveys. In Victoria, 664,000 households (over 39%) owned or were paying for a computer and 206,000 (over 12%) enjoyed pay TV.

16.6 HOUSEHOLDS OWNING/PAYING FOR SELECTED COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES—February–May 1998(a)

	Victoria		Australia	
	'000	%	'000	%
Fixed telephone connected	1 574	93.5	6 249	92.2
Mobile phone	746	44.3	2 877	42.5
Computer	664	39.4	2 524	37.2
Answering machine	624	37.1	2 251	33.2
Cordless phone	486	28.8	1 972	29.1
Dedicated games machine	376	22.3	1 530	22.6
Facsimile machine	231	13.7	1 048	15.5
Pay TV(b)	206	12.2	694	10.2
Voice mail	171	10.1	626	9.2
Car phone	95	5.7	365	5.4
Pager	55	3.3	224	3.3
None of the above	25	1.5	143	2.1
All households	1 684	100.0	6 777	100.0

(a) Results are based on aggregates of two surveys. (b) Pay TV services are not widely available in all areas of Australia.

Source: Unpublished data, Household Use of Information Technology collection.

In 1998, over 89% of Victorian households owning or paying for computers also used a printer. CD-ROM drives were in over 73% of these households and modems in over 45%. In Victoria, almost 14% of all households (about 233,000) were accessing the Internet.

16.7 USE OF PERIPHERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT, By Households—February–May 1998(a)

	Victoria		Australia	
	'000	%	'000	%
Printers	574	89.4	2 157	89.0
CD-ROM	473	73.6	1 793	73.9
Modems	291	45.3	1 168	48.2
Character or image readers and scanners	106	16.6	426	17.6
Digitally versatile discs	64	9.9	180	7.4
All households where a computer is used	664	100.0	2 524	100.0

(a) Results are based on aggregates of two surveys.

Source: Unpublished data, Household Use of Information Technology collection.

Computer activity

In Victoria, over 32% of persons five years or over (about 1,356,000) frequently used a home computer in 1998. Playing computer games was the main activity of these persons (58.7%) followed closely by learning and study activity (56.8%). Work-related activities and keeping personal or family records or correspondence were the next two activities at 39.0% and 34.0% respectively.

16.8 HOME COMPUTER ACTIVITIES OF PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER—February–May 1998(a)

Activity	Victoria		Australia	
	'000	%	'000	%
Playing computer games	796	58.7	2 995	57.9
Learning/study activities	770	56.8	2 908	56.2
Work-related activities	529	39.0	1 987	38.0
Keeping personal or family records or correspondence	461	34.0	1 680	32.5
Internet-based activities	302	22.3	1 264	24.4
Accessing other on-line services, databases or bulletin boards	77	5.7	320	6.2
Other	28	2.1	132	2.6

(a) Results are based on aggregates of two surveys.

Source: Unpublished data, Household Use of Information Technology collection.

References

ABS sources

Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (Cat. no. 8128.0)

Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Cat. no. 9309.0)

Non-ABS sources

VicRoads, Information Services Department.

Department of Infrastructure.

Melbourne Ports Corporation.

Toll Geelong.

Toll Western Port.

Port of Portland Pty Ltd.

Australian Pacific Airports Melbourne Pty Ltd.

17

Historical statistics

The following tables provide an historical summary of selected statistics relating to Victoria. Data sources align with those used in chapters dedicated to subject content.

Demography

17.1 POPULATION

Year	Population at 31 December(a)(b)				Population of Melbourne at 30 June(b)(d)(e)
	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Masculinity(c)	
1841	14 391	6 025	20 416	238.9	4 479
1851	58 235	39 254	97 489	148.4	23 143
1861	320 888	218 876	539 764	146.6	139 916
1871	407 628	338 822	746 450	120.3	215 991
1881	457 782	416 183	873 965	110.0	288 169
1891	606 395	551 977	1 158 372	109.9	486 620
1901	608 436	601 464	1 209 900	101.2	501 580
1911	668 818	671 075	1 339 893	99.7	612 190
1921	765 306	785 421	1 550 727	97.4	800 520
1931	896 429	907 141	1 803 570	98.8	995 600
1941	964 619	981 806	1 946 425	98.3	1 114 900
1951	1 150 009	1 149 529	2 299 538	100.0	1 330 800
1961	1 485 348	1 469 951	2 955 299	101.1	1 984 936
1971(f)	1 815 332	1 818 511	3 633 843	99.8	2 575 000
1981	1 969 349	1 999 049	3 968 398	98.5	2 834 200
1991	2 199 400	2 238 100	4 437 500	98.3	3 155 700
1992r	2 211 492	2 253 923	4 465 415	98.1	3 182 441
1993r	2 216 210	2 262 625	4 478 835	97.9	3 197 927
1994r	2 225 627	2 274 727	4 500 354	97.8	3 213 021
1995r	2 243 276	2 296 520	4 539 796	97.7	3 243 707
1996r	2 262 455	2 318 796	4 581 251	97.6	3 283 278
1997p	2 284 902	2 342 401	4 627 303	97.5	3 321 666

(a) All estimates are corrected for discrepancies disclosed by various censuses up to the 1996 census. (b) Full-blood Aboriginals were included in figures from 1962 onwards. (c) Number of males per 100 females. (d) Figures shown for the population of Melbourne from 1921 to 1960 relate to the population of 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 population within the Melbourne Statistical Division. (e) The Melbourne Statistical Division boundary was extended in 1991, and a further slight change occurred in 1995. Figures from 1991 onwards have been amended to reflect that change. (f) From 1971 onwards, figures are estimated resident population.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)*.

17.2 MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS(a)(b)

Year	Marriages		Divorces(c)		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Crude rate(d)	Decrees granted	Crude rate(d)	Number	Crude rate(d)	Number	Crude rate(d)	Number	Crude rate(e)
1841	406	26.4	—	—	618	40.3	319	20.8	—	—
1851	1 023	11.8	—	—	3 049	35.1	1 165	13.4	—	—
1861	4 434	8.2	1	—	23 461	43.5	10 522	19.5	—	—
1871	4 693	6.4	7	0.0	27 382	37.2	9 918	13.5	3 114	113.7
1881	5 896	6.8	9	0.0	27 145	31.3	12 302	14.2	3 119	114.9
1891	8 780	7.7	99	0.1	38 505	33.6	18 631	16.3	4 861	126.2
1901	8 406	7.0	83	0.1	31 008	25.8	15 904	13.2	3 192	102.9
1911	11 088	8.4	214	0.2	33 026	25.0	15 216	11.5	2 269	68.7
1921	13 676	8.9	389	0.3	35 591	23.2	16 165	10.5	2 582	72.6
1931	10 182	5.7	425	0.2	30 332	16.9	17 033	9.5	1 349	44.5
1941	20 898	10.8	842	0.4	34 406	17.8	20 522	10.6	1 246	36.2
1951	21 117	9.3	1 730	0.8	50 553	22.2	23 446	10.3	1 143	22.6
1961	21 264	7.3	1 257	0.4	65 886	22.5	24 500	8.4	1 173	17.8
1971	32 386	9.2	3 079	0.9	75 498	21.5	30 598	8.7	1 107	14.7
1981	28 648	7.3	9 769	2.5	59 284	15.0	29 088	7.4	562	9.4
1991	28 535	6.5	11 134	2.5	65 438	14.8	31 216	7.1	428	6.5
1992	28 429	6.4	10 533	2.4	65 766	14.8	31 951	7.2	366	5.6
1993	27 418	6.1	10 935	2.4	64 049	14.3	31 197	7.0	347	5.4
1994	26 974	6.0	11 228	2.5	63 974	14.3	32 353	7.2	327	5.1
1995	26 607	5.9	11 838	2.6	62 591	13.9	32 425	7.2	308	4.9
1996	26 074	5.7	12 491	2.8	61 143	13.5	32 726	7.2	308	5.0
1997	25 456	5.5	12 463	2.7	60 732	13.2	33 261	7.2	300	4.9

(a) The legal registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria was passed in 1853. Prior to 1853, statistics were obtained from parish and church records regarded as incomplete for statistical purposes; hence, the number of vital events and corresponding rates must be treated with caution. In 1853, both births and deaths may have been understated due to a new registration system, the correct totals in each case probably exceeding 5,000. From 1972 onwards, figures for births and deaths are compiled on a State of usual residence basis. (b) 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 *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959*. (d) Crude rate per 1,000 population. (e) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 registered live births.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

17.3 POPULATION INCREASE

Year	Natural increase(a)(b)(c)	Apparent net migration(c)	Total increase(b)(d)	Rate of natural increase(c)(e)	Rate of apparent migration(c)(f)	Rate of population growth(g)(d)
1841	299	9 826	10 125	19.5	640.0	98.4
1851	<u>1 884</u>	<u>19 443</u>	21 327	<u>21.7</u>	<u>223.9</u>	28.0
1861	12 939	-11 409	1 530	24.0	-21.17	0.3
1871	17 464	5 061	22 525	23.8	6.9	3.1
1881	14 843	517	15 360	17.1	0.6	1.8
1891	19 874	4 770	24 644	17.3	4.2	2.2
1901	15 104	-1417	13 687	12.6	-1.18	1.1
1911	17 810	20 675	38 485	13.5	15.7	3.0
1921	19 426	3 392	22 818	12.6	2.2	1.5
1931	13 299	-2 334	10 965	7.4	-1.30	0.6
1941(h)	13 884	18 995	31 507	7.2	9.8	1.7
1951	27 107	35 249	62 356	11.9	15.5	2.8
1961	41 386	15 310	56 696	14.1	5.2	2.0
1971	<u>44 900</u>	<u>9 479</u>	<u>54 379</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>1.6</u>
1981	30 196	7 779	37 975	7.7	2.0	1.0
1991	34 950	8 660	43 610	8.0	2.0	1.0
1992r	33 518	-65	34 629	7.5	-0.0	0.8
1993r	33 679	-17 423	17 385	7.5	-3.9	0.4
1994r	32 576	-18 497	15 183	7.3	-4.1	0.3
1995r	31 346	-2 725	29 817	6.9	-0.6	0.7
1996r	28 497	12 892	42 768	6.2	2.8	1.0
1997	28 311	16 682	44 993	6.1	3.6	1.0

(a) Excess of live births (where mother's State of usual residence is Victoria) over deaths (where deceased's State of usual residence is Victoria). (b) Figures for 1971 and subsequent years include full-blood Aboriginals. (c) See footnote (a) to table 17.2. For reasons stated there, the natural increase and apparent net migration, together with their corresponding rates for this period (pre-1853), must be treated with caution. (d) Differences between the total growth rate and the sum of natural increase and net migration rates arise from retrospective adjustments (which are made after each census) to compensate for any intercensal discrepancy. (e) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of the estimated mean population. (f) Apparent net migration per 1,000 of the estimated mean population. (g) Figures from 1991 onwards are calculated based on estimated resident population as at 30 June. (h) 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.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)*.

Industrial conditions

17.4 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS

Year	Industrial disputes during year(a)			Trade unions(b)			
	Disputes no.	Workers involved(c) no.	Working days lost '000	Separate unions no.	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
1912	—	—	—	151	109.9	6.7	116.6
1921	20	6 280	213	159	161.1	34.9	196.0
1931	10	4 643	28	150	166.1	37.9	204.0
1941	22	20 117	139	146	215.8	54.5	270.3
1951	41	27 219	42	156	346.1	87.3	433.4
1961	91	52 747	72	156	385.8	101.0	486.8
1971	362	380 100	689	170	453.3	168.8	622.1
1981	376	404 900	1 236	173	522.9	248.8	771.7
1991	155	135 500	209	146	573.5	338.5	912.0
1992	114	598 800	586	114	522.0	305.0	827.0
1993	114	200 900	257	89	482.4	288.2	770.6
1994	109	52 200	87	71	455.7	268.9	724.5
1995	110	79 000	126	61	420.8	248.8	669.7
1996	98	121 100	218	57	434.4	245.6	680.0
1997(d)	112	129 100	212	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 staff days or more in establishments where the stoppage occurred. Disputes not settled at end of year are included as new disputes in figures for the following year. Statistical collection commenced in 1913. (b) From 1985, the reporting date 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. (c) Includes persons stood down from work at establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the dispute. (d) Trade union data collection ceased from 1997.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6322.0).

Education

17.5 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION(a)

Year	Schools no.	Pupils			Teachers		
		Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS							
1861	671	28 120	23 225	51 345	—	—	—
1871	988	71 247	59 898	131 145	1 194	1 123	2 317
1881	1 757	118 996	112 427	231 423	1 894	2 420	4 314
1891	2 233	131 282	122 187	253 469	1 898	2 964	4 862
1901	1 967	110 481	104 631	215 112	—	—	—
1911	2 059	121 275	113 491	234 766	2 218	3 354	5 572
1921	2 455	136 127	127 391	263 518	2 438	4 845	7 283
1931	2 747	155 046	141 444	296 490	3 906	5 476	9 382
1941	2 697	134 822	122 488	257 270	4 421	4 921	9 342
1951	2 119	130 704	118 045	248 749	4 672	4 616	9 288
1961	2 222	233 153	206 587	439 740	7 665	8 811	16 476
1971	2 197	312 203	281 730	593 933	13 847	16 365	30 212
1981	2 149	306 510	288 532	595 042	18 206	23 563	41 769
1991	2 029	274 646	258 740	533 386	16 023	24 497	40 520
1992	2 013	274 786	259 123	533 909	16 162	25 633	41 795
1993	1 934	270 409	256 227	526 636	14 475	23 076	37 551
1994	1 731	266 621	253 707	520 328	13 172	21 462	34 634
1995	1 711	263 854	250 951	514 805	12 636	21 471	34 106
1996	1 700	265 204	251 858	517 062	12 414	21 630	34 045
1997	1 661	266 052	252 424	518 476	12 084	22 070	34 154
NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS							
1861	211	1 968	3 160	5 128	—	—	—
1871	1 062	15 421	18 710	34 131	677	1 435	2 112
1881	645	16 665	17 397	34 062	430	1 123	1 553
1891	759	17 941	19 262	37 203	466	1 529	1 995
1901	862	21 289	24 251	45 540	385	2 017	2 402
1911	587	25 936	29 957	55 893	337	1 638	1 975
1921	486	31 615	36 433	68 048	402	1 661	2 063
1931	505	31 682	38 660	73 342	—	—	2 286
1941	518	38 410	42 898	81 308	—	—	2 744
1951	479	49 414	52 900	102 314	—	—	3 272
1961	548	81 462	84 403	165 865	1 195	3 665	4 860
1971	571	93 546	97 669	191 215	2 332	6 473	8 805
1981	632	108 734	112 877	221 611	4 606	9 209	13 815
1991	696	127 132	128 995	256 127	6 034	12 423	18 457
1992	687	126 439	127 274	253 713	6 060	12 341	18 401
1993	683	125 214	125 747	250 961	5 642	10 586	16 227
1994	679	126 128	126 738	252 866	5 710	10 950	16 661
1995	675	127 571	127 901	255 472	5 846	11 113	16 959
1996	679	129 555	129 838	259 393	5 941	11 355	17 295
1997	684	131 243	131 705	262 948	5 977	11 451	17 428

(a) Care should be taken in interpreting this table. Comparability between years and government and non-government schools is affected by differences in the organisation of grades policy, on student advancement flows from secondary to vocational education, and the recruitment and employment of teachers. In addition, the census date has differed in some years. From 1980 the census has been at 1 July or the first school day thereafter.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

17.6 UNIVERSITY EDUCATION(a)

Year	Enrolments(b)				Total(d)
	Males	Females	Full-time	Part-time(c)	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1861	100	—	100	—	100
1871	122	—	122	—	122
1881	368	2	370	—	370
1891	582	70	652	—	652
1901	425	159	584	—	584
1911	944	276	1 139	81	1 220
1921	2 003	651	2 423	231	2 654
1931	2 419	900	2 278	1 041	3 319
1941	3 288	1 335	2 987	1 636	4 623
1951	6 340	1 894	4 973	3 261	8 234
1961	8 707	3 107	7 554	4 260	11 814
1971	19 363	9 633	21 149	7 847	28 996
1981	24 370	19 849	27 946	16 273	44 219
1991	46 954	56 834	65 927	37 861	103 788
1992	52 313	66 889	73 757	45 445	119 202
1993	72 385	85 527	94 224	63 688	157 912
1994	75 436	88 418	96 641	67 213	163 854
1995	76 992	90 606	99 061	68 467	167 528
1996	79 593	95 445	104 713	70 325	175 038
1997	82 133	96 897	109 411	69 619	179 030

(a) There were four universities in Victoria in 1989: University of Melbourne, opened 1855; Monash University, opened 1961; La Trobe University, opened 1967, and Deakin University, opened 1977. All institutions now fall under the Unified National System, and can no longer be split into Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education. A number of institutional amalgamations and name changes occurred in the 12 months prior to commencement of the 1992 academic year. The policy of merging Colleges of Advanced Education with Universities was completed by the end of 1993. (b) 1855 to 1956—gross enrolments in courses; 1957 to 1971—net enrolments (students in two courses counted once). (c) Includes external students. (d) From 1991 onwards, total enrolments include full-time, part-time and external enrolments.

Source: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs: *Selected Higher Education Student Statistics, 1997*.

Health

17.7 PUBLIC HOSPITALS(a)

Year	Hospitals no.	Beds no.	Patients treated	
			In-patients no.	Outpatients no.
1861	19	926	7 610	17 596
1871	31	1 820	13 087	49 583
1881	37	2 350	16 828	—
1890–91	42	2 672	19 800	41 166
1900–01	50	3 231	23 442	68 579
1910–11	55	3 897	36 292	76 328
1920–21	60	4 845	50 517	93 661
1930–31	65	4 597	73 028	171 465
1940–41	67	7 827	109 716	281 278
1950–51	93	9 112	165 481	415 495
1960–61	138	12 579	270 840	581 023
1970–71	148	13 865	381 786	949 271
1980–81	150	13 879	528 703	2 166 211
1990–91	156	13 526	658 341	10 315 584
1991–92	150	13 192	685 639	9 791 351
1992–93	148	12 896	715 524	9 621 860
1993–94	138	12 154	766 619	6 867 313
1994–95	125	12 153	836 741	6 710 811
1995–96	r 98	12 332	872 312	7 170 011
1996–97	92	12 137	898 046	6 936 778

(a) Data are from Victorian Department of Human Services and its predecessors. The type of care delivered by hospitals has changed considerably over the table's period. However, the table consistently includes general hospitals, specialised hospitals (e.g. exclusively for women or children and, after 1949, the Cancer Institute) and hospitals for the aged (i.e. acute hospital sections of regional extended care centres). Data for earlier years also include convalescent hospitals and sanatoria for treatment of tuberculosis. Except as indicated below, psychiatric and intellectual deficiency services, foundling homes and hospitals, bush nursing hospitals and centres, and convalescent homes are excluded. Reporting arrangements for psychiatric hospitals have varied since the introduction of Commonwealth/State Medicare Agreements in 1983. A number of such hospitals were gradually brought into the table's scope until reporting arrangements were revised in 1993, resulting in exclusion of nine psychiatric hospitals with 680 beds. The effect of this and other definitional changes was to create an artificial decrease of 2.5% in number of in-patients reported in 1993–94 compared with 1992–93. However, this effect was subsequently reversed, as most psychiatric services were 'mainstreamed' by incorporating them in management structures of general hospitals, mostly during 1995–96 and 1996–97. The table excludes hospitals operated by Commonwealth authorities; the Repatriation General Hospital is included from the time of its transfer to State Government in January 1995. The number of hospitals represents the number of organisations delivering hospital services rather than the actual number of hospital campuses, and the decrease over time is partly due to amalgamations rather than closures. Thus, the decrease in 1995–96 mainly reflects the amalgamation of most metropolitan public hospitals into six metropolitan health care networks. From 1985–86 the number of beds represents the average annual number which were staffed and available; figures for prior years generally represent Department registered bed numbers. Outpatient figures prior to 1980–81 represent actual number of outpatients treated rather than number of attendances to hospital. Figures from 1990–91 represent the number of occasions of service. An occasion of service is defined in detail in the National Health Data Dictionary, but generally represents a service provided by a particular functional unit in a hospital. A further change occurred in 1993–94, with the exclusion of approximately 2,665,000 domiciliary and other occasions of service funded through Commonwealth programs.

Source: *Unpublished data, Department of Human Services.*

Agriculture

The scope of the Agricultural Census has changed over time. In recent years, the Australian Bureau of Statistics began to gradually exclude from statistics establishments which made only a small contribution to overall agricultural production. Commencing in 1976–77, only establishments with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$1,500 or more were included, increasing to \$2,500 in 1981–82. During 1991–92 and 1992–93 the EVAO was \$22,500; reducing to \$5,000 for 1993–94 to 1996–97.

17.8 ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND UTILISATION

Year ended 31 March	Establishments with agricultural activity no.	Area utilised for				Balance of establishments ha	Total area occupied ha
		Crops(a) ha	Sown pasture(b) ha	Native pasture ha			
1840–41	—	1 299	—	—	—	—	
1850–51	—	21 182	—	—	—	—	
1860–61	13 653	156 728	4 711	—	—	1 423 294	
1870–71	31 842	280 383	59 482	—	—	3 856 916	
1880–81	49 637	626 781	103 193	—	—	7 341 459	
1890–91	36 013	822 304	95 199	—	—	—	
1900–01	39 381	1 260 246	84 133	—	—	—	
1910–11	66 651	1 599 347	401 123	11 752 267	936 809	15 269 937	
1920–21	77 148	1 816 839	425 442	11 586 595	971 653	15 583 899	
1930–31	74 537	2 717 734	499 630	9 511 034	1 522 777	15 299 565	
1940–41	72 382	1 807 810	1 464 694	10 851 711	1 839 426	16 727 453	
1950–51	69 698	1 760 878	2 890 658	8 332 936	1 565 948	15 421 956	
1960–61	69 623	1 823 002	4 065 886	6 435 670	2 129 421	15 351 488	
1970–71	68 555	1 698 536	8 679 487	3 590 595	860 777	15 760 305	
1980–81	49 399	2 183 811	6 194 508	2 615 994	3 671 517	14 665 830	
1990–91	32 620	2 063 031	5 545 873	2 339 559	2 756 364	12 704 827	
1991–92	31 358	2 039 208	5 661 520	2 208 042	2 465 631	12 374 401	
1992–93	31 251	2 257 666	5 434 605	2 280 141	2 298 007	12 270 419	
1993–94	37 330	2 317 245	6 122 470	2 123 571	2 454 047	13 017 333	
1994–95	37 070	2 296 299	(c)	(c)	10 423 128	12 719 427	
1995–96	36 904	2 350 422	5 237 439	1 301 558	3 878 856	12 768 275	
1996–97	36 656	2 552 119	3 944 622	1 576 051	4 672 640	12 745 431	

(a) Commencing with the 1960–61 season, the area of pasture cut for hay seed has been excluded from area of crops.

(b) Includes oats, barley, and lucerne sown for grazing. (c) Information not collected.

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).

17.9 LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION

Year ended 31 March	Livestock				Greasy wool production(a) '000 tonnes	Milk production for all purposes '000 kilolitres	Butter production (factory and farm) '000 tonnes	Cheese production (factory and farm) '000 tonnes
	Horses no.	Cattle no.	Sheep no.	Pigs no.				
1840-41	2 372	50 837	782 283	—	—	—	—	—
1850-51	21 219	378 806	6 032 783	9 260	—	—	—	—
1860-61	76 536	722 332	5 780 896	61 259	11	—	—	—
1870-71	167 220	721 096	10 761 887	130 946	23	—	—	—
1880-81	275 516	1 286 267	10 360 285	241 936	34	—	—	—
1890-91	436 469	1 782 881	12 692 843	282 457	29	—	—	—
1900-01	392 237	1 602 384	10 841 790	350 370	41	721	25	2
1910-11	472 080	1 547 569	12 882 665	333 281	58	894	32	2
1920-21	487 503	1 575 159	12 171 084	175 275	52	930	29	2
1930-31	379 872	1 429 920	16 477 995	281 245	67	1 427	50	4
1940-41	318 441	1 922 336	20 412 362	397 945	85	2 036	71	8
1950-51	186 415	2 216 253	20 011 933	237 127	99	2 026	60	23
1960-61	64 462	2 863 799	26 619 849	318 523	146	2 713	91	20
1970-71	—	5 060 711	33 761 487	519 779	195	4 087	136	36
1980-81	66 748	4 312 123	25 486 993	400 179	146	3 065	68	80
1990-91	39 558	3 631 353	27 493 905	403 171	161	3 908	93	105
1991-92	36 897	3 574 182	24 781 940	430 665	145	4 118	94	123
1992-93	36 061	3 689 211	23 552 217	424 546	145	4 456	107	128
1993-94	39 814	4 189 709	23 438 704	459 661	125	4 967	119	144
1994-95	(b)14 121	4 284 627	21 360 840	438 613	138	5 113	112	147
1995-96	n.a.	4 395 911	21 974 000	458 482	129	5 622	119	168
1996-97	31 605	4 410 575	22 324 654	485 186	145	5 622	120	164

(a) Includes dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins. (b) Horses used for breeding only.

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).

17.10 WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN

Year ended 31 March	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield per hectare tonnes
1840-41	785	1 372	1.75	332	489	1.47	121	204	1.69
1850-51	11 538	15 136	1.31	2 027	1 806	0.89	851	910	1.07
1860-61	65 256	94 163	1.44	34 939	47 785	1.37	1 669	1 902	1.14
1870-71	114 998	78 120	0.68	60 423	40 588	0.67	7 950	5 462	0.69
1880-81	395 494	264 736	0.67	54 264	42 863	0.79	27 774	24 241	0.87
1890-91	463 431	347 034	0.75	89 455	89 255	1.00	35 512	35 643	1.00
1900-01	816 382	485 725	0.59	146 775	173 859	1.18	23 817	27 567	1.16
1910-11	970 473	947 455	0.98	158 913	175 978	1.11	21 322	30 399	1.43
1920-21	929 104	1 074 160	1.16	179 533	197 897	1.10	38 022	56 603	1.49
1930-31	1 861 637	1 464 588	0.79	150 148	125 079	0.83	35 417	44 977	1.27
1940-41	1 081 616	367 993	0.34	226 300	47 614	0.21	75 939	26 920	0.35
1950-51	1 107 008	1 394 414	1.26	213 357	163 910	0.77	87 856	102 287	1.16
1960-61	1 081 160	1 839 413	1.70	337 880	374 954	1.11	125 167	175 050	1.40
1970-71	760 423	1 004 288	1.32	399 227	466 603	1.17	269 087	318 368	1.18
1980-81(a)	1 431 042	2 538 004	1.77	218 682	321 664	1.47	302 777	418 049	1.38
1990-91(a)	911 483	1 492 998	1.60	177 059	301 141	1.70	463 004	650 607	1.41
1991-92	664 097	1 150 396	1.73	182 833	300 423	1.64	533 939	897 941	1.68
1992-93(a)	821 219	2 015 137	2.50	222 867	403 765	1.81	551 458	1 116 306	2.00
1993-94	779 895	2 021 886	2.60	185 840	362 006	1.95	639 493	1 386 229	2.20
1994-95	821 755	944 200	1.15	147 738	200 605	1.36	492 251	448 147	0.91
1995-96	853 432	1 921 268	2.25	186 972	391 651	2.09	627 519	1 341 658	2.14
1996-97	962 562	2 262 273	2.35	174 556	304 045	1.74	584 680	1 189 370	2.03

(a) Series breaks occur for 1990-91 and 1992-93.

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0).

Manufacturing

17.11 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

Year	Manufacturing establishments no.	Employment no.	Wages and salaries paid \$m	Output \$m	Production \$m	Land, buildings plant and machinery \$m	Turnover \$m	Value added \$m
1851	83	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
1861	531	4 395	—	—	—	—	..	..
1871	1 740	19 569	—	—	—	9	..	..
1881	2 488	43 208	—	—	—	16	..	..
1891	3 141	52 225	—	—	—	30	..	..
1901	3 249	66 529	—	—	—	25	..	..
1911	5 126	111 948	18	83	—	37	..	..
1920–21	6 532	140 743	43	212	74	71	..	..
1930–31	8 199	126 016	43	187	79	142	..	..
1940–41	9 121	237 636	100	419	178	184	..	..
1950–51	13 504	316 792	326	1 350	551	415	..	..
1960–61	17 173	387 430	776	3 332	1 418	1 642	..	..
1970–71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980–81	8 726	391 801	5 032	..	..	..	23 856	9 440
1990–91(a)	8 872	307 589	9 111	..	..	..	55 575	n.a.
1990–91(b)	3 692	8 107	144	..	..	..	703	n.a.
1991–92(c)r	12 668	310 700	9 242	..	..	..	54 709	n.a.
1992–93(c)r	11 692	303 500	9 367	..	..	..	56 961	17 006
1993–94r	n.a.	299 900	9 298	..	..	..	60 260	n.a.
1994–95r	n.a.	301 200	9 786	..	..	..	62 057	n.a.
1995–96r	n.a.	305 300	9 884	..	..	..	65 284	20 486
1996–97	n.a.	306 600	10 662	..	..	..	68 420	21 807

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. Figures from 1975–76 to 1989–90 do not include data for single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (b) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (c) All manufacturing establishments. Note: This series of factory statistics has not always been compiled on the same basis. The definition of the unit classified, the industrial classification of manufacturing establishments, and the content of the returns have all changed during the period covered by the table. A June–July financial year was adopted in respect of 1916–17 (previously a calendar year was used). Within the very broad headings of various industrial classifications, differences in administrative practices and coverage were also responsible for minor differences. Revisions, when introduced, could not always be carried through to statistics for earlier years.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8221.2).

Building

17.12 NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED

Year	Houses		Other residential buildings		All buildings
	no.	\$'000(a)	no.(b)	\$'000(a)	\$'000(a)(c)
1950-51	21 194	88 560	333	1 368	104 280
1960-61	22 094	157 596	4 183	27 072	326 304
1970-71	25 179	278 109	12 087	85 717	667 966
1980-81(c)	(d)21 480	817 490	4 420	115 633	1 869 595
1990-91	(d)25 180	2 392 400	2 922	208 100	7 189 700
1991-92	22 401	2 026 835	2 865	215 695	5 790 503
1992-93	25 083	2 232 567	2 566	179 092	5 797 654
1993-94	27 118	2 475 300	3 209	249 900	5 821 700
1994-95	27 380	2 610 600	2 892	271 900	5 587 300
1995-96	21 883	2 196 400	3 086	293 200	6 038 900
1996-97	17 613	1 956 000	5 727	661 600	6 093 800
1997-98	22 271	2 516 600	6 497	678 000	7 530 700

(a) Excludes value of land. (b) Individual dwelling units. (c) There was a change in scope and methodology in 1980-81 with further modification in 1981-82. (d) From 1980-81 to 1990-91 figures for houses are rounded to the nearest ten units.

Source: *Building Activity, Victoria* (8752.2).

Mining

17.13 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Year	Gold		Coal		Brown coal		Total mining and quarring production
	Quantity	Value(a)	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value(a)	Value(b)
	gross oz.	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$m	\$'000
1851	212 899	1 703	—	—	—	—	—
1861	2 035 173	16 281	—	—	—	—	—
1871	1 368 942	10 950	—	—	—	—	—
1881	833 378	6 667	—	—	—	—	—
1891	576 399	4 611	23 200	39	—	—	—
1901	730 453	6 206	212 689	294	—	—	—
1911	504 000	4 278	664 359	598	—	—	—
1921	104 512	88	523 122	1 207	84 496	62	—
1931	43 637	513	580 512	724	2 229 674	494	2 825
1941	149 769	3 201	331 680	608	4 638 916	846	5 019
1951	66 063	2 047	150 114	1 201	7 961 825	5 510	5 938
1961	26 229	824	67 428	719	16 540 440	15 443	26 316
	grammes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$m	\$'000
1970–71	182 826	178	20	—	28 180 539	22 975	217 953
1980–81	62 350	829	—	—	32 102 948	116 728	1 502 196
	kilograms	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	'000 tonnes	\$m	\$'000
1990–91	4 862	70 947	—	—	49 389	344 343	n.a.
1991–92	3 346	45 580	—	—	49 542	380 891	n.a.
1992–93	3 993	n.a.	—	—	47 898	411 000	n.a.
1993–94	3 984	n.a.	—	—	48 214	401 000	n.a.
1994–95	4 370	n.a.	—	—	50 600	414 000	n.a.
1995–96	4 838	n.a.	—	—	(c)54 281	n.a.	n.a.
1996–97	4 710	n.a.	—	—	60 795	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Selling value at point sale of mine or quarry products less transport costs from mine or quarry to point of sale, i.e. value of output at mine or quarry. Gold value excludes annual subsidy. (b) Net value of total production until 1968. Value added of mining and quarrying from 1968–69. (c) Excludes coal for briquettes.

Source: Unpublished data, Australian Mining Industry Survey.

Transport

17.14 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED(a)

Year	Cars and station wagons(b)		Other(c)	Total	Motor cycles
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1940-41	5 529	3 304		8 833	735
1950-51	36 692	19 432		56 124	5 442
1960-61	67 001	14 803		81 804	1 356
1970-71	109 829	18 703		128 532	8 218
1980-81	114 699	23 921		138 620	14 450
1990-91	108 444	13 068		126 014	4 502
1991-92	98 766	10 274		112 918	3 878
1992-93	106 215	17 675		123 890	4 528
1993-94	113 249	19 203		132 452	4 400
1994-95	127 644	22 467		150 111	5 347
1995-96	129 866	21 128		150 996	5 921
1996-97	140 137	22 123		162 260	6 133
1997-98	166 675	25 708		192 383	7 499

(a) Excludes defence service vehicles. (b) Includes ambulances and hearses until 1970-71 inclusive. (c) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks, omnibuses, and from 1971-72 onwards, ambulances and hearses.

Source: *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Cat. no. 9303.0)*.

17.15 MOTOR VEHICLES AND LICENCES

Year to 30 June	Motor vehicles on register(a)				Drivers' and riders' licences in force
	Cars and station wagons(b)	Others(c)	Total	Motor cycles	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	
1931	116 568	28 028	144 596	23 635	228 051
1941	148 437	84 725	233 162	23 572	365 205
1951	263 714	147 049	410 763	33 637	575 753
1961	625 183	201 132	826 315	18 422	1 032 431
1971	1 122 460	235 739	1 358 199	28 912	1 566 396
1981	1 632 500	339 200	1 971 700	64 200	2 181 714
1991	2 226 500	476 500	2 703 000	72 200	2 943 669
1992	2 178 100	536 800	2 684 800	69 900	2 992 560
1993	2 206 626	511 736	2 718 362	70 366	3 028 261
1994	2 231 900	506 600	2 738 500	69 600	3 047 999
1995(d)	2 315 310	484 000	2 799 310	70 570	3 073 212
1996(e)	2 462 226	510 848	2 973 074	77 161	3 114 404
1997(e)	2 521 814	516 882	3 038 696	80 271	3 260 179

(a) Excludes defence service vehicles. (b) Includes ambulances and hearses until 1970-71 inclusive. (c) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks, omnibuses, and from 1971-72 onwards, ambulances and hearses. (d) As at 31 May. (e) As at 31 October.

Source: *VicRoads, Information Services Department, unpublished data*.

17.16 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES

Year	Persons killed	Persons injured(a)	Persons killed per 10,000 vehicles registered	Persons killed per 100,000 mean population
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1931	333	4 042	19.8	18.5
1941	412	7 610	16	21.5
1951	581	11 364	13.1	25.9
1961	773	16 757	9.2	26.7
1971	996	22 067	7.2	28.7
1981	766	20 680	3.8	19.4
1991	503	6 162	1.8	11.4
1992	396	5 905	1.5	8.9
1993	435	5 928	1.5	9.7
1994	378	6 043	1.4	8.4
1995	418	r6 124	1.5	9.3
1996	r417	r6 060	1.4	r9.1
1997	377	5 764	1.2	8.8

(a) A change in definition of persons injured has resulted in a series break in 1988, with data no longer available on the previous basis.

Source: Unpublished data, VicRoads, Information Services Department.

17.17 MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Year	Domestic aircraft(a)				International aircraft(b)			
	Passengers				Passengers			
	Movements	Embarked	Disembarked	Freight handled	Movements	Embarked	Disembarked	Freight handled
no.	no.	no.	tonnes	no.	no.	no.	tonnes	
1961	37 599	571 063	574 661	23 672	896	10 589	11 072	281
1971	58 064	1 401 134	1 410 682	48 318	4 309	89 962	95 132	4 063
1981	66 499	2 518 313	2 519 984	74 377	9 719	458 348	497 436	35 189
1991(c)	r92 553	r3 978 723	r3 960 783	r67 910	15 141	839 658	864 208	87 385
1992	r99 447	r4 093 014	r4 078 999	r67 217	15 637	864 708	873 248	93 725
1993	r102 403	r4 332 470	r 313 928	r64 463	16 232	917 716	930 161	110 495
1994	r107 556	r4 812 742	r4 807 073	r70 300	14 763	924 320	947 188	126 291
1995	r114 729	r5 257 993	r5 223 702	r70 352	15 226	1 002 157	1 008 997	140 188
1996	118 681	5 562 045	5 535 219	72 130	16 479	1 089 623	1 103 686	150 225
1997	118 482	5 606 057	5 583 142	81 161	17 392	1 183 809	1 187 139	162 500

(a) Domestic aircraft movements commenced at Melbourne Airport on 20 June 1971. Domestic aircraft previously used Essendon Airport. (b) International aircraft movements commenced at Melbourne Airport on 1 July 1970. International aircraft previously used Essendon Airport. Scheduled international flights were suspended into Melbourne from 1965 to 30 June 1970. Melbourne returned to international status on 1 July 1970, as the new Melbourne Airport was capable of handling larger modern aircraft. (c) From 1991, domestic aircraft movements include regional airline traffic (i.e. aircraft with 38 seats or less). The methodology used for 1991 changed from 'uplifts/discharge traffic' to 'traffic on board'.

Source: Unpublished data, Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Development.



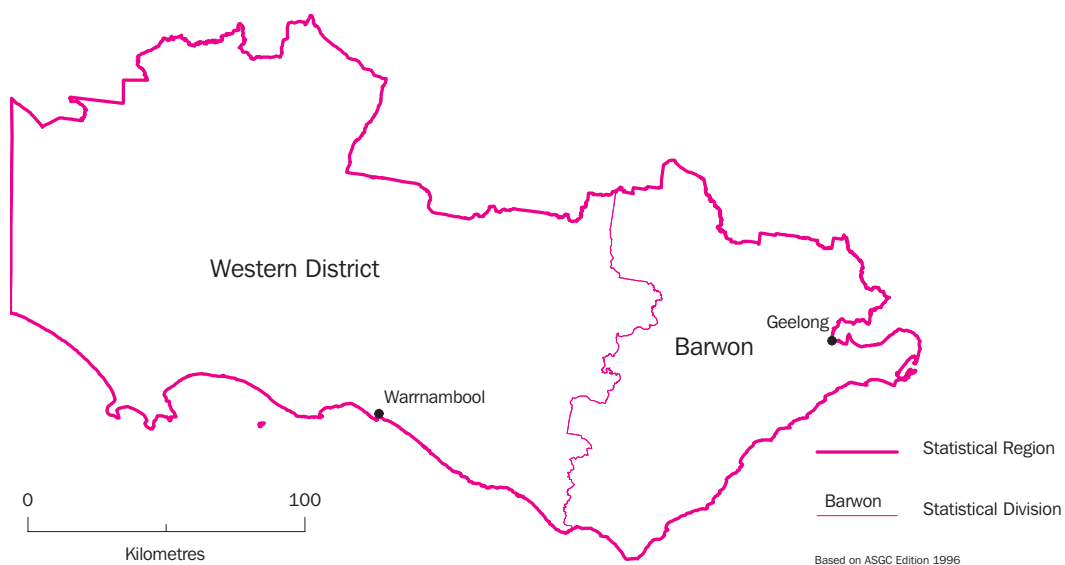
Overview

This chapter uses information collected from a wide range of sources covering key economic, social and demographic statistics; illustrating some of the differences in the population dynamics, labour force, industry structures and general economic activity of Local Government areas for regional Victoria. Information is presented in the form of tables, with maps highlighting Local Government Area and Statistical Region boundaries and regional centres. The chapter uses both Australian Bureau of Statistics and non-Australian Bureau of Statistics data.

The chapter presents labour force data by Statistical Region then Statistical Division and component Local Government Areas that make up regional Victoria by selected characteristics. Data for the total Melbourne Statistical Division and Major Statistical Region is also presented for comparative purposes.

Footnotes, technical notes and data sources occur at the end of the chapter.

Barwon-Western District Statistical Region



18.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS—May 1998

	Unit	Barwon-Western District Statistical Region
Employed full-time	'000	109.0
Employed part-time	'000	42.9
Total unemployed	'000	15.3
Labour force	'000	167.2
Unemployment rate	%	9.1
Participation rate	%	63.0

**Barwon
Statistical
Division**

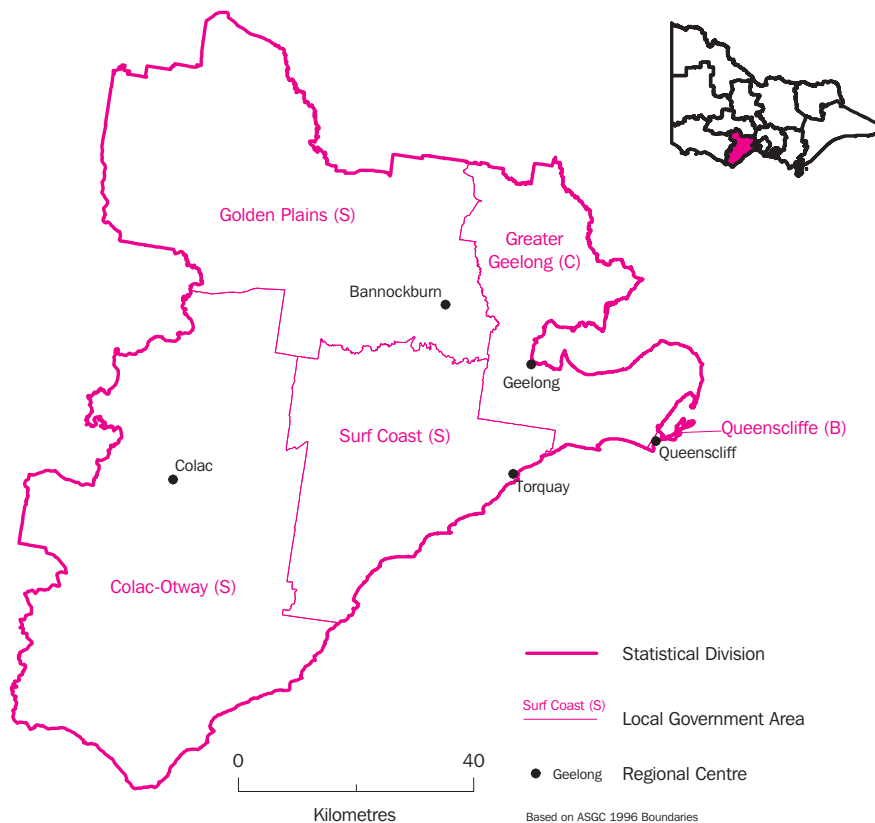
Barwon Statistical Division is situated on the western side of Port Phillip Bay and south west along the Bass Strait coast. It comprises the Local Government Areas of Golden Plains, Colac-Otway, Surf Coast, Queenscliff and Greater Geelong.

Greater Geelong, the most populous municipality in Victoria, lies on Corio Bay and is a major manufacturing, processing and wool-selling centre, and has a large petroleum refinery.

The Great Southern Road begins near Geelong and runs along the coastal portion of this Division. Most of the towns along this road are resorts or tourist centres.

Colac, in the west of the Division is situated on the eastern edge of a volcanic plain which covers much of the Western District of Victoria. It is the centre of a prosperous agricultural area surrounded by rich pastoral hinterland. Near Colac is Lake Corangamite, Victoria's largest salt water lake.

Most of this Division is devoted to agriculture, sheep, dairying and tourism. The majority of industrial activity in this Division is situated in and around Geelong.



18.2 BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA

	Units	Colac- Otway	Golden Plains	Greater Geelong	Queenscliffe	Surf Coast
Estimated resident population						
Area, 1997	km ²	3 415.6	2 720.6	1 249.5	8.6	1 552.8
Population density, 1997	per km ²	6.0	5.1	148.0	397.6	11.6
Estimated resident population, 1991	no.	21 382	12 724	181 277	3 281	15 560
Estimated resident population, 1997	no.	20 632	13 821	184 949	3 419	18 085
Average annual rate of change, 1991–97	%	–0.6	1.4	0.3	0.7	2.5
Median age, 30 June 1997	years	37.1	34.9	35.6	43.8	36.1
Births/deaths, 1997						
Births	no.	253	153	2 297	34	235
Birth rate per 1,000 population	rate	12.3	11.1	12.4	9.9	13.0
Deaths	no.	184	52	1 515	61	124
Death rate per 1,000 population	rate	8.9	3.8	8.2	17.8	6.9
Schools, February 1998						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	3 155	1 429	23 595	290	1 697
Schools	no.	18	12	60	2	8
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	854	—	11 718	94	205
Schools	no.	5	—	31	1	1
Total students FTE	no.	4 009	1 429	35 313	384	1 902
Total schools	no.	23	12	91	3	9
Employed persons, 1996 Census						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	no.	1 547	745	1 000	23	494
Mining	no.	19	16	123	4	7
Manufacturing	no.	1 126	920	13 557	55	846
Electricity, gas and water	no.	86	35	582	11	92
Construction	—	413	340	4 620	73	576
Wholesale trade	no.	364	247	3 164	22	266
Retail trade	no.	1 093	674	11 270	108	932
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	no.	379	139	3 037	105	531
Transport and storage	no.	263	187	2 322	28	182
Communication services	no.	89	93	1 107	18	87
Finance and insurance	no.	138	79	1 949	18	127
Property and business services	no.	286	277	5 575	101	520
Government administration and defence	no.	291	174	2 570	155	213
Education	no.	492	349	5 572	109	383
Health and community services	no.	887	522	7 031	129	657
Cultural and recreational services	no.	87	102	1 150	24	139
Personal and other services	no.	240	162	2 662	44	250
Not classifiable/not stated	no.	207	194	2 177	24	174
Total	no.	8 007	5 255	69 468	1 051	6 776
Public hospital beds, 1997–98						
Acute(a)	no.	73	—	462	—	16
Nursing home	no.	82	—	288	—	27
Hostel	no.	15	—	106	—	15
Total	no.	170	—	856	—	58
Public hospital patient information, 1996–97(b)						
Total patient days(c)	no.	17 410	—	150 098	—	4 122
Total separations(c)	no.	4 065	—	36 469	—	913
Occupancy rate	%	61.0	—	85.5	—	70.6

...continued

18.2 BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA *continued*

	Units	Colac- Otway	Golden Plains	Greater Geelong	Queenscliffe	Surf Coast
Gaming statistics, 30 June 1998						
Licensed venues	no.	5	—	28	1	4
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	51	—	558	—	47
TAB	no.	70	—	814	35	65
Median house price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	85 000	98 000	95 300	175 000	131 000
Median home unit price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	103 500	36 000	87 000	128 000	106 000
Public housing, 30 June 1997						
Tenants	no.	277	5	3 196	14	91
Stock	no.	291	5	3 332	14	98
Tourist accommodation, 1997						
Establishments	no.	22	n.a.	35	8	19
Guest rooms	no.	352	n.a.	775	162	476
Bed spaces	no.	992	n.a.	2 309	463	1 719
Employment	no.	194	n.a.	456	125	358
Room nights occupied	no.	56 059	n.a.	133 025	20 554	86 302
Room occupancy rate	%	45.5	n.a.	47.2	43.0	51.1
Guest arrivals	no.	78 865	n.a.	132 064	24 563	105 427
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	4 004	n.a.	10 137	1 610	8 524
Local government finance, 1996–97						
Outlays	\$'000	15 936	7 170	107 956	3 743	14 840
Revenue	\$'000	15 400	6 939	108 923	2 960	15 122
Agriculture						
Establishments	no.	794	477	276	1	406
Area	ha	168 603	189 893	52 621	—	88 945
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	16 544	9 465	10 244	—	15 637
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	28 664	16 541	11 338	—	20 868
Livestock products	\$'000	90 383	27 359	4 488	3	16 399
Building approvals, 1997–98						
New dwellings	no.	71	103	1 358	45	284
New residential building	\$m	6.6	9.7	138.6	5.0	31.8
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	1.9	1.5	29.4	2.1	6.5
Non-residential building	\$m	5.9	2.2	100.4	0.3	3.9
Total	\$m	14.4	13.5	268.5	7.4	42.3
Length of roads in LGA, 1996–97						
Sealed	km	566	853	1 462	39	490
Formed and surfaced	km	1 160	870	405	4	432
Natural surface	km	35	324	13	1	23

18.3 BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations—September 1997

	Local Government Area				
	Colac-Otway	Golden Plains	Greater Geelong	Queenscliffe	Surf Coast
ANSZIC Division	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	844	514	400	2	434
Mining	5	4	20	1	1
Manufacturing	49	16	501	5	29
Electricity, gas and water supply	7	3	8	1	5
Construction	90	51	946	13	119
Wholesale trade	51	12	435	2	31
Retail trade	164	37	1 475	34	140
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	76	12	320	38	87
Transport and storage	44	30	322	5	16
Communication services	5	1	55	1	6
Finance and insurance	35	3	336	4	19
Property and business services	64	39	1 164	15	90
Government administration and defence	33	6	64	2	7
Education	69	41	281	12	34
Health and community services	62	15	687	22	45
Cultural and recreational services	27	1	195	8	27
Personal and other services	61	21	432	9	48

Western District Statistical Division

Western District Statistical Division is in the south-western corner of the State and covers an area of approximately 24,065 square kilometres.

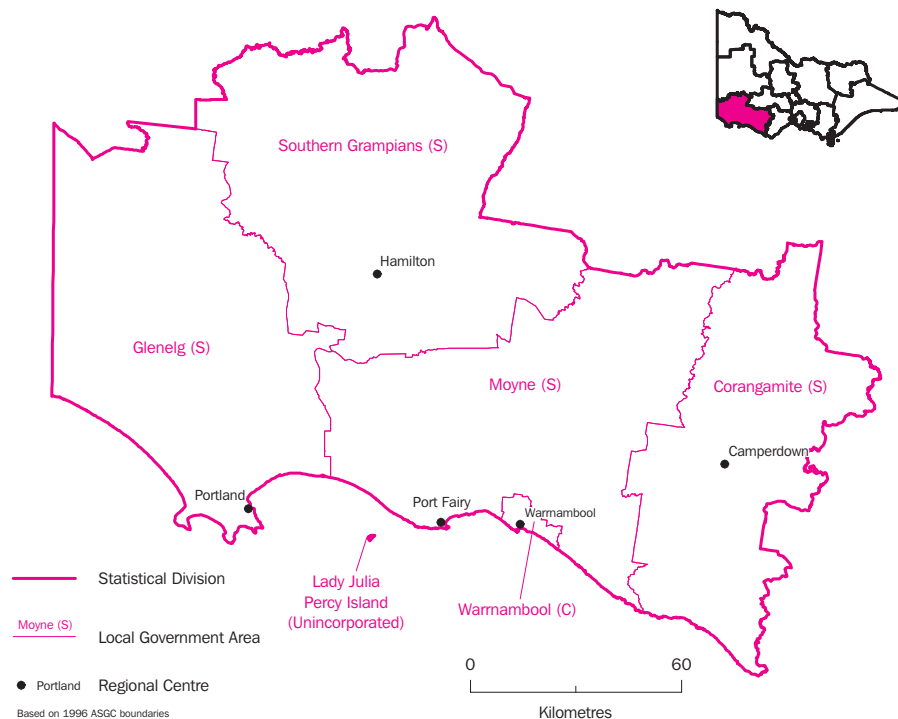
The Division has numerous volcanic craters and cones with a rugged coastline; and unique rock formations such as the ‘Twelve Apostles’, a series of large limestone pillars jutting out of the ocean.

This Division is known for its sheep and dairy country, vegetable farms, cereal crops and belts of commercial timber.

The Southern Grampians region is dominated by the rural sector, with large-scale sheep grazing and wool production.

The only deepwater port between Melbourne and Adelaide is Portland in the south-west, an industrial and commercial centre for the area. To the east of Portland is the Moyne region with Port Fairy, a former whaling port and home for a large shipping fleet.

Warrnambool is located approximately 265 kilometres south-west of Melbourne and is the principal service centre for south-western Victoria. Hamilton, in the centre of the Division, was settled in 1834 and is the service town for the surrounding beef cattle and sheep properties.



18.4 WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA

	Units	Corangamite	Glenelg	Moyne	Southern Grampians	Warrnambool
Estimated resident population						
Area, 1997	km ²	4 425.3	6 201.2	5 821.4	6 810.0	119.5
Population density, 1997	per km ²	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.6	232.6
Estimated resident population, 1991	no.	18 723	22 039	16 836	18 689	26 283
Estimated resident population, 1997	no.	17 712	20 721	16 451	17 450	27 791
Average annual rate of change, 1991–97	%	-0.9	-1.0	-0.4	-1.1	0.9
Median age, 30 June 1997	years	36.5	35.7	36.6	38.5	33.5
Births/deaths, 1997						
Births	no.	265	273	185	206	418
Birth rate per 1,000 population	rate	15.0	13.2	11.2	11.8	15.0
Deaths	no.	186	195	131	156	239
Death rate per 1,000 population	rate	10.5	9.4	8.0	8.9	8.6
Schools, February 1998						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	2 918	2 902	1 309	2 023	4 286
Schools	no.	11	16	12	13	9
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	656	786	471	1 534	1 832
Schools	no.	3	5	5	6	6
Total students FTE	no.	3 574	3 688	1 779	3 557	6 119
Total schools	no.	14	21	17	19	15
Employed persons, 1996 Census						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	no.	3 080	1 446	2 797	1 746	247
Mining	no.	12	7	21	20	17
Manufacturing	no.	634	1 488	578	541	1 217
Electricity, gas and water	no.	39	45	15	44	102
Construction	no.	275	437	309	348	737
Wholesale trade	no.	274	312	271	364	727
Retail trade	no.	689	958	692	1 018	2 222
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	no.	196	308	235	238	649
Transport and storage	no.	189	355	178	143	258
Communication services	no.	68	83	55	158	176
Finance and insurance	no.	97	135	92	146	241
Property and business services	no.	149	423	194	282	648
Government administration and defence	no.	198	320	169	328	347
Education	no.	436	465	403	565	1 017
Health and community services	no.	569	709	537	743	1 340
Cultural and recreational services	no.	76	110	77	77	214
Personal and other services	no.	158	220	143	221	418
Not classifiable/not stated	no.	191	287	217	169	280
Total	no.	7 330	8 108	6 983	7 151	10 857
Public hospital beds, 1997–98						
Acute(a)	no.	74	103	18	87	170
Nursing home	no.	43	72	30	88	45
Hostel	no.	8	45	25	91	0
Total	no.	125	220	73	266	215
Public hospital patient information, 1996–97(b)						
Total patient days(c)	no.	16 525	26 000	3 273	24 373	47 068
Total separations(c)	no.	3 979	6 242	565	5 921	12 669
Occupancy rate	%	58.9	75.0	49.8	80.8	85.5

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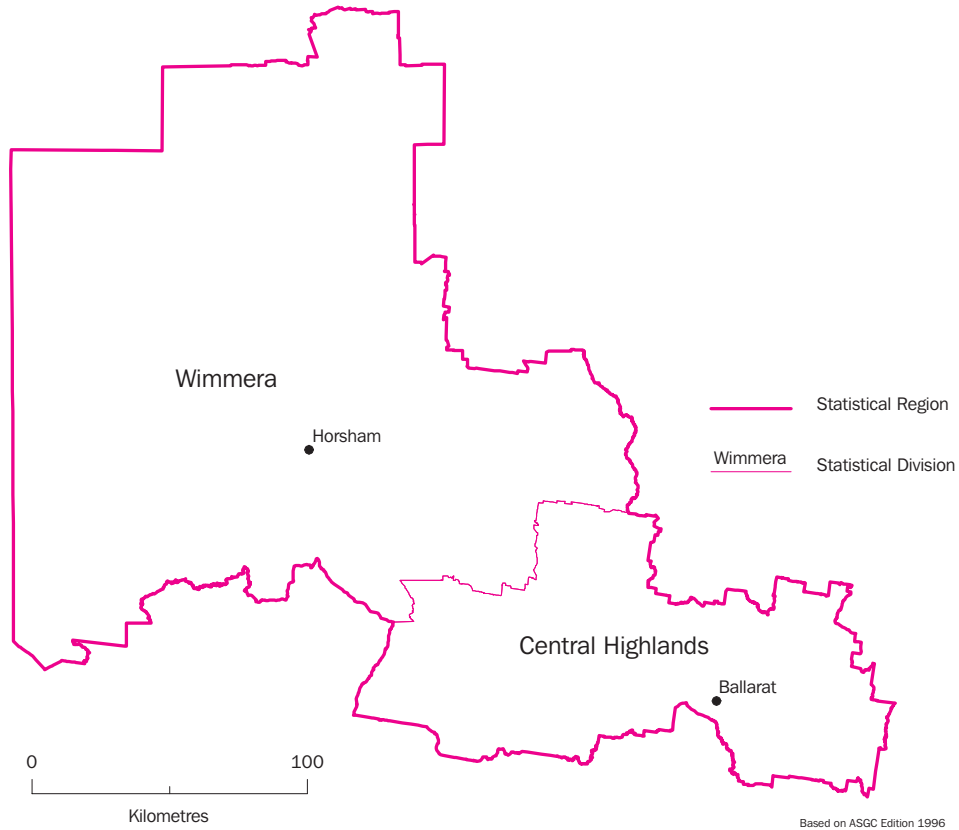
18.4 WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA *continued*

	Units	Corangamite	Glenelg	Moyne	Southern Grampians	Warrnambool
Gaming statistics, 30 June 1998						
Licensed venues	no.	2	5	—	3	6
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	—	51	—	59	83
TAB	no.	49	70	—	35	159
Median house price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	59 500	70 000	88 000	59 000	102 500
Median home unit price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	79 300	72 000	135 000	75 000	80 000
Public housing, 30 June 1997						
Tenants	no.	181	381	89	259	647
Stock	no.	204	432	96	288	679
Tourist accommodation, 1997						
Establishments	no.	15	18	10	12	24
Guest rooms	no.	184	320	117	245	558
Bed spaces	no.	538	887	339	684	1 645
Employment	no.	107	159	84	144	219
Room nights occupied	no.	30 748	43 280	19 837	34 348	104 916
Room occupancy rate	%	46.2	37.3	44.4	40.6	51.4
Guest arrivals	no.	45 277	48 322	28 463	37 326	131 942
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	1 973	2 423	1 364	1 996	6 700
Local government finance, 1996–97						
Outlays	\$'000	16 624	17 946	17 966	19 757	24 163
Revenue	\$'000	15 123	16 084	14 359	17 129	23 487
Agriculture, 1996–97						
Establishments	no.	1 425	1 046	1 523	1 106	26
Area	ha	356 693	360 918	475 777	533 467	3 802
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	23 018	14 026	24 324	13 594	307
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	53 155	57 681	72 811	51 440	274
Livestock products	\$'000	223 174	43 739	169 898	73 068	3 454
Building approvals, 1997–98						
New dwellings	no.	44	27	64	37	202
New residential building	\$m	4.4	2.8	6.8	4.1	22.6
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	2.0	2.9	3.1	2.4	4.5
Non-residential building	\$m	8.3	5.6	3.7	1.9	19.9
<i>Total</i>	\$m	14.7	11.3	13.7	8.4	47.0
Length of roads in LGA, 1996–97						
Sealed	km	879	1 099	1 601	1 664	244
Formed and surfaced	km	879	1 158	997	912	38
Natural surface	km	253	392	780	279	7

18.5 WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations—September 1997

	Local Government Area				
	Corangamite	Glenelg	Moyne	Southern Grampians	Warrnambool
ANSZIC Division	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 459	1 099	1 550	1 156	56
Mining	3	6	7	3	3
Manufacturing	33	64	15	33	66
Electricity, gas and water supply	4	10	3	9	9
Construction	70	87	58	83	158
Wholesale trade	45	54	31	62	94
Retail trade	120	168	60	160	293
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	54	48	55	53	87
Transport and storage	61	63	32	44	58
Communication services	9	7	4	11	6
Finance and insurance	27	28	12	26	63
Property and business services	53	93	30	63	152
Government administration and defence	14	19	15	24	18
Education	58	48	48	58	52
Health and community services	72	82	39	76	120
Cultural and recreational services	27	24	13	27	49
Personal and other services	47	66	29	68	79

Central Highlands-Wimmera Statistical Region



18.6 LABOUR FORCE STATUS—May 1998

	Unit	Central Highlands-Wimmera Statistical Region
Employed full-time	'000	65.8
Employed part-time	'000	28.9
Total unemployed	'000	9.6
Labour force	'000	104.3
Unemployment rate	%	9.2
Participation rate	%	61.8

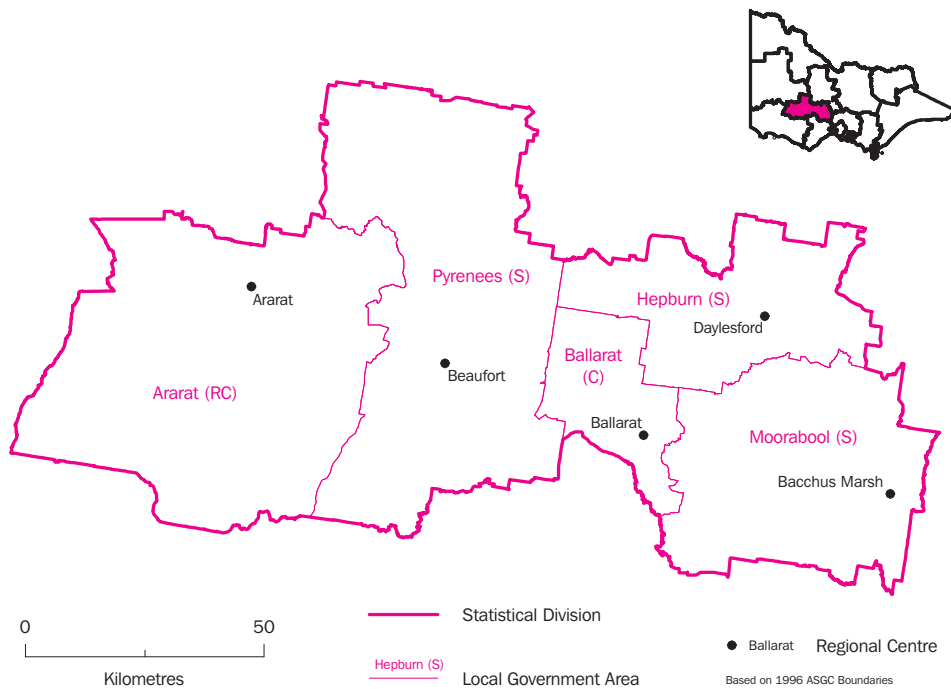
Central Highlands Statistical Division

Central Highlands Statistical Division is situated north-west of Melbourne Statistical Division and covers an area of approximately 12,660 square kilometres. This Division's economy is based on agriculture, but it was gold which created the rich and diverse heritage of the area.

Ballarat, the third most populous municipality in regional Victoria, has a diverse economy based on traditional manufacturing, information technology, education, health services and a thriving tourist industry.

The Division is also known for its mineral springs at Ballan, Blackwood, and Daylesford. The western part of the Division is part of the bluestone belt. This stone is found throughout this part of the State. Not far to the south are Victoria's largest volcanic caves.

Ararat is another key regional centre that services a rural hinterland based on sheep farming. The Moorabool Shire is a rich, irrigated fruit and vegetable-producing area. The Pyrenees region is an area well known for its wineries and vineyards.



18.7 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA

	Units	Ararat	Ballarat	Hepburn	Moorabool	Pyrenees
Estimated resident population						
Area, 1997	km ²	3 688.6	726.7	1 463.3	2 111.9	3 432.2
Population density, 1997	per km ²	3.1	109.6	9.6	11.0	2.0
Estimated resident population, 1991	no.	12 511	79 117	13 559	20 796	7 150
Estimated resident population, 1997	no.	11 560	79 630	14 060	23 266	6 927
Average annual rate of change, 1991–97	%	-1.3	0.1	0.6	1.9	-0.5
Median age, 30 June 1997	years	39.3	33.3	38.7	33.4	40.0
Births/deaths, 1997						
Births	no.	143	1075	144	333	73
Birth rate per 1,000 population	rate	12.4	13.5	10.2	14.3	10.5
Deaths	no.	114	731	147	159	59
Death rate per 1,000 population	rate	9.9	9.2	10.5	6.8	8.5
Schools, February 1998						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	1 731.3	10 932.2	1 771	2 954.6	741
Schools	no.	11	32	14	15	10
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	510	6493	183	941	—
Schools	no.	2	15	2	7	—
Total students FTE	no.	2 241	17 425	1 954	3 896	741
Total schools	no.	13	47	16	22	10
Employed persons, 1996 Census						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	no.	861	531	497	711	719
Mining	no.	25	94	18	96	34
Manufacturing	no.	495	4 816	716	1 262	335
Electricity, gas and water	no.	29	269	27	68	5
Construction	no.	207	1 614	213	630	91
Wholesale trade	no.	145	1 270	155	537	85
Retail trade	no.	593	4 937	600	1 019	214
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	no.	149	1 379	300	264	85
Transport and storage	no.	116	817	149	560	68
Communication services	no.	94	534	74	183	31
Finance and insurance	no.	79	739	68	275	31
Property and business services	no.	116	1 862	249	648	54
Government administration and defence	no.	162	899	175	352	90
Education	no.	279	2 675	386	661	127
Health and community services	no.	608	4 044	517	820	172
Cultural and recreational services	no.	47	917	106	166	27
Personal and other services	no.	223	1 209	163	366	74
Not classifiable/not stated	no.	110	809	155	317	101
Total	no.	4 338	29 415	4 568	8 935	2 343
Public hospital beds, 1997–98						
Acute(a)	no.	53	330	30	41	20
Nursing home	no.	42	321	45	30	19
Hostel	no.	34	270	12	0	17
Total	no.	129	921	87	71	56
Public hospital patient information, 1996–97(b)						
Total patient days(c)	no.	12 090	100 262	7 093	7 589	5 117
Total separations(c)	no.	2 929	22 002	1 315	2 823	599
Occupancy rate	%	62.5	89.0	64.8	50.7	70.1

...continued

18.7 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA *continued*

	Units	Ararat	Ballarat	Hepburn	Moorabool	Pyrenees
Gaming statistics, 30 June 1998						
Licensed venues	no.	2	15	3	2	—
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	48	302	18	30	—
TAB	no.	38	336	57	30	—
Median house price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	64 500	83 000	83 000	104 000	60 000
Median home unit/apartment price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	68 750	81 500	94 175	80 000	—
Public housing, 30 June 1997						
Tenants	no.	200	1624	118	259	30
Stock	no.	226	1728	143	285	34
Tourist accommodation, 1997						
Establishments	no.	7	31	15	n.a.	n.a.
Guest rooms	no.	109	854	200	n.a.	n.a.
Bed spaces	no.	320	2 716	572	n.a.	n.a.
Employment	no.	26	410	143	n.a.	n.a.
Room nights occupied	no.	15 423	163 196	28 579	n.a.	n.a.
Room occupancy rate	%	38.8	52.4	39.9	n.a.	n.a.
Guest arrivals	no.	20 502	207 362	30 334	n.a.	n.a.
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	886	11 662	2 782	n.a.	n.a.
Local government finance, 1996–97						
Outlays	\$'000	10 468	52 607	10 731	13 849	6 993
Revenue	\$'000	9 237	46 644	9 905	12 739	6 210
Agriculture, 1996–97						
Establishments	no.	512	185	277	485	501
Area	ha	298 121	36 600	69 927	107 630	242 162
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	26 170	8 802	23 506	28 520	15 453
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	19 039	12 080	7 945	13 502	16 448
Livestock products	\$'000	34 956	6 556	5 622	12 255	27 271
Building approvals, 1997–98						
New dwellings	no.	37	632	127	168	22
New residential building	\$m	3.4	58.1	9.9	18.9	1.9
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	1.1	8.5	3.3	3.0	0.4
Non-residential building	\$m	2.0	58.0	1.6	3.1	0.9
<i>Total</i>	\$m	6.6	124.6	14.8	25.0	3.1
Length of roads in LGA, 1996–97						
Sealed	km	638	807	551	790	704
Formed and surfaced	km	1 471	247	660	524	955
Natural surface	km	247	148	70	0	453

18.8 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations—September 1997

	Local Government Area				
	Ararat	Ballarat	Hepburn	Moorabool	Pyrenees
ANZIC Division	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	555	223	308	517	523
Mining	1	10	—	11	2
Manufacturing	21	245	37	61	27
Electricity, gas and water supply	8	8	4	7	3
Construction	50	445	40	127	23
Wholesale trade	40	220	22	34	8
Retail trade	98	716	83	119	29
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	29	192	67	40	19
Transport and storage	33	146	29	81	27
Communication services	7	23	5	6	2
Finance and insurance	19	161	9	20	6
Property and business services	25	438	48	125	12
Government administration and defence	12	30	8	13	8
Education	45	166	47	59	33
Health and community services	48	337	35	58	10
Cultural and recreational services	13	116	16	22	8
Personal and other services	42	220	45	46	28

Wimmera Statistical Division

Wimmera Statistical Division is in the west of the State and covers an area of approximately 30,437 square kilometres.

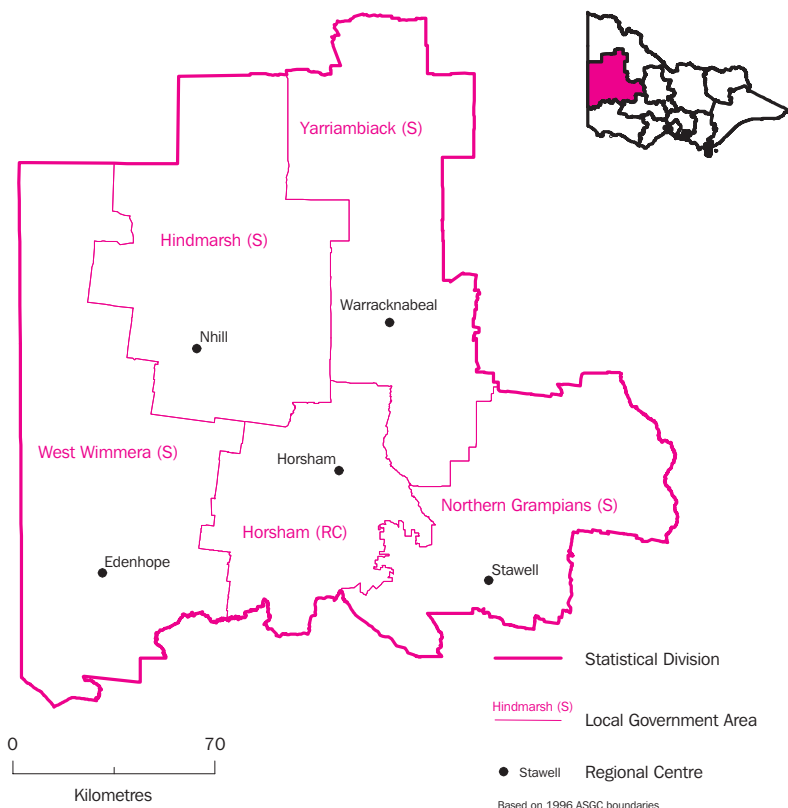
The Division takes its name from the Aboriginal word for spear thrower. This Division is the State's granary, with Yarriambiack Shire known as the heart of the State's wheat belt.

Horsham is a major regional centre that services a large rural hinterland producing mainly wheat and sheep. It is also the centre for wheat research and supports many secondary industries.

The economy around the Hindmarsh region is based primarily on wheat and also has, in recent times, diversified into the production of oilseeds and legumes.

In the south-west of the Division are the Grampians. The peaks rise to over 1,000 metres and form the western extremity of the Great Dividing Range. Northern Grampians Shire is home to the Great Western vineyards and also the centre of the region's domestic tourism industry.

Agricultural production, particularly in wheat, sheep and vegetables, is an important part of the economy of West Wimmera Shire.



18.9 WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA

	Units	Hindmarsh	Horsham	Northern Grampians	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack
Estimated resident population						
Area, 1997	km ²	7 527.0	4 238.8	5 918.0	9 024.4	7 175.5
Population density, 1997	per km ²	0.9	4.2	2.3	0.6	1.2
Estimated resident population, 1991	no.	7 324	17 811	13 926	5 585	9 466
Estimated resident population, 1997	no.	6 832	17 935	13 389	5 117	8 754
Average annual rate of change, 1991–97	%	-1.2	0.1	-0.7	-1.4	-1.3
Median age, 30 June 1997	years	41.2	36.1	37.7	39.2	40.4
Births/deaths, 1997						
Births	no.	88	257	162	56	107
Birth rate per 1,000 population	rate	12.9	14.3	12.1	10.9	12.2
Deaths	no.	90	149	134	46	117
Death rate per 1,000 population	rate	13.2	8.3	10.0	9.0	13.4
Schools, February 1998						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	1 055	2 432	1 887	741	1 411
Schools	no.	7	8	12	6	15
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	126	691	323	80	164
Schools	no.	3	3	2	1	5
Total students FTE	no.	1 181	3 123	2 210	821	1 575
Total schools	no.	10	11	14	7	20
Employed persons, 1996 Census						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	no.	917	1 003	835	1 149	1 204
Mining	no.	—	12	168	7	3
Manufacturing	no.	158	551	796	104	126
Electricity, gas and water	no.	15	121	56	3	38
Construction	no.	87	428	232	82	111
Wholesale trade	no.	92	462	150	59	202
Retail trade	no.	253	1 369	666	122	379
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	no.	90	294	284	56	84
Transport and storage	no.	141	255	150	51	151
Communication services	no.	35	166	56	16	42
Finance and insurance	no.	45	187	93	28	75
Property and business services	no.	67	428	167	39	60
Government administration and defence	no.	118	279	112	83	152
Education	no.	163	572	342	109	264
Health and community services	no.	287	813	746	142	357
Cultural and recreational services	no.	7	101	81	14	27
Personal and other services	no.	56	252	172	38	66
Not classifiable/not stated	no.	93	197	179	89	108
Total	no.	2 624	7 490	5 285	2 191	3 449
Public hospital beds, 1997–98						
Acute(a)	no.	62	76	60	20	37
Nursing home	no.	51	86	60	18	57
Hostel	no.	10	36	0	16	30
Total	no.	123	198	120	54	124
Public hospital patient information, 1996–97(b)						
Total patient days(c)	no.	13 307	23 174	14 658	4 733	7 072
Total separations(c)	no.	1 649	6 594	2 882	696	764
Occupancy rate	%	68.5	73.3	78.2	69.2	52.4

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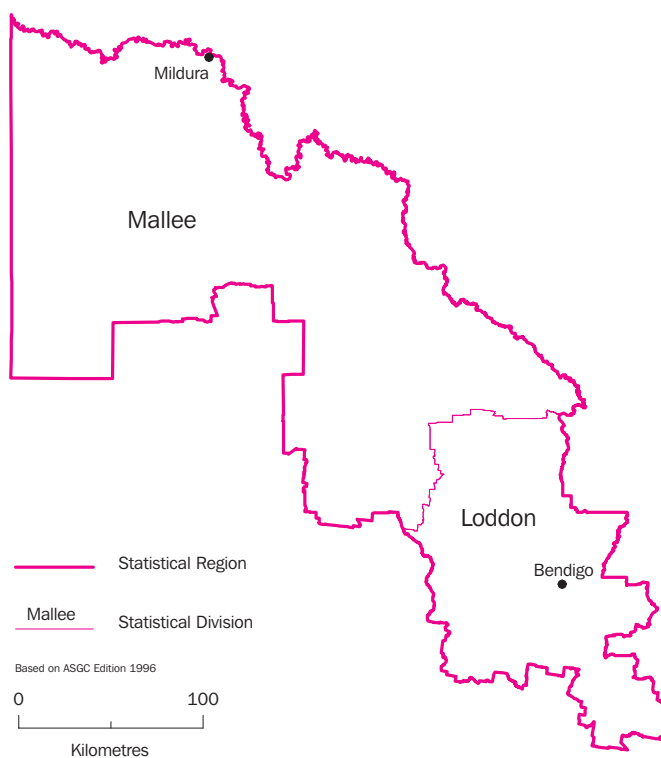
18.9 WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA *continued*

	Units	Hindmarsh	Horsham	Northern Grampians	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack
Gaming statistics, 30 June 1998						
Licensed venues	no.	—	4	3	—	—
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	—	107	23	—	—
TAB	no.	—	30	65	—	—
Median house price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	38 500	89 500	68 500	43 500	35 000
Median home unit/apartment price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	80 000	92 000	85 500	—	67 500
Public housing, 30 June 1997						
Tenants	no.	43	395	187	18	66
Stock	no.	50	424	205	28	78
Tourist accommodation, 1997						
Establishments	no.	6	15	22	3	4
Guest rooms	no.	91	320	387	41	40
Bed spaces	no.	256	963	1 198	110	117
Employment	no.	19	82	128	9	14
Room nights occupied	no.	12 353	56 187	60 579	5 700	4 513
Room occupancy rate	%	37.5	48.2	42.8	38.1	30.9
Guest arrivals	no.	16 522	74 591	80 187	5 657	5 339
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	579	3 561	3 669	242	209
Local government finance, 1996–97						
Outlays	\$'000	7 630	14 581	12 497	6 935	9 812
Revenue	\$'000	5 862	12 339	11 770	5 414	8 617
Agriculture, 1996–97						
Establishments	no.	544	597	489	739	799
Area	ha	421 460	331 110	369 783	583 672	626 677
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	109 172	89 991	45 819	57 514	183 603
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	9 874	12 612	21 280	29 634	17 043
Livestock products	\$'000	6 676	14 041	18 427	34 505	9 238
Building approvals, 1997–98						
New dwellings	no.	10	125	47	5	10
New residential building	\$m	1.1	13.4	4.6	0.6	1.2
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.3
Non-residential building	\$m	0.4	3.5	4.9	0.1	0.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Length of roads in LGA, 1996–97						
Sealed	km	528	823	700	787	750
Formed and surfaced	km	913	867	2 214	1 400	1 355
Natural surface	km	1 596	1 063	491	858	2 609

18.10 WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations—September 1997

	Local Government Area				
	Hindmarsh	Horsham	Northern Grampians	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack
ANSZIC Division	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	522	638	540	760	785
Mining	2	1	8	1	—
Manufacturing	17	51	44	10	17
Electricity, gas and water supply	7	11	6	2	6
Construction	22	108	45	8	16
Wholesale trade	28	87	27	9	42
Retail trade	62	206	122	28	81
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	24	55	55	11	25
Transport and storage	36	64	45	27	65
Communication services	7	6	3	2	2
Finance and insurance	8	39	16	5	13
Property and business services	12	85	50	12	14
Government administration and defence	4	19	15	6	13
Education	26	48	39	23	46
Health and community services	29	65	56	19	41
Cultural and recreational services	8	34	23	13	22
Personal and other services	30	57	45	25	37

Loddon-Mallee Statistical Region



18.11 LABOUR FORCE STATUS—May 1998

	Unit	Loddon-Mallee Statistical Region
Employed full-time	'000	80.5
Employed part-time	'000	30.8
Total unemployed	'000	7.6
Labour force	'000	118.9
Unemployment rate	%	6.4
Participation rate	%	62.6

Mallee Statistical Division

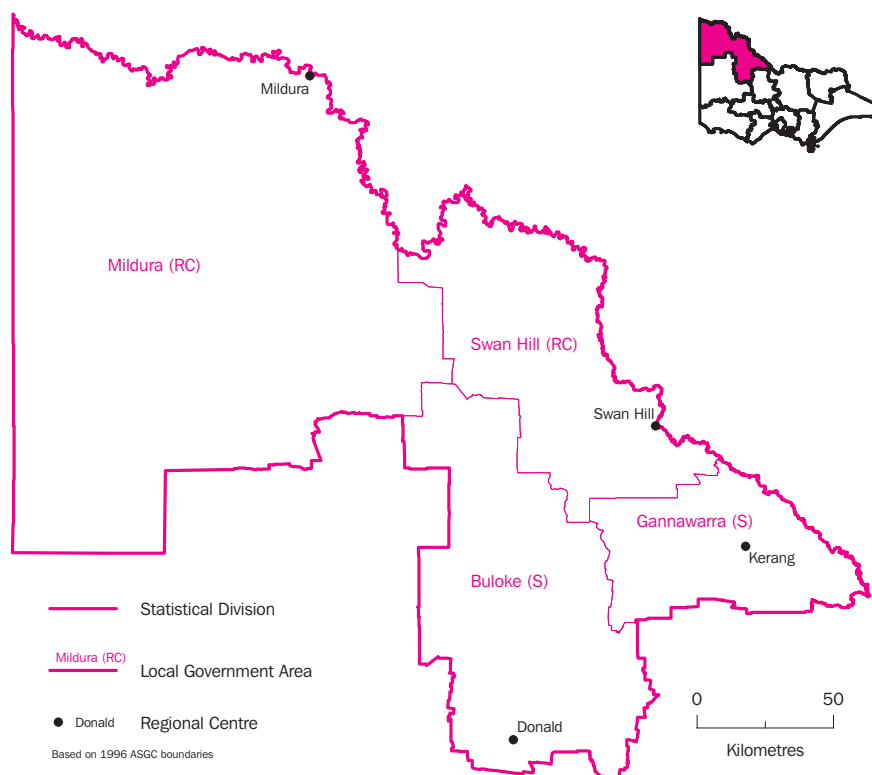
Mallee Statistical Division is in the north-west of the State and covers approximately 41,035 square kilometres.

'Mallee' is taken from an Aboriginal word given to the many-stemmed eucalyptus scrub which once covered most of the north-west corner of the State. Mildura is the largest Local Government Area (in size) in Victoria and includes 40% of Victoria's national parks within its boundaries.

The irrigated area around Mildura is one of the richest agricultural areas in Australia, producing wine, dried fruits, olives, citrus and vegetables.

For nearly eighty years from 1853, Swan Hill was the only Murray River crossing for 100 kilometres, hence its importance as a shipping point and agricultural base ranging from the large wheat-sheep belt to irrigated viticulture and horticulture along the Murray River.

South of Mildura is Ouyen, a service town for the vast wheat belt in the Mallee. The Big Desert in the north of the Division is 6,000 square kilometres of scrub-covered sand plains and dunes and stretches over the South Australian border.



18.12 MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA

	Units	Buloke	Gannawarra	Mildura	Swan Hill
Estimated resident population					
Area, 1997	km ²	8 004.3	3 728.0	22 213.7	6 103.2
Population density, 1997	per km ²	1.0	3.3	2.1	3.4
Estimated resident population, 1991	no.	8 847	13 035	44 589	21 484
Estimated resident population, 1997	no.	7 848	12 430	46 459	20 853
Average annual rate of change, 1991–97	%	–2.0	–0.8	0.7	–0.5
Median age, 30 June 1997	years	40.5	38.2	35.0	34.8
Births/deaths, 1997					
Births	no.	69	154	763	309
Birth rate per 1,000 population	rate	8.8	12.4	16.4	14.8
Deaths	no.	74	127	393	207
Death rate per 1,000 population	rate	9.4	10.2	8.5	9.9
Schools, February 1998					
Government					
Students FTE	no.	1 129	1 809	7 164	3 251
Schools	no.	9	11	29	14
Non-government					
Students FTE	no.	440	293	2 096	1 353
Schools	no.	6	3	8	4
Total students FTE	no.	1 569	2 102	9 260	4 604
Total schools	no.	15	14	37	18
Employed persons, 1996 Census					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	no.	1 268	1 646	3 554	2 093
Mining	no.	7	15	39	11
Manufacturing	no.	144	447	1 448	484
Electricity, gas and water	no.	35	92	242	82
Construction	no.	134	222	944	340
Wholesale trade	no.	155	208	1 577	535
Retail trade	no.	337	665	2 621	1 170
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	no.	95	149	797	415
Transport and storage	no.	125	138	644	304
Communication services	no.	37	51	195	138
Finance and insurance	no.	55	90	380	177
Property and business services	no.	59	220	984	308
Government administration and defence	no.	158	189	562	305
Education	no.	233	272	1 238	540
Health and community services	no.	281	347	1 703	702
Cultural and recreational services	no.	9	22	321	108
Personal and other services	no.	53	108	504	216
Not classifiable/not stated	no.	84	125	578	325
Total	no.	3 269	5 006	18 331	8 253
Public hospital beds, 1997–98					
Acute(a)	no.	28	40	151	104
Nursing home	no.	37	46	130	76
Hostel	no.	10	0	20	0
Total	no.	75	86	301	180
Public hospital patient information, 1996–97(b)					
Total patient days(c)	no.	4 288	9 197	36 853	22 388
Total separations(c)	no.	797	2 688	12 064	6 573
Occupancy rate	%	42.0	63.5	61.8	62.2

...continued

18.12 MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA *continued*

	Units	Buloke	Gannawarra	Mildura	Swan Hill
Gaming statistics, 30 June 1998					
Licensed venues	no.	—	—	7	4
Licensed electronic gaming machines					
Tatts	no.	—	—	187	25
TAB	no.	—	—	66	82
Median house price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	42 250	64 250	89 725	80 000
Median home unit/apartment price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	10 000	120 000	72 500	80 500
Public housing, 30 June 1997					
Tenants	no.	101	223	926	428
Stock	no.	111	231	945	445
Tourist accommodation, 1997					
Establishments	no.	7	5	38	21
Guest rooms	no.	92	79	990	458
Bed spaces	no.	274	219	2 965	1 443
Employment	no.	25	40	359	167
Room nights occupied	no.	12 599	7 572	165 502	80 792
Room occupancy rate	%	37.3	23.9	46.3	49.3
Guest arrivals	no.	15 125	8 090	177 196	97 588
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	597	432	9 568	4 589
Local government finance, 1996–97					
Outlays	\$'000	10 353	12 210	40 255	21 753
Revenue	\$'000	8 336	9 627	28 748	19 135
Agriculture, 1996–97					
Establishments	no.	788	820	1 998	990
Area	ha	712 491	305 684	992 432	505 217
Gross value of commodities					
Crops	\$'000	160 609	53 786	302 731	220 218
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	25 534	39 246	13 429	10 712
Livestock products	\$'000	11 361	82 337	11 553	14 027
Building approvals, 1997–98					
New dwellings	no.	8	25	314	85
New residential	\$m	0.8	2.7	31.6	8.5
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	0.4	1.1	3.6	1.5
Non-residential building	\$m	0.4	1.9	19.4	6.2
<i>Total</i>	\$m	1.6	5.8	54.6	16.3
Length of roads in LGA, 1996–97					
Sealed	km	993	492	882	796
Formed and surfaced	km	1 618	1 044	2 264	508
Natural surface	km	2 816	928	1 050	1 595

18.13 MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations—September 1997

ANSZIC Division	Local Government Area			
	Buloke	Gannawarra	Mildura	Swan Hill
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	797	831	2 140	1 020
Mining	1	3	7	3
Manufacturing	17	33	97	48
Electricity, gas and water supply	6	2	17	6
Construction	32	59	244	105
Wholesale trade	45	50	166	88
Retail trade	81	116	439	216
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	32	36	129	55
Transport and storage	55	62	162	96
Communication services	5	3	11	10
Finance and insurance	16	24	81	37
Property and business services	30	57	203	91
Government administration and defence	18	13	26	29
Education	38	42	97	63
Health and community services	26	39	185	73
Cultural and recreational services	10	20	60	29
Personal and other services	43	39	123	73

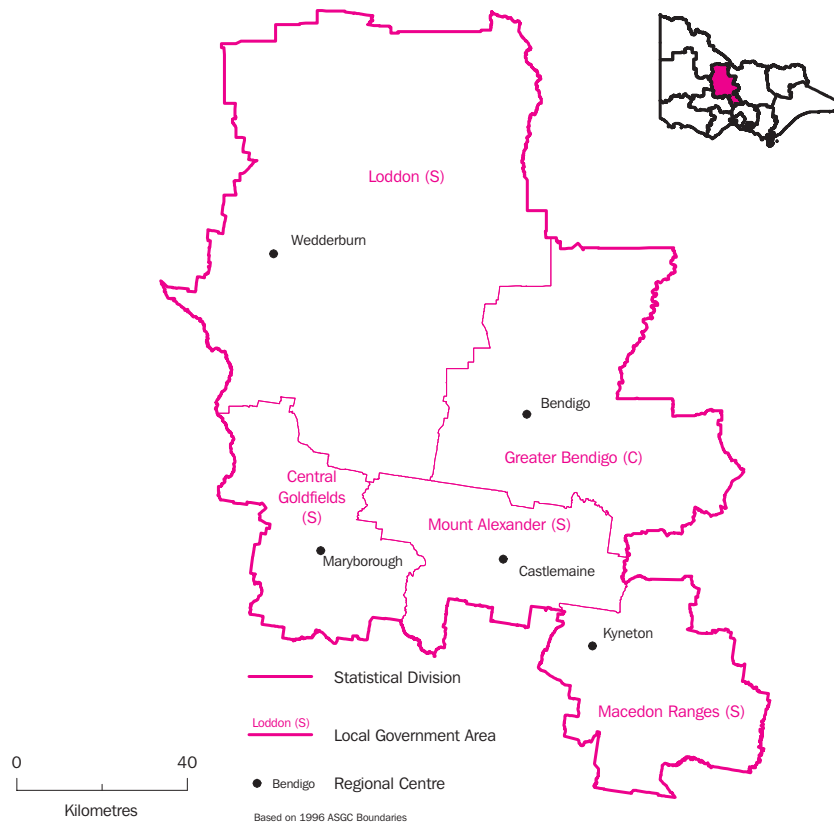
Loddon Statistical Division

Loddon Statistical Division lies to the north of Melbourne Statistical Division in the central north-western area of Victoria, stretching from the Macedon Ranges outside Melbourne to just south of the River Murray and covers an area of approximately 19,200 square kilometres.

The Division extends west as far as the townships of Boort, Wedderburn and Maryborough, with the Campaspe River comprising much of the eastern border.

Echuca, a city at the junction of the Murray and Campaspe rivers, was Australia's largest inland port by the end of the 19th century. Cohuna, 8 kilometres from the Murray River, is the centre of a rich dairy area and its pastures carry Australia's highest number of milking cows per hectare. Greater Bendigo is the second most populous municipality in regional Victoria, and a major regional centre servicing a diverse rural hinterland.

Historically, this Division was a major gold mining region but is now dominated by the rural sector, mainly grain and livestock production. Despite the impact of gold mining in the Division, it is still mainly an agricultural area. Near the Murray River, the land supports irrigated areas, vineyards and wineries. Further south the land supports wheat, fruit, dairy products and market gardens.



18.14 LODDON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA

	Units	Central Goldfields	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Macedon Ranges	Mount Alexander
Estimated resident population						
Area, 1997	km ²	1 535.7	2 998.1	6 701.2	1 748.7	1 531.2
Population density, 1997	per km ²	8.4	28.4	1.4	19.8	11.0
Estimated resident population, 1991	no.	13 092	81 266	9 490	31 349	16 511
Estimated resident population, 1997	no.	12 879	85 236	9 081	34 666	16 794
Average annual rate of change, 1991–97	%	-0.3	0.8	-0.7	1.7	0.3
Median age, 30 June 1997	years	40.3	34.4	40.5	34.8	39.5
Births/deaths, 1997						
Births	no.	144	1121	94	437	180
Birth rate per 1,000 population	rate	11.2	13.2	10.4	12.6	10.7
Deaths	no.	148	715	90	185	185
Death rate per 1,000 population	rate	11.5	8.4	9.9	5.3	11.0
Schools, February 1998						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	2 088	11 928	2 312	3 948	2 497
Schools	no.	10	42	15	13	15
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	577	4 726	227	1 998	272
Schools	no.	2	17	3	7	3
Total students FTE	no.	2 665	16 654	2 539	5 946	2 769
Total schools	no.	12	59	18	20	18
Employed persons, 1996 Census						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	no.	329	1 083	1 531	621	428
Mining	no.	35	145	21	26	54
Manufacturing	no.	1 114	4 339	259	1 993	1 163
Electricity, gas and water	no.	25	298	57	100	34
Construction	no.	168	1 928	83	949	316
Wholesale trade	no.	118	1 417	71	744	147
Retail trade	no.	615	5 478	237	1 685	707
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	no.	145	1 272	81	449	197
Transport and storage	no.	142	867	74	1 101	168
Communication services	no.	45	822	39	329	83
Finance and insurance	no.	75	955	32	409	90
Property and business services	no.	133	1 920	55	1 180	266
Government administration and defence	no.	150	1 047	132	641	146
Education	no.	260	2 710	184	1 223	447
Health and community services	no.	355	3 732	216	1 238	759
Cultural and recreational services	no.	42	694	23	335	106
Personal and other services	no.	125	1 270	61	562	227
Not classifiable/not stated	no.	116	843	119	369	141
Total	no.	3 992	30 820	3 275	13 954	5 479
Public hospital beds, 1997–98						
Acute(a)	no.	54	371	19	39	53
Nursing home	no.	49	267	25	20	106
Hostel	no.	0	65	20	0	130
Total	no.	103	703	64	59	289
Public hospital patient information, 1996–97(b)						
Total patient days(c)	no.	12 041	94 877	4 662	4 893	17 075
Total separations(c)	no.	3 333	19 400	778	2 024	3 509
Occupancy rate	%	62.6	82.5	67.2	39.4	66.3

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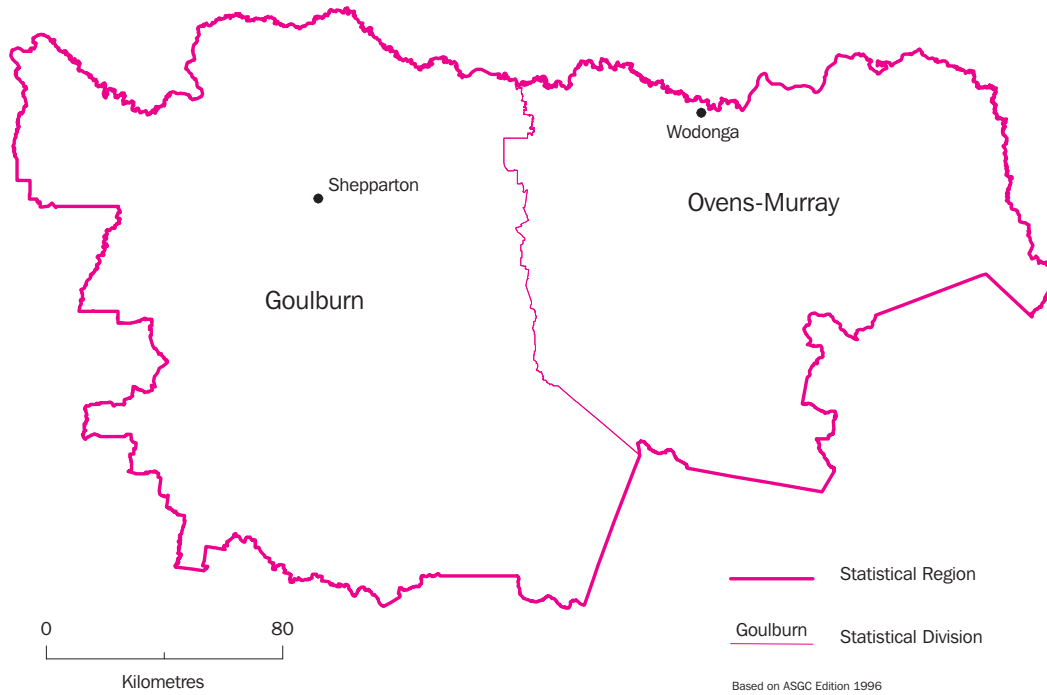
18.14 LODDON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA *continued*

	Units	Central Goldfields	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Macedon Ranges	Mount Alexander
Gaming statistics, 30 June 1998						
Licensed venues	no.	2	12	—	3	1
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	50	183	—	25	30
TAB	no.	64	302	—	50	—
Median house price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	63 500	88 500	47 000	115 000	85 000
Median home unit/apartment price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	79 500	76 000	50 000	80 000	91 000
Public housing, 30 June 1997						
Tenants	no.	224	1 426	68	173	187
Stock	no.	235	1 481	86	180	196
Tourist accommodation, 1997						
Establishments	no.	9	32	4	8	7
Guest rooms	no.	93	689	49	144	87
Bed spaces	no.	251	2 107	161	346	236
Employment	no.	33	324	7	83	23
Room nights occupied	no.	10 902	130 740	4 453	18 216	11 401
Room occupancy rate	%	32.1	51.9	24.9	41.4	37.6
Guest arrivals	no.	13 117	155 991	4 989	18 347	15 471
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	567	9 441	187	1 446	748
Local government finance, 1996–97						
Outlays	\$'000	14 946	60 230	10 530	21 264	13 930
Revenue	\$'000	11 127	50 496	10 514	18 821	12 828
Agriculture, 1996–97						
Establishments	no.	209	448	879	463	269
Area	ha	95 061	160 189	527 291	91 685	84 242
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	7 675	15 619	73 430	4 710	16 325
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	4 551	46 782	40 358	15 169	5 692
Livestock products	\$'000	6 539	11 982	45 768	6 109	6 934
Building approvals, 1997–98						
New dwellings	no.	47	647	18	269	87
New residential building	\$m	3.5	62.9	1.6	31.9	7.5
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	1.1	7.2	0.7	6.0	1.7
Non-residential building	\$m	6.1	36.5	1.4	9.2	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>106.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>11.0</i>
Length of roads in LGA, 1996–97						
Sealed	km	467	1 113	917	704	509
Formed and surfaced	km	728	1 262	2 561	815	753
Natural surface	km	17	382	1 218	177	29

18.15 LODDON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations—September 1997

	Local Government Area				
	Central Goldfields	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Macedon Ranges	Mount Alexander
ANSZIC Division	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	232	535	877	567	300
Mining	4	14	5	1	12
Manufacturing	34	212	14	89	41
Electricity, gas and water supply	8	11	1	10	3
Construction	45	452	18	255	53
Wholesale trade	24	259	14	88	20
Retail trade	100	716	43	209	118
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	38	203	24	55	45
Transport and storage	30	195	44	83	26
Communication services	3	28	7	11	5
Finance and insurance	19	152	7	32	15
Property and business services	39	397	18	235	67
Government administration and defence	11	35	11	17	12
Education	30	164	33	73	46
Health and community services	40	321	24	102	39
Cultural and recreational services	12	114	16	40	17
Personal and other services	42	229	47	74	45

Goulburn-Ovens-Murray Statistical Region



18.16 LABOUR FORCE STATUS—May 1998

	Unit	Goulburn-Ovens-Murray Statistical Region
Employed full-time	'000	92.5
Employed part-time	'000	33.5
Total unemployed	'000	11.0
Labour force	'000	137.0
Unemployment rate	%	8.0
Participation rate	%	62.1

Goulburn Statistical Division

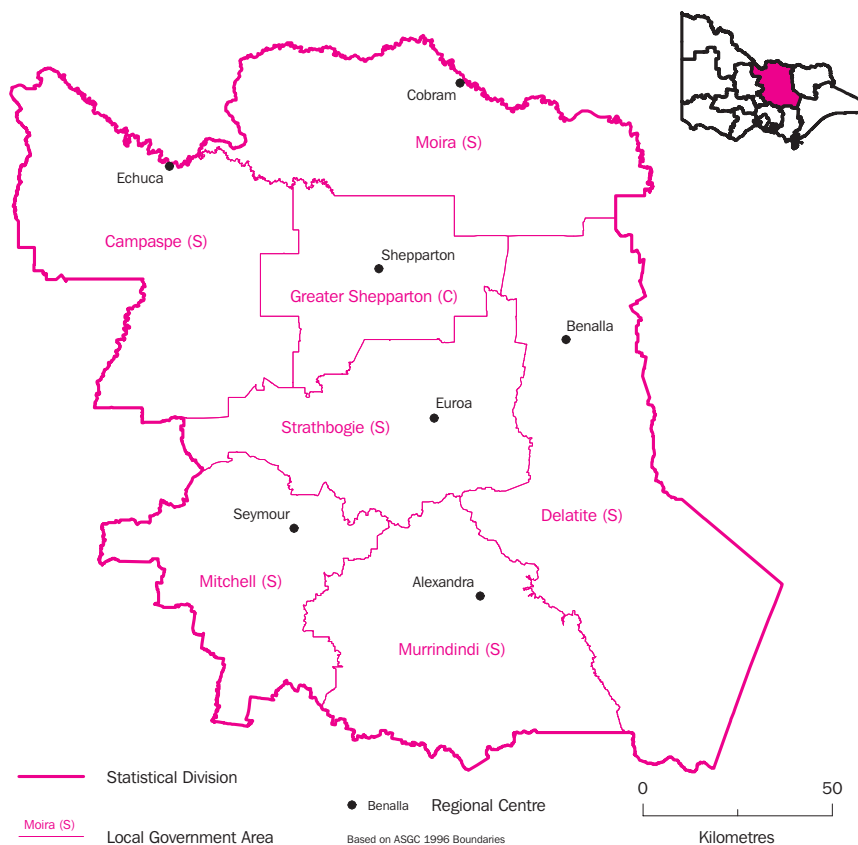
Goulburn Statistical Division covers an area of approximately 23,385 square kilometres and lies in the north of the State.

The north of the Division runs along the Murray River and is part of the largest irrigated area in Australia. This part of the Division produces the bulk of the State's quantities of fruit, vegetables and dairy products as well as cereal crops, grapes and wine, beef, wool and lambs.

Situated in the heart of the fertile Goulburn Valley is Greater Shepparton, a rapidly developing region and the State's leading centre for intensive agriculture and food processing industries.

Further south, in the Strathbogie region, the agricultural activities continue with wool, dairying and mixed crops. There are also vineyards and orchards, some of which depend on irrigation.

Extensive logging was carried out until the 1970s, evidence of which can be seen in the remains of mills and sawpits located in the Mount Samaria State Park.



18.17 GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA

	Units	Campaspe	Delatite	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moira	Murrindindi	Strathbogie
Estimated resident population								
Area, 1997	km ²	4 516.5	6 248.0	2 419.9	2 847.0	4 058.3	3 889.2	3 292.8
Population density, 1997	per km ²	7.8	3.3	22.6	9.1	6.4	3.3	2.8
Estimated resident population, 1991	no.	33 845	19 716	52 804	25 196	25 127	12 495	9 298
Estimated resident population, 1997	no.	35 110	20 308	54 603	25 889	25 909	12 949	9 373
Average annual rate of change, 1991–97	%	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1
Median age, 30 June 1997	years	36.4	38.0	33.9	31.9	37.8	37.7	42.1
Births/deaths, 1997								
Births	no.	496	207	805	401	337	156	97
Birth rate per 1,000 population	rate	14.1	10.2	14.7	15.5	13.0	12.0	10.3
Deaths	no.	330	181	382	142	224	102	109
Death rate per 1,000 population	rate	9.4	8.9	7.0	5.5	8.6	7.9	11.6
Schools, February 1998								
Government								
Students FTE	no.	5 685	2 896	8 279	3 991	3 309	1 650	1 127
Schools	no.	22	17	36	16	20	14	7
Non-government								
Students FTE	no.	1 685	1 043	2 747	1 797	1 365	205	206
Schools	no.	7	6	9	5	6	2	2
Total students FTE	no.	7 370	3 939	11 026	5 788	4 674	1 855	1 333
Total schools	no.	29	23	45	21	26	16	9
Employed persons, 1996 Census								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	no.	3 118	942	2 965	567	2 851	736	790
Mining	no.	19	20	32	56	12	17	13
Manufacturing	no.	2 018	1 095	2 949	1 588	1 557	673	358
Electricity, gas and water	no.	162	107	370	86	95	59	17
Construction	no.	766	613	1 173	607	496	341	186
Wholesale trade	no.	591	348	1 304	639	384	197	142
Retail trade	no.	1 812	1 394	3 507	1 344	1 112	598	437
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	no.	704	844	672	278	594	429	131
Transport and storage	no.	466	279	787	561	282	159	134
Communication services	no.	128	156	307	204	91	89	55
Finance and insurance	no.	210	217	558	229	155	73	65
Property and business services	no.	541	642	1 187	518	323	283	124
Government administration and defence	no.	342	413	503	1 252	260	191	165
Education	no.	826	684	1 574	650	528	419	198
Health and community services	no.	1 200	851	2 044	774	691	421	271
Cultural and recreational services	no.	133	345	260	188	86	94	34
Personal and other services	no.	302	335	702	364	186	162	70
Not classifiable/not stated	no.	405	295	631	289	328	170	99
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>13 743</i>	<i>9 580</i>	<i>21 525</i>	<i>10 194</i>	<i>10 031</i>	<i>5 111</i>	<i>3 289</i>

...continued

18.17 GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA *continued*

	Units	Campaspe	Delatite	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moira	Murrindindi	Strathbogrie
Public hospital beds, 1997-98								
Acute (a)	no.	142	73	181	64	106	43	—
Nursing home	no.	122	60	44	60	86	10	—
Hostel	no.	64	0	0	0	20	17	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	328	133	225	124	212	70	—
Public hospital patient information, 1996-97(b)								
Total patient days(c)	no.	31 831	18 353	70 252	13 736	24 606	8 249	—
Total separations(c)	no.	11 833	5 329	13 545	4 359	5 346	1 975	—
Occupancy rate	%	62.5	68.9	83.0	58.8	63.7	52.6	—
Gaming statistics, 30 June 1998								
Licensed venues	no.	3	4	7	4	1	1	1
Licensed electronic gaming machines								
Tatts	no.	99	44	149	50	—	—	30
TAB	no.	20	96	174	92	35	20	—
Median house price of dwellings sold, 1996-97	\$	96 500	88 000	100 000	89 000	100 000	88 500	75 000
Median home unit/apartment price of dwellings sold, 1996-97	\$	96 500	79 000	81 250	82 000	80 000	75 000	62 000
Public housing, 30 June 1997								
Tenants	no.	604	411	1 100	404	425	65	88
Stock	no.	625	421	1 161	423	446	68	89
Tourist accommodation, 1997								
Establishments	no.	26	31	24	10	16	25	7
Guest rooms	no.	511	730	568	160	278	539	88
Bed spaces	no.	1 455	2 492	1 693	486	850	1 457	289
Employment	no.	196	227	304	59	77	283	24
Room nights occupied	no.	94 322	83 966	96 524	27 997	33 941	64 896	11 883
Room occupancy rate	%	50.9	31.6	46.1	47.9	33.4	32.6	35.4
Guest arrivals	no.	118 353	107 004	101 379	36 735	34 241	59 160	17 734
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	6 586	10 159	6 105	1 769	1 663	5 956	623
Local government finance, 1996-97								
Outlays	\$'000	36 183	15 480	52 589	18 408	23 419	12 191	11 750
Revenue	\$'000	29 073	13 667	37 845	17 575	20 989	10 559	10 683
Agriculture, 1996-97								
Establishments	no.	1 577	712	1 299	371	1 418	479	638
Area	ha	319 644	219 479	175 110	183 327	305 976	136 122	230 659
Gross value of commodities								
Crops	\$'000	56 962	15 017	178 113	7 951	102 620	18 243	9 854
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	63 486	21 174	33 376	9 179	51 605	15 840	16 930
Livestock products	\$'000	179 579	16 157	103 042	12 744	136 113	8 874	17 788
Building approvals, 1997-98								
New dwellings	no.	236	118	381	171	144	80	50
New residential building	\$m	23.0	11.9	42.1	17.0	15.3	6.5	4.9
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	4.3	2.6	4.5	4.0	1.8	1.7	2.2
Non-residential building	\$m	8.3	7.4	19.4	4.4	5.2	3.7	5.0
<i>Total</i>	\$m	35.6	21.9	66.0	25.5	22.2	11.9	12.1
Length of roads in LGA, 1996-97								
Sealed	km	1 020	693	1 081	480	963	346	717
Formed and surfaced	km	2 341	585	1 159	819	1 897	791	1 134
Natural surface	km	1 098	914	157	88	764	57	378

18.18 GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations—September 1997

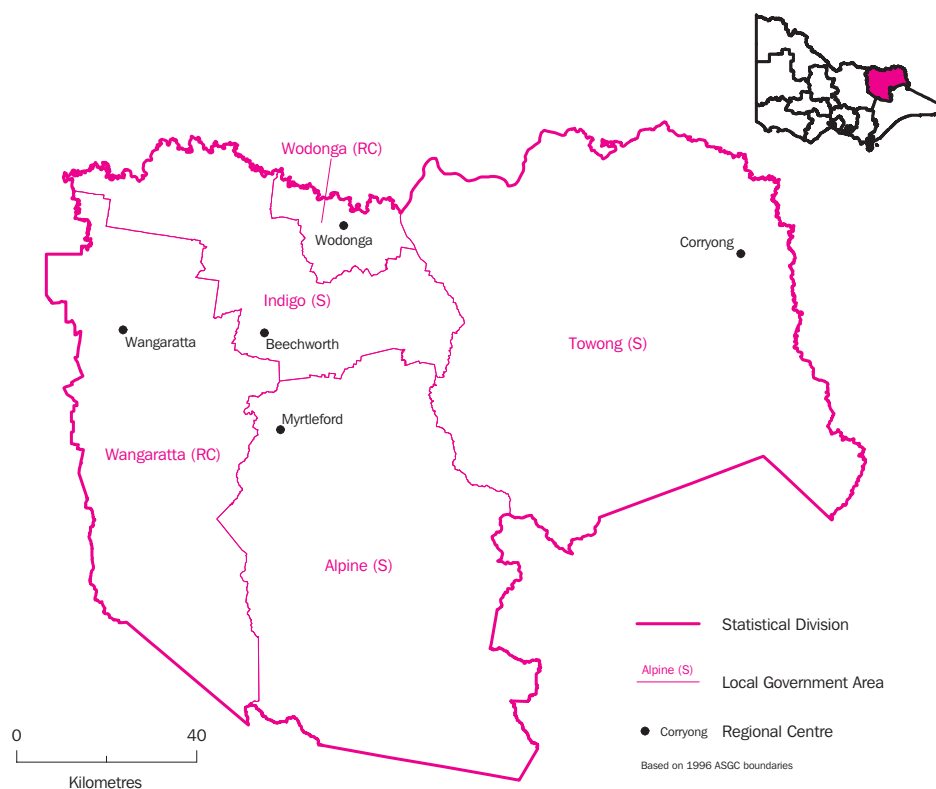
ANSZIC Division	Local Government Area						
	Campaspe	Delatite	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moira	Murrindindi	Strathbogie
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 638	774	1 353	413	1 469	544	674
Mining	6	4	4	7	7	2	2
Manufacturing	97	52	151	49	74	35	24
Electricity, gas and water supply	9	9	14	8	10	9	3
Construction	176	119	315	155	123	69	53
Wholesale trade	120	47	207	46	64	22	24
Retail trade	328	193	543	177	232	93	56
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	109	112	120	44	64	74	32
Transport and storage	116	55	224	78	97	40	41
Communication services	11	9	15	12	8	10	4
Finance and insurance	56	29	128	30	32	14	13
Property and business services	150	107	298	122	94	54	28
Government administration and defence	17	19	33	22	18	5	8
Education	84	58	131	57	64	46	28
Health and community services	128	73	217	67	68	31	23
Cultural and recreational services	39	29	59	35	24	11	11
Personal and other services	99	71	154	69	67	28	29

Ovens-Murray Statistical Division

Ovens-Murray Statistical Division lies in the north-east of the State and covers an area of approximately 18,160 square kilometres.

This Division is dominated by the Alps, with the State's highest mountain, Mount Bogong, rising to 1,986 metres. The region is also home to the famous Falls Creek, Mount Hotham and Mount Buffalo ski resorts.

Wodonga, on the Victorian side of the River Murray, forms part of the Albury-Wodonga region and is a major growth centre which services a wide rural hinterland both in Victoria and New South Wales. Rutherglen, just south of the Murray, is an important wine, wheat and wool area. Wangaratta and Indigo are also major wine-growing areas.



18.19 OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA

	Units	Alpine	Indigo	Towong	Wangaratta	Wodonga
Estimated resident population						
Area, 1997	km ²	4 884.8	2 069.6	6 640.9	3 676.5	432.3
Population density, 1997	per km ²	2.5	6.9	1.0	7.1	70.7
Estimated resident population, 1991	no.	12 350	13 766	6 859	25 982	27 819
Estimated resident population, 1997	no.	12 354	14 336	6 497	25 949	30 562
Average annual rate of change, 1991–97	%	0.0	0.7	-0.9	0.0	1.6
Median age, 30 June 1997	years	38.7	37.3	39.9	36.7	30.5
Births/deaths, 1997						
Births	no.	133	163	82	325	500
Birth rate per 1,000 population	rate	10.8	11.4	12.6	12.5	16.4
Deaths	no.	102	133	68	241	175
Death rate per 1,000 population	rate	8.3	9.3	10.5	9.3	5.7
Schools February, 1998						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	1 711	1 960	1 225	3 858	4 777
Schools	no.	12	14	10	21	10
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	502	301	102	1 278	1 845
Schools	no.	2	3	2	4	5
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	2 214	2 261	1 327	5 136	6 622
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	14	17	12	25	15
Employed persons, 1996 Census						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	no.	789	731	787	1 052	164
Mining	no.	34	14	3	15	14
Manufacturing	no.	1 021	962	194	2 344	1 901
Electricity, gas and water	no.	139	41	61	67	93
Construction	no.	485	332	136	581	634
Wholesale trade	no.	337	180	108	410	609
Retail trade	no.	1 002	612	242	1 591	2 077
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	no.	1 123	266	119	354	602
Transport and storage	no.	309	151	75	294	414
Communication services	no.	134	63	32	170	144
Finance and insurance	no.	318	93	46	211	311
Property and business services	no.	896	297	74	489	796
Government administration and defence	no.	420	302	105	386	2 140
Education	no.	455	454	204	721	827
Health and community services	no.	836	724	248	1 332	1 096
Cultural and recreational services	no.	424	64	40	139	169
Personal and other services	no.	315	149	47	365	390
Not classifiable/not stated	no.	202	176	76	311	352
<i>Total</i>	no.	9 239	5 611	2 597	10 832	12 733
Public hospital beds, 1997–98						
Acute(a)	no.	47	53	30	142	102
Nursing home	no.	50	60	29	70	—
Hostel	no.	40	53	45	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	137	166	104	212	102
Public hospital patient information, 1996–97(b)						
Total patient days(c)	no.	10 596	3 308	8 412	38 845	28 229
Total separations(c)	no.	2 809	809	1 003	9 059	9 870
Occupancy rate	%	61.8	39.4	76.4	71.8	88.9

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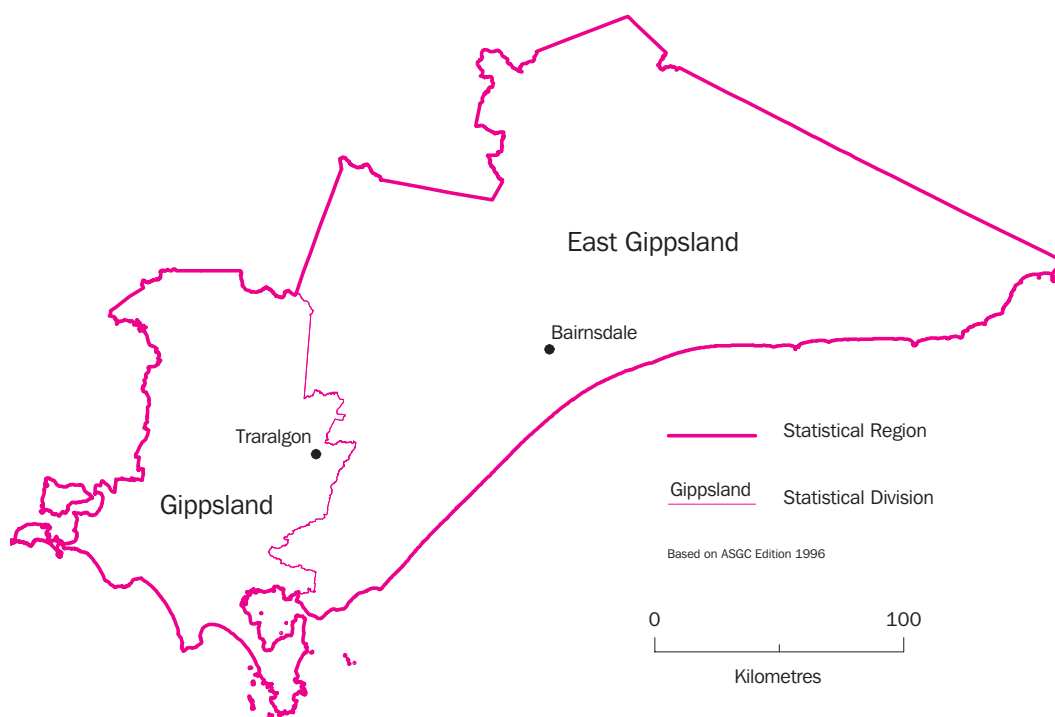
18.19 OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA *continued*

	Units	Alpine	Indigo	Towong	Wangaratta	Wodonga
Gaming statistics, 30 June 1998						
Licensed venues	no.	3	—	1	4	4
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	—	—	—	55	80
TAB	no.	77	—	20	69	82
Median house price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	95 000	93 500	66 500	90 500	115 000
Median home unit/apartment price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	73 500	93 500	—	85 000	83 000
Public housing, 30 June 1997						
Tenants	no.	125	108	45	467	1 029
Stock	no.	127	116	47	514	1 065
Tourist accommodation, 1997						
Establishments	no.	55	14	6	16	11
Guest rooms	no.	1 205	172	92	332	228
Bed spaces	no.	4 062	504	292	932	739
Employment	no.	328	57	37	129	53
Room nights occupied	no.	125 577	28 207	11 082	52 005	39 947
Room occupancy rate	%	29.0	45.6	32.1	43.9	48.4
Guest arrivals	no.	110 040	37 713	11 641	55 427	46 376
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	11 429	1 704	662	3 158	1 974
Local government finance, 1996–97						
Outlays	\$'000	10 351	9 705	7 935	20 891	22 573
Revenue	\$'000	9 921	9 106	5 902	16 616	18 585
Agriculture, 1996–97						
Establishments	no.	303	544	523	839	100
Area	ha	103 465	117 946	218 336	198 550	25 484
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	29 076	11 035	3 386	23 092	695
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	6 381	18 312	23 534	20 495	3 532
Livestock products	\$'000	8 993	17 179	24 846	14 950	2 603
Building approvals, 1997–98						
New dwellings	no.	124	75	19	132	289
New residential building	\$m	13.4	7.1	1.6	14.2	30.4
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	2.4	2.6	0.6	3.0	2.7
Non-residential building	\$m	7.5	1.9	0.4	5.8	26.4
<i>Total</i>	\$m	23.3	11.6	2.6	22.9	59.4
Length of roads in LGA, 1996–97						
Sealed	km	261	443	426	627	296
Formed and surfaced	km	303	964	483	1 121	94
Natural surface	km	87	415	395	284	32

18.20 OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations—September 1997

ANSZIC Division	Local Government Area				
	Alpine no.	Indigo no.	Towong no.	Wangaratta no.	Wodonga no.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	345	591	549	899	123
Mining	3	1	1	2	2
Manufacturing	31	42	17	72	94
Electricity, gas and water supply	9	4	4	5	6
Construction	79	72	36	158	173
Wholesale trade	24	16	18	76	90
Retail trade	121	85	35	258	268
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	149	49	29	66	52
Transport and storage	36	31	21	83	88
Communication services	6	6	9	12	8
Finance and insurance	19	18	8	57	48
Property and business services	72	67	26	128	173
Government administration and defence	9	10	11	25	24
Education	39	50	33	77	51
Health and community services	56	37	26	122	123
Cultural and recreational services	30	15	7	41	23
Personal and other services	37	36	25	81	63

All Gippsland Statistical Region



18.21 LABOUR FORCE STATUS—May 1998

	Unit	All Gippsland Statistical Region
Employed full-time	'000	55.9
Employed part-time	'000	24.7
Total unemployed	'000	9.6
Labour force	'000	90.1
Unemployment rate	%	10.6
Participation rate	%	55.7

East Gippsland Statistical Division

East Gippsland Statistical Division is in the south-east of the State and covers an area of approximately 27,790 square kilometres.

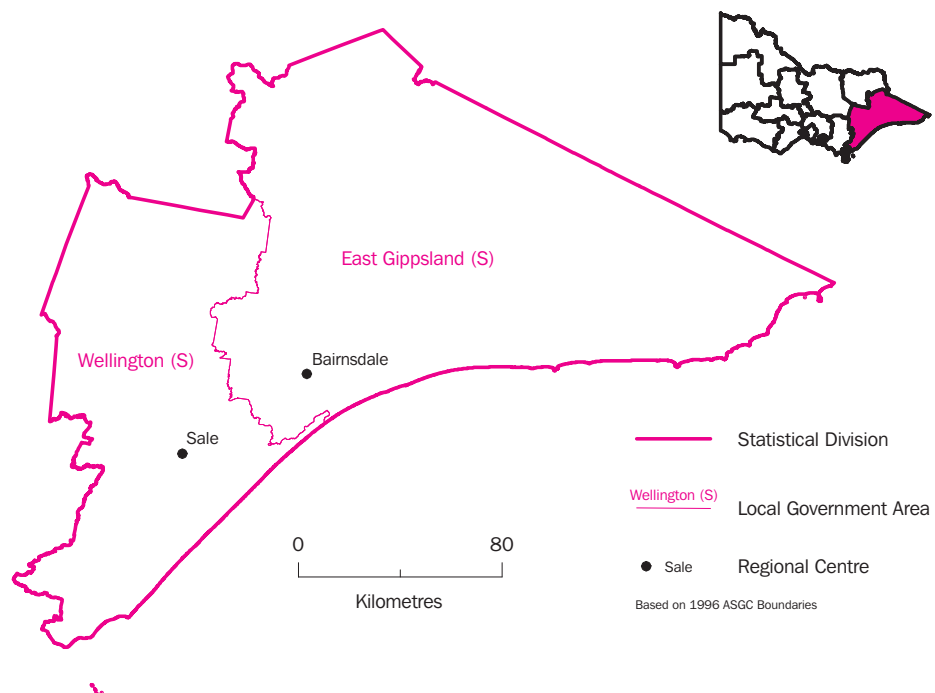
The region has extensive agricultural and forestry activities and is noted for its timber, fishing, oil and gas processing plants, and national parks.

Sale is the centre for oil and gas processing from the Bass Strait wells, and together with Bairnsdale, is a major administrative and service centre in the region.

Orbost is in the agricultural region close to the Snowy River, and a sawmilling and logging town.

Most of East Gippsland is public land, much of it State forest; and some is protected in a number of large national parks, such as Snowy River and Croajingolong, and smaller conservation reserves.

The domestic tourism industry in this Division centres on the Gippsland Lakes, particularly the regional centre of Bairnsdale.



18.22 EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA

	Units	East Gippsland	Wellington
Estimated resident population			
Area, 1997	km ²	20 941.3	10 923.7
Population density, 1997	per km ²	1.9	3.8
Estimated resident population, 1991	no.	37 319	42 845
Estimated resident population, 1997	no.	39 332	41 670
Average annual rate of change, 1991–97	%	0.9	–0.5
Median age, 30 June 1997	years	39.4	35.3
Births/deaths, 1997			
Births	no.	426	496
Birth rate per 1,000 population	rate	10.8	11.9
Deaths	no.	359	314
Death rate per 1,000 population	rate	9.1	7.5
Schools, February 1998			
Government			
Students FTE	no.	5 352	5 957
Schools	no.	37	30
Non-government			
Students FTE	no.	1 717	2 587
Schools	no.	5	8
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	7 069	8 544
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	42	38
Employed persons, 1996 Census			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	no.	1 841	2 743
Mining	no.	120	541
Manufacturing	no.	1 211	1 245
Electricity, gas and water	no.	105	202
Construction	no.	845	971
Wholesale trade	no.	540	587
Retail trade	no.	2 091	2 058
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	no.	956	617
Transport and storage	no.	452	369
Communication services	no.	163	185
Finance and insurance	no.	281	319
Property and business services	no.	653	842
Government administration and defence	no.	507	1 141
Education	no.	1 125	1 170
Health and community services	no.	1 432	1 370
Cultural and recreational services	no.	181	192
Personal and other services	no.	459	534
Not classifiable/not stated	no.	455	460
<i>Total</i>	no.	13 417	15 546
Public hospital beds, 1997–98			
Acute(a)	no.	125	142
Nursing home	no.	50	90
Hostel	no.	93	0
<i>Total</i>	no.	268	232
Public hospital patient information, 1996–97(b)			
Total patient days(c)	no.	28 229	30 890
Total separations(c)	no.	5 777	9 099
Occupancy rate	%	62.6	74.1
	—	—	—
Gaming statistics, 30 June 1998			
Licensed venues	no.	12	10
Licensed electronic gaming machines			
Tatts	no.	129	134
TAB	no.	222	199

...continued

18.22 EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA *continued*

	Units	East Gippsland	Wellington
Median house price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	83 750	78 415
Median home unit/apartment price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	74 250	70 000
Public housing, 30 June 1997			
Tenants	no.	492	597
Stock	no.	504	641
Tourist accommodation, 1997			
Establishments	no.	56	23
Guest rooms	no.	968	472
Bed spaces	no.	2 951	1 313
Employment	no.	382	162
Room nights occupied	no.	144 206	57 812
Room occupancy rate	%	40.8	33.6
Guest arrivals	no.	189 514	56 369
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	8 527	3 630
Local government finance, 1996–97			
Outlays	\$'000	24 699	29 288
Revenue	\$'000	22 924	26 243
Agriculture, 1996–97			
Establishments	no.	969	1 506
Area	ha	580 929	464 073
Gross value of commodities			
Crops	\$'000	36 526	17 266
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	34 123	47 932
Livestock products	\$'000	29 897	153 286
Building approvals, 1997–98			
New dwellings	no.	262	219
New residential building	\$m	24.5	20.4
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	3.6	4.5
Non-residential building	\$m	8.5	9.0
<i>Total</i>	\$m	36.6	34.0
Length of roads in LGA, 1996–97			
Sealed	km	941	1 230
Formed and surfaced	km	1 725	1 677
Natural surface	km	607	425

18.23 EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations—September 1997

ANSZIC Division	Local Government Area	
	East Gippsland	Wellington
	no.	no.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 176	1 625
Mining	10	20
Manufacturing	96	90
Electricity, gas and water supply	9	15
Construction	212	217
Wholesale trade	112	89
Retail trade	348	325
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	195	102
Transport and storage	152	82
Communication services	15	15
Finance and insurance	50	56
Property and business services	175	224
Government administration and defence	34	31
Education	119	121
Health and community services	133	130
Cultural and recreational services	44	61
Personal and other services	113	108

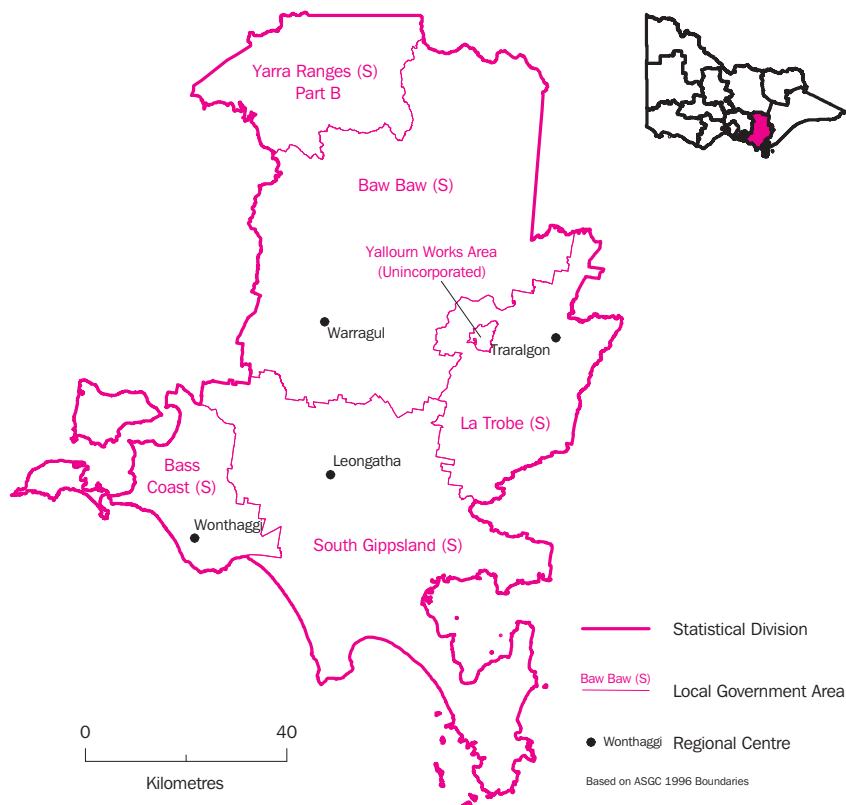
Gippsland Statistical Division

Gippsland Statistical Division is situated on the eastern side of the Melbourne Statistical Division, and its coastline runs along Bass Strait. The Division covers an area of approximately 13,575 square kilometres.

La Trobe Valley, in the east of the Division, generates most of the State's electricity. The power stations are fuelled from nearby open-cut coal mines which hold the world's largest known brown coal deposits. Reserves are estimated at 35,000 million tonnes and the seam is more than 60 kilometres long.

The region also has some major service facilities, including several large retail centres. Baw Baw Shire is a rich horticultural and dairying area, supplying much of Melbourne's milk. There is a diversity of farming activity in the area, and a timber industry in the foothills of the Great Dividing Range.

The South Gippsland region has a strong agricultural sector, dominated by beef and dairy cattle production.



18.24 GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA

	Units	Bass Coast	Baw Baw	La Trobe	South Gippsland
Estimated resident population					
Area, 1997	km ²	858.6	4 030.5	1 394.8	3 304.5
Population density, 1997	per km ²	25.5	8.6	50.9	7.7
Estimated resident population, 1991	no.	20 150	33 788	75 254	25 841
Estimated resident population, 1997	no.	21 889	34 593	71 046	25 547
Average annual rate of change, 1991–97	%	1.4	0.4	-1.0	-0.2
Median age, 30 June 1997	years	42.5	34.9	33.3	37.1
Births/deaths, 1997					
Births	no.	224	448	998	319
Birth rate per 1,000 population	rate	10.2	13.0	14.0	12.5
Deaths	no.	251	236	506	226
Death rate per 1,000 population	rate	11.5	6.8	7.1	8.8
Schools, February 1998					
Government					
Students FTE	no.	2 625	5 365	9 689	4 564
Schools	no.	9	34	29	19
Non-government					
Students FTE	no.	561	2 633	3 886	1 208
Schools	no.	2	6	10	5
Total students FTE	no.	3 186	7 998	13 575	5 772
Total schools	no.	11	40	39	24
Employed persons, 1996 Census					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	no.	830	2 414	778	2 785
Mining	no.	21	76	263	31
Manufacturing	no.	766	1 578	2 591	943
Electricity, gas and water	no.	85	275	1 985	130
Construction	no.	579	875	1 920	539
Wholesale trade	no.	260	612	902	711
Retail trade	no.	1 010	1 783	3 954	1 188
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	no.	548	339	902	312
Transport and storage	no.	202	441	529	264
Communication services	no.	90	176	399	102
Finance and insurance	no.	144	301	1 073	172
Property and business services	no.	303	744	2 067	421
Government administration and defence	no.	222	460	892	342
Education	no.	513	1 191	2 074	655
Health and community services	no.	661	1 175	2 106	774
Cultural and recreational services	no.	189	242	378	123
Personal and other services	no.	245	536	783	241
Not classified/not stated	no.	242	460	723	341
Total	no.	6 910	13 678	24 319	10 074
Public hospital beds, 1997–98					
Acute(a)	no.	60	80	229	61
Nursing home	no.	60	56	80	52
Hostel	no.	30	0	0	46
Total	no.	150	136	309	159
Public hospital patient information, 1996–97(b)					
Total patient days(c)	no.	12 076	23 343	75 788	13 750
Total separations(c)	no.	3 382	8 499	19 999	4 765
Occupancy rate(d)	%	55.1	77.1	101.5	61.8

...continued

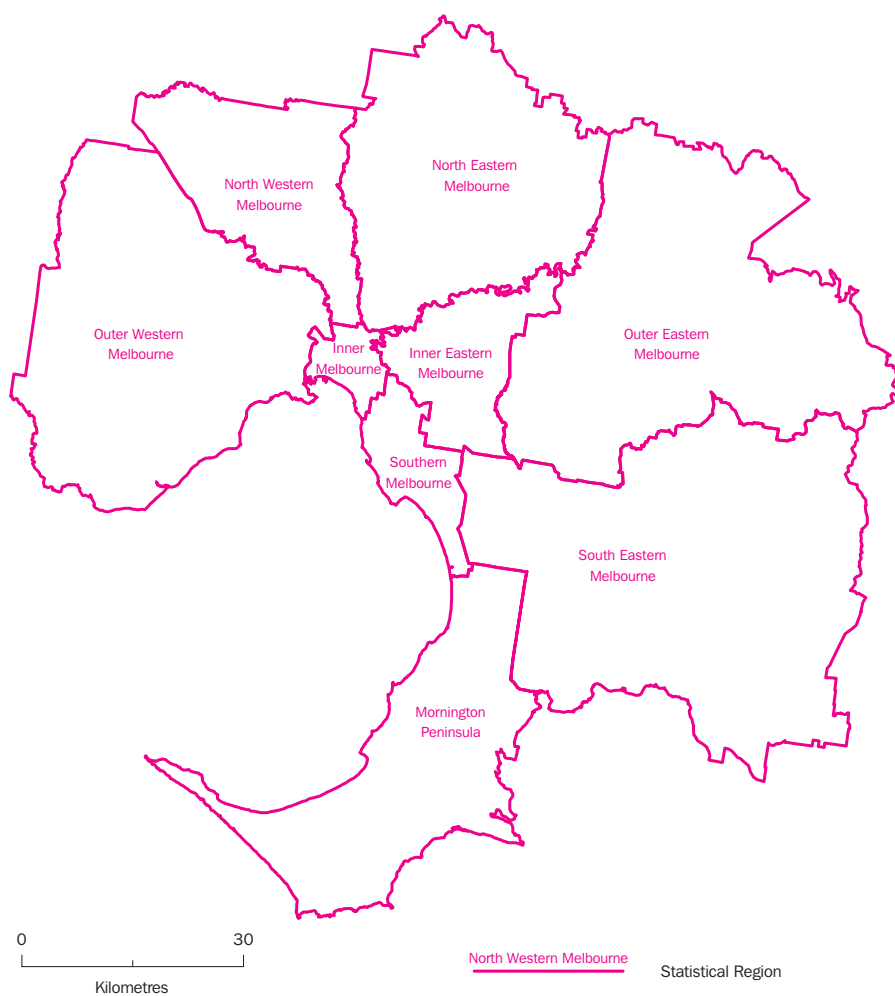
18.24 GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA *continued*

	Units	Bass Coast	Baw Baw	La Trobe	South Gippsland
Gaming statistics, 30 June 1998					
Licensed venues	no.	9	3	18	5
Licensed electronic gaming machines					
Tatts	no.	126	70	347	40
TAB	no.	119	70	338	108
Median house price of dwellings sold, 1996–97	\$	74 000	90 000	60 000	72 000
Median home unit/apartment price of dwellings, 1996–97	\$	81 000	80 000	55 000	83 500
Public housing, 30 June 1997					
Tenants	no.	227	348	1 856	205
Stock	no.	244	362	2 084	220
Tourist accommodation, 1997					
Establishments	no.	22	13	24	10
Guest rooms	no.	409	186	556	167
Bed spaces	no.	1 354	496	1 529	472
Employment	no.	240	83	232	74
Room nights occupied	no.	58 403	17 841	88 524	19 676
Room occupancy rate	%	40.0	24.7	44.0	33.6
Guest arrivals	no.	75 268	21 196	66 439	24 849
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	4 270	1 028	4 609	1 200
Local government finance, 1996–97					
Outlays	\$'000	21 429	28 747	51 689	20 415
Revenue	\$'000	19 109	26 051	46 324	18 439
Agriculture, 1996–97					
Establishments	no.	396	1 189	335	1 572
Area	ha	51 658	117 209	51 088	221 725
Gross value of commodities					
Crops	\$'000	2 514	61 661	3 102	16 579
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	15 266	37 957	11 710	65 119
Livestock products	\$'000	30 722	105 829	19 477	150 952
Building approvals, 1997–98					
New dwellings	no.	362	196	269	137
New residential building	\$m	28.7	21.1	26.2	11.2
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	5.2	3.2	5.7	3.0
Non-residential building	\$m	4.7	6.8	31.5	5.8
<i>Total</i>	\$m	38.6	31.0	63.3	20.0
Length of roads in LGA, 1996–97					
Sealed	km	509	686	842	720
Formed and surfaced	km	359	1 098	545	1 360
Natural surface	km	194	12	0	3

18.25 GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations—September 1997

ANSZIC Division	Local Government Area			
	Bass Coast	Baw Baw	La Trobe	South Gippsland
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	445	1 266	393	1 627
Mining	4	2	14	4
Manufacturing	38	103	139	66
Electricity, gas and water supply	4	10	27	15
Construction	120	182	318	114
Wholesale trade	40	107	174	81
Retail trade	186	278	644	210
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	96	67	118	59
Transport and storage	31	111	128	77
Communication services	7	11	25	14
Finance and insurance	29	48	125	35
Property and business services	96	158	396	111
Government administration and defence	13	27	34	20
Education	36	124	147	73
Health and community services	53	116	277	72
Cultural and recreational services	31	39	73	29
Personal and other services	62	82	189	80

Melbourne Major Statistical Region

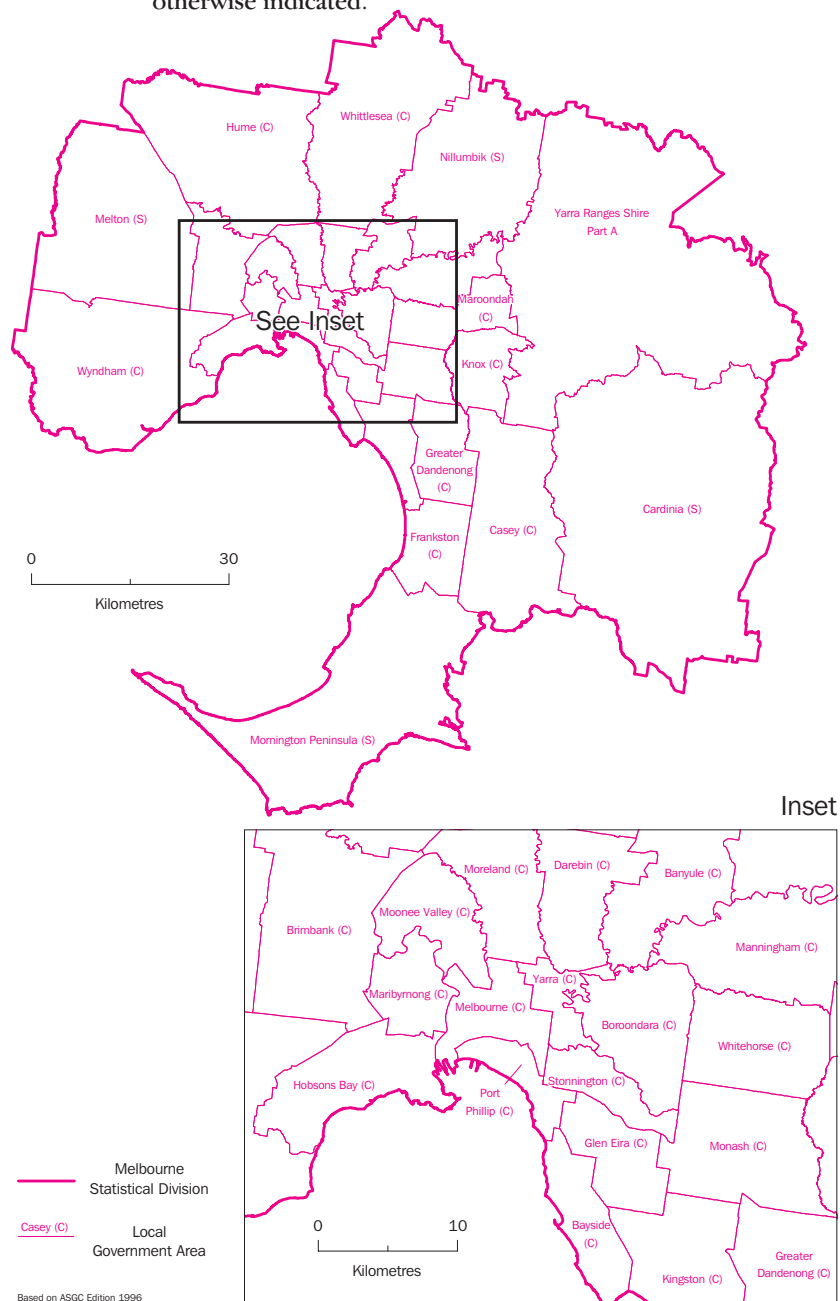


18.26 LABOUR FORCE STATUS—May 1998

	Unit	Melbourne Major Statistical Region
Employed full-time	'000	1 179.1
Employed part-time	'000	409.3
Total unemployed	'000	136.3
Labour force	'000	1 724.7
Unemployment rate	%	7.9
Participation rate	%	64.5

Melbourne Statistical Division By Local Government Area

Please note that the Shire of Yarra Ranges contains four Statistical Local Areas, three of which fall within Melbourne Statistical Division and the other in Gippsland Statistical Division. All data pertaining to Yarra Ranges (S) has been allocated to the Melbourne Statistical Division, unless otherwise indicated.



18.27 MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA

	units	Melbourne Statistical Division
Estimated resident population		
Area, 1997	km ²	7 703.5
Population density, 1997	per km ²	431.2
Estimated resident population, 1991	no.	3 156 142
Estimated resident population, 1997	no.	3 322 401
Average annual rate of change, 1991–97	%	0.9
Median age, 30 June 1997	years	34.2
Births/deaths, 1997		
Births	no.	44 070
Birth rate per 1,000 population	rate	13.3
Deaths	no.	22 396
Death rate per 1,000 population	rate	6.7
Schools, February 1998		
Government		
Students FTE	no.	346 586
Schools	no.	839
Non-government		
Students FTE	no.	201 780
Schools	no.	434
<i>Total students FTE</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>548 365</i>
<i>Total schools</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 273</i>
Employed persons, 1996 Census		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	no.	11 906
Mining	no.	2 994
Manufacturing	no.	240 286
Electricity, gas and water	no.	6 682
Construction	no.	81 430
Wholesale trade	no.	92 301
Retail trade	no.	189 686
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	no.	49 988
Transport and storage	no.	56 822
Communication services	no.	35 255
Finance and insurance	no.	65 654
Property and business services	no.	157 749
Government administration and defence	no.	51 100
Education	no.	94 071
Health and community services	no.	126 145
Cultural and recreational services	no.	35 994
Personal and other services	no.	48 840
Not classifiable/not stated	no.	44 915
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 391 818</i>
Public hospital beds, 1997–98		
Acute(a)	no.	8 281
Nursing home	no.	1 172
Hostel	no.	461
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 914</i>

...continued

18.27 MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—By LGA — continued

	units	Melbourne Statistical Division
Public hospital patient information, 1996–97(b)		
Total patient days(c)	no.	2 554 737
Total separations(c)	no.	616 346
Occupancy rate	%	88.4
Gaming statistics, 30 June 1998		
Licensed venues	no.	357
Licensed electronic gaming machines		
Tatts	no.	10 281
TAB	no.	9 296
Median house price of dwellings sold, 1997	\$	141 000
Median home unit/apartment price of dwellings sold, 1997	\$	125 000
Public housing, 30 June 1997		
Tenants	no.	40 451
Stock	no.	42 846
Tourist accommodation, 1997		
Establishments	no.	247
Guest rooms	no.	15 253
Bed spaces	no.	38 158
Employment	no.	16 948
Room nights occupied	no.	3 783 625
Room occupancy rate	%	69.6
Guest arrivals	no.	2 685 181
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	484 305
Local government finance, 1996–97		
Outlays	\$'000	1 986 108
Revenue	\$'000	1 674 002
Agriculture, 1996–97		
Establishments	no.	2 809
Area	ha	231 125
Gross value of commodities		
Crops	\$'000	362 858
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	249 730
Livestock products	\$'000	64 334
Building approvals, 1997–98		
New dwellings	no.	28 256
New residential building	\$m	3 083.7
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	701.4
Non-residential building	\$m	2 593.1
<i>Total</i>	\$m	6 378.2
Length of roads in LGA, 1996–97		
Sealed	km	15 236
Formed and surfaced	km	3 525
Natural surface	km	417

18.28 MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations—September 1997

Melbourne Statistical Division	
ANSZIC Division	no.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 552
Mining	170
Manufacturing	13 811
Electricity, gas and water supply	193
Construction	19 440
Wholesale trade	13 866
Retail trade	26 948
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4 920
Transport and storage	7 460
Communication services	1 253
Finance and insurance	7 926
Property and business services	35 832
Government administration and defence	822
Education	4 710
Health and community services	14 024
Cultural and recreational services	4 412
Personal and other services	7 714

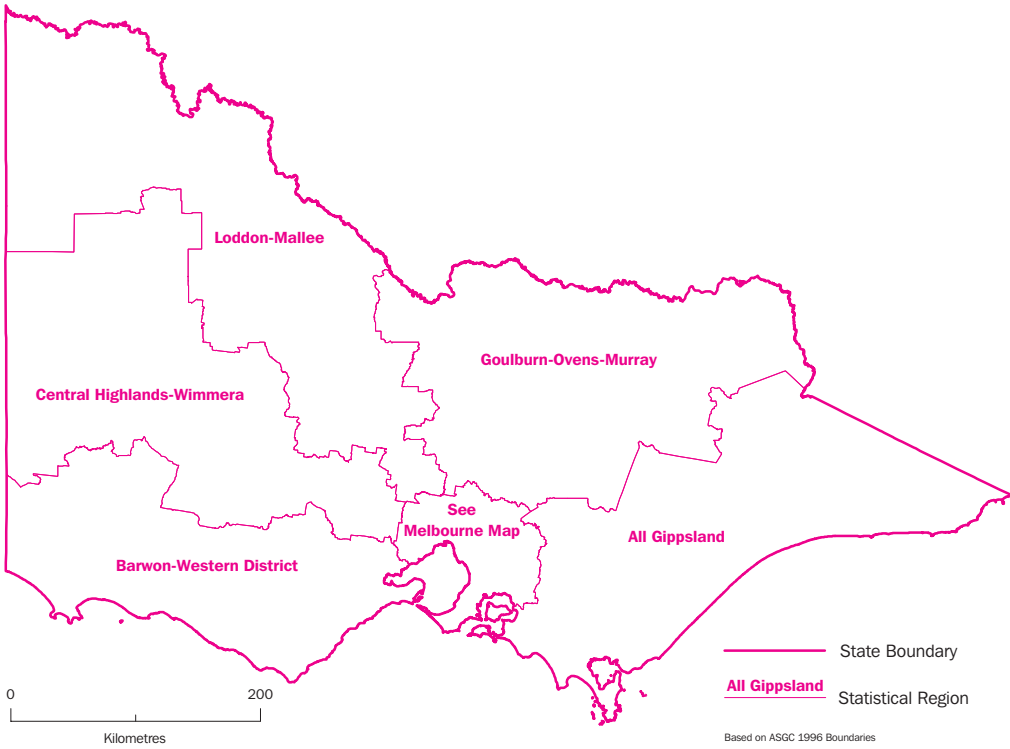
Footnotes

- Public hospital data**
- (a) Includes acute psychiatric beds.
 - (b) Where a hospital has a parent campus located in one Local Government Area (LGA) and a subsidiary campus located in a different LGA; activity data such as separations, patient days and occupancy rates have been attributed to the parent campus.
 - (c) Patient days and separations include same day separations, patient days and multiple separations for a single patient.

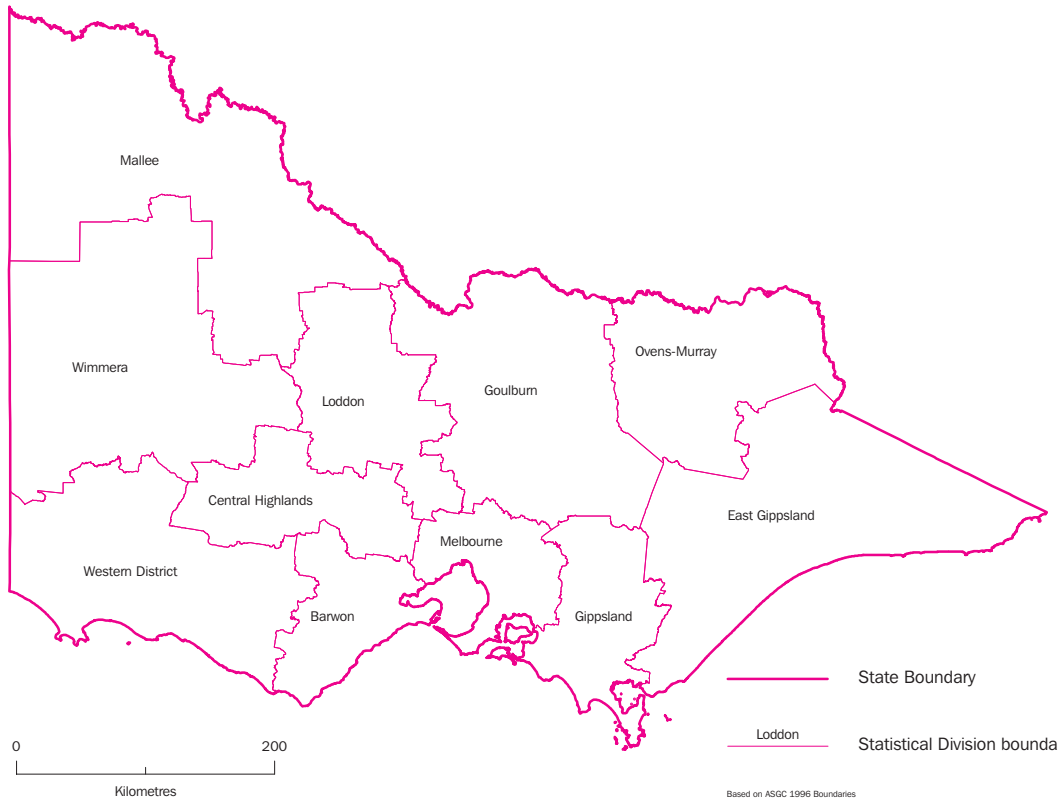
Glossary

- Birth and death rates** Refer to the number of births/deaths per 1,000 population (as at 30 June 1997).
- Business location** The physical site (e.g. a shop, a factory, or a suite of offices in a multi-occupancy building) from which a business engages in productive activity on a relatively permanent basis. For an agricultural unit, the location is usually the property, even though this may consist of a number of separate holdings. The location is the lowest-level business unit recorded on the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register. Data represent a 'snapshot' of the register 'as at September 1997'.
- Estimated resident population (ERP)** Data relate to the period 'year ended 30 June'. Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) ERP includes Yarra Ranges (S) Pt B populations of 566 and 735 persons for 1991 and 1997, respectively. MSD area (square kilometre.) excludes Yarra Ranges (S) Pt B, which would distort (deflate) the MSD population density figure. ERP figures for 1996-97 are preliminary.
- Median** The mid value, which divides a population distribution into two, with half of the observations falling below it and half above it. Used with estimated resident population age data; and house and home unit/apartment price data.
- Median home units/apartments price** Data exclude houses. Median house price data exclude home units/apartments. The Melbourne Statistical Division median house price (\$141,000) covered sales of 59,305 houses in 1997, and the Melbourne Statistical Division home units/apartments median (\$125,000) covered 25,471 sales. Mornington Peninsula Local Government Area (3,760) had the greatest number of house sales, and Queenscliffe (29) the least. Port Phillip Local Government Area (2,682) had the most home unit/apartment sales, while several Local Government Areas (Pyrenees, Towong and West Wimmera) had zero sales.
- Public housing** One stock is equivalent to one dwelling. Stock/dwelling can be either a unit or house. One tenancy is equivalent to one household, not one person, according to source agency practice. Excess of stock over tenants is owing to turnover, and the need to bring stock to suitable condition before commencing a new tenancy.
- Tourist accommodation** Establishments, guest rooms, bed spaces and employment data are 'as at end of December quarter 1997'. Room nights occupied, occupancy rate, guest arrivals and takings from accommodation data are 'year ended December 1997'.

Victoria by Statistical Region



Victoria by Statistical Division



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