



# **Regional Statistics**

## **Victoria**

# **2001**

Zia ABBASI  
Regional Director, Victoria

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070 or Bruce Fraser on Melbourne, 03 9615 7495

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## PREFACE

### *Responding to the need for better regional and local area data*

Recent times have seen heightened interest throughout the Australian community in the regional dimension of many economic, social and service delivery issues. This has given rise to demands upon the ABS and other government agencies for improved information at regional and local area levels. The ABS is responding to such requests in a variety of ways, including the release of this publication, *Regional Statistics, Victoria, 2001* (Cat. no. 1362.2). A special report at the beginning of the publication provides further details of initiatives being taken in Victoria to expand the availability of regional and local area data.

Material in this publication has been drawn from many sources, including ABS surveys, the ABS Population Census, State government administrative by-product data and statistical material compiled directly by other organisations. Information is presented in thematic chapters such as Economic Activity and Education and Training, rather than on the traditional geographic study area basis. Geographic reference material is provided via maps of areas within the publication. *Regional Statistics, Victoria, 2001* presents data for statistical areas of Victoria based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and other spatial classifications relating to some of the data (e.g. Victoria Police districts for the material on Numbers of Criminal Offences).

The publication provides a considerable range of statistics on many regional themes. However the ABS is the first to acknowledge that many gaps remain in the provision of regional data to the community. It is hoped that one result of the release will be to sharpen understanding of where deficiencies lie and to encourage continuing action by Victorian government agencies, in conjunction with the ABS, to improve the flow of administrative based statistics, especially at a regional level. The ABS acknowledges and thanks all suppliers of data for their cooperation in providing material and looks forward to continuing the sound working relationships.

Zia Abbasi,  
Regional Director, Victoria

December 2000

## LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS	ANZSIC	Australia and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
	ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
	B	Borough
	CBD	Central Business District
	C	City
	EPR	Education Participation Rate
	ERP	Estimated Resident Population
	FTE	Full Time Equivalent
	FWE	Full Time Workload Equivalent
	GMA	Groundwater Management Area
	GP	General Practitioner
	HIND	Household Income
	LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
	LFS	Labour Force Survey
	LGA	Local Government Area
	MSR	Major Statistical Region
	PD	Police District
	RC	Rural City
	S	Shire
	SD	Statistical Division
	SEIFA	Socioeconomic Index For Areas
	SLA	Statistical Local Area
	SOS	Section of State
	SSD	Statistical Subdivision
TR	Tourism Region	
UR	unemployment rate	
SYMBOLS	GL	gigalitres
	kL	kilolitres
	km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometres
	ML	megalitres
	mm	millimetres
	n.a.	not available
	n.p.	not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
	p	preliminary figure subject to revision
	RSE	relative standard error
	*	RSE between 25–50%
	**	RSE greater than 50%
	. .	not applicable

## BACKGROUND TO REGIONAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 2001

The 2001 edition of *Regional Statistics, Victoria* is the second edition of this publication, following on from the 1998 release. This publication will now be released on an annual basis in recognition of the increased level of interest in regional statistics.

Since the release of the 1998 edition, a range of Victorian regional statistics have been included in the annual *Victorian Year Book* (Cat. no. 1301.2). It is intended that the Year Book continue to include regional statistics in each issue, with information on the population, schools, hospitals, building, housing, industry, gaming, motor vehicles, roads and local government outlays presented for each local government area in Victoria. The information in the Year Book is grouped by region so as to present a series of regional profiles, for five regions within metropolitan Melbourne, and ten regions (corresponding to Statistical Divisions) covering the rest of Victoria.

*Regional Statistics, Victoria, 2001* will differ in the way it presents information, choosing to group statistics thematically, with chapters on the people, work, education, housing, income and expenditure, economic activity, services and amenities, the environment and other topics. This complements the information presented in the *Victorian Year Books* by allowing a ready comparison of how different regions in Victoria are faring within a particular area of interest. *Regional Statistics, Victoria, 2001* attempts to provide more context to the information presented than can be provided by a simple statistical table. Charts and maps are used to graphically show how much difference there is from region to region, along with which regions score particularly high or low against certain indicators.

Another difference is that this publication provides information in a range of geographical levels. Information may be presented for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), or in some cases just a simple Metropolitan Melbourne and Balance of Victoria comparison. This may be frustrating to some readers, but it has been done so that we can include as much information as possible at the finest level of detail, while still ensuring that the statistics are reliable. Wherever possible, we have attempted to illustrate the differences between metropolitan Melbourne, other urban areas within Victoria, and rural Victoria.

## **BACKGROUND TO REGIONAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 2001 *continued***

Users of regional statistical information should also be aware that the release of this publication is complemented by a series of five Regional Profiles, corresponding to the five Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Statistical Regions that make up country Victoria. These profiles report on the population, infrastructure and industry of each region. All of the profiles report on key benchmark indicators such as population demographics, participation in education and the labour force, and access to and use of telecommunications and information technology. Each profile also reports on industries and issues of special importance to the region. It is intended that the profiles present a series of benchmark indicators of particular importance to the region, and provide a basis from which future changes can be evaluated.

ABS also produces publications of regional statistics for every State and Territory in Australia, and produces an electronic CD-ROM based product, the Integrated Regional Database (IRDB), that holds a wide range of regional statistics for the whole of Australia.

### USING A VARIETY OF DATA SOURCES TO MEET REGIONAL INFORMATION NEEDS

The statistics in this publication have been compiled from a variety of data sources. Some have been sourced from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, or from other ABS surveys of households or businesses. Many others have been compiled from administrative datasets held by Victorian State Government or Local Government, or other agencies. The ABS is grateful that these agencies have made their data available as a source of statistics for informing the community.

The use of administrative datasets is very important in attempting to compile detailed information for regions within Australia. The ABS conducts a wide range of survey activity and has a wealth of statistical information available. However, most ABS surveys are designed to produce statistics at national and State level only. While it is possible to produce some sub-state statistics from these surveys, the relatively small sample sizes does not allow for reliable output at a finer geographical level.

Increasing the sample size for ABS surveys so that they could support detailed regional statistics would involve very substantial extra expense, and impose a much increased reporting load on the public and business community. The ABS is committed to reducing the reporting load on the community, and appreciates that increased spending on statistics is not the highest priority of Australian governments.



## BACKGROUND TO REGIONAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 2001 *continued*

### USING A VARIETY OF DATA SOURCES TO MEET REGIONAL INFORMATION NEEDS *continued*

However, there is a strong need for regional statistics to meet the planning and information needs of governments, business and communities. The ABS is attempting to meet this need by working with governments and other agencies across Australia to use any data that may be available to produce useful and relevant statistical information. The ABS sees its key role as maintaining and strengthening the National Statistical Service for Australia. This implies that no single agency has to collect all statistical data, nor be the only source for publishing statistics. The ABS maintains a focus on understanding the priorities for statistical information in Australia, identifying possible data sources for meeting unmet statistical demand, and then working with the custodians of these data sources to determine how relevant and reliable statistics may best be produced. ABS survey activity is then focussed in areas where there is no existing available data that can produce reliable statistics. Maintaining and improving the National Statistical Service is a key objective for the ABS, and strategies to meet this objective are detailed in the ABS Corporate Plan which is available on the ABS web site <URL: <http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

### PLANS FOR IMPROVING THE RANGE OF REGIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

There is a strong demand to increase the range of regional statistics that are available within Australia, as well as extending the detail of the statistics that are currently being published. Improvements in information technology and information management practices mean that information can be used more effectively than ever before to effectively plan and allocate resources in a way that better meets Victoria's needs.

As outlined above, the ABS believes that the range of administrative data held within Australia can be used to help meet these needs. However, it is not always a straightforward matter to produce useful statistics once a potential data source has been found. Administrative data sources are designed, as the name implies, for administrative functions. Data may not always be complete, nor collected and recorded in a consistent way, as this may not be necessary for successful administration. Often data will be self-reported by individuals or businesses, and may not always be accurate or complete. For example, a postcode field on an administrative dataset will often be the postcode reported by an individual when he or she fills out an administrative form. We know from data evaluations that these postcodes are often misreported, or that errors can occur in transferring a completed form into an electronic dataset. Many people will report a postcode that relates to a mailing address, rather than where they live. This is particularly problematic when trying to compile statistics for rural communities, as the people within these communities may be reporting postcodes for the nearest regional centre.

## BACKGROUND TO REGIONAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 2001 *continued*

### PLANS FOR IMPROVING THE RANGE OF REGIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE *continued*

The ABS is committed to identifying key administrative datasets that can be used to produce regional statistics, evaluating the quality of the data, and working with the data custodians to make the quality improvements necessary to produce relevant and reliable statistical information. One example of this commitment is a joint project between the ABS and the Victorian State Government that will produce a series of indicators to measure aspects of community wellbeing across the whole of the State. By June 2001 the project will have identified the top priorities for indicators of community wellbeing — a compact suite of indicators that clearly illustrates progress against key aspects of community wellbeing — and have completed a statistical framework that will detail how the indicators can be compiled. This will involve a substantial amount of data evaluation and quality improvement work.

Other work in progress is looking at how administrative data can be combined with ABS survey data to break down ABS State level statistics to a regional level. An administrative dataset can provide a lot of information on the geographic spread of a characteristic, for example the spread across postcodes of government assistance paid to individuals. This could potentially be used to break down ABS survey estimates of household income and income sources to a regional level.

*Regional Statistics, Victoria, 2001* is a further contribution towards improving the availability of regional statistics for government and community decision-making. The publication forms part of an ongoing work programme by ABS and others which is intended to increase the flow of regional and small area data in the coming years. It is especially hoped that the publication's release will encourage other agencies to further expand their work to produce good quality regional statistics, especially by better using the wide array of administrative data sources that now exist. We are very interested in receiving feedback on this publication, which can be directed to the contact officer listed below.

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS AND CONTACTS

This publication is complemented by the release of a series of *five Regional Profiles for Victoria*. The five regions are:

Barwon-Western District. Includes the Local Government Areas of Greater Geelong, Queenscliffe, Surf Coast, Colac-Otway, Golden Plains, Corangamite, Warrnambool, Moyne, Southern Grampians and Glenelg.

Central Highlands-Wimmera. Includes the Local Government Areas of Moorabool, Hepburn, Ballarat, Pyrenees, Ararat, Northern Grampians, Horsham, West Wimmera, Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack.

Loddon-Mallee. Includes the Local Government Areas of Mildura, Swan Hill, Buloke, Gannawarra, Loddon, Greater Bendigo, Central Goldfields, Mount Alexander and Macedon Ranges.

## **BACKGROUND TO REGIONAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 2001 *continued***

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS AND CONTACTS *continued*

Goulburn-Ovens-Murray. Includes the Local Government Areas of Campaspe, Moira, Greater Shepparton, Strathbogie, Mitchell, Murrindindi, Delatite, Wangaratta, Alpine, Indigo, Wodonga and Towong.

All Gippsland. Includes the Local Government Areas of East Gippsland, Wellington, La Trobe, Baw Baw, Yarra Ranges, Bass Coast and South Gippsland.

The profiles provide statistical information on the main industries, activities and issues facing each region in a concise format. Each of the five profiles contains approximately 30 pages of statistical information. Cost is \$10 per profile.

For further information on this publication or the series of Regional Profiles for Victoria, contact Bruce Fraser on Melbourne 03 9615 7495, or email [bruce.fraser@abs.gov.au](mailto:bruce.fraser@abs.gov.au)

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT VICTORIA?

Did you know that ...?

- regional centres and coastal areas dominated in terms of population growth, although the Balance of Victoria grew more slowly than Melbourne.
- Victoria's self-identified indigenous population of 0.5% is the smallest proportion for any State or Territory.
- business activity in regional Victoria is dominated by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries while within the Melbourne Statistical Division (SD), property and business services, retail trade and construction are the predominant industries.
- across Victoria, 66% of students were enrolled in government schools. The percentage was below 66% in all metropolitan areas, but above in all non-metropolitan areas.
- higher education participation rates were generally lower in the Balance of Victoria Major Statistical Regions than Melbourne regions.
- country police districts generally experienced lower criminal offence rates than those in the metropolitan districts with five of the six country police districts having rates lower than all but three of the metropolitan districts.
- attendance at cinemas had clearly the highest leisure activity participation rate of people in Victoria with 71% of those living in the Melbourne SD attending a cinema, along with 60.9% of those living in the Balance of Victoria.
- netball was the only sport that more people from the Balance of Victoria attended than from the Melbourne SD (33,500 compared to 32,000).
- in 1999, 23% of Victorian households had access to the Internet at home; 25% in metropolitan areas and 16% in non-metropolitan areas.
- 72.8% of Victoria's gaming machines are within the Melbourne SD, where interestingly 72.5% of the Victorian population lived at 30 June 1999.
- over half the population living in the Melbourne SD (52.2%) were in a \$700-or-more weekly income range compared to 35.8% of those in the Balance of Victoria.
- there were 545,100 persons with a disability in Melbourne, and 289,700 disabled persons throughout the rest of Victoria.
- total revenue collected by Local Government municipalities in Victoria during 1998–99 was \$3.2 billion, whilst outlays totalled \$3.1 billion.
- regional Victoria spent \$4.57 per capita on environmental protection compared to \$2.74 in Melbourne. This was mainly due to Warrnambool's high expenditure, over 16 times the Victorian average.

## CHAPTER 1

## POPULATION

### BIRTHS AND DEATHS

In 1999, there were 58,875 births registered in Victoria, a rate of 12.5 births per 1,000 population. The Local Government Areas (LGA) with the highest birth rates were Casey (17 births per 1,000 population), Maribyrnong (15.6) and Hume (15.6), which are mostly in outer metropolitan areas (table 1.1). Outside of the Melbourne Statistical Division (SD), the highest birth rates were recorded in Greater Shepparton (15.2) and Swan Hill (14.8). The City of Melbourne had the lowest birth rate in Victoria with 8.1 births per 1,000 population. Other LGAs with low birth rates were Strathbogie (8.5) and Manningham (8.9).

In 1999, there were 31,918 deaths registered in Victoria, a rate of 6.8 deaths per 1,000 population. Local government areas with the highest death rates tended to be those with higher proportions of older residents (with the exception of Hindmarsh): Queenscliffe (16.6 deaths per 1,000 population), Hindmarsh (13.8), Buloke (11.8) and Central Goldfields (11.3) (table 1.1). Figure 1.2 shows that that these LGAs also had a death rate exceeding the birth rate. Other LGAs where death rate exceeded birth rate were the shires of Bass Coast, West Wimmera, East Gippsland, Mount Alexander and Strathbogie. There were no LGAs within the Melbourne SD with a greater death rate than birth rate.

In contrast, high growth areas, such as Hume and Casey had the lowest death rates (3.4). These LGAs also have younger population structures.

Chart 1.4 shows the differing age profiles of the Borough of Queenscliffe and the City of Casey. The City of Casey age structure is similar to the Victorian profile while Queenscliffe has a vastly different structure with a higher proportion of older persons.

## 1.1 BIRTHS AND DEATHS—1999

<i>Local Government Area</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Crude birth rate</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Crude death rate</i>
<b>Melbourne SD</b>				
Banyule (C)	1 428	11.95	904	7.57
Bayside (C)	976	10.91	784	8.76
Boroondara (C)	1 477	9.32	1 415	8.93
Brimbank (C)	2 226	13.59	724	4.42
Cardinia (S)	676	14.99	215	4.77
Casey (C)	2 845	17.00	561	3.35
Darebin (C)	1 783	13.76	970	7.48
Frankston (C)	1 500	13.39	790	7.05
Glen Eira (C)	1 441	11.67	1 079	8.74
Gr. Dandenong (C)	1 638	12.42	764	5.79
Hobsons Bay (C)	1 205	14.59	527	6.38
Hume (C)	2 016	15.56	446	3.44
Kingston (C)	1 606	11.96	1 023	7.62
Knox (C)	1 928	13.41	729	5.07
Manningham (C)	1 008	8.87	609	5.36
Maribyrnong (C)	951	15.59	577	9.46
Maroondah (C)	1 338	13.59	602	6.11
Melbourne (C)	386	8.12	229	4.82
Melton (S)	692	15.02	183	3.97
Monash (C)	1 559	9.59	941	5.79
Moonee Valley (C)	1 324	11.81	776	6.92
Moreland (C)	1 778	12.94	1 129	8.22
Mornington P'sula (S)	1 350	10.87	1 091	8.78
Nillumbik (S)	143	10.85	116	8.80
Port Phillip (C)	784	9.80	614	7.67
Stonnington (C)	872	9.56	668	7.33
Whitehorse (C)	1 874	12.75	1 103	7.50
Whittlesea (C)	1 617	14.22	401	3.53
Wyndham (C)	1 277	15.41	293	3.54
Yarra (C)	1 797	12.79	679	6.05
Yarra Ranges (S)	881	12.73	417	4.81
<b>Barwon SD</b>				
Colac-Otway (S)	227	11.20	153	7.55
Golden Plains (S)	166	11.78	53	3.76
Greater Geelong (C)	2 249	11.93	1 463	7.76
Queenscliffe (B)	32	9.31	57	16.58
Surf Coast (S)	237	12.33	123	6.40
<b>Western District SD</b>				
Corangamite (S)	244	14.08	160	9.23
Glenelg (S)	249	12.32	184	9.11
Moynes (S)	187	11.66	108	6.73
S. Grampians (S)	153	9.04	153	9.04
Warrnambool (C)	376	13.17	232	8.13
<b>Central Highlands SD</b>				
Ararat (RC)	111	9.63	107	9.28
Ballarat (C)	1 026	12.66	716	8.83
Hepburn (S)	141	10.04	127	9.04
Moorabool (S)	331	13.80	122	5.09
Pyrenees (S)	67	9.95	63	9.36
<b>Wimmera SD</b>				
Hindmarsh (S)	84	12.71	91	13.76
Horsham (RC)	213	11.71	154	8.47
N. Grampians (S)	760	12.79	183	3.08
West Wimmera (S)	49	9.87	54	10.88
Yarriambiack (S)	104	12.15	90	10.51

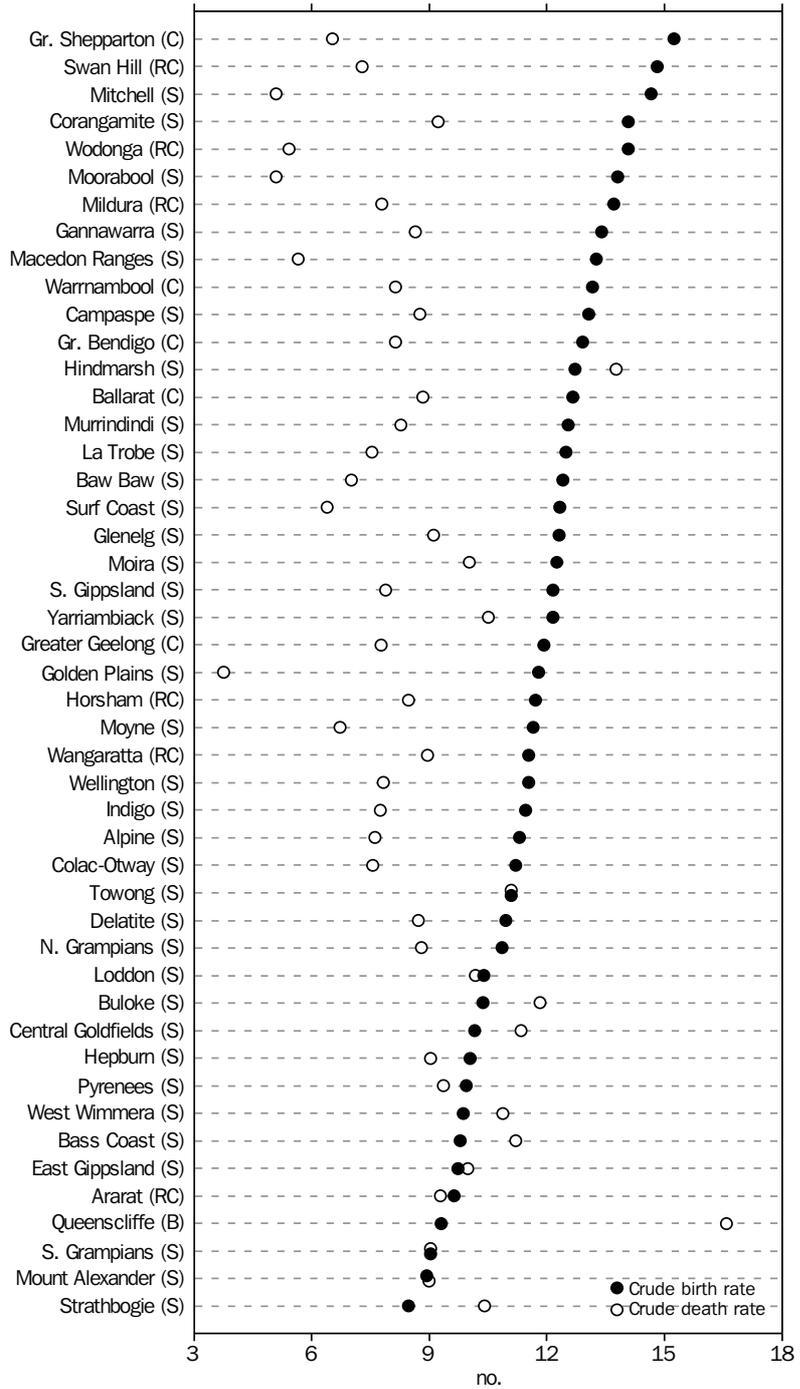
...continued

1.1 BIRTHS AND DEATHS—1999—continued

<i>Local Government Area</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Crude birth rate</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Crude death rate</i>
<b>Mallee SD</b>				
Buloke (S)	78	10.36	89	11.83
Gannawarra (S)	161	13.40	104	8.65
Mildura (RC)	657	13.70	373	7.78
Swan Hill (RC)	307	14.82	151	7.29
<b>Loddon SD</b>				
C. Goldfields (S)	129	10.16	144	11.34
Gr. Bendigo (C)	1 127	12.91	711	8.14
Loddon (S)	92	10.39	90	10.17
Macedon Ranges (S)	476	13.27	203	5.66
Mount Alexander (S)	149	8.93	150	8.99
<b>Goulburn SD</b>				
Campaspe (S)	464	13.06	311	8.76
Delatite (S)	222	10.95	177	8.73
Gr. Shepparton (C)	846	15.23	362	6.52
Mitchell (S)	394	14.66	137	5.10
Moirā (S)	321	12.25	263	10.03
Murrindindi (S)	162	12.54	107	8.28
Strathbogĳe (S)	79	8.47	97	10.41
<b>Ovens-Murray SD</b>				
Alpine (S)	141	11.31	95	7.62
Indigo (S)	164	11.45	111	7.75
Towong (S)	70	11.08	70	11.08
Wangarratta (RC)	301	11.53	234	8.96
Wodonga (RC)	441	14.08	170	5.43
<b>East Gippsland SD</b>				
East Gippsland (S)	383	9.73	393	9.99
Wellington (S)	477	11.53	324	7.83
<b>Gippsland SD</b>				
Bass Coast (S)	221	9.79	253	11.21
Baw Baw (S)	434	12.41	245	7.01
La Trobe (S)	875	12.49	528	7.54
South Gippsland (S)	310	12.16	201	7.88
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>58 875</b>	<b>12.49</b>	<b>31 918</b>	<b>6.77</b>

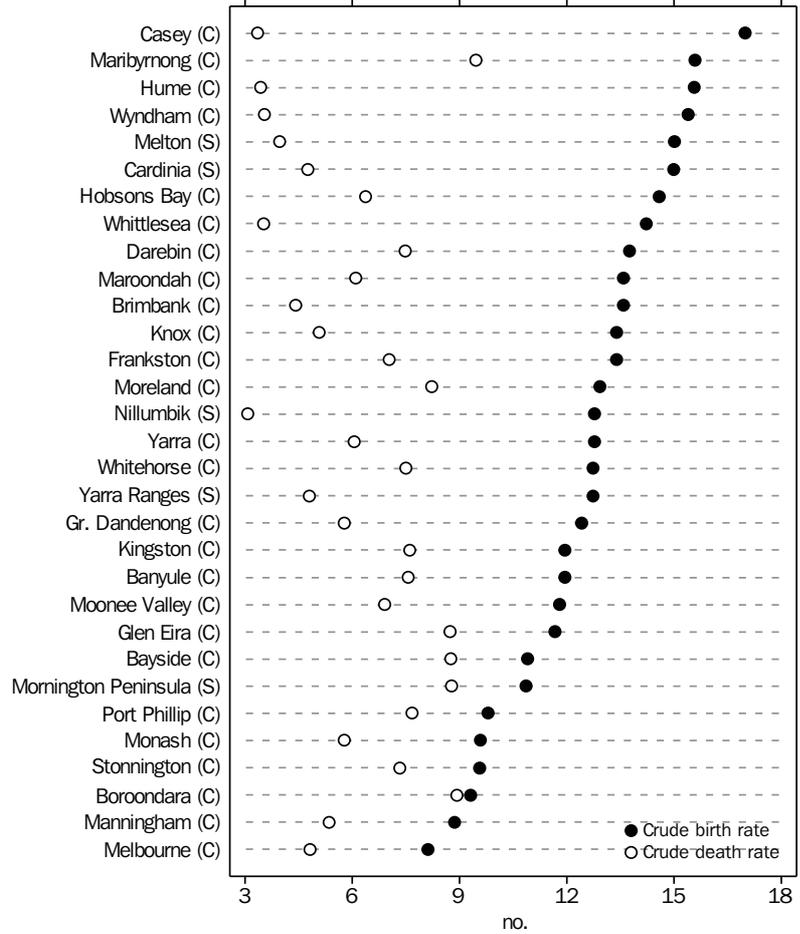
Source: *Demography, Victoria, 1999* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

1.2 CRUDE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, LGAs in Balance of Victoria

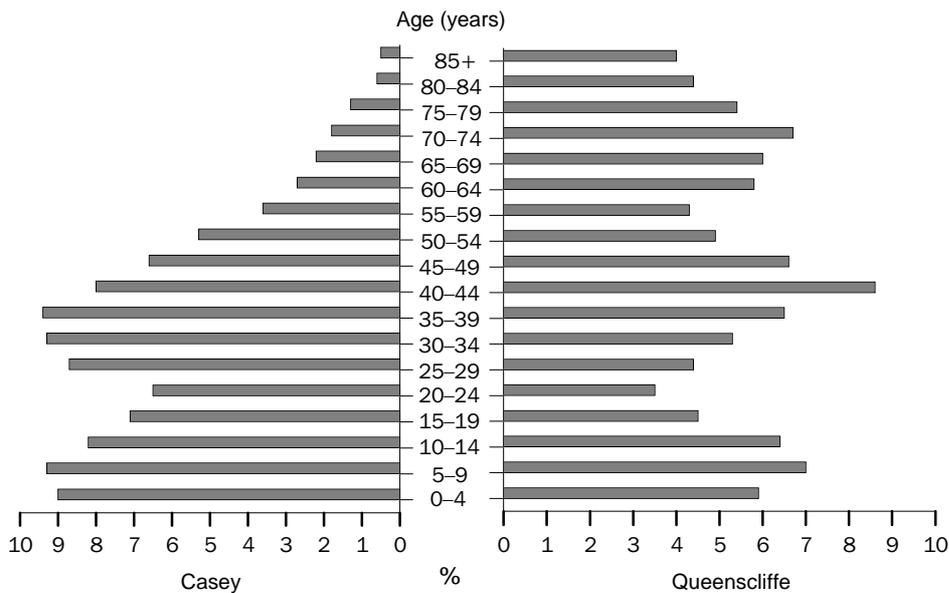




### 1.3 CRUDE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, LGAs in Melbourne Statistical Division



### 1.4 AGE COMPARISON, Casey v Queenscliffe

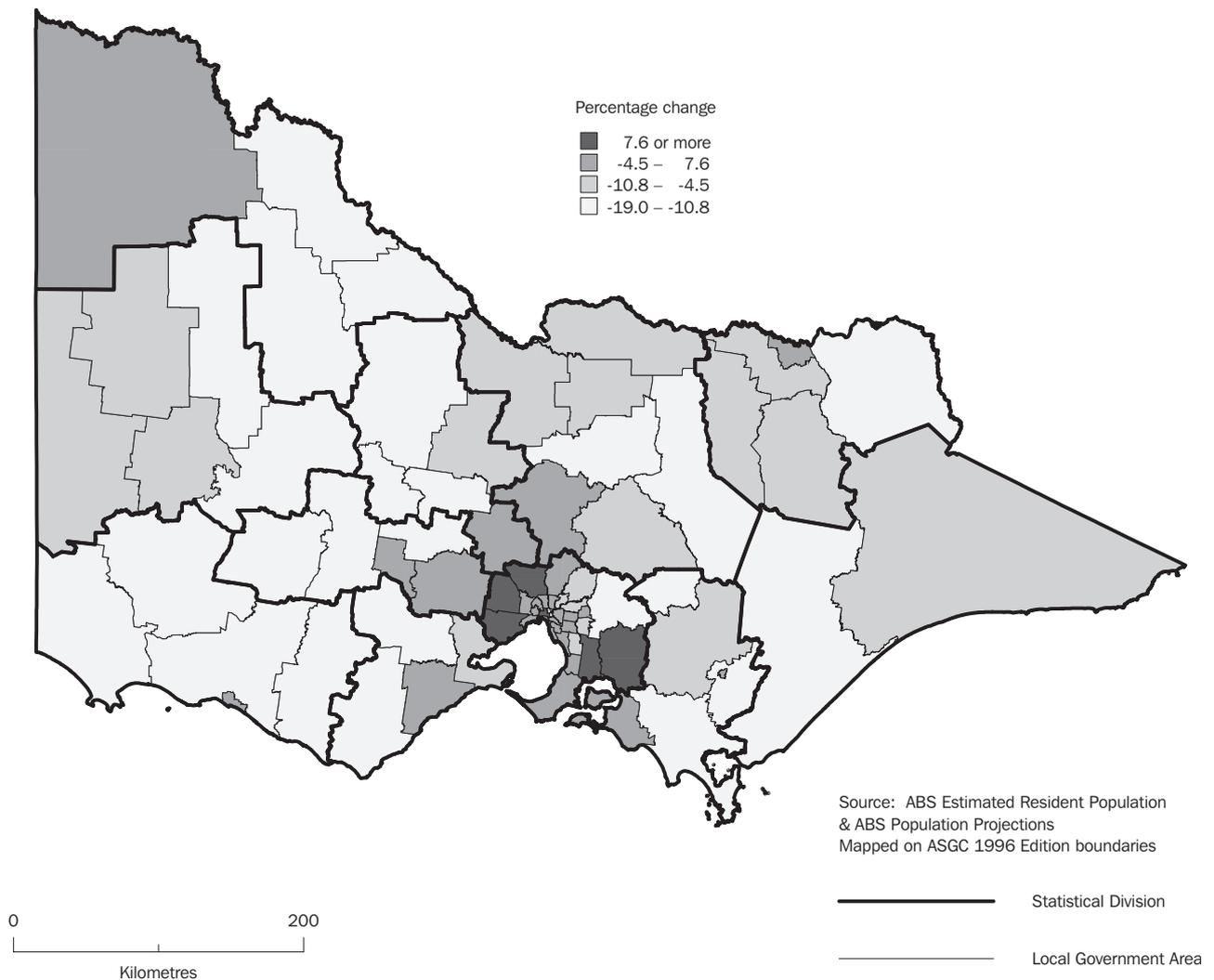


Source: Population by Age and Sex, Victoria, 1999 (Cat. no. 3235.2).

POPULATION, PROJECTED  
PERCENTAGE CHANGE  
1996–2004

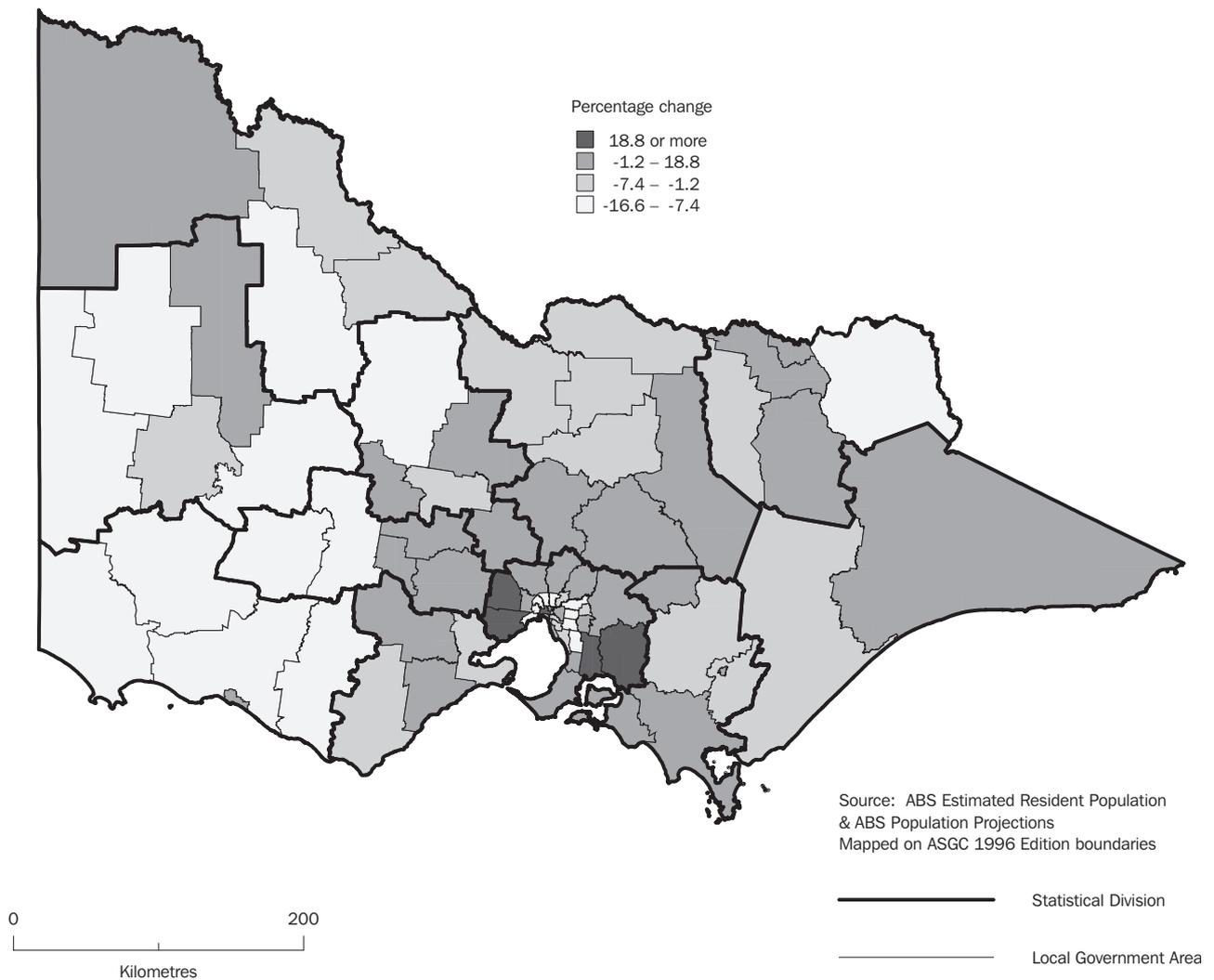
The Melbourne Statistical Division is projected to reach over 3.6 million by 2004. The proportion of residents aged 0–29 is expected to decrease, while increases are expected in all other age groups. The Balance of Victoria’s population is also expected to increase, but at a slower rate. Many LGAs, especially those in Western Victoria, can expect a decrease in population or only minor increases. The Melbourne LGAs of Hume, Melton, Wyndham, Casey and Cardinia are predicted to be the largest growth areas for all age groups within Victoria. Outside the Melbourne SD, Wodonga, Bass Coast and Mildura are expecting the highest growth for all age groups.

Population Projections—1996–2004, 0–14 years



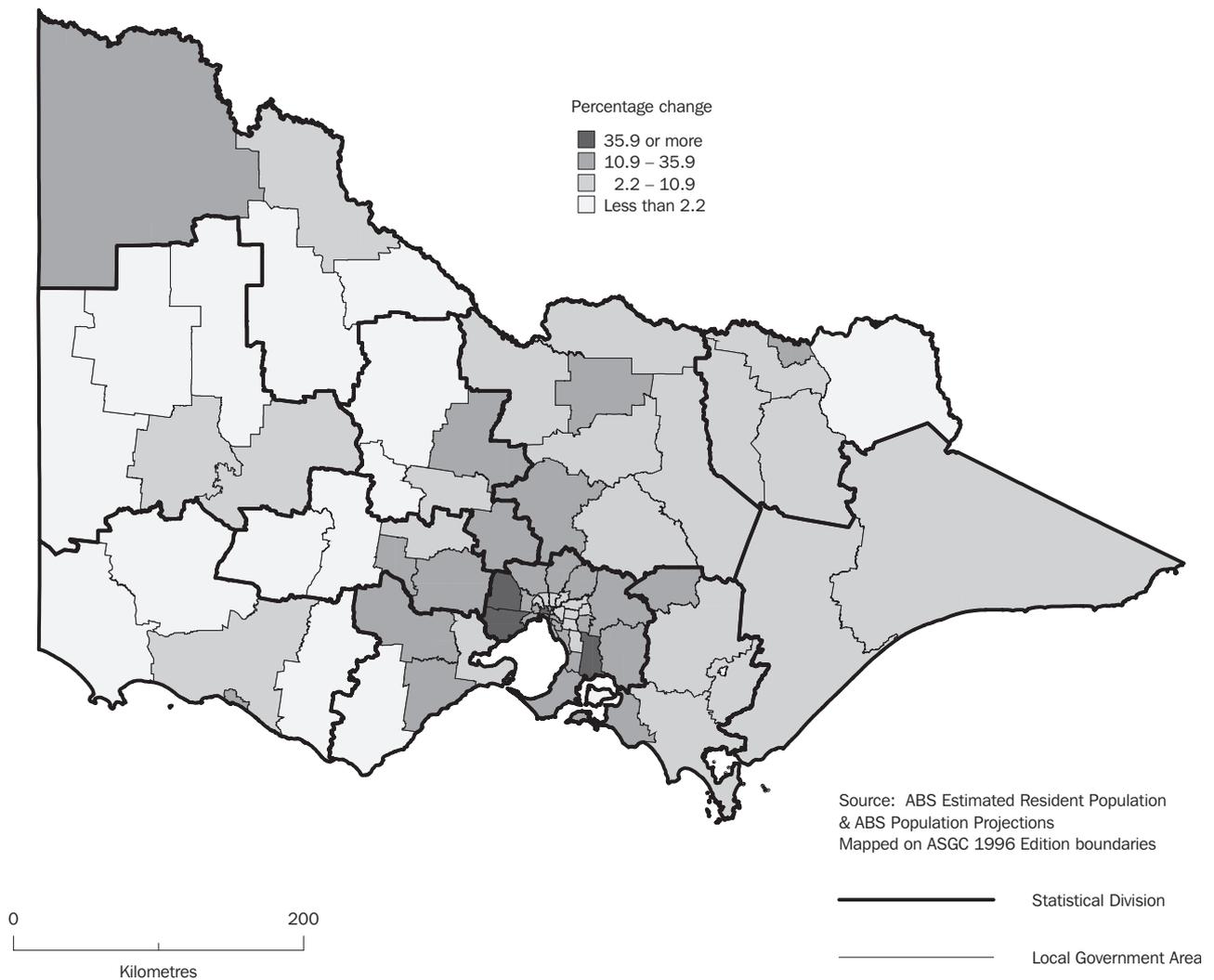
The highest growth of 0–14 year olds is expected to be in the Melbourne SD and some adjoining LGAs in the central Victoria area.

Population Projections—1996–2004, 15–29 years



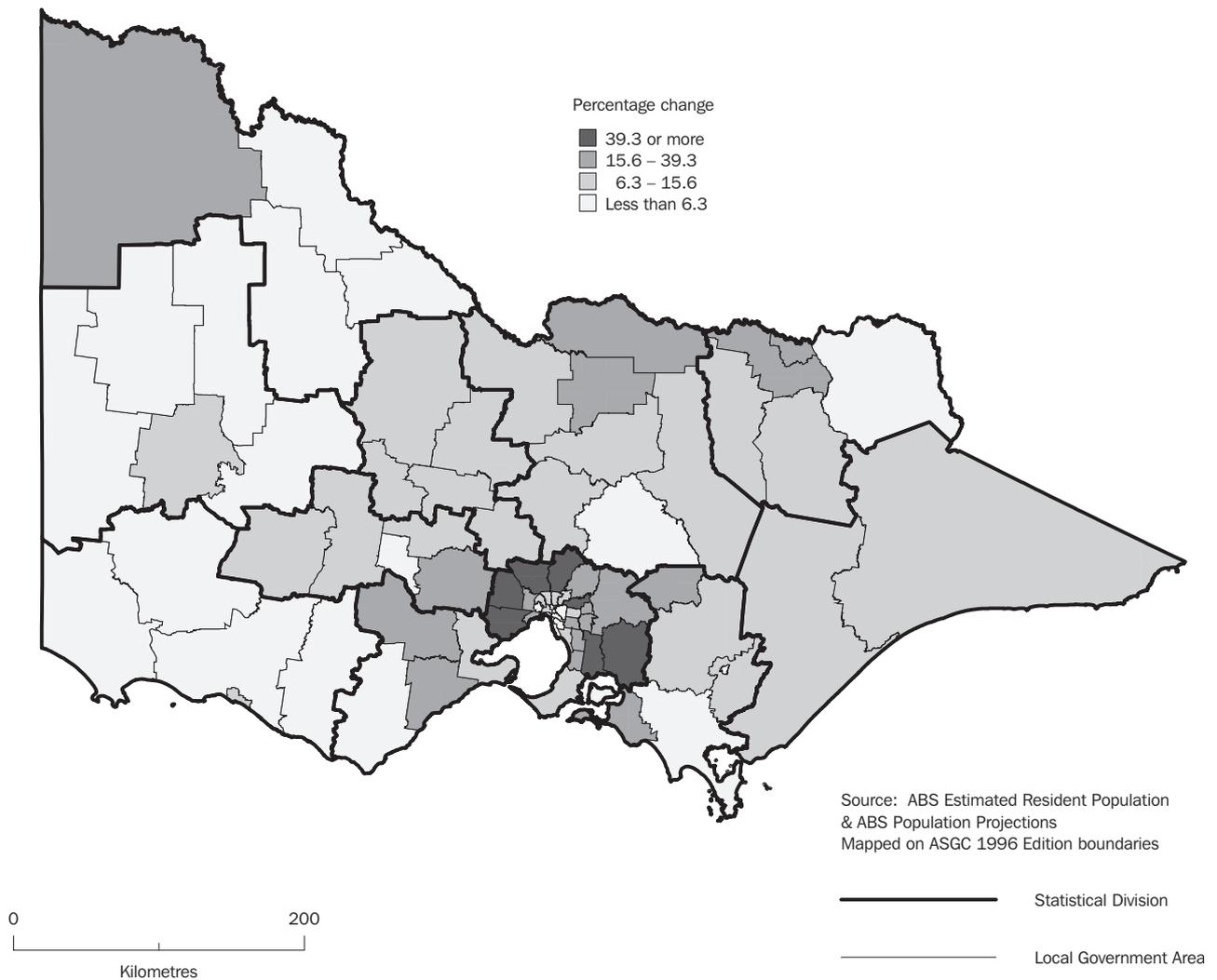
Most of Victoria is expected to have growth in the 15–29 year age bracket. Cardinia, Casey, Wyndham and Melton are projected to be the largest growth areas, while some LGAs in middle inner Melbourne and western Victoria can expect substantial percentage falls for this age group by 2004.

Population Projections—1996–2004, 30–64 years



The 30–64-years group is expected to achieve significant growth across Victoria, with central Victorian LGAs once again having the largest expected change. The majority of the Wimmera and Western District regions are expected to have minimal growth in this age range.

Population Projections—1996–2004, 65 years and over



The Melbourne SD is expecting a larger growth of people aged 65 and over from 1996–2004 than in regional Victoria. Mildura, Moira, Greater Shepparton, Wodonga and Indigo in regional Victoria are also expecting high growth rates in this age range. In contrast, Ballarat and Murrindindi are expecting some of the smallest growth for this age group in Victoria.

## POPULATION GROWTH AND DECLINE

The estimated resident population (ERP) in Victoria was 4,712,200 at 30 June 1999, an increase of 57,200 since 1998 and 224,600 in the five years since 1994.

At June 1999 there were an estimated 3,417,200 people resident in the Melbourne SD which grew by 1.5% (50,200) in the year ending June 1999. Approximately 73% of Victorian residents lived in Melbourne which, with Adelaide and Perth, was the highest State Capital : Total State proportion in Australia. The population for the Balance of Victoria grew by 7,000 during 1998–99 to 1,295,000. This growth represented 0.5% for the year compared to an average annual increase of 0.3% over the last five years. As in previous years, the Balance of Victoria grew more slowly than Melbourne.

Greater Geelong was the LGA with the greatest estimated population (188,600) ahead of the Melbourne LGAs of Casey (167,300), Brimbank (163,800) and Monash (162,600). Casey also had the largest growth in population between 1998–99 (6,700) and the third-fastest growth (4.2%) behind the City of Melbourne (6.6%) and Shire of Melton (5.4%). Hume had the second greatest absolute growth (3,400) ahead of Brimbank and Mornington Peninsula (3,000 each).

Some regional centres and coastal areas showed relatively high population growth, while shires in mining areas or wheat–sheep producing areas of far western and northern Victoria suffered the largest and fastest population declines. The fastest growing LGAs in the Balance of Victoria were the shires of Surf Coast (3.2%), and Moorabool, Bass Coast and the Rural City of Wodonga, all with 2.0% increases. The mining Shire of La Trobe recorded the largest population decline in Victoria (–670) while the fastest declines were experienced in Gannawarra (–2.1%) and Buloke (–1.8%).

## 1.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—Melbourne Statistical Division—1998–99

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP at 30 June					Change		
	Area	1994	1998	1999p	Population density 1999	1994–99(a)	1998–99	1998–99
	km <sup>2</sup>	no.	no.	no.	persons/ km <sup>2</sup>	%	no.	%
<b>Melbourne SD</b>								
Inner Melbourne SSD								
Melbourne (C) - Inner	2	1 459	3 977	4 729	2 623.6	26.5	752	18.9
Melbourne (C) - Docklands	5	993	2 388	3 197	679.1	26.3	809	33.9
Melbourne (C) - Remainder	30	33 134	38 197	39 583	1 335.8	3.6	1 386	3.6
Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	9	47 348	49 559	49 710	5 557.8	1.0	151	0.3
Port Phillip (C) - West	12	25 975	29 021	30 321	2 588.8	3.1	1 300	4.5
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	10	43 188	45 022	45 418	4 742.3	1.0	396	0.9
Yarra (C) - North	13	42 383	44 161	44 412	3 332.8	0.9	251	0.6
Yarra (C) - Richmond	6	23 255	24 172	24 488	3 942.6	1.0	316	1.3
<i>Total</i>	86	217 735	236 497	241 858	2 815.1	2.1	5 361	2.3
Western Melbourne SSD								
Brimbank (C) - Keilor	59	71 723	81 424	83 937	1 426.7	3.2	2 513	3.1
Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	65	79 204	79 398	79 886	1 236.7	0.2	488	0.6
Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona	48	49 163	52 457	53 800	1 118.4	1.8	1 343	2.6
Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown	16	26 253	28 265	28 769	1 764.9	1.8	504	1.8
Maribyrnong (C)	31	61 289	61 067	60 992	1 953.0	-0.1	-75	-0.1
Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	22	65 605	68 380	68 754	3 190.3	0.9	374	0.5
Moonee Valley (C) - West	23	42 686	43 376	43 357	1 908.5	0.3	-19	0.0
<i>Total</i>	263	395 923	414 367	419 495	1 593.0	1.2	5 128	1.2
Melton-Wyndam SSD								
Melton (S) - East	92	3 191	7 494	9 554	104.1	24.5	2 060	27.5
Melton (S) Bal	436	35 578	36 231	36 512	83.8	0.5	281	0.8
Wyndham (C) - North-West	182	644	906	1 182	6.5	12.9	276	30.5
Wyndham (C) - Werribee	37	65 930	73 871	75 648	2 052.1	2.8	1 777	2.4
Wyndham (C) Bal	323	5 145	6 051	6 041	18.7	3.3	-10	-0.2
<i>Total</i>	1 070	110 488	124 553	128 937	120.5	3.1	4 384	3.5
Moreland City SSD								
Moreland (C) - Brunswick	11	40 732	41 105	41 129	3 861.7	0.2	24	0.1
Moreland (C) - Coburg	18	49 949	49 531	49 500	2 711.5	-0.2	-31	-0.1
Moreland (C) - North	22	45 259	46 447	46 776	2 123.5	0.7	329	0.7
<i>Total</i>	51	135 940	137 083	137 405	2 697.7	0.2	322	0.2
Northern Middle Melbourne SSD								
Banyule (C) - Heidelberg	33	61 761	63 308	63 430	1 943.1	0.5	122	0.2
Banyule (C) - North	30	55 567	56 025	56 032	1 868.6	0.2	7	0.0
Darebin (C) - Northcote	14	45 684	46 784	46 915	3 345.3	0.5	131	0.3
Darebin (C) - Preston	39	80 503	82 056	82 682	2 096.0	0.5	626	0.8
<i>Total</i>	116	243 515	248 173	249 059	2 145.2	0.5	886	0.4
Hume City SSD								
Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	45	67 843	68 752	69 074	1 553.3	0.4	322	0.5
Hume (C) - Craigieburn	222	23 633	30 609	32 819	148.1	6.8	2 210	7.2
Hume (C) - Sunbury	238	24 253	26 828	27 696	116.5	2.7	868	3.2
<i>Total</i>	504	115 729	126 189	129 589	257.2	2.3	3 400	2.7
Northern Outer Melbourne SSD								
Nillumbik (S) - South	66	27 092	28 310	28 705	436.0	1.2	395	1.4
Nillumbik (S) - South-West	53	19 555	21 055	21 379	405.6	1.8	324	1.5
Nillumbik (S) Bal	314	9 058	9 211	9 332	29.7	0.6	121	1.3
Whittlesea (C) - North	435	8 924	10 520	11 042	25.4	4.4	522	5.0
Whittlesea (C) - South	56	93 807	100 379	102 661	1 839.0	1.8	2 282	2.3
<i>Total</i>	923	158 436	169 475	173 119	187.5	1.8	3 644	2.2

For footnotes see end of table.

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1.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—Melbourne Statistical Division—1998–99  
—continued

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP at 30 June					Change		
	Area	1994	1998	1999p	Population density 1999	1994–99(a)	1998–99	1998–99
	km <sup>2</sup>	no.	no.	no.	persons/ km <sup>2</sup>	%	no.	%
<b>Melbourne SD—(continued)</b>								
Boroondara City SSD								
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	18	41 664	43 531	43 916	2 493.3	1.1	385	0.9
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	18	48 385	49 958	50 337	2 767.3	0.8	379	0.8
Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	10	31 571	33 034	33 352	3 362.3	1.1	318	1.0
Boroondara (C) - Kew	15	28 797	30 484	30 797	2 122.4	1.4	313	1.0
<i>Total</i>	60	150 417	157 007	158 402	2 629.8	1.0	1 395	0.9
Eastern Middle Melbourne SSD								
Manningham (C) - East	58	13 179	14 498	14 774	254.8	2.3	276	1.9
Manningham (C) - West	55	97 062	97 861	98 842	1 785.5	0.4	981	1.0
Monash (C) - South-West	22	39 920	41 481	41 647	1 940.8	0.9	166	0.4
Monash (C) - Waverly East	28	61 883	60 782	60 686	2 172.9	-0.4	-96	-0.2
Monash (C) - Waverly West	32	59 382	59 526	60 244	1 876.0	0.3	718	1.2
Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill	22	47 885	49 258	49 770	2 304.2	0.8	512	1.0
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	21	45 684	45 273	45 739	2 134.7	0.0	466	1.0
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading N.	21	49 526	50 894	51 465	2 421.7	0.8	571	1.1
<i>Total</i>	259	414 521	419 573	423 167	1 633.1	0.4	3 594	0.9
Eastern Outer Melbourne SSD								
Knox (C) - North	72	109 953	110 618	111 254	1 551.6	0.2	636	0.6
Knox (C) - South	42	24 410	30 218	32 472	770.3	5.9	2 254	7.5
Maroondah (C) - Croydon	38	52 138	54 374	55 209	1 456.9	1.2	835	1.5
Maroondah (C) - Ringwood	24	42 313	42 822	43 264	1 841.7	0.4	442	1.0
<i>Total</i>	175	228 814	238 032	242 199	1 382.1	1.1	4 167	1.8
Yarra Ranges Shire Part A SSD								
Yarra Ranges (S) - Central	438	15 101	15 027	15 232	34.8	0.2	205	1.4
Yarra Ranges (S) - North	372	11 528	11 799	11 960	32.2	0.7	161	1.4
Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	524	109 175	111 575	113 251	216.0	0.7	1 676	1.5
<i>Total</i>	1 333	135 804	138 401	140 443	105.3	0.7	2 042	1.5
Southern Melbourne SSD								
Bayside (C) - Brighton	14	34 448	35 840	36 393	2 637.0	1.1	553	1.5
Bayside (C) - South	23	50 738	52 496	53 105	2 287.0	0.9	609	1.2
Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	22	72 464	75 568	76 249	3 433.5	1.0	681	0.9
Glen Eira (C) - South	17	45 737	46 810	47 219	2 864.6	0.6	409	0.9
Kingston (C) - North	69	89 235	90 519	90 889	1 325.9	0.4	370	0.4
Kingston (C) - South	23	38 314	42 206	43 412	1 921.1	2.5	1 206	2.9
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	16	43 543	45 408	45 763	2 853.0	1.0	355	0.8
<i>Total</i>	183	374 479	388 847	393 030	2 148.9	1.0	4 183	1.1
Greater Dandenong City SSD								
Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	39	57 787	58 027	58 026	1 489.6	0.1	-1	0.0
Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	91	73 458	73 896	73 816	813.2	0.1	-80	-0.1
<i>Total</i>	130	131 245	131 923	131 842	1 016.3	0.1	-81	-0.1

For footnotes see end of table.

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1.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—Melbourne Statistical Division—1998–99  
—continued

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP at 30 June				Population density 1999 persons/ km <sup>2</sup>	Change		
	Area km <sup>2</sup>	1994 no.	1998 no.	1999p no.		1994–99(a) %	1998–99 no.	1998–99 %
<b>Melbourne SD—(continued)</b>								
South Eastern Outer Melbourne SSD								
Cardinia (S) - North	714	22 391	22 658	23 065	32.3	0.6	407	1.8
Cardinia (S) - Pakenham	217	13 874	16 423	16 903	77.8	4.0	480	2.9
Cardinia (S) - South	350	4 831	5 008	5 115	14.6	1.1	107	2.1
Casey (C) - Berwick	83	37 675	53 109	58 104	696.6	9.1	4 995	9.4
Casey (C) - Cranbourne	84	42 392	48 401	49 305	586.8	3.1	904	1.9
Casey (C) - Hallam	40	46 568	48 456	49 054	1 221.7	1.0	598	1.2
Casey (C) - South	202	10 547	10 673	10 863	53.7	0.6	190	1.8
<i>Total</i>	1 691	178 278	204 728	212 409	125.6	3.6	7 681	3.8
Frankston City SSD								
Frankston (C) - East	65	28 520	33 166	34 391	532.5	3.8	1 225	3.7
Frankston (C) - West	65	78 940	77 774	77 671	1 194.7	-0.3	-103	-0.1
<i>Total</i>	130	107 460	110 940	112 062	864.7	0.8	1 122	1.0
Mornington Peninsula Shire SSD								
Mornington P'sula (S) - East	293	32 599	34 481	35 035	119.6	1.5	554	1.6
Mornington P'sula (S) - South	328	40 910	42 510	43 460	132.4	1.2	950	2.2
Mornington P'sula (S) - West	103	40 728	44 226	45 707	445.8	2.3	1 481	3.3
<i>Total</i>	724	114 237	121 217	124 202	171.6	1.7	2 985	2.5
<b>Total Melbourne SD</b>	<b>7 698</b>	<b>3 213 021</b>	<b>3 367 005</b>	<b>3 417 218</b>	<b>443.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>50 213</b>	<b>1.5</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 3218.0)*.

## 1.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—Balance of Victoria—1998–99

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP at 30 June					Change		
	Area	1994	1998	1999p	Population density 1999	1994–99(a)	1998–99	1998–99
	km <sup>2</sup>	no.	no.	no.	persons/ km <sup>2</sup>	%	no.	%
<b>Barwon SD</b>								
Greater Geelong City Part A SSD								
Bellarine - Inner	68.4	19 747	20 930	21 406	313.2	1.6	476	2.3
Corio - Inner	164.5	55 117	55 205	55 844	339.6	0.3	639	1.2
Geelong	12.7	12 142	11 837	11 901	933.9	-0.4	64	0.5
Geelong West	6.2	14 064	14 124	14 265	2 292.4	0.3	141	1.0
Newtown	6.3	9 886	9 786	9 783	1 550.9	-0.2	-3	0.0
South Barwon - Inner	129.9	40 615	42 070	42 944	330.6	1.1	874	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>388.0</i>	<i>151 571</i>	<i>153 952</i>	<i>156 143</i>	<i>402.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>2 191</i>	<i>1.4</i>
East Barwon SSD								
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt. B	307.1	28 292	29 585	29 884	97.3	1.1	299	1.0
Queenscliffe (B)	8.6	3 341	3 402	3 437	401.5	0.6	35	1.0
Surf Coast (S) - East	356.4	8 976	10 356	10 655	29.9	3.5	299	2.9
Surf Coast (S) - West	1 197.4	7 895	8 272	8 571	7.2	1.7	299	3.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 869.4</i>	<i>48 504</i>	<i>51 615</i>	<i>52 547</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>932</i>	<i>1.8</i>
West Barwon SSD								
Colac-Otway (S) - Colac	14.6	10 686	10 142	9 976	681.6	-1.4	-166	-1.6
Colac-Otway (S) - North	1 873.3	7 187	6 960	6 879	3.7	-0.9	-81	-1.2
Colac-Otway (S) - South	1 549.0	3 445	3 345	3 404	2.2	-0.2	59	1.8
Golden Plains (S) - North-West	1 037.0	6 477	6 805	6 851	6.6	1.1	46	0.7
Golden Plains (S) - South-East	1 668.9	6 929	7 135	7 245	4.3	0.9	110	1.5
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt. C	552.7	2 480	2 531	2 537	4.6	0.5	6	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>6 695.6</i>	<i>37 204</i>	<i>36 918</i>	<i>36 892</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-26</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<i>Total Barwon SD</i>	<i>8 953.0</i>	<i>237 279</i>	<i>242 485</i>	<i>245 582</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3 097</i>	<i>1.3</i>
<b>Western District SD</b>								
Hopkins SSD								
Corangamite (S) - North	2 680.9	10 180	9 780	9 579	3.6	-1.2	-201	-2.1
Corangamite (S) - South	1 719.9	7 831	7 802	7 751	4.5	-0.2	-51	-0.7
Moyne (S) - North-East	1 759.5	2 743	2 555	2 513	1.4	-1.7	-42	-1.6
Moyne (S) - North-West	2 262.0	3 170	3 087	3 042	1.3	-0.8	-45	-1.5
Moyne (S) - South	1 463.6	10 509	10 496	10 484	7.2	0.0	-12	-0.1
Warmambool (C)	120.7	26 698	28 037	28 544	236.5	1.3	507	1.8
Lady Julia Percy Island	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>10 008.0</i>	<i>61 131</i>	<i>61 757</i>	<i>61 913</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Glenelg SSD								
Glenelg (S) - Heywood	3 347.9	6 358	6 107	6 070	1.8	-0.9	-37	-0.6
Glenelg (S) - North	2 818.5	3 970	3 798	3 719	1.3	-1.3	-79	-2.1
Glenelg (S) - Portland	57.6	10 969	10 539	10 417	180.8	-1.0	-122	-1.2
S. Grampians (S) - Hamilton	22.0	9 781	9 272	9 185	417.3	-1.2	-87	-0.9
S. Grampians - Wannon	1 997.0	2 713	2 606	2 564	1.3	-1.1	-42	-1.6
S. Grampians (S) Bal	4 715.2	5 507	5 272	5 182	1.1	-1.2	-90	-1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>12 958.2</i>	<i>39 298</i>	<i>37 594</i>	<i>37 137</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-457</i>	<i>-1.2</i>
<i>Total Western District SD</i>	<i>22 966.1</i>	<i>100 429</i>	<i>99 351</i>	<i>99 050</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-301</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
<b>Central Highlands SD</b>								
Ballarat City SSD								
Ballarat (C) - Central	34.1	34 761	35 068	35 255	1 033.4	0.3	187	0.5
Ballarat (C) - Inner North	328.4	23 198	23 561	23 877	72.7	0.6	316	1.3
Ballarat (C) - North	263.7	1 133	1 124	1 124	4.3	-0.2	0	0.0
Ballarat (C) - South	114.2	19 439	20 475	20 809	182.3	1.4	334	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>740.3</i>	<i>78 531</i>	<i>80 228</i>	<i>81 065</i>	<i>109.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>837</i>	<i>1.0</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

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1.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—Balance of Victoria—1998–99—continued

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP at 30 June				Population density 1999 persons/ km <sup>2</sup>	Change		
	Area	1994	1998	1999p		1994–99(a)	1998–99	1998–99
	km <sup>2</sup>	no.	no.	no.		%	no.	%
<b>Central Highlands SD—(continued)</b>								
East Central Highlands SSD								
Hepburn (S) - East	735.0	7 250	7 347	7 343	10.0	0.3	-4	-0.1
Hepburn (S) - West	735.8	6 719	6 690	6 701	9.1	-0.1	11	0.2
Moorabool (S) - Bacchus Marsh	606.6	13 413	14 490	14 860	24.5	2.1	370	2.6
Moorabool (S) - Ballan	908.8	5 169	5 394	5 483	6.0	1.2	89	1.6
Moorabool (S) - West	595.1	3 611	3 621	3 643	6.1	0.2	22	0.6
<i>Total</i>	3 581.4	36 162	37 542	38 030	10.6	1.0	488	1.3
West Central Highlands SSD								
Ararat (RC)	4 211.5	12 341	11 682	11 527	2.7	-1.4	-155	-1.3
Pyrenees (S) - North	1 938.8	3 591	3 487	3 445	1.8	-0.8	-42	-1.2
Pyrenees (S) - South	1 494.8	3 464	3 333	3 286	2.2	-1.0	-47	-1.4
<i>Total</i>	7 645.1	19 396	18 502	18 258	2.4	-1.2	-244	-1.3
<i>Total Central Highlands SD</i>	11 966.8	134 089	136 272	137 353	11.5	0.5	1 081	0.8
<b>Wimmera SD</b>								
South Wimmera SSD								
Horsham (RC) - Central	23.8	13 127	13 250	13 244	556.2	0.2	-6	0.0
Horsham (RC) Bal	4 216.7	4 738	4 871	4 941	1.2	0.8	70	1.4
N. Grampians (S) - St. Arnaud	2 470.1	4 232	3 985	3 962	1.6	-1.3	-23	-0.6
N. Grampians (S) - Stawell	3 261.5	9 302	9 153	9 218	2.8	-0.2	65	0.7
West Wimmera (S)	9 098.8	5 428	5 026	4 965	0.5	-1.8	-61	-1.2
<i>Total</i>	19 070.8	36 827	36 285	36 330	1.9	-0.3	45	0.1
North Wimmera SSD								
Hindmarsh (S)	7 576.4	7 020	6 689	6 611	0.9	-1.2	-78	-1.2
Yarriambiack (S) - North	3 788.4	2 696	2 504	2 476	0.7	-1.7	-28	-1.1
Yarriambiack (S) - South	3 525.8	6 587	6 145	6 086	1.7	-1.6	-59	-1
<i>Total</i>	14 890.6	16 303	15 338	15 173	1.0	-1.4	-165	-1.1
<i>Total Wimmera SD</i>	33 961.4	53 130	51 623	51 503	1.5	-0.6	-120	-0.2
<b>Mallee SD</b>								
Mildura Rural City Part A SSD								
Mildura (RC) Pt. A	489.3	40 342	42 647	43 448	88.8	1.5	801	1.9
<i>Total</i>	489.3	40 342	42 647	43 448	88.8	1.5	801	1.9
West Mallee SSD								
Buloke (S) - North	5 448.0	4 225	3 878	3 811	0.7	-2.0	-67	-1.7
Buloke (S) - South	2 554.3	4 121	3 784	3 715	1.5	-2.1	-69	-1.8
Mildura (RC) - Pt. B	21 603.8	4 978	4 582	4 495	0.2	-2.0	-87	-1.9
<i>Total</i>	29 606.1	13 324	12 244	12 021	0.4	-2.0	-223	-1.8
East Mallee SSD								
Gannawarra (S)	3 740.6	12 876	12 281	12 017	3.2	-1.4	-264	-2.1
Swan Hill (RC) - Central	24.6	9 582	9 416	9 499	386.8	-0.2	83	0.9
Swan Hill (RC) - Robinvale	841.9	4 068	3 977	4 003	4.8	-0.3	26	0.7
Swan Hill (RC) Bal	5 265.3	7 592	7 299	7 216	1.4	-1.0	-83	-1.1
<i>Total</i>	9 872.4	34 118	32 973	32 735	3.3	-0.8	-238	-0.7
<i>Total Mallee SD</i>	39 967.8	87 784	87 864	88 204	2.2	0.1	340	0.4
<b>Loddon SD</b>								
Greater Bendigo City Part A SSD								
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	16.2	19 739	19 356	19 447	1 202.9	-0.3	91	0.5
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	12.3	8 479	8 752	8 727	707.2	0.6	-25	-0.3
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	22.9	20 888	21 434	21 644	944.3	0.7	210	1.0
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	146.7	7 692	7 966	8 050	54.9	0.9	84	1.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	177.4	12 603	13 429	13 661	77.0	1.6	232	1.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	118.4	4 230	4 824	5 043	42.6	3.6	219	4.5
<i>Total</i>	493.9	73 631	75 761	76 572	155.0	0.8	811	1.1

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

## 1.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—Balance of Victoria—1998–99—continued

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP at 30 June				Population density 1999 persons/ km <sup>2</sup>	Change		
	Area km <sup>2</sup>	1994 no.	1998 no.	1999p no.		1994–99(a) %	1998–99 no.	1998–99 %
<b>Loddon SD—(continued)</b>								
North Loddon SSD								
C. Goldfields (S) - M'borough	23.3	7 843	7 664	7 593	326.2	-0.6	-71	-0.9
C. Goldfields (S) Bal	1 511.4	5 258	5 115	5 108	3.4	-0.6	-7	-0.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt. B	2 506.0	10 145	10 580	10 729	4.3	1.1	149	1.4
Loddon (S) - North	3 208.1	3 996	3 855	3 816	1.2	-0.9	-39	-1
Loddon (S) - South	3 486.8	5 327	5 075	5 036	1.4	-1.1	-39	-0.8
Mount Alexander (S) - C'maine	23.2	7 196	7 100	7 088	305.3	-0.3	-12	-0.2
Mount Alexander (S) Bal	1 506.0	9 635	9 607	9 598	6.4	-0.1	-9	-0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>12 264.9</i>	<i>49 400</i>	<i>48 996</i>	<i>48 968</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-28</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
South Loddon SSD								
Macedon Ranges (S) - Kyneton	563.4	7 663	7 878	7 933	14.1	0.7	55	0.7
Macedon Ranges (S) - Romsey	628.2	8 878	9 510	9 725	15.5	1.8	215	2.3
Macedon Ranges (S) Bal	556.5	16 623	17 841	18 221	32.7	1.9	380	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 748.1</i>	<i>33 164</i>	<i>35 229</i>	<i>35 879</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>650</i>	<i>1.8</i>
<i>Total Loddon SD</i>	<i>14 506.9</i>	<i>156 195</i>	<i>159 986</i>	<i>161 419</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1 433</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<b>Goulburn SD</b>								
Greater Shepparton City Part A SSD								
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt. A	390.0	40 729	41 857	42 349	108.6	0.8	492	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>390.0</i>	<i>40 729</i>	<i>41 857</i>	<i>42 349</i>	<i>108.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>1.2</i>
North Goulburn SSD								
Campaspe (S) - Echuca	26.8	10 062	10 674	10 940	407.9	1.7	266	2.5
Campaspe (S) - Kyabram	992.9	12 401	12 393	12 378	12.5	0.0	-15	-0.1
Campaspe (S) - Rochester	1 960.7	8 162	8 409	8 420	4.3	0.6	11	0.1
Campaspe (S) - South	1 545.5	3 907	3 826	3 784	2.4	-0.6	-42	-1.1
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt. B East	1 073.1	4 132	4 207	4 204	3.9	0.3	-3	-0.1
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt. B West	958.9	8 783	8 984	9 003	9.4	0.5	19	0.2
Moira (S) - East	1 541.6	7 538	7 850	7 921	5.1	1.0	71	0.9
Moira (S) - West	2 525.9	17 929	18 320	18 288	7.2	0.4	-32	-0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>10 625.3</i>	<i>72 914</i>	<i>74 663</i>	<i>74 938</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>0.4</i>
South Goulburn SSD								
Delatite (S) - Benalla	16.2	8 846	8 947	8 834	544.9	0.0	-113	-1.3
Delatite (S) - North	2 338.1	4 732	4 830	4 876	2.1	0.6	46	1.0
Delatite (S) - South	3 892.5	6 242	6 454	6 570	1.7	1.0	116	1.8
Strathbogie (S)	3 302.2	9 366	9 301	9 322	2.8	-0.1	21	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>9 549.0</i>	<i>29 186</i>	<i>29 532</i>	<i>29 602</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>0.2</i>
South West Goulburn SSD								
Mitchell (S) - North	1 895.2	11 674	11 582	11 641	6.1	-0.1	59	0.5
Mitchell (S) - South	967.7	14 022	14 874	15 237	15.7	1.7	363	2.4
Murrindindi (S) - East	2 227.1	6 226	6 030	6 003	2.7	-0.7	-27	-0.4
Murrindindi (S) - West	1 651.3	6 746	6 869	6 913	4.2	0.5	44	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>6 741.4</i>	<i>38 668</i>	<i>39 355</i>	<i>39 794</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>439</i>	<i>1.1</i>
<i>Total Goulburn SD</i>	<i>27 305.6</i>	<i>181 497</i>	<i>185 407</i>	<i>186 683</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1 276</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<b>Ovens-Murray SD</b>								
Wodonga SSD								
Indigo (S) Pt. A	1 519.0	10 512	10 807	10 816	7.1	0.6	9	0.1
Towong (S) - Pt. A	586.2	2 487	2 450	2 432	4.1	-0.4	-18	-0.7
Wodonga (RC)	436.2	29 608	30 719	31 328	71.8	1.1	609	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 541.4</i>	<i>42 607</i>	<i>43 976</i>	<i>44 576</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>1.4</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

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## 1.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—Balance of Victoria—1998–99—continued

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP at 30 June					Change		
	Area	1994	1998	1999p	Population density 1999	1994–99(a)	1998–99	1998–99
	km <sup>2</sup>	no.	no.	no.	persons/ km <sup>2</sup>	%	no.	%
<b>Ovens-Murray SD—(continued)</b>								
West Ovens-Murray SSD								
Indigo (S) - Pt. B	531.9	3 525	3 544	3 503	6.6	-0.1	-41	-1.2
Wangaratta (RC) - Central	27.7	15 898	16 266	16 159	583.6	0.3	-107	-0.7
Wangaratta (RC) - North	1 141.2	3 835	4 045	4 165	3.6	1.7	120	3.0
Wangaratta (RC) - South	2 472.3	6 016	5 856	5 785	2.3	-0.8	-71	-1.2
<i>Total</i>	4 173.1	29 274	29 711	29 612	7.1	0.2	-99	-0.3
East Ovens-Murray SSD								
Alpine (S) - East	3 477.2	7 416	7 581	7 717	2.2	0.8	136	1.8
Alpine (S) - West	1 355.3	4 731	4 762	4 752	3.5	0.1	-10	-0.2
Towong (S) - Pt. B	6 093.3	4 109	3 957	3 884	0.6	-1.1	-73	-1.8
<i>Total</i>	10 925.7	16 256	16 300	16 353	1.5	0.1	53	0.3
<i>Total Ovens-Murray SD</i>	17 640.2	88 137	89 987	90 541	5.1	0.5	554	0.6
<b>East Gippsland SD</b>								
East Gippsland Shire SSD								
E. Gippsland (S) - Bairnsdale	628.1	23 784	24 583	24 707	39.3	0.8	124	0.5
E. Gippsland (S) - Orbost	12 524.7	8 846	8 537	8 409	0.7	-1.0	-128	-1.5
E. Gippsland (S) - South-West	2 083.9	3 390	3 478	3 514	1.7	0.7	36	1.0
E. Gippsland (S) Bal	5 709.0	2 684	2 770	2 722	0.5	0.3	-48	-1.7
<i>Total</i>	20 945.7	38 704	39 368	39 352	1.9	0.3	-16	0.0
Wellington Shire SSD								
Wellington (S) - Alberton	2 052.7	6 270	5 852	5 768	2.8	-1.7	-84	-1.4
Wellington (S) - Avon	2 634.8	4 294	4 207	4 179	1.6	-0.5	-28	-0.7
Wellington (S) - Maffra	4 209.9	10 594	10 336	10 240	2.4	-0.7	-96	-0.9
Wellington (S) - Rosedale	2 067.4	7 271	7 443	7 367	3.6	0.3	-76	-1
Wellington (S) - Sale	30.5	13 932	13 837	13 824	453.6	-0.2	-13	-0.1
<i>Total</i>	10 995.3	42 361	41 675	41 378	3.8	-0.5	-297	-0.7
<i>Total East Gippsland SD</i>	31 941.0	81 065	81 043	80 730	2.5	-0.1	-313	-0.4
<b>Gippsland SD</b>								
La Trobe Valley SSD								
Baw Baw (S) - Pt. A	300.1	4 290	4 328	4 306	14.3	0.1	-22	-0.5
La Trobe (S) - Moe	136.8	19 613	18 956	18 588	135.9	-1.1	-368	-1.9
La Trobe (S) - Morwell	368.7	24 842	23 460	23 083	62.6	-1.5	-377	-1.6
La Trobe (S) - Traralgon	445.8	25 722	25 643	25 726	57.7	0.0	83	0.3
La Trobe (S) Bal	475.8	2 799	2 673	2 665	5.6	-1.0	-8	-0.3
<i>Total</i>	1 727.2	77 266	75 060	74 368	43.1	-0.8	-692	-0.9
West Gippsland SSD								
Baw Baw (S) - Pt. B East	2 136.9	4 287	4 127	4 076	1.9	-1.0	-51	-1.2
Baw Baw (S) - Pt. B West	1 597.6	25 681	26 216	26 582	16.6	0.7	366	1.4
Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt. B	1 138.3	669	736	727	0.6	1.7	-9	-1.2
<i>Total</i>	4 872.8	30 637	31 079	31 385	6.4	0.5	306	1.0
South Gippsland SSD								
Bass Coast (S) - Phillip Is.	100.4	5 753	6 357	6 530	65.0	2.6	173	2.7
Bass Coast (S) Bal	764.2	15 353	15 756	16 033	21.0	0.9	277	1.8
South Gippsland (S) - Central	1 393.1	12 095	12 341	12 326	8.8	0.4	-15	-0.1
South Gippsland (S) - East	1 366.0	6 153	5 776	5 677	4.2	-1.6	-99	-1.7
South Gippsland (S) - West	538.6	7 615	7 474	7 500	13.9	-0.3	26	0.3
French Island	170.0	72	70	70	0.4	-0.6	—	0.0
Bass Strait Islands	4.7	—	1	1	0.2	..	—	0.0
<i>Total</i>	4 337.0	47 041	47 775	48 137	11.1	0.5	362	0.8
<i>Total Gippsland SD</i>	10 937.0	154 944	153 914	153 890	14.1	-0.1	-24	0.0
<b>Total Balance of Victoria</b>	<b>220 145.9</b>	<b>1 274 549</b>	<b>1 287 932</b>	<b>1 294 955</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>7 023</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>227 844.3</b>	<b>4 487 570</b>	<b>4 654 937</b>	<b>4 712 173</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>57 236</b>	<b>1.2</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 3218.0).

## 1.7 POPULATION CHANGE—1998–99

<i>Local Government Area</i>	<i>1998–99</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
LARGEST GROWTH		
Casey (C)	6 687	4.2
Hume (C)	3 400	2.7
Brimbank (C)	3 001	1.9
Mornington P'sula (S)	2 985	2.5
Melbourne (C)	2 947	6.6
FASTEST GROWTH		
Melbourne (C)	2 947	6.6
Melton (S)	2 341	5.4
Casey (C)	6 687	4.2
Surf Coast (S)	598	3.2
Hume (C)	3 400	2.7
LARGEST DECLINE		
La Trobe (S)	-670	-0.9
Wellington (S)	-297	-0.7
Gannawarra (S)	-264	-2.1
Corangamite (S)	-252	-1.4
Glenelg (S)	-238	-1.2
FASTEST DECLINE		
Gannawarra (S)	-264	-2.1
Buloke (S)	-136	-1.8
Corangamite (S)	-252	-1.4
Towong (S)	-91	-1.4
Ararat (RC)	-155	-1.3

*Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 3218.0).*

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES  
STRAIT ISLANDER  
POPULATION

In the 1996 Population Census, 21,509 persons in Victoria identified themselves as Indigenous. This represented 0.5% of the total population, which is the smallest proportion of Indigenous people in any State or Territory.

The age structure of the Indigenous population differs markedly from that of the total population. The Indigenous population has a younger age structure, which is a reflection of a number of factors, including lower life expectancy and higher fertility rates. As at June 30 1996, 38.7% of the Victorian Indigenous population were aged under 15 and 3.2% were aged 65 and over. This compared with 20.8% and 12.5% respectively for the total Victorian population.

In 1996, the number of Indigenous persons living in the Melbourne SD was 10,663 (49.6% of the total Victorian Indigenous population).

The LGA with the highest proportion of Indigenous persons was Swan Hill, where 3.7% of its population or 756 persons identified themselves as Indigenous. Greater Shepparton (1,219 or 2.3%), Darebin (1,136 or 0.9%) and East Gippsland (1,013 or 2.6%) all had more than 1,000 Indigenous persons.

1.8 LGAS WITH HIGHEST PROPORTIONS OF INDIGENOUS PERSONS—1998

<i>Local Government Area</i>	<i>Indigenous persons</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Swan Hill (RC)	756	3.7
East Gippsland (S)	1 013	2.6
Gr. Shepparton (C)	1 219	2.3
Mildura (RC)	787	1.8
Campaspe (S)	454	1.3
Gannawarra (S)	132	1.1
Warrnambool (C)	264	1.0
Glenelg (S)	200	1.0
Darebin (C)	1 136	0.9
Horsham (RC)	162	0.9

(a) Includes the top 10 LGAs with the highest proportions of Indigenous persons.

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





## CHAPTER 2

## LABOUR FORCE

### EMPLOYMENT BY SECTION OF STATE

ABS monthly labour force data for July 1999 to June 2000 are presented in the table below using the Section of State structure (SOS) from the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Geographic units are classified as Major Urban (urban centres with a population of 100,000 and over), Other Urban (urban centres with a population of 1,000 to 99,999) and Non-Urban (the balance of Victoria). In the Victorian context, major urban includes Melbourne and Geelong urban centres.

At June 2000, it was estimated that 2,248,800 persons were in employment throughout the State (table 2.1) with 70.8% being employed in the two major urban areas. Across all three SOSs, employment distribution by gender was similar, with marginally less women in employment in all sections.

Unemployment was highest in other urban SOS (8.3% compared with 6% for major urban and 4.7% for non-urban). For all months of the year ending June 2000, other urban had the highest unemployment.

The participation rate (table 2.1) measures those employed or actively looking for work as a proportion of the civilian population aged 15–64 years. In June 2000, non-urban SOS had the highest participation rate (67.8%). The participation rate of males is substantially higher across the three sections of State.

Only in the major urban SOS was female unemployment lower than males at June 2000. In all three SOSs, unemployment was the highest in the 15–24-years age range, (table 2.2).

#### 2.1 EMPLOYMENT BY SECTION OF STATE—1999–2000

	Employment			Unemployment			Participation rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
MAJOR URBAN									
September 1999	852.0	690.2	1 542.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	72.8	55.3	63.7
December 1999	871.6	703.7	1 575.3	6.9	6.7	6.8	73.3	55.6	64.2
March 2000	862.2	696.5	1 558.7	6.9	7.6	7.2	71.6	55.4	63.3
June 2000	873.2	719.7	1 592.9	6.1	5.8	6.0	71.8	56.0	63.7
OTHER URBAN									
September 1999	209.9	156.6	366.4	9.4	10.0	9.7	70.2	51.5	60.8
December 1999	202.6	157.7	360.3	9.1	7.1	8.2	69.7	49.9	59.5
March 2000	200.9	158.2	359.1	8.2	8.7	8.4	70.0	50.2	59.6
June 2000	204.1	158.4	362.6	7.8	8.9	8.3	69.9	50.4	59.7
NON-URBAN									
September 1999	170.7	125.6	296.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	78.0	60.2	69.3
December 1999	181.2	129.7	310.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	78.0	60.8	69.7
March 2000	177.1	119.9	297.0	5.2	6.4	5.7	77.8	57.7	68.2
June 2000	170.0	123.3	293.3	4.4	5.2	4.7	75.5	59.4	67.8

Source: Labour Force, Victoria, August 2000 (Cat. no. 6202.2).

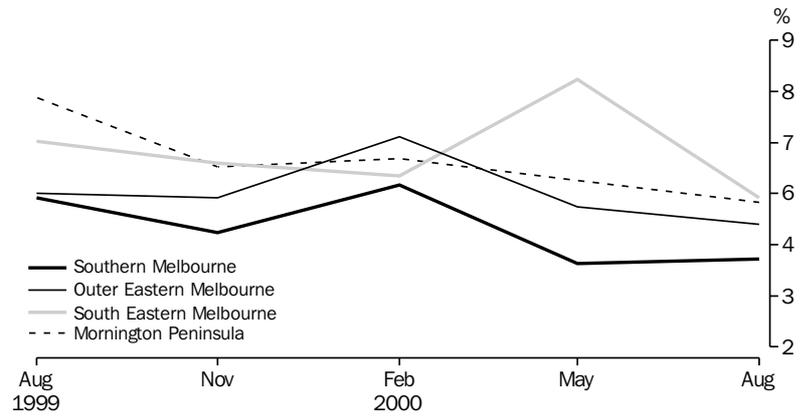
## 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE—1999–2000

	<i>Unemployment</i>					
	15–24 years	25–54 years	55–59 years	60–64 years	65 years and over	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
	MAJOR URBAN					
September 1999	12.3	5.7	6.6	7.2	1.4	7.0
December 1999	14.0	4.7	6.5	6.0	1.4	6.8
March 2000	13.0	6.0	5.3	3.8	1.1	7.2
June 2000	10.0	3.1	4.6	4.6	2.8	6.0
	OTHER URBAN					
September 1999	16.8	7.7	7.0	11.7	—	9.7
December 1999	18.1	5.1	6.3	13.0	—	8.2
March 2000	17.3	5.8	5.6	10.6	—	8.4
June 2000	17.0	5.9	1.5	7.7	—	8.3
	NON-URBAN					
September 1999	12.9	5.9	10.0	8.7	—	7.3
December 1999	11.9	3.8	7.7	3.0	—	5.2
March 2000	12.1	4.1	9.9	2.1	—	5.7
June 2000	11.4	3.1	7.3	6.8	—	4.7

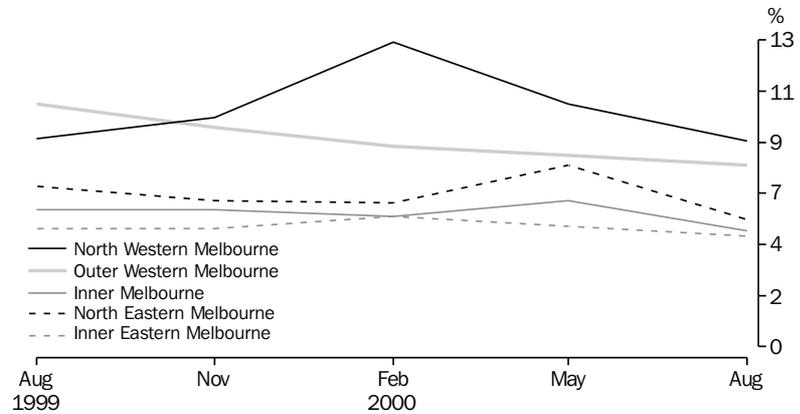
Source: Labour Force, Victoria, August 2000 (Cat. no. 6202.2).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY  
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY  
REGIONS

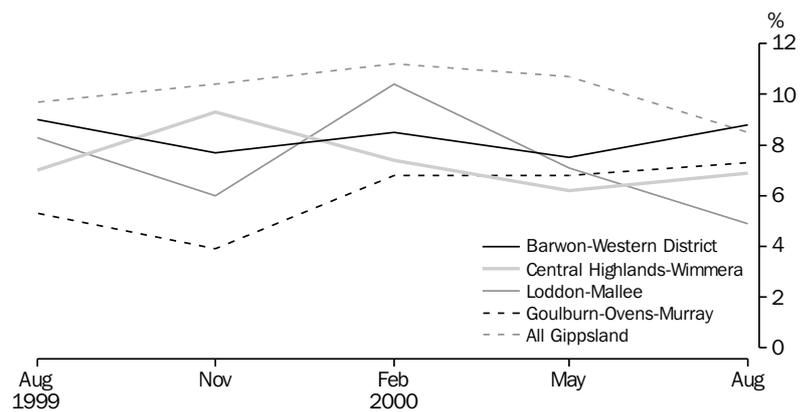
2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT, Melbourne Regions—August 1999–2000



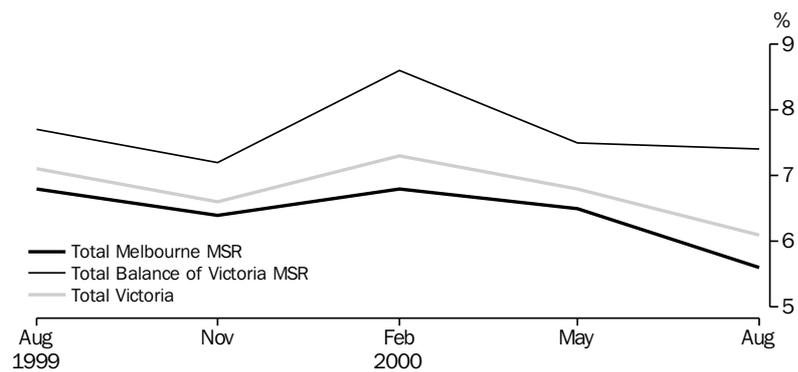
2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT, Melbourne Regions—August 1999–2000



2.5 UNEMPLOYMENT, Balance of Victoria—August 1999–2000



2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT, Victoria—August 1999–2000



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, August 2000 (Cat. no. 6202.0)*.

Unemployment was consistently higher in the Balance of Victoria MSR than in the Melbourne MSR across the five quarters covered by these graphs. At a Labour Force regional level in the August 2000 quarter, the highest unemployment was in the Barwon-Western District (8.8%), North Western Melbourne (8.7%) and All Gippsland (8.5%).

The lowest unemployment rates in Victoria at August 2000 were in Southern Melbourne (4.0%) and Inner Eastern Melbourne (4.7%). Outside of the Melbourne MSR, the lowest unemployment was in Loddon-Mallee (4.9%).

2.7 DOMINANT INDUSTRY BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA—1998

Local Government Area	Dominant industry(a)	Locations	% of total Industry locations	Second most dominant industry(a)	Locations	% of total Industry locations	Total locations
		no.			no.		no.
<b>Melbourne SD</b>							
Banyule (C)	L	1 194	22.5	G	816	15.4	5 296
Bayside (C)	L	1 475	31.3	G	613	13.0	4 711
Boroondara (C)	L	3 218	33.4	G	1 281	13.3	9 624
Brimbank (C)	E	771	16.7	G	742	16.1	4 603
Cardinia (S)	A	770	30.0	E	373	14.6	2 562
Casey (C)	E	1 058	21.4	C	371	7.5	4 937
Darebin (C)	G	1 200	21.8	L	818	14.8	5 515
Frankston (C)	E	792	17.3	L	781	17.0	4 586
Glen Eira (C)	L	1 700	28.6	G	918	15.4	5 953
Gr. Dandenong (C)	C	1 448	20.2	G	1 396	19.5	7 165
Hobsons Bay (C)	L	486	17.8	G	447	16.4	2 723
Hume (C)	G	681	15.6	E	629	14.4	4 369
Kingston (C)	C	1 493	19.1	L	1 314	16.8	7 819
Knox (C)	L	1 364	18.7	C	1 042	14.3	7 287
Manningham (C)	L	1 523	28.5	E	960	17.9	5 353
Maribyrnong (C)	G	775	26.8	L	364	12.6	2 894
Maroondah (C)	G	1 040	19.7	L	990	18.8	5 271
Melbourne (C)	L	4 203	31.1	G	1 828	13.5	13 535
Melton (S)	E	254	19.5	G	207	15.9	1 301
Monash (C)	L	2 037	24.2	G	1 318	15.6	8 429
Moonee Valley (C)	L	1 060	20.5	G	948	18.4	5 160
Moreland (C)	G	1 005	18.9	L	883	16.6	5 313
Mornington P'sula (S)	E	1 034	18.3	L	878	15.5	5 654
Nillumbik (S)	E	679	24.8	L	654	23.9	2 733
Port Phillip (C)	L	2 882	35.8	G	848	10.5	8 044
Stonnington (C)	L	2 232	29.0	G	1 545	20.0	7 708
Whitehorse (C)	L	1 822	25.3	G	1 213	16.9	7 189
Whittlesea (C)	C	619	17.1	E	612	16.9	3 611
Wyndham (C)	L	477	17.5	E	474	17.4	2 726
Yarra (C)	L	1 835	22.8	G	1 191	14.8	8 033
Yarra Ranges (S)	E	1 319	19.8	L	1 071	16.1	6 651
<b>Barwon SD</b>							
Colac-Otway (S)	A	811	48.1	G	165	9.8	1 686
Golden Plains (S)	A	508	61.5	E	58	7.0	826
Greater Geelong (C)	G	1 487	18.7	L	1 281	16.1	7 959
Queenscliffe (B)	G	34	19.0	H	33	18.4	179
Surf Coast (S)	A	428	36.6	G	150	12.8	1 168
<b>Western District SD</b>							
Corangamite (S)	A	1 409	67.0	G	121	5.8	2 103
Glenelg (S)	A	1 059	54.9	G	171	8.9	1 928
Moyne (S)	A	1 486	76.2	G	63	3.2	1 949
S. Grampians (S)	A	1 125	56.4	G	166	8.6	1 927
Warrnambool (C)	G	294	20.6	E	171	12.0	1 430
<b>Central Highlands SD</b>							
Ararat (RC)	A	532	51.8	G	97	9.4	1 027
Ballarat (C)	G	729	18.9	L	485	12.6	3 849
Hepburn (S)	A	302	36.6	G	81	9.8	825
Moorabool (S)	A	482	36.5	L	134	10.2	1 319
Pyrenees (S)	A	527	68.1	Q	44	5.7	774

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

2.7 DOMINANT INDUSTRY BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA—1998—continued

Local Government Area	Dominant industry(a)	Locations	% of total Industry locations	Second most dominant industry	Locations	% of total Industry locations	Total locations
		no.			no.		no.
<b>Wimmera SD</b>							
Hindmarsh (S)	A	486	60.3	G	65	8.1	806
Horsham (RC)	A	614	38.4	G	220	13.8	1 600
N. Grampians (S)	A	526	45.8	G	127	11.1	1 148
West Wimmera (S)	A	732	78.4	G	29	3.1	934
Yarriambiack (S)	A	766	63.4	G	83	6.9	1 208
<b>Mallee SD</b>							
Buloke (S)	A	759	63.0	G	83	6.9	1 204
Gannawarra (S)	A	808	56.5	G	118	8.2	1 431
Mildura (RC)	A	2 039	48.6	G	480	11.4	4 197
Swan Hill (RC)	A	1 009	48.2	G	233	11.1	2 093
<b>Loddon SD</b>							
C. Goldfields (S)	A	227	32.8	G	94	13.6	693
Gr. Bendigo (C)	G	746	17.9	A	489	11.8	4 157
Loddon (S)	A	844	72.4	Q	61	5.2	1 165
Macedon Ranges (S)	A	542	26.9	E	279	13.8	2 015
Mount Alexander (S)	A	285	32.8	G	126	14.5	869
<b>Goulburn SD</b>							
Campaspe (S)	A	1 577	50.0	G	343	10.9	3 156
Delatite (S)	A	749	42.3	G	193	10.9	1 770
Gr. Shepparton (C)	A	1 333	33.0	G	557	13.8	4 035
Mitchell (S)	A	395	27.3	G	182	12.6	1 447
Moirā (S)	A	1 415	56.8	G	234	9.4	2 490
Murrindindi (S)	A	532	48.7	G	90	8.2	1 092
Strathbogie (S)	A	2 039	48.6	G	480	11.4	4 197
<b>Ovens-Murray SD</b>							
Alpine (S)	A	331	31.0	H	154	14.4	1 069
Indigo (S)	A	575	50.8	G	85	7.5	1 132
Towong (S)	A	534	63.9	E	41	4.9	836
Wangarratta (RC)	A	878	40.0	G	268	12.2	2 198
Wodonga (RC)	G	268	18.4	A	193	13.2	1 457
<b>East Gippsland SD</b>							
East Gippsland (S)	A	1 137	37.6	G	362	12.0	3 021
Wellington (S)	A	1 557	47.7	G	338	10.4	3 263
<b>Gippsland SD</b>							
Bass Coast (S)	A	424	32.6	G	200	15.4	1 302
Baw Baw (S)	A	1 235	44.0	G	289	10.3	2 810
La Trobe (S)	G	642	19.6	L	416	12.7	3 278
South Gippsland (S)	A	1 555	59.0	G	202	7.7	2 637

(a) Selected Divisions of the Australia and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)

A—Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing C—Manufacturing E—Construction G—Retail Trade H—Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants L—Property and Business Services Q—Personal and Other Services

Note: Use of Business Register data: The ABS Business Register provides broad, indicative data at a point in time. Detailed comparisons with other ABS statistics should be made with caution because they are compiled on different bases. Detailed comparisons should not be made with Register data from other time periods.

Source: Unpublished data, ABS Business Register.

## DOMINANT INDUSTRY BY LOCATION

Using the ABS Business Register, the most dominant and second most dominant number of business locations, classified to Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) divisions (e.g. C—Manufacturing), have been calculated for each Local Government Area in Victoria. Using this method it can be seen that the structure of business locations in regional Victoria is dominated by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries. In particular, West Wimmera (78.4%), Moyne (76.2%) and Loddon (72.4%) rely heavily on these industries.

Because of the dominance of agriculture, forestry and fishing in the majority of regional Victoria, there are very few areas with other large industries. However, Alpine and Queenscliffe were notable for a relatively high proportion of business locations in the accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (14.4% and 18.4% respectively), which reflects the importance of tourism in those areas.

Greater Geelong had the greatest number of business locations outside the Melbourne SD with 7,959 locations. Mildura and Strathbogie had nearly 4,200 locations while Greater Bendigo's largest industry consisted of only 17.9% of its 4,157 locations (746 in retail trade).

LGAs within the Melbourne SD have a greater diversity in their business location structures; property and business services, retail trade and construction being the dominant industries. Port Phillip had the highest proportion (35.8%) of property and business locations. Examples of businesses in the property and business service industry include real estate agents, motor vehicle hiring, scientific research, computer services and legal and accounting services.

LGAs that were located furthest from the Melbourne CBD were more likely to have a business location structure that differed from the inner city pattern. LGAs that had a high proportion of business locations in the construction industry tended to be located on the outskirts of the Melbourne SD. Nillumbik had 24.8% of business locations in the construction industry, followed by Casey with 21.4%. Cardinia was the only LGA in the Melbourne SD to have a dominant industry in agriculture, forestry and fishing locations (30%).

Not surprisingly, within the Melbourne SD, the City of Melbourne had the greatest number of business locations with 13,535. Boroondara (9,624) and Monash (8,429) were the closest rivals. These three areas, along with Port Phillip and Stonnington, all had more than 2,000 locations in the property and business services industry.





## CHAPTER 3

### WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

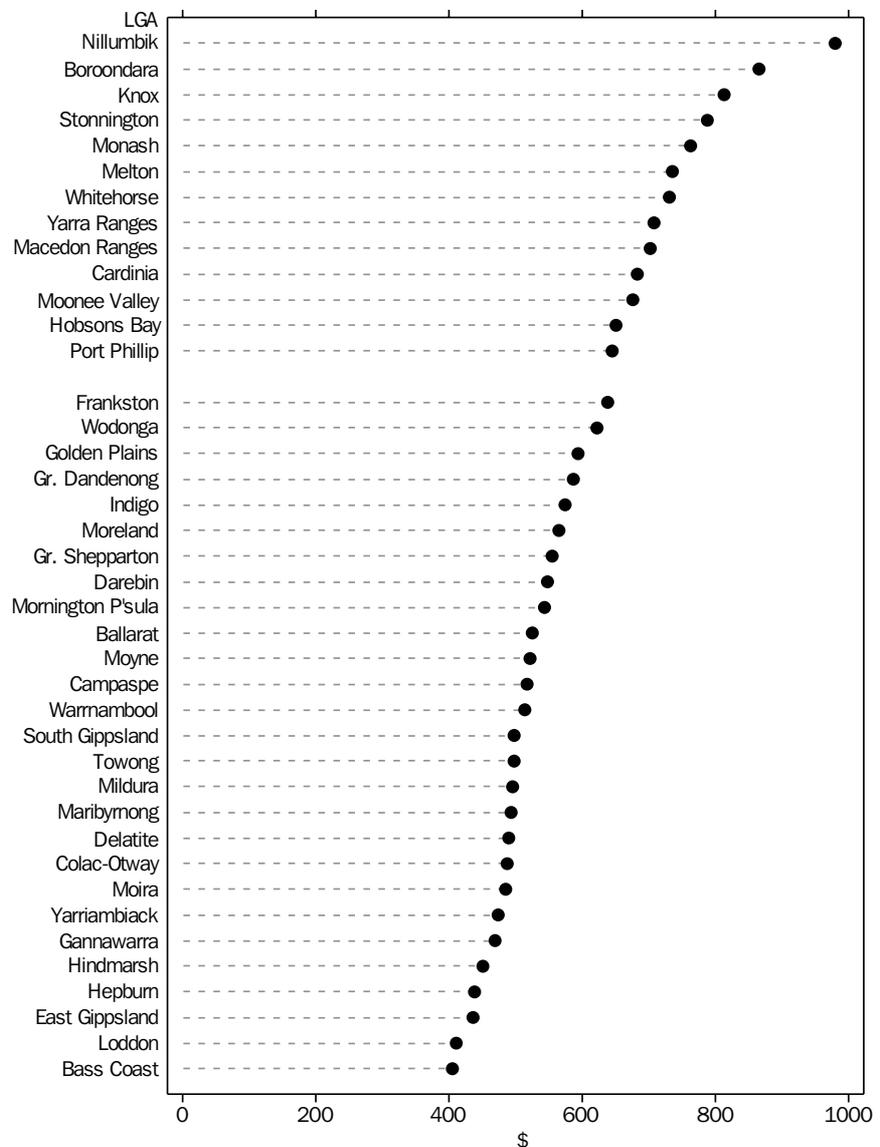
## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Graph 3.1 shows median weekly household incomes (HIND) for selected LGAs across Victoria, including those with the highest median weekly income (Nillumbik, \$980) and the lowest (Bass Coast, \$406).

The median weekly HIND in the cities of Port Phillip (\$645) and Frankston (\$639) are very close to the median for Victoria (\$642). LGAs with a median weekly HIND above this level were generally in the Melbourne Statistical Division (SD). The exceptions were the Yarra Ranges (\$708), which is partly within the Melbourne SD, and Macedon Ranges (\$702).

Only six LGAs within the Melbourne SD had a median household weekly income below \$642: Frankston (\$639), Greater Dandenong (\$587), Moreland (\$565), Darebin (\$548), Mornington Peninsula (\$544) and Maribyrnong (\$494).

3.1 MEDIAN WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME, Local Government Area

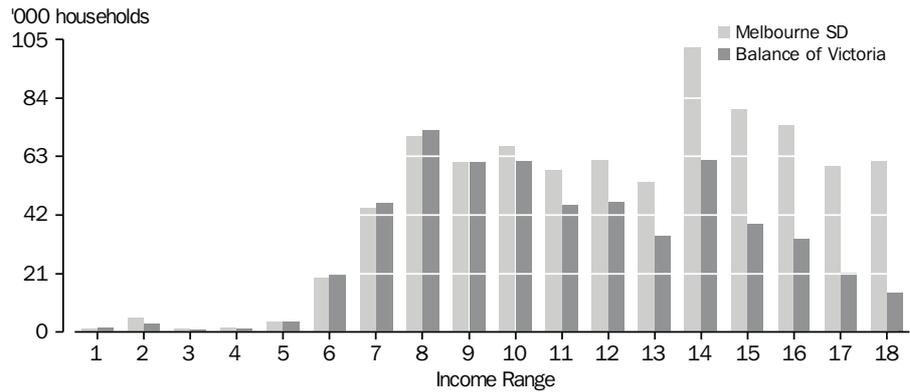


Note: Only selected LGAs were used to give an indication of the pattern of income across Victoria. Commentary refers to the whole of Victoria.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1996.

WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD  
INCOME *continued*

3.2 INCOME RANGE, Melbourne Statistical Division by Balance of Victoria



Notes: Weekly Income Ranges

1. Negative Income
2. Nil Income
3. \$1-\$39
4. \$40-\$79
5. \$80-\$119
6. \$120-\$159
7. \$160-\$199
8. \$200-\$299
9. \$300-\$399
10. \$400-\$499
11. \$500-\$599
12. \$600-\$699
13. \$700-\$799
14. \$800-\$999
15. \$1000-\$1199
16. \$1200-\$1499
17. \$1499-\$1999
18. \$2000 or more

Source: *Census of Population and Housing, 1996.*

The median weekly HIND for Victoria was \$642 in 1996. As shown in graph 3.2, in every income range above this median, substantially more Melbourne SD households were involved than Balance of Victoria households. In fact, over half the households living in the Melbourne SD (52.2%) were in a \$700 and above income range compared to 35.8% of those in the Balance of Victoria. The three income ranges with the greatest number of Melbourne SD households were within the \$800-\$1,499 income ranges (31.0% of all Melbourne SD households). Three of the four income ranges with the greatest number of Balance of Victoria households were within the \$200-\$499 income ranges (34.2% of all Balance of Victoria households).

About 1.6% of Victoria's households received nil or negative income. Queenscliffe is the only LGA with no households in the negative income range and has the least number of households in the nil income range.

The City of Boroondara has the most households in both the \$1,500-\$1,999 and \$2,000 or more income ranges and the fifth most households in the \$1,200-\$1,499 income range. Greater Geelong is the only non-metropolitan LGA with more than 1,000 households in the \$2,000 or more income range. Queenscliffe, Towong and West Wimmera were the only LGAs to have less than 1,000 households with a median weekly income less than \$500. This may be mainly due to a smaller population with a large proportion of older people.

WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD  
EXPENDITURE

In the 12 months to June 1999, Victorian households spent an average of \$718 each week on goods and services. This is an increase of 20% since the previous survey was conducted in 1993–94. Part of the increase can be attributed to inflation: between June 1994 and June 1999 the consumer price index for Melbourne rose by 9%.

In 1998–99, the largest broad categories of expenditure were:

- food and non-alcoholic beverages (\$134.22 or 19% of total household expenditure on goods and services);
- transport (\$130.50, 18%);
- recreation (\$90.95, 13%); and
- current housing costs (\$89.88, 13%).

3.3 WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, MELBOURNE SSSDs—JUNE 1999

<i>Major expenditure group</i>	<i>Inner Melbourne</i>	<i>Western Melbourne</i>	<i>Melton- Wyndham</i>	<i>Moreland City</i>	<i>Northern Middle Melbourne</i>	<i>Hume City</i>
Goods and services						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	149.73	97.46	112.47	109.60	99.50	90.25
Domestic fuel and power	17.28	19.70	24.33	20.68	22.11	28.19
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	127.43	137.00	143.46	134.79	155.06	162.13
Alcoholic beverages	*48.57	16.39	*18.99	*14.40	21.15	*22.63
Tobacco products	*8.11	9.93	*13.81	*10.72	11.73	*13.40
Clothing and footwear	46.61	32.72	*60.30	*24.77	*51.04	*54.96
Household furnishings and equipment	*33.30	40.36	*28.80	*28.03	30.39	52.85
Household services and operation	38.15	39.27	41.75	37.76	39.00	46.91
Medical care and health expenses	36.32	24.82	*48.11	*28.11	*43.35	37.65
Transport	*110.72	171.36	*106.51	*125.66	146.20	*178.97
Recreation	160.47	82.29	87.87	82.87	105.21	106.00
Personal care	21.97	14.20	*17.74	*14.49	*21.25	*14.87
Miscellaneous goods and services	67.97	53.86	45.55	*64.18	*53.11	74.65
<i>Total goods and services</i>	866.63	739.36	749.69	696.06	799.10	883.46
Selected other payments						
Income tax	297.67	203.12	216.27	145.45	204.11	289.55
Mortgage repayments—principal component (selected dwelling)	*33.48	39.07	44.26	*12.04	*19.98	*64.24
Superannuation and life insurance	*18.29	24.10	*34.67	*14.16	*33.74	*42.86

...continued

3.3 WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, MELBOURNE SSSDs—JUNE 1999—continued

<i>Major expenditure group</i>	<i>Northern Outer Melbourne</i>	<i>Boroondara City</i>	<i>Eastern Middle Melbourne</i>	<i>Eastern Outer Melbourne</i>	<i>Yarra Ranges Shire Part A</i>	<i>Southern Melbourne</i>
<b>Goods and services</b>						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	116.55	153.60	84.77	98.69	64.30	95.45
Domestic fuel and power	27.19	25.01	25.56	23.82	26.63	20.19
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	164.18	176.90	153.78	153.71	136.73	137.19
Alcoholic beverages	*14.09	*29.89	23.15	*20.59	15.66	20.25
Tobacco products	*10.28	*2.17	12.72	10.42	*5.17	10.43
Clothing and footwear	55.24	45.71	41.08	33.78	35.83	40.92
Household furnishings and equipment	*77.63	*68.59	44.44	69.27	*44.34	40.66
Household services and operation	44.33	51.79	45.23	47.12	40.72	44.35
Medical care and health expenses	*26.73	*70.21	40.98	41.37	37.15	38.46
Transport	93.66	130.49	141.55	179.86	105.16	129.72
Recreation	116.75	105.07	109.42	83.77	91.43	109.16
Personal care	15.52	17.17	15.35	12.97	11.08	15.78
Miscellaneous goods and services	43.97	103.79	57.37	62.21	42.93	74.80
<i>Total goods and services</i>	806.12	980.39	795.40	837.58	657.13	777.36
<b>Selected other payments</b>						
Income tax	*285.50	*318.95	230.43	257.32	*116.54	225.05
Mortgage repayments—principal component (selected dwelling)	43.42	*40.88	21.81	32.23	*25.97	29.36
Superannuation and life insurance	*29.69	*42.42	*32.34	35.40	*32.06	25.83
<hr/>						
<i>Major expenditure group</i>	<i>Greater Dandenong City</i>	<i>South Eastern Outer Melbourne</i>	<i>Frankston City</i>	<i>Mornington Peninsula Shire</i>		
<b>Goods and services</b>						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	67.18	114.30	90.76	63.47		
Domestic fuel and power	18.96	25.49	22.51	17.52		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	103.13	146.56	144.74	102.37		
Alcoholic beverages	*5.73	13.45	*18.44	16.76		
Tobacco products	*6.60	13.83	*8.09	*10.00		
Clothing and footwear	*21.05	29.51	*42.07	*17.10		
Household furnishings and equipment	*50.59	*34.18	27.30	*22.39		
Household services and operation	35.65	40.09	42.23	35.87		
Medical care and health expenses	34.98	26.88	23.09	22.90		
Transport	*106.63	127.92	159.23	86.77		
Recreation	58.38	91.76	106.67	52.34		
Personal care	9.36	*16.05	13.63	*8.22		
Miscellaneous goods and services	*43.06	68.14	78.44	26.91		
<i>Total goods and services</i>	561.30	748.16	777.20	482.62		
<b>Selected other payments</b>						
Income tax	93.91	189.06	212.38	78.71		
Mortgage repayments—principal component (selected dwelling)	*24.92	45.25	*79.08	*13.35		
Superannuation and life insurance	*10.17	17.73	22.92	*5.27		

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 6530.0), Unpublished data.

WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD  
EXPENDITURE *continued*

Households in Boroondara City spent \$980.39 on average per week on goods and services, more than any other part of Melbourne. Boroondara residents topped the spending in six of the broad categories, including food and non-alcoholic beverages (\$176.90) and current housing costs (\$153.60). Spending on household services and operation ranged from \$35.65 in Greater Dandenong City to \$51.79 in Boroondara City.

Inner Melbourne households headed the list of spenders on recreation (\$160.47) and personal care (\$21.97), but spent least on domestic fuel and power (\$17.28). Expenditure on transport was greatest in Eastern Outer Melbourne (\$179.86).

Households in Mornington Peninsula Shire spent least in eleven broad categories, and least overall on goods and services (\$483).

3.4 WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, BALANCE OF VICTORIA—JUNE 1999

<i>Major Expenditure Group</i>	<i>Barwon- Western District</i>	<i>Central Highlands- Wimmera</i>	<i>Loddon- Mallee</i>	<i>Goulburn- Ovens- Murray</i>	<i>All Gippsland</i>
Goods and services					
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	70.11	66.50	59.69	67.61	64.07
Domestic fuel and power	17.32	19.19	19.05	22.86	19.51
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	110.15	120.96	117.83	115.62	93.24
Alcoholic beverages	* 18.23	* 25.23	* 23.16	14.86	19.98
Tobacco products	12.73	11.27	* 11.93	10.54	10.85
Clothing and footwear	27.30	32.57	30.58	27.61	* 11.28
Household furnishings and equipment	26.47	* 37.84	29.30	30.66	37.06
Household services and operation	31.82	29.82	26.93	35.35	* 52.12
Medical care and health expenses	25.32	* 31.45	34.40	23.55	22.29
Transport	134.37	111.73	* 116.49	112.29	84.20
Recreation	79.15	73.84	69.85	74.70	55.61
Personal care	11.07	12.90	14.99	11.31	8.05
Miscellaneous goods and services	42.51	43.72	44.85	* 57.43	35.18
<i>Total goods and services</i>	606.55	617.02	599.05	604.39	513.44
Selected other payments					
Income tax	150.82	140.81	* 91.73	* 147.86	101.77
Mortgage repayments—principal component (selected dwelling)	* 25.39	* 14.04	* 14.04	28.31	21.03
Superannuation and life insurance	* 26.25	13.13	* 17.41	* 23.2	* 13.38

Source: Household Expenditure Survey 1998–99 (Cat. no. 6530.0), Unpublished data.

In all regions outside Melbourne, expenditure on goods and services was below the Victorian average (\$718), ranging from \$513 in Gippsland to \$617 in Central Highlands-Wimmera.

WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD  
EXPENDITURE *continued*

As within Melbourne, the largest broad categories of expenditure were:

- food and non-alcoholic beverages (19% of total household expenditure on goods and services);
- transport (19%);
- recreation (12%); and
- current housing costs (11.2%).

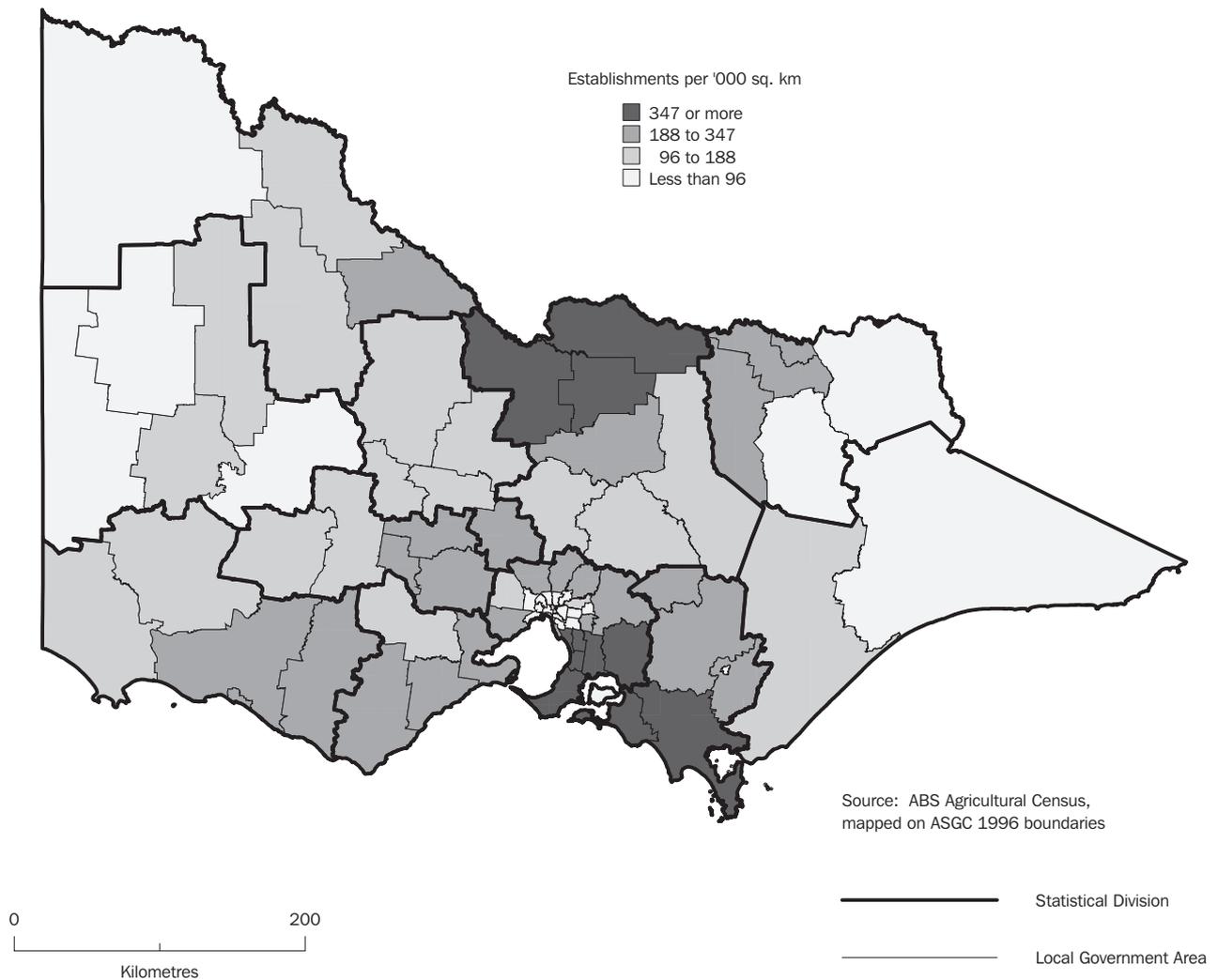
Spending on domestic fuel and power (ranging from \$17 to \$23) was similar to that in most parts of Melbourne, while Gippsland households spent less on clothing and footwear (\$11.28) than households in all other regions throughout Victoria.

## CHAPTER 4

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

### AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The total number of agricultural establishments in Victoria for 1996–97 was 36,656. In the Melbourne Statistical Division (SD), there were 2,809 establishments or 7.7% of the State's total. Cardinia (S) - North had the most establishments in the Melbourne SD (733), ahead of Yarra Ranges (651) and Mornington Peninsula (S) - East (440). These three Statistical Local Areas (SLA) contained 64.9% of all agricultural establishments in the Melbourne SD.



AGRICULTURAL  
ESTABLISHMENTS *continued*

The Goulburn SD had the highest number of establishments for regional Victoria with 5,644, the most SLAs with one or more establishments and Moira (S) - West, within the Goulburn SD, had the highest number of establishments in Victoria (1,090).

The next three SLAs with the largest total number of establishments in Victoria were Mildura (RC) - Pt A with 1,057 establishments, Moyne (S) - North-West with 966 establishments and Mildura (RC) - Pt B with 941 establishments. Of those SLAs that did have agricultural establishments, eight SLAs had less than ten establishments with Geelong, Queenscliffe and Yallourn Works Area all having only one.

The Barwon SD had the least number of establishments of all the Statistical Divisions with 1,954, just behind the Central Highlands SD (1,960). The number of establishments in a Statistical Division is associated with the agricultural value within the division. Those Statistical Divisions with a large number of establishments tended to have a high value (See Value of Agricultural Production).

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTION

The total value of agricultural production in Victoria in 1996–97 was \$6,087.6 million. The principal commodities were milk (\$1,536.9 million), cattle and calves slaughtered (\$662.5 million), wool (\$512.9 million) and wheat (\$484.9 million) (table 4.1).

The types of agricultural commodities produced varied by region. Goulburn Statistical Division had the highest agricultural value in the State, at \$1,080.7 million, or 17.8% of the total. This is a major region for crops and fruit production, with 96.5% of the State's pear production (\$84.1 million) produced in Goulburn. Other principal agricultural commodities produced in Goulburn were milk (\$408.3 million) and cattle and calves slaughtered (\$137.5 million).

Agricultural commodities worth \$949.4 million were produced in the Mallee Statistical Division. A variety of crops were produced, with the most important being grapes (\$201.2 million), wheat (\$185.5 million), and barley (\$109.9 million). The Mallee is the principal citrus fruit and orange growing area for Victoria — 92% of citrus fruit (\$54.9 million) and 93.3% of oranges (\$45 million) were produced in this region.

The Western District produced \$824.7 million worth of agricultural commodities in 1996–97 with livestock products dominating. Milk produced was worth \$360 million, wool \$148.7 million, and cattle and calves slaughtered \$137.6 million.



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTION *continued*

Other points of note:

- Despite its land area being dominated by urban development, the Melbourne Statistical Division produced \$670.6 million worth of agricultural commodities in 1996–97, which was 11% of Victoria’s total commodities and the fourth highest in the State. Agricultural production in Melbourne was dominated by nurseries (\$63 million) and mushrooms (\$54.8 million and 91.7% of the State total);

\$661.4 million worth of agricultural commodities were produced in the Wimmera. This region recorded the highest values for wheat (\$204.4 million), legumes for grain (\$98.5 million), chick peas (\$37.6 million), oilseeds (\$29.6 million), field peas for grain (\$27.7 million) and canola (\$27.3 million); and

- In Gippsland SD, \$530.5 million worth of agricultural commodities were produced, 56% of which was milk (\$298.2 million). East Gippsland recorded \$319.2 million worth of agricultural commodities, half of which was milk (\$158.6 million).

4.1 PRINCIPLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES—1996–97

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Total value</i>	<i>Main region</i>	<i>Region value</i>	<i>% of total commodity</i>
	<i>\$m</i>		<i>\$m</i>	
Milk	1 536.9	Goulburn	408.3	26.6
Cattle and calves slaughtered	662.5	Goulburn	137.5	20.8
Wool	512.9	Western District	148.7	29.0
Wheat	484.9	Wimmera	204.4	42.2
Sheep and lambs slaughtered	347.3	Western District	91.8	26.4
Barley	242.0	Mallee	109.9	45.4
Grapes	214.7	Mallee	201.2	93.7
Pigs slaughtered	190.5	Loddon	56.0	29.4
Legumes for grain	148.0	Wimmera	98.5	66.6
Apples	124.4	Goulburn	59.0	47.4

Source: Unpublished data, Agriculture Census, 1996–97.

4.2 ESTIMATED MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS—1996–97

<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Wages &amp; salary</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
<b>Melbourne</b>				
Food, beverage & tobacco	725	27 090	963.2	8 028.7
Textile, clothing, footwear & leather	3 084	29 913	790.2	3 747.9
Wood & paper product	909	11 739	407.2	2 376.6
Printing, publishing & recorded media	1 679	25 242	895.3	4 116.5
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated product	1 009	32 449	1 351.5	8 977.3
Non-metallic mineral product	404	6 993	275.5	1 671.7
Metal product	2 124	29 964	1 036.2	6 133.1
Machinery & equipment	2 548	62 489	2 386.4	15 359.5
Other manufacturing	1 924	16 130	419.8	1 885.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>14 406</i>	<i>242 010</i>	<i>8 525.3</i>	<i>52 296.4</i>
<b>Barwon</b>				
Food, beverage & tobacco	41	1 550	46.4	343.0
Textile, clothing, footwear & leather	83	2 576	83.0	468.8
Wood & paper product	66	771	20.6	94.0
Printing, publishing & recorded media	52	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated product	34	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Non-metallic mineral product	40	824	40.9	228.6
Metal product	101	2 410	114.0	924.2
Machinery & equipment	98	3 402	116.0	594.6
Other manufacturing	94	470	10.7	47.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>609</i>	<i>13 786</i>	<i>514.0</i>	<i>4 742.1</i>
<b>Western District</b>				
Food, beverage & tobacco	36	1 449	47.6	590.8
Textile, clothing, footwear & leather	12	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Wood & paper product	31	320	10.6	48.0
Printing, publishing & recorded media	21	392	9.2	23.4
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated product	11	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Non-metallic mineral product	14	79	1.7	7.3
Metal product	41	1 300	56.5	646.1
Machinery & equipment	29	213	5.7	19.9
Other manufacturing	21	67	0.9	5.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>4 358</i>	<i>146.9</i>	<i>1 451.0</i>
<b>Central Highlands</b>				
Food, beverage & tobacco	40	2 463	108.7	766.6
Textile, clothing, footwear & leather	28	603	15.1	66.9
Wood & paper product	46	693	21.8	100.9
Printing, publishing & recorded media	23	304	9.5	36.9
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated product	15	263	8.2	49.8
Non-metallic mineral product	34	411	12.3	46.8
Metal product	69	636	19.7	103.6
Machinery & equipment	78	2 076	56.1	265.5
Other manufacturing	42	178	3.6	16.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>7 627</i>	<i>254.9</i>	<i>1 453.7</i>

...continued

## 4.2 ESTIMATED MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS—1996–97—continued

<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Wages &amp; salary</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
<i>Wimmera</i>				
Food, beverage & tobacco	26	497	13.1	83.0
Textile, clothing, footwear & leather	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Wood & paper product	9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Printing, publishing & recorded media	11	97	2.8	7.6
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated product	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Non-metallic mineral product	9	75	1.7	6.6
Metal product	23	187	4.8	27.9
Machinery & equipment	24	121	2.4	11.0
Other manufacturing	27	118	2.2	9.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>1 465</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>180.2</i>
<i>Loddon</i>				
Food, beverage & tobacco	43	2 625	82.5	500.1
Textile, clothing, footwear & leather	28	678	18.5	87.8
Wood & paper product	30	197	5.0	18.5
Printing, publishing & recorded media	39	823	23.3	81.7
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated product	16	465	14.8	76.0
Non-metallic mineral product	23	209	5.6	25.2
Metal product	66	702	20.7	80.9
Machinery & equipment	75	1 513	51.9	242.2
Other manufacturing	54	227	4.4	21.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>7 439</i>	<i>226.6</i>	<i>1 133.5</i>
<i>Mallee</i>				
Food, beverage & tobacco	39	1 367	41.1	527.7
Textile, clothing, footwear & leather	5	49	1.2	4.0
Wood & paper product	18	97	2.0	11.2
Printing, publishing & recorded media	18	100	2.3	8.2
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated product	14	121	3.4	26.9
Non-metallic mineral product	13	72	1.9	17.3
Metal product	25	161	3.4	17.3
Machinery & equipment	30	224	5.3	22.1
Other manufacturing	25	67	1.0	5.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>2 258</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>640.2</i>
<i>Goulburn</i>				
Food, beverage & tobacco	76	4 499	184.2	1 724.9
Textile, clothing, footwear & leather	35	588	14.2	65.0
Wood & paper product	53	893	27.6	135.6
Printing, publishing & recorded media	47	592	15.5	67.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated product	17	175	5.2	33.4
Non-metallic mineral product	39	214	6.4	44.8
Metal product	91	1 492	53.1	240.6
Machinery & equipment	87	687	21.5	114.5
Other manufacturing	59	268	5.4	30.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>9 348</i>	<i>333.1</i>	<i>2 456.1</i>

...continued

4.2 ESTIMATED MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS—1996–97—continued

<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Wages &amp; salary</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
<i>Ovens-Murray</i>				
Food, beverage & tobacco	33	2 455	103.8	885.1
Textile, clothing, footwear & leather	12	966	30.5	114.6
Wood & paper product	23	495	16.7	76.3
Printing, publishing & recorded media	17	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated product	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Non-metallic mineral product	23	140	4.7	22.7
Metal product	40	382	11.0	121.3
Machinery & equipment	37	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other manufacturing	31	155	3.3	13.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>6 124</i>	<i>223.5</i>	<i>2 015.1</i>
<i>East Gippsland</i>				
Food, beverage & tobacco	23	459	13.5	196.8
Textile, clothing, footwear & leather	7	35	0.6	2.3
Wood & paper product	38	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Printing, publishing & recorded media	16	111	3.0	11.6
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated product	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Non-metallic mineral product	23	80	1.6	9.3
Metal product	29	250	7.0	30.6
Machinery & equipment	30	239	11.7	37.8
Other manufacturing	26	113	2.3	10.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>2 004</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>404.3</i>
<i>Gippsland</i>				
Food, beverage & tobacco	36	996	27.1	356.5
Textile, clothing, footwear & leather	19	539	15.4	90.5
Wood & paper product	39	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Printing, publishing & recorded media	30	535	8.8	28.1
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated product	14	253	8.5	56.2
Non-metallic mineral product	18	102	2.5	14.6
Metal product	72	526	17.3	76.7
Machinery & equipment	63	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other manufacturing	45	197	3.6	13.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>4 739</i>	<i>160.8</i>	<i>1 145.7</i>

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8221.2)*.

MANUFACTURING,  
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

The 1996–97 Manufacturing Census counted 17,565 manufacturing locations in Victoria, which employed 301,159 persons. Wages and salaries totalled \$10.5 billion, and the annual turnover was \$67.9 billion. Manufacturing was highly concentrated in the Melbourne SD, with 82.0% of locations, 80.4% of employment, 80.9% of wages and salaries and 77.0% of turnover occurring in Melbourne.

The two largest contributors to manufacturing turnover and employment in the Western District were the metal product and food, beverage and tobacco industry subdivisions, contributing 44.5% and 40.7% respectively to total turnover. Behind the Melbourne SD, Barwon had the largest turnover for manufacturing operations in Victoria.

MANUFACTURING,  
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS  
*continued*

The food, beverage and tobacco industry subdivision was the main contributor to manufacturing turnover in Central Highlands (52.7% of total turnover) and the largest contributor to turnover and employment in Wimmera (46.1% of total turnover and 33.9% of total employment). Despite 52% of turnover occurring from food, beverage and tobacco locations, 37.8% of all locations were in the metal product industry subdivision.

Behind the Barwon and Central Highlands SDs, Loddon produces the highest turnover in machinery and equipment outside of Melbourne.

The food, beverage and tobacco industry subdivision contributed 70.2% of turnover in Goulburn and 43.9% in the Ovens-Murray region.

The total turnover for manufacturing operations across all industry subdivisions for the whole of Gippsland (East Gippsland and Gippsland SDs) was \$1,550 million with a total of 6,743 employed persons. The largest contributor to the manufacturing industry in the Gippsland region was the food, beverage and tobacco industry subdivision whilst in the East Gippsland region, wood and paper products had the most locations.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The Survey of Tourist Accommodation records data by Tourism Region (TR) and includes hotels, motels and guest houses with 15 or more rooms in its survey population.

In 1999, there were a total of 705 establishments in Victoria, compared to 682 in 1998. The Melbourne TR had the largest number of establishments with 228 (32.3% of the Victorian total). This was followed by 72 in the High Country (10.2%) and 56 in Western (7.9%) (table 4.3).

Victorian hotels, motels and guest houses received \$741.5 million in accommodation takings in 1999, an 8.9% increase on the 1998 figure of \$681 million. The Melbourne TR accounted for 76.7% of those takings with a 10.1% increase from \$517 million in 1998 to \$568.7 million in 1999. Other tourism regions in Victoria to record a substantial increase in takings were Melbourne East (21.5%) and Phillip Island (10.5%). On the other hand, the High Country recorded a decrease of 2.6%, which may have been as a result of a poor snow season in 1999.

In 1999, room occupancy rates were highest in Melbourne (68%), Geelong (54.5%) and Western (53.8%). The lowest occupancy rate was recorded in High Country (31.6%).

There were a total of 5.3 million guest arrivals in 1999, a 5.5% increase on the 1998 figure of five million. Melbourne TR's share was 54.8% of all guest arrivals, or 2.9 million persons. Western TR received 346,500 guests, followed by High Country TR with 245,600. While the Melbourne East TR recorded a 22.4% increase in guest arrivals between 1998 and 1999, Central Highlands (-5.8%), Mallee (-4.3%), Gippsland (-3.7%) and Wimmera (-3.5%) all suffered a decline in guest arrivals.

4.3 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, VICTORIAN TOURISM REGIONS—1999

<i>Tourism Regions</i>	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Rooms</i>	<i>Bed spaces</i>	<i>Increase in bed spaces 1998–99</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Room nights occupied</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	
Melbourne	228	17 960	45 271	8.9	15 688	4 348 747
Wimmera	6	117	337	0.6	29	15 544
Mallee	42	1 280	3 910	0.5	499	221 783
Western	56	1 500	4 667	-0.6	828	295 545
Western Grampians	21	494	1 433	-1.2	200	86 011
Bendigo Loddon	29	712	2 169	1.1	337	136 403
Peninsula	20	684	1 823	0.3	394	106 027
Central Murray	21	559	1 696	6.0	161	95 619
Goulburn	27	700	2 073	2.8	386	125 260
High Country	72	1 925	7 020	-0.8	582	222 400
Lakes	25	683	2 019	1.7	266	92 368
Gippsland	36	1 034	2 974	-2.7	315	151 193
Melbourne East	15	467	1 111	27.0	441	59 952
Geelong	22	696	2 030	0.2	364	138 197
Macedon	4	115	243	24.6	86	n.p.
Spa Country	5	118	370	4.5	67	n.p.
Ballarat	25	887	2 727	4.6	400	146 239
Central Highlands	15	359	1 131	-1.7	108	56 904
Upper Yarra	13	423	1 075	-5.6	256	53 823
Murray East	14	321	974	-1.1	74	53 868
Phillip Island	9	283	1 005	—	152	48 843
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>31 317</b>	<b>86 058</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>21 633</b>	<b>6 488 544</b>

<i>Tourism Regions</i>	<i>Increase in room nights occupied</i>	<i>Room occupancy rate</i>	<i>Guest arrivals</i>	<i>Increase in guest arrivals</i>	<i>Takings from accommodation</i>	<i>Increase in takings</i>
<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>%</i>	
Melbourne	10.9	68.0	2 884 361	8.2	568 765.9	10.1
Wimmera	1.8	36.4	20 238	-3.5	784.0	3.5
Mallee	1.7	47.8	237 514	-4.3	14 199.9	5.0
Western	5.0	53.8	346 493	2.1	24 407.9	8.4
Western Grampians	4.3	47.7	110 894	5.1	5 872.0	9.9
Bendigo Loddon	6.0	51.8	171 600	11.5	10 505.4	8.4
Peninsula	0.7	44.1	92 828	2.6	12 465.9	4.3
Central Murray	2.2	46.9	111 559	3.3	6 898.5	4.1
Goulburn	3.9	49.8	138 844	6.3	8 430.0	4.8
High Country	-2.6	31.6	245 624	2.1	23 262.3	-2.6
Lakes	3.3	37.5	124 141	11.3	6 030.5	6.2
Gippsland	-4.0	39.6	131 070	-3.7	9 870.1	1.1
Melbourne East	10.0	38.0	52 130	22.4	5 978.5	21.5
Geelong	4.2	54.5	129 866	-1.2	11 768.0	7.7
Macedon	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—
Spa Country	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—
Ballarat	1.0	48.6	184 418	-1.5	11 553.2	3.6
Central Highlands	-0.1	43.4	69 640	-5.8	3 826.9	1.6
Upper Yarra	1.9	34.7	45 996	-0.1	5 692.7	1.5
Murray East	1.0	46.1	62 633	-0.3	3 054.0	8.6
Phillip Island	3.2	47.6	68 816	13.1	4 267.9	10.5
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>5 259 955</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>741 453.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Victoria 2000 (Cat. no. 8635.2).*

## TOURISM EXPENDITURE

Overall, nearly 44 million people spent \$9.1 billion on tourism in Victoria during 1998. The Melbourne TR had the greatest number of visitors with 16.5 million followed by Peninsula and Geelong (table 4.4). The top six tourism regions (in terms of expenditure) in Victoria have the largest Victorian population centres located within them. The Central Murray TR had the least visitors of all regions with 748,000.

Victoria captured \$2.9 billion of daytrip expenditure in 1998, or approximately 29% of the Australian total. Melbourne had the highest daytrip expenditure, with \$1.2 billion, due to the large number of visitors in 1998. Geelong and Gippsland/Lakes were the only other regions to have a daytrip expenditure of more than \$200 million (\$233 million and \$218 million respectively). The Upper Yarra TR had the lowest expenditure of \$37 million of all the tourism regions. The major Victorian cities (Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat and Bendigo) all had average daytrip expenditure slightly above the national and state averages. The Western Grampians TR had the highest average daytrip expenditure per visit in Victoria (\$82) and Upper Yarra had the lowest of \$35 per visitor.

Like the daytrip visitor expenditure, Melbourne had the greatest overnight expenditure (\$3.5 billion) accounting for 55% of Victoria's overnight expenditure. Western (\$359 million) and High Country (\$246 million) are also popular overnight tourist spots. Upper Yarra received the lowest overnight expenditure of \$49 million.

On average, visitors to Melbourne spent \$577 when staying overnight. Those visiting other larger cities spent less than \$200 when staying overnight. However those visiting Mallee and High Country TRs spent more on average despite the smaller populations of their urban centres. Visitors to Gippsland spent \$130 on average for an overnight visit which was the lowest for the State.

#### 4.4 REGIONAL VISITOR EXPENDITURE(a)—1998

<i>Tourism Region</i>	<i>Day expenditure</i>			<i>Overnight expenditure</i>	
	<i>Day visitors</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Expenditure per visit(b)</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Expenditure per visit(b)</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$</i>
Melbourne	16 527	1 244	75	3 539	577
Western	2 204	124	56	359	212
High Country	1 109	59	53	246	229
Peninsula	3 834	186	49	209	146
Mallee and Wimmera	844	66	78	183	234
Geelong	3 212	233	73	167	152
Lakes	2 973	218	73	156	196
Central Murray	748	52	69	156	215
Phillip Island	1 270	64	50	150	180
Gippsland	(c)**	(c)**	(c)**	150	130
Bendigo Loddon	1 991	153	77	140	180
Ballarat	1 635	126	77	127	193
Goulburn	1 498	109	73	93	142
Western Grampians	918	75	82	74	188
Spa Country and Macedon	1 365	78	57	63	151
Central Highlands	(d)***	(d)***	(d)***	58	167
Melbourne East	2 594	116	45	56	205
Murray East	(e)*	(e)*	(e)*	52	159
Upper Yarra	1 042	37	35	49	173
Other Victoria(f)	184	7	38	127	363
<b>Total(g)</b>	<b>43 949</b>	<b>2 947</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>6 154</b>	<b>330</b>

(a) All published expenditure estimates have an estimated 95% confidence interval width of less than 50%.

(b) A single visit to Victoria may involve stays in more than one tourist region.

(c) \*\*Gippsland and Lakes were combined.

(d) \*\*\* Central Highlands and Western Grampians were combined.

(e) \*High Country and Murray East were combined.

(f) Includes only the nominal 'Don't know where in Victoria region' and for overnight 'In transit in Victoria'.

(g) Totals may not equal the sum of the components due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Occasional Paper Number 31, 1998.

#### MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS

The City of Melbourne had the greatest proportion of new cars in Victoria (1998 vehicles) with 22.8%, ahead of Port Phillip (14.6%) and Stonnington (8.7%). While the City of Melbourne has a small population, many businesses are located in the city which have company cars available for their employees.

Boroondara, Manningham, Port Phillip, Stonnington and Melbourne are the only cities with less than 20% of their total vehicles registered as a 1979–86 model.

No city outside the Melbourne SD had a proportion of 1998 registered cars above the State average (5.9%). LaTrobe (5.5%) and Queenscliffe (5.6%) had the highest proportions of 1998 registered vehicles in the Balance of Victoria.



## 4.5 MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS(a)—OCTOBER 1998

Local Government Area	Motor vehicle registration year					Total motor vehicles no.
	1979–86 %	1987–93 %	1994–96 %	1997 %	1998 %	
<b>Melbourne SD</b>						
Banyule (C)	24.0	32.6	19.1	14.8	5.1	81 118
Bayside (C)	20.3	29.4	19.6	17.7	7.2	48 823
Boroondara (C)	19.6	28.1	19.3	18.2	7.5	99 656
Brimbank (C)	26.5	37.1	17.2	12.2	3.8	82 290
Cardinia (S)	30.5	31.9	16.6	12.8	4.4	29 325
Casey (C)	25.0	34.1	17.9	13.8	4.8	92 758
Darebin (C)	29.5	34.5	15.9	12.1	4.3	69 580
Frankston (C)	26.0	34.0	17.4	13.3	4.8	64 160
Glen Eira (C)	22.6	32.1	18.8	15.8	5.9	71 644
Gr. Dandenong (C)	24.5	34.1	16.2	14.6	5.5	87 984
Hobsons Bay (C)	25.9	32.9	17.6	14.5	5.0	47 064
Hume (C)	23.6	31.6	15.5	13.5	6.7	79 765
Kingston (C)	23.2	31.8	17.6	16.7	5.8	82 387
Knox (C)	23.5	31.6	18.1	15.8	5.9	82 590
Manningham (C)	19.4	30.6	20.1	17.6	6.7	71 968
Maribyrnong (C)	26.6	34.2	15.3	14.2	5.2	31 358
Maroondah (C)	25.2	32.7	17.2	14.9	5.4	70 905
Melbourne (C)	5.9	9.4	8.0	29.1	22.8	58 264
Melton (S)	27.3	34.3	17.0	12.8	4.6	32 517
Monash (C)	20.8	30.3	18.4	17.3	6.9	106 623
Moonee Valley (C)	22.2	30.8	17.5	16.9	7.0	72 853
Moreland (C)	27.6	33.9	15.9	12.1	5.4	77 363
Mornington P'sula (S)	26.4	32.4	18.2	13.8	5.1	86 413
Nillumbik (S)	24.0	31.9	19.5	15.1	5.3	33 254
Port Phillip (C)	13.7	18.2	12.7	24.2	14.6	74 830
Stonnington (C)	18.2	27.0	18.7	19.7	8.7	45 788
Whitehorse (C)	22.5	31.1	18.8	15.9	6.1	90 803
Whittlesea (C)	26.6	35.9	17.3	12.7	3.9	60 571
Wyndham (C)	23.3	32.6	18.8	15.5	5.2	44 151
Yarra (C)	22.5	27.2	15.6	18.1	8.4	38 691
Yarra Ranges (S)	31.4	33.4	15.8	11.7	4.2	93 244
<b>Barwon SD</b>						
Colac-Otway (S)	32.7	31.0	16.4	12.4	4.1	14 705
Golden Plains (S)	35.3	32.8	14.2	11.2	3.7	10 802
Greater Geelong (C)	27.8	32.0	16.4	13.8	5.1	123 381
Queenscliffe (B)	27.7	29.6	17.4	15.4	5.6	2 933
Surf Coast (S)	27.8	32.0	16.8	14.2	5.1	12 189
<b>Western District SD</b>						
Corangamite (S)	29.2	30.4	18.0	14.5	4.4	13 187
Glenelg (S)	28.1	32.5	16.9	14.5	4.3	14 808
Moyne (S)	30.1	31.7	16.9	13.5	4.3	12 134
S. Grampians (S)	28.6	33.9	16.0	13.4	4.5	13 240
Warrnambool (C)	27.5	32.3	17.5	13.6	4.8	17 305
<b>Central Highlands SD</b>						
Ararat (RC)	30.0	32.8	16.4	13.3	4.4	8 036
Ballarat (C)	30.6	33.0	15.4	12.4	4.9	57 777
Hepburn (S)	39.1	31.0	13.7	9.7	3.3	11 288
Moorabool (S)	30.9	31.1	16.9	13.0	4.3	13 811
Pyrenees (S)	39.1	32.3	12.4	9.9	3.0	3 559

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

## 4.5 MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS(a)—OCTOBER 1998—continued

Local Government Area	Motor vehicle registration year					
	1979-86	1987-93	1994-96	1997	1998	Total motor vehicles
	%	%	%	%	%	no.
<b>Wimmera SD</b>						
Hindmarsh (S)	35.1	29.8	15.4	13.1	3.7	5 533
Horsham (RC)	29.1	31.3	16.0	14.4	4.7	13 674
N. Grampians (S)	34.0	31.1	15.7	11.9	3.9	9 759
West Wimmera (S)	29.7	31.1	16.4	13.8	4.8	3 988
Yarriambiack (S)	32.3	30.6	15.4	14.4	4.4	7 222
<b>Mallee SD</b>						
Buloke (S)	34.8	29.5	14.7	13.3	4.5	6 511
Gannawarra (S)	28.6	29.4	18.0	15.0	5.1	9 667
Mildura (RC)	31.3	31.3	15.8	13.5	4.3	33 001
Swan Hill (RC)	32.6	29.9	15.5	13.7	4.5	15 450
<b>Loddon SD</b>						
C. Goldfields (S)	39.3	30.9	14.0	9.8	3.1	9 737
Gr. Bendigo (C)	34.4	32.2	14.7	11.3	4.1	59 525
Loddon (S)	37.2	29.9	13.8	11.4	4.0	5 765
Macedon Ranges (S)	30.3	31.6	16.7	13.1	4.4	26 052
Mount Alexander (S)	40.6	31.1	13.6	9.3	2.9	12 748
<b>Goulburn SD</b>						
Campaspe (S)	30.6	28.6	17.3	14.4	5.0	27 420
Delatite (S)	31.4	29.5	17.0	13.3	5.1	15 180
Gr. Shepparton (C)	30.1	29.7	16.6	14.3	5.1	38 981
Mitchell (S)	33.1	31.6	16.0	11.7	4.0	19 772
Moira (S)	32.5	29.3	16.5	13.8	4.6	20 134
Murrindindi (S)	34.7	29.1	14.3	11.8	5.3	8 841
Strathbogie (S)	36.7	29.7	14.8	11.4	4.2	8 138
<b>Ovens-Murray SD</b>						
Alpine (S)	31.4	30.7	16.1	13.1	4.4	8 867
Indigo (S)	35.3	30.5	14.4	12.1	4.0	8 909
Towong (S)	33.9	30.7	15.8	12.1	3.7	4 411
Wangarratta (RC)	32.7	30.8	16.0	12.1	4.1	19 832
Wodonga (RC)	30.7	31.7	16.3	12.6	4.6	25 772
<b>East Gippsland SD</b>						
East Gippsland (S)	30.3	32.5	16.6	12.3	4.3	28 387
Wellington (S)	27.6	31.1	18.0	14.2	4.9	28 167
<b>Gippsland SD</b>						
Bass Coast (S)	31.3	33.3	16.9	11.7	3.8	17 945
Baw Baw (S)	30.4	32.1	16.7	13.3	4.1	23 720
La Trobe (S)	26.7	32.1	17.2	14.1	5.5	50 108
South Gippsland (S)	28.7	32.2	17.9	13.2	4.0	20 328
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3 031 528</b>

(a) Vehicles include motorcycles, light commercial vehicles and passenger vehicles.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia 1998 (Cat. no. 9309.0).

## CHAPTER 5

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS

In February 2000, there were six less schools in non-metropolitan Victoria than at the same time the previous year. In the metropolitan area, there were two more government schools, both of which could be found in the Western region.

There were also an additional three non-government schools in the metropolitan region and four more outside the metropolitan region. The establishment of a language school in the Western region meant that now all four metropolitan regions have a language school. However, no language school exists in regional Victoria.

During the year ending February 2000, combined primary and secondary schools were far more common in the non-government sector (128) than in the government sector (43).

#### 5.1 NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY SCHOOL TYPE, REGION(a) AND SECTOR—FEBRUARY 2000

School type	Metropolitan				Non-metropolitan					All regions
	Western	Northern	Eastern	Southern	Barwon South Western	Central Highlands Wimmera	Loddon Campaspe Mallee	Goulburn North Eastern	Gippsland	
GOVERNMENT										
Primary	99	144	191	181	115	106	129	143	131	1 239
Primary—Secondary	2	5	1	3	9	6	11	3	3	43
Secondary	30	37	50	43	23	17	22	26	18	266
Special	10	13	13	16	7	5	6	5	4	79
Language	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1 631</b>
NON-GOVERNMENT										
Primary	59	68	74	76	42	33	41	32	23	448
Primary—Secondary	12	14	30	35	10	3	12	5	7	128
Secondary	17	14	16	17	9	6	7	9	6	101
Special	—	—	7	4	2	—	—	1	—	14
Language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>691</b>
ALL SCHOOLS										
Primary	158	212	265	257	157	139	170	175	154	1 687
Primary—Secondary	14	19	31	38	19	9	23	8	10	171
Secondary	47	51	66	60	32	23	29	35	24	367
Special	10	13	20	20	9	5	6	6	4	93
Language	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>2 322</b>

(a) Education Department regions.

Source: 'Summary Statistics Victorian Schools', Department of Education, Employment and Training, February 2000.

## 5.2 NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA—FEBRUARY 2000

Local Government Area	Government		Non-government		All schools	
	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools
	FTE(a)	no.	FTE(a)	no.	FTE(a)	no.
<b>Melbourne SD</b>						
Banyule (C)	13 045.8	32	8 568.2	16	21 614.0	48
Bayside (C)	7 287.7	14	6 503.7	14	13 791.4	28
Boroondara (C)	13 703.2	27	17 385.5	30	31 088.7	57
Brimbank (C)	18 978.6	43	10 057.1	20	29 035.7	63
Cardinia (S)	6 943.0	18	3 118.2	7	10 061.2	25
Casey (C)	23 512.7	41	7 410.2	16	30 922.9	57
Darebin (C)	9 917.2	31	5 056.0	16	14 973.2	47
Frankston (C)	15 707.8	31	4 334.4	11	20 042.2	42
Glen Eira (C)	6 615.1	18	9 043.6	20	15 658.7	—
Gr. Dandenong (C)	15 187.5	37	8 111.2	13	23 298.7	50
Hobsons Bay (C)	8 027.2	21	3 971.8	11	11 999.0	32
Hume (C)	17 586.7	41	7 067.0	15	24 653.7	56
Kingston (C)	12 140.0	31	7 578.8	14	19 718.8	45
Knox (C)	17 461.8	36	4 999.7	13	22 461.5	49
Manningham (C)	9 509.7	21	5 518.4	11	15 028.1	32
Maribyrnong (C)	5 535.5	16	2 801.2	7	8 336.7	23
Maroondah (C)	12 356.4	27	6 714.0	11	19 070.4	38
Melbourne (C)	2 174.9	7	5 712.2	11	7 887.1	18
Melton (S)	5 970.0	15	2 963.3	8	8 933.3	23
Monash (C)	17 921.2	42	10 036.8	18	27 958.0	60
Moonee Valley (C)	9 928.7	25	9 749.2	17	19 677.9	42
Moreland (C)	8 733.0	29	7 313.4	18	16 046.4	47
Mornington P'sula (S)	15 529.0	34	5 702.0	13	21 231.0	47
Nillumbik (S)	6 031.9	20	4 123.6	8	10 155.5	28
Port Phillip (C)	4 998.4	12	2 378.2	7	7 376.6	19
Stonnington (C)	3 658.4	8	9 357.8	19	13 016.2	27
Whitehorse (C)	13 722.7	35	7 968.3	22	21 691.0	57
Whittlesea (C)	14 063.4	30	5 842.4	11	19 905.8	41
Wyndham (C)	10 978.6	19	7 474.8	13	18 453.4	32
Yarra (C)	5 607.3	17	2 590.4	11	8 197.7	28
Yarra Ranges (S)	20 335.5	61	7 694.9	22	28 030.4	83
<b>Barwon SD</b>						
Colac-Otway (S)	3 076.7	18	876.2	5	3 952.9	23
Golden Plains (S)	1 431.4	12	—	—	1 431.4	12
Greater Geelong (C)	23 662.6	60	12 118.6	31	35 781.2	91
Queenscliffe (B)	274.0	2	77.0	1	351.0	3
Surf Coast (S)	1 757.8	8	225.0	1	1 982.8	9
<b>Western District SD</b>						
Corangamite (S)	2 870.0	11	666.2	3	3 536.2	14
Glenelg (S)	2 850.0	15	777.0	5	3 627.0	20
Moyne (S)	1 344.4	12	371.0	4	1 715.4	16
S. Grampians (S)	2 000.7	13	1 413.4	7	3 414.1	20
Warrnambool (C)	4 460.0	9	1 838.4	6	6 298.4	15
<b>Central Highlands SD</b>						
Ararat (RC)	1 681.9	11	528.0	2	2 209.9	13
Ballarat (C)	10 939.6	33	6 795.4	16	17 735.0	49
Hepburn (S)	1 733.4	14	172.0	2	1 905.4	16
Moorabool (S)	2 804.0	13	1 064.2	8	3 868.2	21
Pyrenees (S)	675.5	10	—	—	675.5	10

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

5.2 NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA—FEBRUARY 2000—*continued*

Local Government Area	Government		Non-government		All schools	
	Students FTE(a)	Schools no.	Students FTE(a)	Schools no.	Students FTE(a)	Schools no.
<b>Wimmera SD</b>						
Hindmarsh (S)	1 019.1	7	138.0	3	1 157.1	10
Horsham (RC)	2 346.6	7	803.0	3	3 149.4	10
N. Grampians (S)	1 921.2	12	318.0	2	2 239.2	14
West Wimmera (S)	730.4	6	88.0	1	818.4	7
Yarriambiack (S)	1 405.4	14	162.0	5	1 567.4	19
<b>Mallee SD</b>						
Buloke (S)	1 099.8	9	392.0	6	1 491.8	15
Gannawarra (S)	1 729.7	11	322.0	3	2 051.7	14
Mildura (RC)	7 281.0	29	2 255.2	8	9 536.2	37
Swan Hill (RC)	2 983.4	13	1 403.6	4	4 387.0	17
<b>Loddon SD</b>						
C. Goldfields (S)	1 997.0	10	585.0	3	2 582.0	13
Gr. Bendigo (C)	12 242.9	40	4 691.7	15	16 934.6	55
Loddon (S)	1 210.9	8	69.4	2	1 280.3	10
Macedon Ranges (S)	5 079.1	19	2 388.7	9	7 467.8	28
Mount Alexander (S)	2 467.2	15	317.6	3	2 784.8	18
<b>Goulburn SD</b>						
Campaspe (S)	5 812.5	23	1 705.4	7	7 517.9	30
Delatite (S)	2 721.0	14	1 087.6	6	3 808.6	20
Gr. Shepparton (C)	8 448.8	34	2 902.2	9	11 351.0	43
Mitchell (S)	3 984.2	16	1 824.0	5	5 808.2	21
Moirra (S)	3 290.8	19	1 328.8	7	4 619.6	26
Murrindindi (S)	1 654.7	14	216.0	2	1 870.7	16
Strathbogie (S)	1 082.6	7	233.0	2	1 315.6	9
<b>Ovens-Murray SD</b>						
Alpine (S)	1 722.1	12	495.0	2	2 217.1	14
Indigo (S)	1 945.4	14	277.0	3	2 222.4	17
Towong (S)	1 241.2	10	72.0	2	1 313.2	12
Wangarratta (RC)	3 837.6	21	1 333.9	4	5 171.5	25
Wodonga (RC)	4 783.5	10	1 921.9	5	6 705.4	15
<b>East Gippsland SD</b>						
East Gippsland (S)	5 402.8	36	1 588.2	5	6 991.0	41
Wellington (S)	5 681.7	29	2 596.4	8	8 278.1	37
<b>Gippsland SD</b>						
Bass Coast (S)	2 781.4	9	650.0	2	3 431.4	11
Baw Baw (S)	5 287.9	34	2 884.0	6	8 171.9	40
La Trobe (S)	9 472.2	29	3 850.1	10	13 322.3	39
South Gippsland (S)	4 528.1	19	1 168.3	5	5 696.4	24

(a) Full time equivalent of students. Enrolments are summed to LGA at campus location whereas the school is counted at the location of the administration centre only.

Source: 'Summary Statistics Victorian Schools', Department of Education, Employment and Training, February 2000.

SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS  
*continued*

Boroondara, Glen Eira, Melbourne and Stonnington are the only local government areas to have more non-government than government schools. The City of Bayside has 14 schools of each type. Greater Geelong with 91, has the most schools for any LGA in Victoria followed by 83 in the Yarra Ranges and 63 in Brimbank. The Borough of Queenscliffe, with only three schools, has the least number of schools in Victoria.

In the year 2000, Victoria's student numbers increased by 6,388. This increase was distributed across all regions except Gippsland where student numbers had decreased by 192. Across Victoria, 66% of students were enrolled in government schools. The percentage was below 66% in all metropolitan regions, but above it in all non-metropolitan regions. The lowest percentage was in the Western Metropolitan (58%) and the highest in Goulburn North Eastern (76%).

In February 2000, there was an increase in the number of students enrolled in all metropolitan regions and the Barwon South Western region as compared to the previous year. While primary school student enrolments were up in these regions, secondary school student numbers were down with the exception of the Southern and Eastern metropolitan regions (552 and 14 more secondary students respectively).

For all regions, there were more students in government schools than in non-government schools. All regions except Gippsland registered increased numbers of primary school students between 1999 and 2000. The Northern region was the only metropolitan region not showing increased numbers of primary students.

## CLASS SIZES, PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The number of primary schools in February 2000 was almost evenly distributed between the metropolitan and non-metropolitan education regions (51.6% for metropolitan and 48.4% non-metropolitan). Just on one third of full-time equivalent primary students were located in non-metropolitan schools. The average class size for all primary students in non-metropolitan regions of the State was two students less than in the metropolitan regions (23.3 students compared with 25.3). The highest average class size in Victoria was in Eastern and Southern Metropolitan regions (25.4 students each) and the lowest in the Central Highlands region (22.7 students).

### 5.3 PRIMARY SCHOOL CLASS SIZE—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—FEBRUARY 2000

Education Region	Schools <i>no.</i>	Students <i>FTE(a)</i>	Average class size	
			<i>P-2(b)</i>	<i>All primary</i>
Western Metropolitan	142	60 944.3	24.1	25.3
Northern Metropolitan	200	75 132.9	23.7	25.1
Eastern Metropolitan	256	107 387.4	24.0	25.4
Southern Metropolitan	244	109 800.3	24.1	25.4
Barwon South	154	42 985.4	22.4	23.7
Central Highlands	134	26 352.0	21.4	22.7
Loddon Campaspe	168	39 257.5	22.3	23.5
Goulburn North	177	36 921.0	21.9	23.1
Gippsland	156	33 154.1	21.7	23.0
<i>Metropolitan Regions</i>	<i>842</i>	<i>353 264.9</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>25.3</i>
<i>Non-metropolitan</i>	<i>789</i>	<i>178 670.0</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>23.3</i>
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>1 631</b>	<b>531 934.9</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>24.6</b>

(a) Full time equivalent of students. Enrolments are summed to LGA at campus location whereas the school is counted at the location of the administration centre only.

(b) P-2 refers to Preparatory to Year 2 classes.

Source: DEET Victoria February schools census.

## YEAR 7-12 APPARENT RETENTION RATES

Apparent retention rate refers to the year 12 enrolment expressed as a proportion of the year seven enrolment five years earlier (Department of Education, Employment and Training, Victoria 2000). The apparent retention rate in Victorian government schools in 2000 stands at 77.4%, down 8.5% from 85.9% in 1993. Improved economic conditions generating increased job opportunities may have contributed to this fall, with the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Victoria falling from 11.6% in February 1993 to 6.6% in February 2000.

Apparent retention rates in 2000 were generally lower for regional Victoria (66.9%) than for Melbourne metropolitan regions (83.7%). The highest apparent retention rate occurred in the Eastern metropolitan region in both 1993 (97.8%) and 2000 (88.6%). The lowest apparent retention rates occurred in Central Highlands Wimmera in 1993 (73.0%) and in Gippsland in 2000 (64.1%).

The greatest rate decreases between 1993 and 2000 occurred in Goulburn North Eastern (down 15.0%), Gippsland (13.5%), Northern metropolitan (9.5%) and Eastern metropolitan regions (9.2%).

YEAR 7–12 APPARENT  
RETENTION RATES *continued*

Whilst retention rates fell between 1993 and 2000, they actually rose between 1998 and 2000 in most regions. This was reflected in the State average, up from 76.0% in 1998 to 77.4% in 2000.

5.4 APPARENT RETENTION RATES—YEARS 7–12, VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Metropolitan regions(a)								
Western	87.1	97.6	82.0	79.5	79.2	78.7	79.3	79.7
Northern	86.7	82.7	79.1	76.5	75.8	76.9	76.2	77.2
Eastern	97.8	94.0	86.2	85.2	84.4	84.0	83.8	88.6
Southern	90.3	83.5	82.1	83.5	83.9	84.4	84.6	86.1
<i>Total metropolitan regions</i>	91.2	87.4	82.7	81.7	81.4	81.5	81.5	83.7
Non-metropolitan regions(a)								
Barwon South Western	74.7	68.0	68.0	67.4	67.1	67.1	69.3	68.7
Central Highlands Wimmera	73.0	68.6	67.9	70.9	65.5	69.5	69.3	65.3
Loddon Campaspe Mallee	77.9	72.2	71.4	70.9	69.5	67.3	70.5	70.9
Goulburn North Eastern	79.3	70.2	66.5	69.0	69.3	66.2	65.6	64.3
Gippsland	77.6	75.5	67.3	62.7	66.1	62.9	64.4	64.1
<i>Total non-metropolitan regions</i>	76.6	70.8	68.3	68.1	67.6	66.6	67.9	66.9
<b>All government schools</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>77.4</b>

(a) Education Department regions.

Source: 'Summary Statistics Victorian Schools', Department of Education, Employment and Training Victoria, February 2000.

HIGHER EDUCATION  
PARTICIPATION RATES

In May 1999, the highest education participation rates occurred in the statistical regions of Inner Melbourne (28.2%), Inner Eastern Melbourne (21.9%) and Central Highlands-Wimmera (21.2%). Mornington Peninsula had the lowest participation rate of 11.3%. In Inner, Inner Eastern, Southern and North Western Melbourne regions, there were more higher education students than either school or TAFE students.

There were more students studying at TAFE in North Eastern Melbourne, South Eastern Melbourne and Mornington Peninsula than studying at school or in higher education although Inner Eastern Melbourne had the most TAFE students (22,615) in Victoria.

Inner Eastern Melbourne (315,933) and Outer Eastern Melbourne (297,350) had the largest number of persons not attending any form of education.

Within the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) in May 1999, Inner Melbourne recorded the highest education participation rates (EPR) for both the 15–19 year age group (92.8%) and the 20–24-year age group (58.0%). Not surprisingly, Inner Melbourne also registered the lowest labour force participation rate (LFPR) for the 15–24-year age group (58.5%).

In contrast, Mornington Peninsula recorded the lowest education participation rate for persons aged 15–19 years (62.7%), the highest labour force participation rate for 15–24-year-old persons (79.3%) and the highest unemployment rate (UR) for those aged 15–24 years (18.8%).



HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES

*continued*

Education participation rates for 20–24-year-olds follow approximately the same pattern as for 15–19-year-olds, except in the Outer Western, Outer Eastern and Mornington Peninsula regions. Rates within these three regions may be affected by the range of education facilities available.

The labour force participation rate graph is almost a mirror image of the 15–19 year education participation rate graph. That is, in regions where education participation rates are high, the labour force participation rates are low, and vice versa.

5.5 HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES, PERSONS AGED 15–64 YEARS—MAY 1999

<i>Major Statistical Region</i>	<i>School students</i>	<i>Higher education students</i>	<i>TAFE students(a)</i>	<i>Not attending school(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Education participation rate</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Inner Melbourne (IM)	*4 258	36 016	12 744	135 291	188 308	28.2
Inner Eastern Melbourne (IEM)	25 055	40 839	22 615	315 933	404 442	21.9
Central Highlands-Wimmera (CHW)	11 333	9 264	6 423	100 430	127 450	21.2
All Gippsland (G)	12 706	*3 882	9 084	106 006	131 677	19.5
Southern Melbourne (SM)	12 659	18 446	13 694	193 729	238 527	18.8
North Western Melbourne (NWM)	6 661	15 287	12 253	148 029	182 231	18.8
Barwon-Western District (BWD)	13 553	12 768	12 633	173 515	212 469	18.3
North Eastern Melbourne (NEM)	15 002	16 971	17 706	233 945	283 623	17.5
South Eastern Melbourne (SEM)	14 820	8 163	17 371	201 506	241 860	16.7
Outer Eastern Melbourne (OEM)	16 177	13 988	14 558	224 763	269 486	16.6
Outer Western Melbourne (OWM)	20 074	18 587	16 570	297 350	352 581	15.7
Goulburn-Ovens-Murray (GOM)	10 141	7 067	10 100	161 451	188 760	14.5
Loddon-Mallee (LM)	9 693	*3 571	6 947	133 634	153 844	13.1
Mornington Peninsula (MP)	5 651	*4 444	7 462	138 104	155 661	11.3

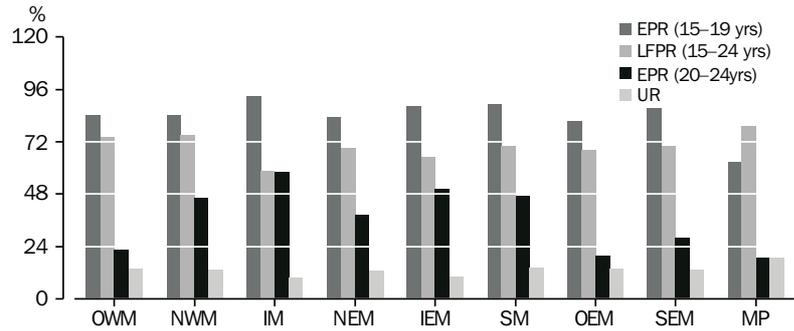
(a) TAFE includes TAFE, Business College, Industry Skills Centre and Other.

(b) School refers to all levels of educational institution.

Source: Unpublished data, Transition from Education to Work Survey, May 1999.

HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES  
continued

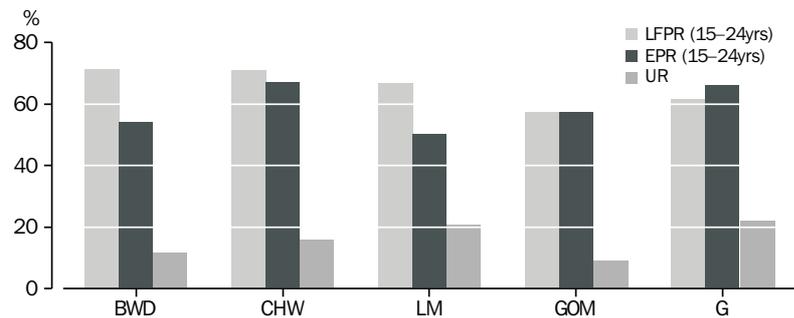
5.5 EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES, 15–24 YEARS, Melbourne Major Statistical Region



Source: Unpublished data, Transition from Education to Work, May 1999; ABS Labour Force, May 1999 (Cat. no. 6202.0).

Similar detailed comparisons are not possible for the Balance of Victoria MSR because of high standard errors. Central Highlands-Wimmera recorded the highest education participation rate for the 15–24-year-old age group (67.2%). The highest labour force participation rate for 15–24 year olds (71.3%) occurred in the Barwon-Western District.

5.6 EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES, 15–24 YEARS, Balance of Victoria Major Statistical Region



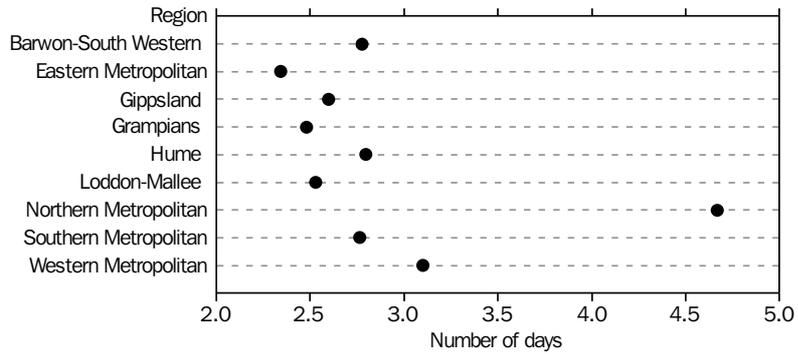
Source: Unpublished data, Transition from Education to Work, May 1999; ABS Labour Force, May 1999 (Cat. no. 6202.0).

## CHAPTER 6

## HEALTH SERVICES

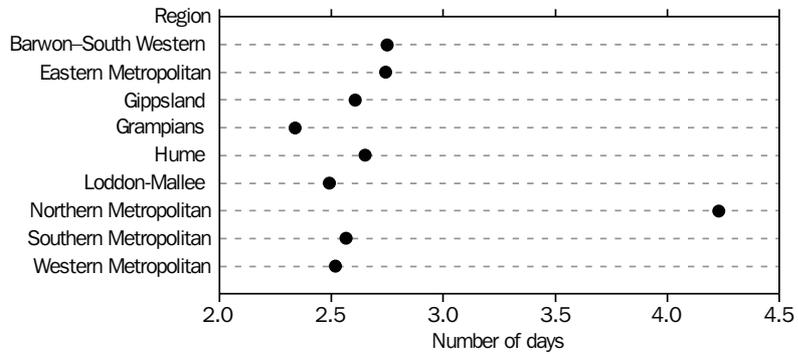
### LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITALS

#### 6.1 AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, 0–14 year olds



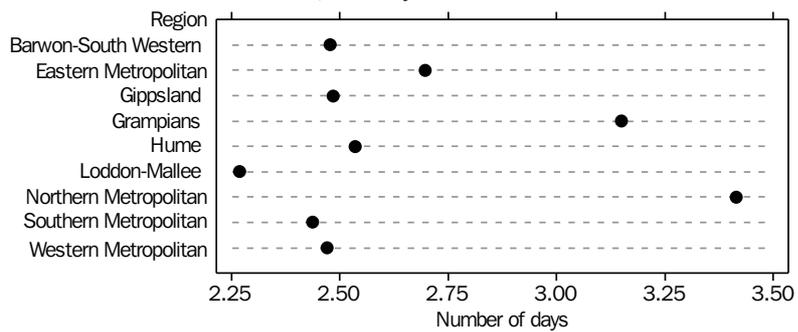
Source: Average length of stay in hospitals, Office of Housing, Department of Human Services, December 1999

#### 6.2 AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, 15–34 year olds



Source: Average length of stay in hospitals, Office of Housing, Department of Human Services, December 1999

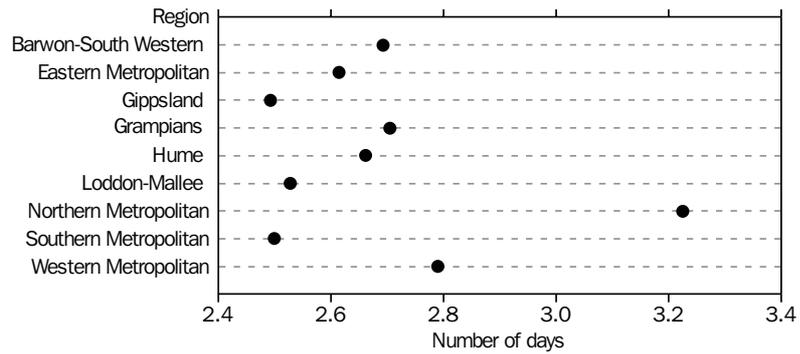
#### 6.3 AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, 35–44 year olds



Source: Average length of stay in hospitals, Office of Housing, Department of Human Services, December 1999

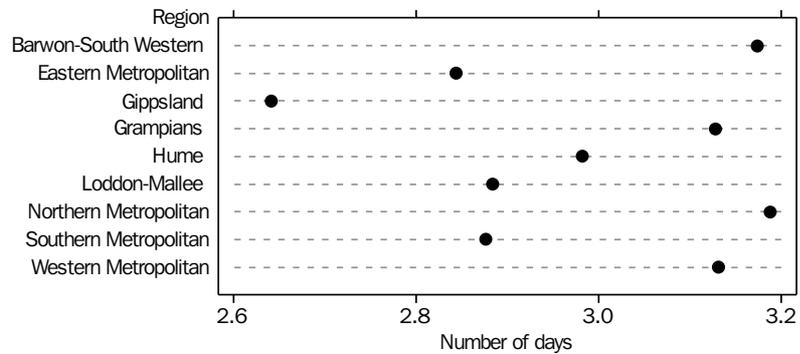
LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITALS *continued*

6.4 AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, 45–54 year olds



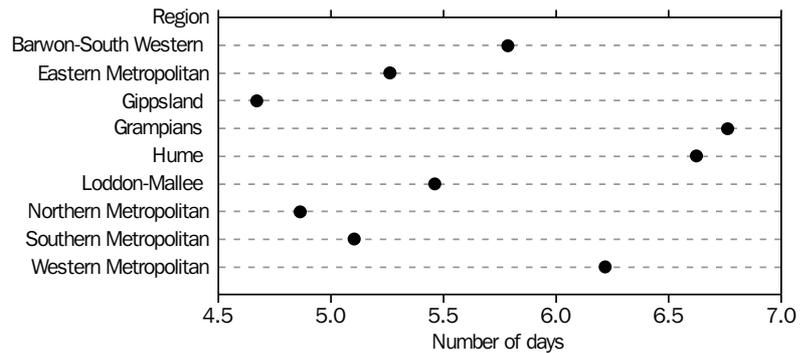
Source: *Average length of stay in hospitals*, Office of Housing, Department of Human Services, December 1999

6.5 AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, 55–64 year olds



Source: *Average length of stay in hospitals*, Office of Housing, Department of Human Services, December 1999

6.6 AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, 65 and over



Source: *Average length of stay in hospitals*, Office of Housing, Department of Human Services, December 1999

Note: A map of Victoria’s Health Regions (provided by Department of Human Services) used in charts 6.1–6.6, is provided in the Endnotes of this publication.

## LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITALS *continued*

The average length of stay in hospitals by health region for various age groups is presented in the graphs 6.1 to 6.6.

Although the average length of stay for the 55–64-year-old age group was quite varied for each region (compared to other age groups). The length of stay differed by only half a day between the two extreme regions (2.6 days in Gippsland and 3.2 days in Northern Metropolitan). This was the smallest average length of stay across all age groups.

For Victorians aged 0–54 years, the average length of stay in hospital is similar for all health regions except Northern Metropolitan where the average stay is much longer. This appears to be because there are more rehabilitation/spinal injury beds in the hospitals for this region and there are more multi-day stays for this region than any of the others.

Victorians aged 65 and over generally require longer stays in hospital before discharge than those in all other age groups. The health regions of the Grampians and Hume have the longest average stays for this age group.

## DISABLED PERSONS

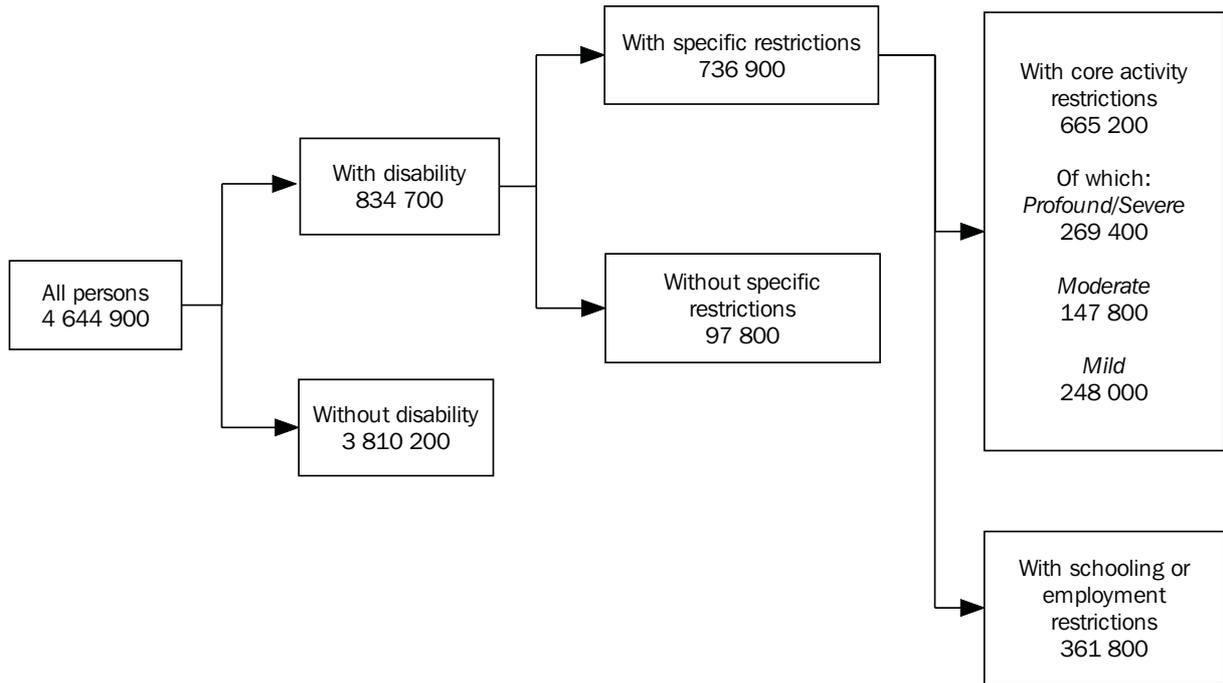
The 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers found that an estimated 834,700 persons (18% of the population) in Victoria had some type of disability. There were 545,100 persons with a disability in the Melbourne SD, and 289,700 persons throughout the Balance of Victoria. This translates to 16.2% and 22.5% of their populations respectively. The higher proportion of the population with a disability in the Balance of Victoria may be due to more facilities being available in regional areas for aged care. Regional Victoria had an older population than the Melbourne SD.

There is a clear link between disability and age, with 6.6% of people aged 0–14 years having a disability, rising to 51.2% for persons aged 65 years and over. Interestingly, the rate of disability for persons aged 65 years and over was similar between Melbourne and the Balance of Victoria, but for other age groups, there were significant differences. For example, 30.4% of 45–64-year-olds in the Balance of Victoria had some form of disability, compared to 22.5% in Melbourne.

The core activities of self care, communication and mobility are fundamental to a person's ability to participate in everyday life. There were 665,200 persons in Victoria with a core activity restriction, comprising 79.7% of people with a disability.

A greater proportion of 0–14-year-olds with a disability in the Balance of Victoria had a core activity restriction (85.5%), compared to 60.8% in Melbourne. However, in both areas, more than 90% of persons aged 65 years and over with a disability had a core activity restriction.

### Disabled persons in Victoria, 1998



## 6.7 DISABLED PERSONS IN VICTORIA—1998

	0–14 years	15–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Disability					
Core activity restriction	22.8	86.4	124.4	186.3	420.0
Schooling or employment restriction	26.9	86.5	110.9	—	224.3
All with specific restriction	32.6	113.2	138.4	186.3	470.5
Without specific restriction	*4.9	26.4	23.4	19.9	74.6
<i>All with disability</i>	37.5	139.5	161.8	206.2	545.1
No disability					
With impairment or long-term condition	57.8	172.4	179.4	128.6	538.2
Without impairment or long-term condition	563.0	1 262.2	378.8	67.6	2 271.6
<i>All with no disability</i>	620.8	1 434.6	558.2	196.2	2 809.8
<i>Total</i>	658.3	1 574.2	720.0	402.4	3 354.9
BALANCE OF VICTORIA					
Disability					
Core activity restriction	21.3	64.6	72.4	86.9	245.2
Schooling or employment restriction	11.3	62.7	63.4	—	137.5
All with specific restriction	22.6	76.7	80.3	86.9	266.5
Without specific restriction	**2.3	*7.1	*6.9	*6.9	23.2
<i>All with disability</i>	24.9	83.8	87.1	93.9	289.7
No disability					
With impairment or long-term condition	19.6	64.1	80.4	62.9	227.1
Without impairment or long-term condition	246.2	381.0	119.0	27.0	773.2
<i>All with no disability</i>	265.9	445.1	199.4	89.9	1 000.4
<i>Total</i>	290.8	528.9	286.6	183.8	1 290.0
VICTORIA					
Disability					
Core activity restriction	44.1	151.1	196.8	273.3	665.2
Schooling or employment restriction	38.3	149.2	174.3	—	361.8
All with specific restriction	55.2	189.8	218.6	273.3	736.9
Without specific restriction	*7.2	33.5	30.3	26.8	97.8
<i>All with disability</i>	62.4	223.3	248.9	300.1	834.7
No disability					
With impairment or long-term condition	77.4	236.5	259.9	191.5	765.4
Without impairment or long-term condition	809.2	1 643.2	497.7	94.6	3 044.8
<i>All with no disability</i>	886.7	1 879.8	757.6	286.1	3 810.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>949.1</b>	<b>2 103.1</b>	<b>1 006.5</b>	<b>586.2</b>	<b>4 644.9</b>

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Victoria, 1998* (Cat. no. 4430.2).

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS  
PER 1,000 POPULATION

In June 1998–99 there were more than 4,000 full time workload equivalent (FWE) GPs in Victoria, 73.1% of whom were located in metropolitan Victoria. The metropolitan divisions of general practice had an average 1.02 GPs per 1,000 population which was well above rural Victoria's average of 0.70 GPs per 1,000 population. Of all the metropolitan divisions, the Melbourne Division of General Practice had the most GPs in both absolute terms and GPs per 1,000 population (262.71 and 1.62 respectively). The Inner South East Melbourne Division of General Practice (1.26) and Monash Division of General Practice (1.10) also had high rates of GPs for their respective populations. The Westgate Division of Family Medicine had the lowest rate of GPs per 1,000 and the smallest number of GPs in metropolitan Victoria (0.75 and 112.48).

The General Practitioners Association of Geelong was the only division outside metropolitan Victoria to have more than 100 FWE GPs (158.14). This was followed by the Central Highlands Division of General Practice (96.07) and Otway Division of General Practice (78.63). No Division of General Practice outside Melbourne had a GP rate of one or more. Geelong had the highest rate of GP's per 1,000 population in the rural divisions, followed by the West Victorian Division of General Practice (0.75), Central Highlands Division of General Practice (0.74) and the Ballarat and District Division of General Practice (0.74). The lowest GP rate was in the Mallee Division of General Practice with 0.61 GPs for every 1,000 residents.



6.8 GENERAL PRACTITIONERS PER 1,000 POPULATION(a)—JULY 1998–99

<i>Divisions of General Practice</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>General practioners(a)</i>	<i>GPs per 1,000</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>FWE</i>	<i>population</i>
			<i>no.</i>
<b>Metropolitan Victoria</b>			
Melbourne Division of General Practice Ltd	161 748	262.71	1.62
North-East Valley Division of General Practice Pty Ltd	216 502	187.90	0.87
Inner Eastern Melbourne Division of General Practice Ltd	185 261	184.10	0.99
Inner South-East Melbourne Division of General Practice	174 080	218.96	1.26
Westgate Division of Family Medicine Ltd	150 081	112.48	0.75
Western Melbourne Division of General Practice Ltd	219 322	234.78	1.07
North-West Melbourne Division of General Practice Ltd	246 823	250.30	1.01
Northern Division of General Practice, Melbourne	214 430	219.11	1.02
Whitehorse Division of General Practice Inc	236 803	234.53	0.99
Greater South-Eastern Division of General Practice	173 433	177.37	1.02
Monash Division of General Practice (Moorabbin) Inc	132 282	145.10	1.10
Central Bayside Division of General Practice	154 559	143.34	0.93
Knox Division of General Practice	176 757	156.87	0.89
Dandenong District Division of General Practice Inc	234 827	229.63	0.98
Mornington Peninsula Division of General Practice	231 405	211.21	0.91
<i>Total Metropolitan</i>	<i>2 908 313</i>	<i>2 968.39</i>	<i>1.02</i>
<b>Rural Divisions of Victoria</b>			
Lilydale and Yarra Valley Division of General Practice(b)	113 097	80.18	0.71
Sherbrooke and Pakenham Division of General Practice(b)	67 691	46.88	0.69
General Practitioners Association of Geelong Ltd	195 573	158.14	0.81
Central Highlands Division of General Practice	130 420	96.07	0.74
North-East Victorian Division of General Practice Pty Ltd	108 563	68.52	0.63
South Gippsland Division of General Practice	54 696	35.60	0.65
Central-West Gippsland Division of General Practice Inc	101 059	68.41	0.68
Otway Division of General Practice	115 511	78.63	0.68
Ballarat and District Division of General Practice Inc	105 416	78.22	0.74
The Bendigo and District Division of General Practice	89 306	59.76	0.67
The Goulburn Valley Division of General Practice Ltd	92 798	58.94	0.64
East Gippsland Division of General Practice	71 488	48.27	0.68
The Border GP Division Pty Ltd	90 901	60.78	0.67
West Vic Division of General Practice Inc	80 849	60.46	0.75
Murray-Plains Division of General Practice	60 168	42.53	0.71
Mallee Division of General Practice	81 155	49.69	0.61
Victoria—Not allocated to a Division	2 999	—	—
<i>Total Rural Divisions of Victoria</i>	<i>1 561 690</i>	<i>1 091.08</i>	<i>0.70</i>
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>4 470 003</b>	<b>4 059.47</b>	<b>0.91</b>

(a) Full Time Workload Equivalent (FWE).

(b) Divisions classified as Rural in this data, but covers areas that are widely associated with metropolitan Melbourne.

Source: Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care, 1997–98 – 1998–99.

## AGED CARE SERVICES

The number of total aged care places in Victoria remained stable with 34,647 in 1999 and 34,688 in 2000.

At June 1999, nearly 73% of Victoria's population lived in metropolitan Victoria, so it is not surprising that 73.6% of aged care services for 80% high care residents and 73.2% of aged care services for 80% low care residents were within the Melbourne region. This had increased to 75% for 80% high care and decreased to 72.5% for low care residents in 2000.

Rural Victoria had a much larger proportion of mixed care services than for either 80% low care or high care resident services. Of the 4,310 mixed care services in Victoria during 1999, 38.1% or 1,640 places were in rural or remote Victoria. In 2000, this had increased marginally to 38.2%.

### 6.9 AGED CARE SERVICES(a)—JUNE 2000

Places by Locality	1999			2000		
	80% high care residents	80% low care residents	Mixed services(b)	80% high care residents	80% low care residents	Mixed services(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Metropolitan	73.6	73.2	61.9	75.0	72.5	61.8
Rural	26.3	26.8	38.1	25.0	27.5	38.2
Remote	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Total places</b>	<b>17 063</b>	<b>13 274</b>	<b>4 310</b>	<b>17 035</b>	<b>14 183</b>	<b>3 470</b>

(a) Services have been defined as either high care, low care or mixed, based on the proportion of high and low care residents in each service.

(b) Aged care services with less than 80% high care and more than 20% low care residents. Includes both nursing homes and hostels.

Source: 'Report on Government Services 2000—Volume 3', Productivity Commission, 2000.

## CHAPTER 7

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

## GOVERNMENT SERVICE PROVISION

Total revenue collected by Local Government municipalities in Victoria during 1998–99 was \$3.2 billion, while outlays totalled \$3.1 billion for the same period.

The municipality which collected the most revenue was the City of Melbourne (\$173.1 million), followed by Greater Geelong (\$115.7 million) and Boroondara (\$91.9 million). In many cases, the amount of revenue collected was related to the size of the population, however, in Melbourne, the amount of revenue collected was more as a result of the very high value of rateable properties in the CBD.

More than a quarter of all municipalities collected revenue greater than \$1,000 per capita. The highest was Melbourne (\$3,643), followed by West Wimmera (\$1,756) and Buloke (\$1,482). The majority of municipalities that collected more than \$1,000 per capita were located in regional Victoria. These municipalities tend to raise less of their revenue through property rates compared to municipalities in Melbourne. The major difference is that non-metropolitan municipalities receive more revenue from financial assistance and local roads funding.

Eight municipalities located in the Melbourne SD received less than \$500 per capita in revenue. The lowest of these were Casey (\$407), Brimbank (\$432) and Knox (\$448). In regional Victoria, the lowest revenue per capita received by a municipality was Greater Geelong (\$614).

Total outlays were directly related to the size of revenue collected. Melbourne had the highest amount of outlays (\$183.5 million), followed by Greater Geelong (\$126.4 million) and Boroondara (\$95.4 million). Approximately one-third of municipalities had higher outlays than revenue. The largest discrepancies were in Darebin (outlays 17.9% higher than revenue), Warrnambool (16.3% higher) and Manningham (13.9% higher).

For those municipalities with revenue greater than outlays, Moira (30.2% higher in revenue) was the best off along with East Gippsland (25.5%) and Wellington (24.9%).

## 7.1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE—1998–99

Local Government Area	ERP at 30 June 1999 no.	Total revenue '000	Revenue		Total outlays \$
			Revenue per capita \$	Gross rates levied per rateable property \$	
<b>Melbourne SD</b>					
Banyule (C)	119 462	60 433	506	537	63 696
Bayside (C)	89 498	44 739	500	569	47 476
Boroondara (C)	158 402	91 910	580	639	95 416
Brimbank (C)	163 823	70 796	432	554	74 412
Cardinia (S)	45 083	23 398	519	581	23 662
Casey (C)	167 326	68 048	407	527	64 212
Darebin (C)	129 597	73 140	564	670	86 234
Frankston (C)	112 062	60 847	543	452	52 558
Glen Eira (C)	123 468	63 127	511	480	66 222
Gr. Dandenong (C)	131 842	62 574	475	530	64 532
Hobsons Bay (C)	82 569	47 512	575	708	48 875
Hume (C)	129 589	73 913	570	681	64 068
Kingston (C)	134 301	72 872	543	477	68 559
Knox (C)	143 726	64 324	448	553	66 837
Manningham (C)	113 616	53 163	468	609	60 566
Maribyrnong (C)	60 992	62 560	1 026	930	51 007
Maroondah (C)	98 473	53 895	547	496	53 077
Melbourne (C)	47 509	173 097	3 643	3 136	183 479
Melton (S)	46 066	39 057	848	760	35 371
Monash (C)	162 577	77 783	478	565	73 071
Moonee Valley (C)	112 111	61 171	546	547	62 150
Moreland (C)	137 405	68 088	496	598	76 720
Mornington P'sula (S)	124 202	79 977	644	497	70 918
Nillumbik (S)	59 416	32 431	546	793	32 086
Port Phillip (C)	80 031	83 746	1 046	791	73 355
Stonnington (C)	91 181	75 818	832	549	73 231
Whitehorse (C)	146 974	71 286	485	519	78 061
Whittlesea (C)	113 703	61 618	542	745	54 573
Wyndham (C)	82 871	61 795	746	905	62 581
Yarra (C)	68 900	75 630	1 098	914	62 844
Yarra Ranges (S)	141 170	71 870	509	647	70 496
<b>Barwon SD</b>					
Colac-Otway (S)	20 259	22 947	1 133	571	19 477
Golden Plains (S)	14 096	9 861	700	379	10 133
Greater Geelong (C)	188 564	115 738	614	536	126 406
Queenscliffe (B)	3 437	3 699	1 076	665	3 324
Surf Coast (S)	19 226	19 960	1 038	532	16 305
<b>Western District SD</b>					
Corangamite (S)	17 330	19 418	1 120	683	18 062
Glenelg (S)	20 206	23 365	1 156	639	26 373
Moyne (S)	16 039	20 462	1 276	558	18 446
S. Grampians (S)	16 931	18 639	1 101	771	18 409
Warrnambool (C)	28 544	22 782	798	582	26 490

...continued

## 7.1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE—1998–99—continued

Local Government Area	ERP at 30 June 1999 no.	Total revenue '000	Revenue		Total outlays \$
			Revenue per capita \$	Gross rates levied per rateable property \$	
<b>Central Highlands SD</b>					
Ararat (RC)	11 527	11 492	997	627	11 460
Ballarat (C)	81 065	64 939	801	630	58 087
Hepburn (S)	14 044	13 504	962	371	12 058
Moorabool (S)	23 986	18 261	761	565	16 317
Pyrenees (S)	6 731	7 365	1 094	440	7 573
<b>Wimmera SD</b>					
Hindmarsh (S)	6 611	6 260	947	479	7 036
Horsham (RC)	18 185	17 886	984	543	16 949
N. Grampians (S)	13 180	13 901	1 055	460	12 746
West Wimmera (S)	4 965	8 719	1 756	503	8 381
Yarriambiack (S)	8 562	9 946	1 162	487	10 449
<b>Mallee SD</b>					
Buloke (S)	7 526	11 153	1 482	596	11 229
Gannawarra (S)	12 017	10 954	912	479	9 226
Mildura (RC)	47 943	41 517	866	642	38 319
Swan Hill (RC)	20 718	21 097	1 018	661	20 566
<b>Loddon SD</b>					
C. Goldfields (S)	12 701	11 190	881	408	12 685
Gr. Bendigo (C)	87 301	72 017	825	624	63 600
Loddon (S)	8 852	11 769	1 330	553	11 122
Macedon Ranges (S)	35 879	25 467	710	636	21 321
Mount Alexander (S)	16 686	12 427	745	443	11 545
<b>Goulburn SD</b>					
Campaspe (S)	35 522	31 334	882	551	29 582
Delatite (S)	20 280	16 178	798	452	15 724
Gr. Shepparton (C)	55 556	46 035	829	690	43 261
Mitchell (S)	26 209	23 517	897	546	18 062
Moirra (S)	26 878	17 955	668	541	16 344
Murrindindi (S)	12 916	14 043	1 087	531	14 080
Strathbogie (S)	9 322	9 286	996	518	8 752
<b>Ovens-Murray SD</b>					
Alpine (S)	12 469	13 171	1 056	632	11 858
Indigo (S)	14 319	10 507	734	502	10 607
Towong (S)	6 316	7 357	1 165	528	6 890
Wangarratta (RC)	26 109	19 215	736	488	18 443
Wodonga (RC)	31 328	26 815	856	672	22 281
<b>East Gippsland SD</b>					
East Gippsland (S)	39 352	40 089	1 019	546	31 946
Wellington (S)	41 378	38 811	938	521	31 084
<b>Gippsland SD</b>					
Bass Coast (S)	22 563	23 379	1 036	377	19 526
Baw Baw (S)	34 964	31 501	901	642	26 474
La Trobe (S)	70 062	52 779	753	689	49 567
South Gippsland (S)	25 503	21 661	849	556	21 389
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>4 712 173</b>	<b>3 190 986</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>3 100 309</b>

Source: Local Government Finance, Victoria, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5501.2).



## CHAPTER 8

## SOCIETY AND CULTURE

### NUMBERS OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Victoria recorded 435,953 criminal offences during the 1998–99 year, an increase of 16,369 over the previous year. The majority (82%) of offences occurred in the Metropolitan Police Districts (PDs), at a rate of 9,838 offences per 100,000 population compared to a rate of 9,530 in the 1997–98 year. Country PDs recorded 79,444 offences, a rate of 7,495 compared to 7,486 for the 1997–98 period.

The highest crime rate (45,887 per 100,000) occurred in the Melbourne PD, followed by Prahran and Westgate with rates of 20,811 and 9,910 respectively. The Hume PD which covers an area stretching from Melbourne's outer north-eastern suburbs through to Wodonga on the NSW border, had the lowest offence rate in Victoria at 5,946 per 100,000.

The most commonly committed offences were crimes against property, which include theft from motor vehicles and burglary. There were 348,375 such offences recorded in Victoria during 1998–99, accounting for 80% of all offences committed.

Although country PDs generally experienced lower offence rates than those in the metropolitan area (five of the six country PDs had rates lower than all but three of the metropolitan PDs), this was not the case for crimes committed against persons. Such crimes include assault, rape and homicide. The highest rate was recorded in the Melbourne PD (2,513 per 100,000) followed by Gippsland at a rate of 1,290 (per 100,000) and Prahran with 1,262 (per 100,000).

In comparison with Victoria's other crimes, the rate of recorded drugs related offences is much higher in the Melbourne PD than in all other Police Districts, both metropolitan and country. The rate for the Melbourne PD is 2,479 per 100,000 compared to 391 for Victoria. When the rates are compared with the previous year, the rate of recorded drugs offences fell in all country PDs and in the metropolitan PDs of Moorabbin, Maroondah, Broadmeadows and Barwon. Dandenong PD experienced the highest rate increase from 313 per 100,000 in 1997–98 to 404 per 100,000 in 1998–99.

## 8.1 CRIME IN VICTORIA—1998–99

Police Districts(a)	Crime against the person		Crime against property		Drugs		Other crime		Total	
	no.	Rate per 100,000	no.	Rate per 100,000	no.	Rate per 100,000	no.	Rate per 100,000	no.	Rate per 100,000
<b>Metropolitan</b>										
Melbourne	3 127	2 513	46 739	37 555	3 085	2 479	4 158	3 341	57 109	45 887
Prahran	1 669	1 262	23 069	17 440	741	560	2 049	1 549	27 528	20 811
Moorabbin	1 815	521	24 252	6 966	586	168	1 447	416	28 100	8 071
Nepean	2 344	666	23 323	6 627	2 481	705	2 000	568	30 148	8 566
Dandenong	2 239	744	21 714	7 214	1 216	404	2 276	756	27 445	9 119
Mountains	2 238	578	20 147	5 201	830	214	2 233	577	25 448	6 570
Maroondah	1 864	352	29 190	5 511	751	142	1 666	315	33 471	6 319
Yarra	2 665	638	28 466	6 810	1 232	295	2 482	594	34 845	8 336
Broadmeadows	2 671	588	31 203	6 870	1 604	353	3 235	712	38 713	8 524
Westgate	2 670	743	28 560	7 943	2 006	558	2 396	666	35 632	9 910
Barwon	1 314	605	15 258	7 021	403	185	1 095	504	18 070	8 315
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 616</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>291 921</b>	<b>8 055</b>	<b>14 935</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>25 037</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>356 509</b>	<b>9 838</b>
<b>Country</b>										
Western	924	744	5 799	4 667	273	220	934	752	7 930	6 382
Highlands										
Wimmera	1 674	910	11 025	5 996	593	322	1 739	946	15 031	8 174
Mallee	702	818	4 709	5 484	250	291	898	1 046	6 559	7 639
Loddon Campaspe	2 148	799	14 262	5 304	834	310	2 376	884	19 620	7 297
Hume	1 185	670	7 354	4 158	533	301	1 444	816	10 516	5 946
Gippsland	2 840	1 290	13 305	6 042	906	411	2 737	1 243	19 788	8 986
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 473</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>56 454</b>	<b>5 326</b>	<b>3 389</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>10 128</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>79 444</b>	<b>7 495</b>
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>34 089</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>348 375</b>	<b>7 438</b>	<b>18 324</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>35 165</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>435 953</b>	<b>9 308</b>

(a) Police District refers to the district where the offence occurred.

Source: Victoria Police Crime Statistics, 1998–99.

## CULTURAL VENUE ATTENDANCE

Cinema was the cultural venue in 1999 with the highest participation rate of people throughout Victoria. Of those living in the Melbourne SD, 71% had been to a cinema that year compared with 60.9% of those living in the Balance of Victoria. The next most attended cultural venue in Victoria was the botanical gardens, ahead of the library and animal or marine park categories. Of these three, the botanical gardens was the venue attended by a slightly higher proportion of people in the Balance of Victoria (41.2% compared with 40.8%). Other venues attended by a higher proportion of people living in the Balance of Victoria than Melbourne were popular music (25.7% compared with 24.6%), other performing arts (18.8% compared with 18.1%) and museums (17.3% compared with 15.6%).



## 8.2 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL VENUES, 12 MONTHS ENDING APRIL 1999

Venue	Melbourne Statistical Division		Balance of Victoria		Total	
	'000	% of population	'000	% of population	'000	% of population
Animal or Marine Park	1 040.6	38.0	313.6	31.0	1 354.1	36.1
Art Gallery	602.8	22.0	183.4	18.2	786.2	21.0
Botanical Gardens	1 115.9	40.8	416.4	41.2	1 532.3	40.9
Cinema	1 943.6	71.0	615.5	60.9	2 559.1	68.3
Classical Music	248.4	9.1	56.7	5.6	305.1	8.1
Dance	244.1	8.9	75.9	7.5	320.0	8.5
Library	1 072.8	39.2	331.0	32.8	1 403.8	37.5
Museum	426.2	15.6	174.7	17.3	601.0	16.0
Opera or Musical	535.4	19.6	117.8	11.7	653.2	17.4
Popular Music	674.4	24.6	259.8	25.7	934.1	24.9
Theatre	510.2	18.6	139.3	13.8	649.5	17.3
Other Performing Arts	495.4	18.1	189.8	18.8	685.1	18.3

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, April 1999 (Cat no. 4114.0).

### SPORTS PARTICIPATION

Australian Rules was clearly the most attended sport in Victoria in the 12 months ending April 1999, with a total of 1,269,000 attendances and a participation rate of 33.9% throughout Victoria. Horse racing and motor sports also had high attendances. The major reason for high attendances at motor sports is that Melbourne hosts the Australian Grand Prix.

Motor sports, harness and dog racing, and netball were the only sports where those living outside the Melbourne SD had higher participation rates than those in the Melbourne SD. Netball was the only sport that more people from the Balance of Victoria attended than the Melbourne SD (33,500 compared to 32,000). The difference in participation rates between Melbourne and the Balance of Victoria for the three most attended sports (Australian Rules, horse racing and motor sports) was minimal, despite there being large attendance differences between the two parts of Victoria.

### 8.3 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED SPORTS—12 MONTHS ENDING APRIL 1999

Sport	Melbourne Statistical Division		Balance of Victoria		Total Victoria	
	'000	% of population	'000	% of population	'000	% of population
Australian Rules	934.8	34.2	334.3	33.1	1 269.0	33.9
Basketball	135.9	5.0	40.4	4.0	176.2	4.7
Cricket	224.8	8.2	77.4	7.7	302.2	8.1
Dog Racing	29.4	1.1	28.1	2.8	57.5	1.5
Harness Racing	99.2	3.6	64.6	6.4	163.8	4.4
Horse Racing	357.7	13.1	131.1	13.0	488.8	13.0
Motor Sports	306.5	11.2	127.8	12.6	434.3	11.6
Netball	32.0	1.2	33.5	3.3	65.5	1.7
Rugby League	53.7	2.0	*8.7	*0.9	62.5	1.7
Rugby Union	25.5	0.9	*4.5	*0.4	30.0	0.8
Soccer	89.6	3.3	14.9	1.5	104.6	2.8
Tennis	208.6	7.6	47.7	4.7	256.3	6.8

*Source: Sports Attendance, April 1999 (Cat. no. 4174.0).*

#### ACCESSING THE INTERNET

##### Adults accessing the Internet

In 1999, 42% of Victorian adults had at some stage accessed the Internet. Persons resident in metropolitan areas were more likely to access the internet (45%) than persons resident in non-metropolitan Victoria (32%). Throughout Victoria, people were more likely to access the Internet from sites other than home or work. These sites may include educational institutions and libraries.

Comparisons between metropolitan and non-metropolitan Victoria show that there is a strong relationship between accessing the Internet and people's age. Of those people aged 18–24 years in Melbourne, 79% accessed the Internet from any site, compared to only 13% aged 55 and over. Similar results were found in non-metropolitan areas where 58% of 18–24-year-olds and 6% aged 55 and over accessed the Internet from any site.

Throughout the whole of Victoria, persons aged 18–24 years were more likely to access the Internet from 'other' sites. This could be a result of Internet access being readily available through tertiary institutions. In 1999, 36% of metropolitan 18–24-year-olds accessed the Internet from home compared to 19% in non-metropolitan Victoria.

Since 1998, adults have increased their use of internet facilities throughout Victoria. The most notable increase was an 11% increase in access to any site in metropolitan areas, and a 9% increase of access at work in non-metropolitan areas during 1999.

## 8.4 ADULTS ACCESSING THE INTERNET—1999

Age group	Site of access			
	Home %	Work %	Other sites(a) %	Any site(b) %
METROPOLITAN				
18–24 years	36	22	64	79
25–39 years	24	31	32	55
40–54 years	22	32	14	45
55 years and over	8	*4	*5	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>45</b>
NON-METROPOLITAN				
18–24 years	*19	*25	50	58
25–39 years	15	24	26	42
40–54 years	19	21	17	40
55 years and over	*5	*2	*2	*6
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>32</b>
VICTORIA				
18–24 years	32	22	61	74
25–39 years	22	29	30	52
40–54 years	21	29	15	44
55 years and over	7	4	4	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>42</b>

(a) Other sites includes educational institutions and libraries.

(b) Accessed the Internet from any location.

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1999 (Cat. no. 8146.0).

Households with access to the Internet

In 1999, 23% of Victorian households had access to the Internet at home. The proportion was higher in metropolitan Victoria (25%), while for the rest of Victoria it was 16%. The proportion of households with access to a computer was 53% and 44% respectively.

Income was an important determinant of whether households had access to the Internet. Just 5% of Victorian households with an income \$0–\$24,000 had access to the Internet at home, compared to 49% of households with an income over \$75,000. Table 8.5 shows that this relationship was equally strong for both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas.

Since 1998, households with a computer or internet access have increased throughout Victoria. Only 15% of Victorian households had access to the Internet in 1998, this increasing to 23% in 1999. Households with access to a computer marginally increased throughout the State from 47% to 51% in 1999.

## 8.5 HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS—1999

<i>Income Range</i>	<i>Access to a computer at home</i>	<i>Access to the Internet at home</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
METROPOLITAN		
\$0–\$24,999	22	5
\$25,000–\$49,999	48	19
\$50,000–\$74,999	65	34
\$75,000 or more	83	50
Not stated/don't know	59	27
<i>Total</i>	53	25
NON-METROPOLITAN		
\$0–\$24,999	19	7
\$25,000–\$49,999	43	11
\$50,000–\$74,999	69	29
\$75,000 or more	86	40
Not stated/don't know	41	16
<i>Total</i>	44	16
VICTORIA		
\$0–\$24,999	21	5
\$25,000–\$49,999	46	16
\$50,000–\$74,999	66	33
\$75,000 or more	84	49
Not stated/don't know	54	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>23</b>

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1999 (Cat. no. 8146.0).

### Farms with internet access

Farms across all statistical divisions in Victoria experienced an increase of computer access with the exception of Gippsland which experienced a minor decrease. In the Ovens-Murray SD, 26% more living on farms had access to a computer in 1999 than in 1998. Internet access was also up in all statistical divisions excluding Gippsland, indicating a possible growth in importance of computers and the internet to farms. In 1999, 49% of Victorian farms had access to a computer, with one third of these also having access to the internet.

## 8.6 FARMS WITH INTERNET ACCESS(a)

	Computer access		Internet access	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
<i>Statistical Division</i>	%	%	%	%
Melbourne	43	51	16	21
Barwon	35	48	7	12
Western District	35	50	8	16
Central Highlands	36	43	11	14
Wimmera	37	47	8	16
Mallee	38	58	11	26
Loddon	35	46	10	16
Goulburn	38	47	10	17
Ovens-Murray	30	56	10	*14.2
East Gippsland	39	46	9	*13.7
Gippsland	39	37	11	*10.6
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>

(a) Proportions are of all farms in each category.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, 1998-99 (Cat. no. 7121.0)*.

### Selected electronic transactions

In recent years, technological advances have revolutionised the way society conducts monetary transactions. These advances, along with a decline in over-the-counter banking services, have resulted in large numbers of Victorians using new technology to conduct their banking and to pay for goods and services. Nearly 70% of Victorians transferred or withdrew funds via ATMS (in a three-month period in 1999), 61% paid bills or withdrew funds via EFTPOS, and 39% paid bills or transferred funds via phone.

Persons resident in metropolitan Victoria were far more likely to use electronic transactions than those in non-metropolitan Victoria. Age was also an important determinant in the use of electronic transactions. For all technologies, persons aged 55 years and over were far less likely to use electronic transactions than any other age group. Persons aged 18-24 years were less likely to pay bills via the phone but were content to do so by EFTPOS.

While more Victorians made electronic transactions in 1999 compared to 1998, this was not the case for non-metropolitan areas. Since 1998, non-metropolitan areas typically paid less bills by EFTPOS and didn't transfer or withdraw funds via ATM as often. More people in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas paid bills or transferred funds by phone in 1999 than in 1998.

## 8.7 ADULTS UNDERTAKING SELECTED ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS—1999

Age group	Paid bills or transferred funds via phone	Paid bills or withdrew funds via EFTPOS	Transferred or withdrew funds via ATMs
	%	%	%
METROPOLITAN			
18–24 years	37	76	86
25–39 years	53	80	90
40–54 years	46	64	73
55 years and over	27	29	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>
NON-METROPOLITAN			
18–24 years	*18	70	90
25–39 years	45	79	85
40–54 years	32	57	64
55 years and over	16	31	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>62</b>
VICTORIA			
18–24 years	33	75	87
25–39 years	52	79	89
40–54 years	42	62	70
55 years and over	23	30	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>68</b>

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1999. (Cat. no. 8146.0).

## LOCATION OF GAMING MACHINES

As at June 2000, there were 27,408 electronic gaming machines in Victoria operating in 552 venues. The average number of machines per 1,000 population has risen slightly from 5.78 in June 1998 to 5.82 in June 2000.

## 8.8 GAMING MACHINES

	June 1998	June 1999	June 2000
Gaming machines	26 965	27 289	27 408
Venues	559	560	552
Population at 30 June(a)	4 662 883	4 712 173	4 712 173
Average number of machines per 1,000 persons	5.78	5.79	5.82

(a) Estimated Resident Population at 30 June, 1999 is used for both 1999 and 2000 figures.

Source: Victorian Casino and Gaming Authority, June 2000.

Of all Victoria's LGAs, sixteen have either one or no venues with electronic gaming machines. These sixteen LGAs all have small populations. However, Queenscliffe which is the LGA with the lowest population in Victoria, has the ninth highest rate of machines per 1,000 population in Victoria.

Greater Geelong has the greatest number of gaming venues despite the relatively low rate of machines per 1,000 population (7.4). The cities of Melbourne and Maribyrnong have the highest rates of machines per 1,000 population (19.0 and 13.2 machines respectively).

LOCATION OF GAMING  
MACHINES *continued*

Manningham has the highest average number of machines per venue.

Use of the ABS SEIFA indices (derived from Census data) indicates that there is a relationship between the proportion of low income households in an LGA and the number of gaming machines per 1,000 persons. This is especially so in metropolitan LGAs.

8.9 GAMING MACHINE RATES—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA—JUNE 2000

<i>Local Government Area</i>	<i>Population at 30 June 1999</i>	<i>Gaming venues</i>	<i>Gaming machines</i>	<i>Gaming machines per 1,000 persons</i>
<b>Melbourne SD</b>				
Banyule (C)	119 462	11	610	5.1
Bayside (C)	89 498	7	230	2.6
Boroondara (C)	158 402	6	226	1.4
Brimbank (C)	163 823	5	880	5.4
Cardinia (S)	45 083	5	212	4.7
Casey (C)	167 326	11	801	4.8
Darebin (C)	129 597	17	1 006	7.8
Frankston (C)	112 062	10	589	5.3
Glen Eira (C)	123 468	13	792	6.4
Gr. Dandenong (C)	131 842	16	1 187	9.0
Hobsons Bay (C)	82 569	11	618	7.5
Hume (C)	129 589	13	746	5.8
Kingston (C)	134 301	16	924	6.9
Knox (C)	143 726	13	909	6.3
Manningham (C)	113 616	7	550	4.8
Maribyrnong (C)	60 992	16	804	13.2
Maroondah (C)	98 473	11	774	7.9
Melbourne (C)	47 509	16	904	19.0
Melton (S)	46 066	4	242	5.3
Monash (C)	162 577	16	1 223	7.5
Moonee Valley (C)	112 111	15	757	6.8
Moreland (C)	137 405	16	795	5.8
Mornington P'sula (S)	124 202	20	864	7.0
Nillumbik (S)	59 416	4	142	2.4
Port Phillip (C)	80 031	10	405	5.1
Stonnington (C)	91 181	7	290	3.2
Whitehorse (C)	146 974	7	537	3.7
Whittlesea (C)	113 703	9	616	5.4
Wyndham (C)	82 871	9	536	6.5
Yarra (C)	68 900	10	404	5.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	141 170	9	393	2.8
<b>Barwon SD</b>				
Colac-Otway (S)	20 259	5	113	5.6
Golden Plains (S)	—	—	—	—
Greater Geelong (C)	188 564	28	1 392	7.4
Queenscliffe (B)	3 437	1	30	8.7
Surf Coast (S)	19 226	4	101	5.3
<b>Western District SD</b>				
Corangamite (S)	17 330	2	57	3.3
Glenelg (S)	20 206	5	113	5.6
Moyne (S)	—	—	—	—
S. Grampians (S)	16 931	3	75	4.4
Warrnambool (C)	28 544	6	252	8.8

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

8.9 GAMING MACHINE RATES—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA—JUNE 2000—*continued*

<i>Local Government Area</i>	<i>Population at 30 June 1999</i>	<i>Gaming venues</i>	<i>Gaming machines</i>	<i>Gaming machines per 1,000 persons</i>
<b>Central Highlands SD</b>				
Ararat (RC)	11 527	2	88	7.6
Ballarat (C)	81 065	16	684	8.4
Hepburn (S)	14 044	3	65	4.6
Moorabool (S)	23 986	2	60	2.5
Pyrenees (S)	—	—	—	—
<b>Wimmera SD</b>				
Hindmarsh (S)	—	—	—	—
Horsham (RC)	18 185	4	141	7.8
N. Grampians (S)	13 180	3	88	6.7
West Wimmera (S)	—	—	—	—
Yarriambiack (S)	—	—	—	—
<b>Mallee SD</b>				
Buloke (S)	—	—	—	—
Gannawarra (S)	—	—	—	—
Mildura (RC)	47 943	7	290	6.0
Swan Hill (RC)	20 718	4	107	5.2
<b>Loddon SD</b>				
C. Goldfields (S)	12 701	2	114	9.0
Gr. Bendigo (C)	87 301	13	534	6.1
Loddon (S)	—	—	—	—
Macedon Ranges (S)	35 879	3	75	2.1
Mount Alexander (S)	16 686	1	30	1.8
<b>Goulburn SD</b>				
Campaspe (S)	35 522	3	122	3.4
Delatite (S)	20 280	4	128	6.3
Gr. Shepparton (C)	55 556	7	328	5.9
Mitchell (S)	26 878	5	178	6.6
Moira (S)	26 209	1	38	1.4
Murrindindi (S)	12 916	1	20	1.5
Strathbogie (S)	9 322	1	27	2.9
<b>Ovens-Murray SD</b>				
Alpine (S)	12 469	4	70	5.6
Indigo (S)	—	—	—	—
Towong (S)	6 316	1	10	1.6
Wangarratta (RC)	26 109	5	130	5.0
Wodonga (RC)	31 328	3	130	4.1
<b>East Gippsland SD</b>				
East Gippsland (S)	39 352	11	356	9.0
Wellington (S)	41 378	10	322	7.8
<b>Gippsland SD</b>				
Bass Coast (S)	22 563	8	261	11.6
Baw Baw (S)	34 964	3	140	4.0
La Trobe (S)	70 062	16	663	9.5
South Gippsland (S)	25 503	5	110	4.3
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>4 712 173</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>27 408</b>	<b>5.8</b>

Those LGAs with zero values have no gaming venues recorded.

Source: Victorian Casino and Gaming Authority, June 2000.



## CHAPTER 9

## HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

### BUILDING APPROVALS

The majority of building approval activity takes place in Melbourne and in larger regional centres, where most of the Victorian population lives.

The Barwon SD (\$113.7 million) had the highest building approvals expenditure outside of Melbourne. The upsurge in apartment living within inner Melbourne city areas is indicated by more than \$132.6 million being spent on other residential properties during the 2000 June Quarter.

Non-residential approvals in Melbourne were also far greater than in any other area of Victoria. New buildings in the Docklands and Melbourne Park precincts and at other venues, contributed to more than \$175 million of construction in Melbourne.

#### 9.1 BUILDING APPROVALS IN MELBOURNE SD, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—JUNE QUARTER 2000

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Dwellings						Value		
	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total dwellings(a)	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings(b)	Total residential building	Non-residential building	Total building
<b>Melbourne SD</b>									
<i>Inner Melbourne SSD</i>									
Melbourne (C) - Inner	—	41	189	—	12 800	42 636	55 436	60 189	115 626
Melbourne (C) - Docklands	3	178	181	390	31 856	—	32 246	10 640	42 886
Melbourne (C) - Remainder	21	159	224	2 662	16 350	10 195	29 207	59 580	88 788
Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	8	225	265	2 720	41 518	7 187	51 425	10 425	61 850
Port Phillip (C) - West	8	99	137	1 715	8 990	10 833	21 537	14 231	35 769
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	23	55	91	8 970	8 990	9 887	27 847	9 605	37 452
Yarra (C) - North	14	60	84	2 508	5 975	5 930	14 413	4 654	19 067
Yarra (C) - Richmond	13	48	65	1 773	6 103	4 736	12 611	5 678	18 289
<i>Total</i>	90	865	1 236	20 736	132 582	91 403	244 722	175 003	419 725
<i>Western Melbourne SSD</i>									
Brimbank (C) - Keilor	191	112	304	26 387	9 547	1 390	37 324	24 188	61 511
Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	117	12	130	14 614	857	1 240	16 711	23 537	40 249
Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona	62	11	74	8 019	996	1 360	10 376	9 829	20 205
Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown	44	28	72	6 946	5 095	2 707	14 748	3 642	18 389
Maribyrnong (C)	110	18	153	15 193	1 813	5 360	22 366	8 141	30 507
Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	35	35	70	7 415	4 157	7 558	19 129	4 336	23 466
Moonee Valley (C)-West	26	20	46	3 580	1 936	1 097	6 613	1 077	7 690
<i>Total</i>	585	236	849	82 155	24 399	20 713	127 267	74 750	202 016
<i>Melton-Wyndam SSD</i>									
Melton (S) - East	314	—	314	42 115	—	180	42 295	585	42 880
Melton (S) Bal	39	2	41	5 356	130	1 221	6 707	6 703	13 410
Wyndham (C) - North-West	20	—	20	2 758	—	106	2 863	—	2 863
Wyndham (C) - Werribee	138	5	143	17 422	508	1 134	19 064	6 504	25 568
Wyndham (C) Bal	139	11	150	20 620	1 548	203	22 371	14 667	37 037
<i>Total</i>	650	18	668	88 270	2 186	2 843	93 299	28 459	121 758
<i>Moreland City SSD</i>									
Moreland (C) - Brunswick	16	31	59	2 010	3 022	2 410	7 442	1 429	8 870
Moreland (C) - Coburg	31	42	85	3 798	3 447	4 245	11 490	1 301	12 792
Moreland (C) - North	39	14	54	4 476	920	992	6 388	1 092	7 480
<i>Total</i>	86	87	198	10 284	7 388	7 647	25 320	3 822	29 142

For footnotes see end of table.

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## 9.1 BUILDING APPROVALS IN MELBOURNE SD, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—JUNE QUARTER 2000—continued

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Dwellings						Value		
	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total dwellings(a)	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings(b)	Total residential building	Non-residential building	Total building
	no.	no.	no.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Melbourne SD—(continued)</b>									
<i>Northern Middle Melbourne SSD</i>									
Banyule (C) - Heidelberg	39	55	94	5 642	4 900	4 738	15 280	9 209	24 489
Banyule (C) - North	49	12	61	8 095	847	2 136	11 079	1 064	12 143
Darebin (C) - Northcote	23	29	52	3 112	3 170	5 658	11 940	1 016	12 956
Darebin (C) - Preston	76	37	114	9 998	2 889	5 110	17 996	6 620	24 615
<i>Total</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>26 847</i>	<i>11 806</i>	<i>17 642</i>	<i>56 296</i>	<i>17 909</i>	<i>74 204</i>
<i>Hume City SSD</i>									
Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	54	10	64	5 647	668	637	6 952	56 789	63 741
Hume (C) - Craigieburn	265	2	267	37 537	258	636	38 431	27 712	66 143
Hume (C) - Sunbury	65	11	76	9 408	841	473	10 722	6 558	17 279
<i>Total</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>52 592</i>	<i>1 766</i>	<i>1 746</i>	<i>56 104</i>	<i>91 059</i>	<i>147 163</i>
<i>Northern Outer Melbourne SSD</i>									
Nillumbik (S) - South	29	32	61	5 513	4 008	1 446	10 967	6 343	17 310
Nillumbik (S) - South-West	60	2	62	10 392	250	798	11 441	661	12 101
Nillumbik (S) Bal	19	—	19	2 589	—	525	3 115	50	3 165
Whittlesea (C) - North	155	3	158	20 534	240	80	20 854	3 799	24 653
Whittlesea (C) - South	167	44	211	23 762	2 475	1 495	27 731	6 838	34 569
<i>Total</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>62 790</i>	<i>6 973</i>	<i>4 345</i>	<i>74 108</i>	<i>17 690</i>	<i>91 798</i>
<i>Boroondara City SSD</i>									
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	39	33	72	8 170	4 932	3 826	16 928	1 683	18 611
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	25	19	46	5 044	2 595	7 922	15 561	1 057	16 619
Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	6	6	51	1 951	630	7 917	10 498	4 756	15 254
Boroondara (C) - Kew	12	5	18	3 930	525	4 992	9 446	2 699	12 145
<i>Total</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>19 095</i>	<i>8 682</i>	<i>24 656</i>	<i>52 433</i>	<i>10 195</i>	<i>62 628</i>
<i>Eastern Middle Melbourne SSD</i>									
Manningham (C) - East	23	—	23	5 082	—	845	5 927	—	5 927
Manningham (C) - West	59	78	141	11 247	15 023	3 911	30 181	21 899	52 080
Monash (C) - South-West	51	14	66	6 344	1 448	1 837	9 629	13 018	22 647
Monash (C) - Waverly East	19	4	23	3 236	540	1 802	5 578	3 870	9 448
Monash (C) - Waverly West	119	46	166	16 321	4 940	2 039	23 299	9 272	32 571
Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill	63	122	185	8 752	13 502	7 120	29 374	11 366	40 740
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	12	3	15	1 775	341	2 464	4 579	2 080	6 659
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading N.	22	9	31	2 540	1 018	2 580	6 138	5 614	11 752
<i>Total</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>650</i>	<i>55 297</i>	<i>36 811</i>	<i>22 597</i>	<i>114 706</i>	<i>67 119</i>	<i>181 825</i>
<i>Eastern Outer Melbourne SSD</i>									
Knox (C) - North	97	29	128	12 068	2 239	4 355	18 661	16 228	34 889
Knox (C) - South	150	9	159	24 546	796	1 516	26 857	6 045	32 902
Maroondah (C) - Croydon	107	101	208	12 697	6 571	1 785	21 053	8 107	29 160
Maroondah (C) - Ringwood	46	6	52	5 758	389	2 104	8 250	950	9 200
<i>Total</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>547</i>	<i>55 068</i>	<i>9 994</i>	<i>9 759</i>	<i>74 822</i>	<i>31 330</i>	<i>106 151</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

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9.1 BUILDING APPROVALS IN MELBOURNE SD, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—JUNE QUARTER 2000—continued

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Dwellings						Value		
	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total dwellings(a)	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings(b)	Total residential building	Non-residential building	Total building
	no.	no.	no.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Melbourne SD—(continued)</b>									
<i>Yarra Ranges Shire Part A SSD</i>									
Yarra Ranges (S) - Central	23	—	23	2 389	—	534	2 924	1 023	3 947
Yarra Ranges (S) - North	26	—	26	3 947	—	988	4 935	141	5 076
Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	163	31	195	21 310	6 307	5 944	33 561	2 674	36 236
<i>Total</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>27 647</i>	<i>6 307</i>	<i>7 466</i>	<i>41 420</i>	<i>3 838</i>	<i>45 259</i>
<i>Southern Melbourne SSD</i>									
Bayside (C) - Brighton	34	12	46	12 622	2 675	4 667	19 964	8 097	28 061
Bayside (C) - South	65	31	97	12 211	3 396	6 074	21 682	1 996	23 677
Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	53	38	100	8 959	5 007	8 277	22 242	1 595	23 837
Glen Eira (C) - South	46	39	85	6 765	4 002	4 304	15 070	360	15 430
Kingston (C) - North	71	41	117	10 223	5 973	3 673	19 870	27 410	47 280
Kingston (C) - South	54	11	75	7 548	1 249	2 005	10 801	3 764	14 565
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	33	22	61	9 924	5 019	9 518	24 462	4 722	29 184
<i>Total</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>581</i>	<i>68 252</i>	<i>27 321</i>	<i>38 518</i>	<i>134 091</i>	<i>47 944</i>	<i>182 035</i>
<i>Greater Dandenong City SSD</i>									
Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	27	13	40	3 293	940	816	5 049	32 595	37 645
Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	43	18	62	4 358	1 336	1 159	6 853	25 819	32 673
<i>Total</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>7 651</i>	<i>2 276</i>	<i>1 976</i>	<i>11 903</i>	<i>58 415</i>	<i>70 317</i>
<i>South Eastern Outer Melbourne SSD</i>									
Cardinia (S) - North	31	—	32	4 422	—	1 275	5 697	313	6 010
Cardinia (S) - Pakenham	66	—	66	8 313	—	911	9 224	1 067	10 292
Cardinia (S) - South	5	—	5	603	—	94	697	209	906
Casey (C) - Berwick	354	2	356	48 499	235	1 806	50 540	14 156	64 696
Casey (C) - Cranbourne	206	—	206	20 652	—	677	21 329	11 812	33 141
Casey (C) - Hallam	64	6	71	9 844	489	576	10 909	97 194	108 103
Casey (C) - South	12	—	12	1 114	—	354	1 468	415	1 883
<i>Total</i>	<i>738</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>93 447</i>	<i>724</i>	<i>5 693</i>	<i>99 864</i>	<i>125 166</i>	<i>225 030</i>
<i>Frankston City SSD</i>									
Frankston (C) - East	185	—	185	16 524	—	1 144	17 669	928	18 597
Frankston (C) - West	126	38	173	12 357	3 017	2 722	18 097	6 753	24 850
<i>Total</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>28 881</i>	<i>3 017</i>	<i>3 867</i>	<i>35 765</i>	<i>7 681</i>	<i>43 446</i>
<i>Mornington Peninsula Shire SSD</i>									
Mornington P'sula (S) - East	75	3	78	9 896	360	1 857	12 114	1 327	13 441
Mornington P'sula (S) - South	246	2	249	33 813	180	7 885	41 879	3 109	44 988
Mornington P'sula (S) - West	171	20	201	26 247	1 923	4 143	32 313	4 051	36 364
<i>Total</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>528</i>	<i>69 957</i>	<i>2 463</i>	<i>13 886</i>	<i>86 305</i>	<i>8 488</i>	<i>94 793</i>
<b>Total Melbourne SD</b>	<b>5 441</b>	<b>2 254</b>	<b>8 135</b>	<b>768 971</b>	<b>284 695</b>	<b>274 758</b>	<b>1 328 424</b>	<b>768 867</b>	<b>2 097 291</b>

(a) Includes conversions and dwelling units approved as part of alterations and additions or the construction of non-residential building.

(b) Refer to Explanatory Notes.

Source: Building Approvals, Victoria, June Quarter 2000 (Cat. no. 8731.2).

## 9.2 BUILDING APPROVALS IN BALANCE OF VICTORIA, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—JUNE QUARTER 2000

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Dwellings						Value		
	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total dwellings(a)	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings(b)	Total residential building	Non- residential building	Total building
	no.	no.	no.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Barwon SD</b>									
<i>Greater Geelong City Part A SSD</i>									
Bellarine - Inner	45	4	49	5 760	193	387	6 340	130	6 470
Corio - Inner	73	6	79	9 706	602	901	11 209	2 319	13 528
Geelong	7	48	55	867	8 780	763	10 410	5 641	16 051
Geelong West	15	—	15	1 873	—	1 023	2 896	332	3 229
Newtown	6	2	8	1 583	160	1 694	3 437	572	4 009
South Barwon - Inner	88	3	91	12 234	180	1 132	13 546	607	14 153
<i>Total</i>	234	63	297	32 023	9 915	5 899	47 838	9 601	57 439
<i>East Barwon SSD</i>									
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt. B	104	4	108	13 301	280	2 227	15 808	1 502	17 310
Queenscliffe (B)	11	—	11	1 913	—	488	2 401	200	2 601
Surf Coast (S) - East	58	13	71	8 722	1 446	1 545	11 713	1 136	12 849
Surf Coast (S) - West	53	—	53	7 604	—	1 885	9 490	937	10 427
<i>Total</i>	226	17	243	31 541	1 726	6 145	39 412	3 775	43 187
<i>West Barwon SSD</i>									
Colac-Otway (S) - Colac	8	—	8	962	—	332	1 294	906	2 200
Colac-Otway (S) - North	5	4	9	243	200	280	723	217	940
Colac-Otway (S) - South	25	—	25	2 320	—	283	2 602	1 826	4 428
Golden Plains (S) - North-West	11	—	11	1 314	—	160	1 475	250	1 725
Golden Plains (S) - South-East	16	—	16	1 763	—	212	1 975	1 363	3 338
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt. C	1	2	3	216	145	48	409	—	409
<i>Total</i>	66	6	72	6 817	345	1 315	8 477	4 563	13 040
<i>Total Barwon SD</i>	526	86	612	70 381	11 986	13 360	95 727	17 939	113 666
<b>Western District SD</b>									
<i>Hopkins SSD</i>									
Corangamite (S) - North	7	—	7	981	—	723	1 704	625	2 330
Corangamite (S) - South	5	—	5	585	—	248	833	2 751	3 584
Moyne (S) - North-East	1	—	1	84	—	131	215	—	215
Moyne (S) - North-West	1	—	1	92	—	101	193	75	268
Moyne (S) - South	12	2	16	1 492	227	658	2 378	1 730	4 107
Warmambool (C)	34	—	35	4 620	—	1 454	6 074	2 690	8 764
Lady Julia Percy Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	60	2	65	7 854	227	3 316	11 397	7 870	19 267
<i>Glenelg SSD</i>									
Glenelg (S) - Heywood	7	—	7	673	—	152	825	—	825
Glenelg (S) - North	1	—	1	140	—	24	164	—	164
Glenelg (S) - Portland	5	—	5	451	—	700	1 151	1 030	2 181
S. Grampians (S) - Hamilton	4	2	6	468	184	226	878	1 404	2 282
S. Grampians - Wannon	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	—	40
S. Grampians (S) Bal	4	—	4	800	—	175	975	—	975
<i>Total</i>	21	2	23	2 532	184	1 316	4 032	2 434	6 466
<i>Total Western District SD</i>	81	4	88	10 386	411	4 632	15 429	10 305	25 733

For footnotes see end of table.

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## 9.2 BUILDING APPROVALS IN BALANCE OF VICTORIA, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—JUNE QUARTER 2000—continued

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Dwellings						Value		
	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total dwellings(a)	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings(b)	Total residential building	Non-residential building	Total building
	no.	no.	no.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Central Highlands SD</b>									
<i>Ballarat City SSD</i>									
Ballarat (C) - Central	25	—	25	2 928	—	1 151	4 079	21 009	25 088
Ballarat (C) - Inner North	52	—	52	7 185	—	180	7 365	6 752	14 117
Ballarat (C) - North	1	—	1	69	—	12	81	—	81
Ballarat (C) - South	17	4	21	2 300	240	701	3 241	200	3 441
<i>Total</i>	95	4	99	12 481	240	2 044	14 766	27 961	42 727
<i>East Central Highlands SSD</i>									
Hepburn (S) - East	34	—	34	3 810	—	858	4 668	90	4 758
Hepburn (S) - West	9	—	9	1 216	—	298	1 514	1 300	2 814
Moorabool (S) - Bacchus Marsh	28	2	30	3 825	130	689	4 645	829	5 473
Moorabool (S) - Ballan	27	—	28	3 370	—	209	3 579	—	3 579
Moorabool (S) - West	3	—	3	302	—	198	500	—	500
<i>Total</i>	101	2	104	12 523	130	2 253	14 906	2 219	17 125
<i>West Central Highlands SSD</i>									
Ararat (RC)	5	—	5	464	—	211	674	1 504	2 178
Pyrenees (S) - North	5	—	5	541	—	115	656	373	1 029
Pyrenees (S) - South	3	—	3	373	—	42	415	—	415
<i>Total</i>	13	—	13	1 378	—	368	1 746	1 877	3 623
<i>Total Central Highlands SD</i>	209	6	216	26 382	370	4 666	31 418	32 057	63 475
<b>Wimmera SD</b>									
<i>South Wimmera SSD</i>									
Horsham (RC) - Central	16	—	16	2 182	—	213	2 395	5 672	8 067
Horsham (RC) Bal	7	—	7	759	—	188	946	133	1 080
N. Grampians (S) - St. Arnaud	1	—	1	78	—	75	153	544	697
N. Grampians (S) - Stawell	11	—	11	1 027	—	304	1 331	332	1 663
West Wimmera (S)	1	—	1	130	—	126	255	—	255
<i>Total</i>	36	—	36	4 175	—	906	5 081	6 682	11 762
<i>North Wimmera SSD</i>									
Hindmarsh (S)	3	—	4	349	—	225	574	398	972
Yarriambiack (S) - North	2	—	3	206	—	24	230	150	380
Yarriambiack (S) - South	4	—	4	362	—	74	436	88	524
<i>Total</i>	9	—	11	917	—	323	1 240	636	1 876
<i>Total Wimmera SD</i>	45	—	47	5 092	—	1 229	6 321	7 318	13 638
<b>Mallee SD</b>									
<i>Mildura Rural City Part A SSD</i>									
Mildura (RC) Pt. A	75	8	87	9 656	650	1 431	11 738	3 173	14 911
<i>Total</i>	75	8	87	9 656	650	1 431	11 738	3 173	14 911
<i>West Mallee SSD</i>									
Buloke (S) - North	—	—	—	—	—	123	123	—	123
Buloke (S) - South	3	—	3	287	—	33	320	263	583
Mildura (RC) - Pt. B	1	—	1	85	—	211	296	—	296
<i>Total</i>	4	—	4	372	—	367	739	263	1 002
<i>East Mallee SSD</i>									
Gannawarra (S)	5	—	5	807	—	401	1 208	267	1 475
Swan Hill (RC) - Central	16	—	16	1 502	—	134	1 636	434	2 070
Swan Hill (RC) - Robinvale	1	—	1	230	—	280	510	—	510
Swan Hill (RC) Bal	3	—	3	223	—	146	369	1 105	1 473
<i>Total</i>	25	—	25	2 762	—	961	3 723	1 806	5 529
<i>Total Mallee SD</i>	104	8	116	12 790	650	2 759	16 199	5 242	21 442

For footnotes see end of table.

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## 9.2 BUILDING APPROVALS IN BALANCE OF VICTORIA, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—JUNE QUARTER 2000—continued

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Dwellings						Value		
	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total dwellings(a)	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings(b)	Total residential building	Non- residential building	Total building
	no.	no.	no.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Loddon SD</b>									
<i>Greater Bendigo City Part A SSD</i>									
Gr. Bendigo (C)									
- Central	7	7	16	621	511	774	1 906	2 717	4 623
Gr. Bendigo (C)									
- Eaglehawk	13	—	14	1 123	—	178	1 301	668	1 969
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	57	5	63	6 471	492	539	7 502	1 209	8 711
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	15	—	15	1 499	—	211	1 711	934	2 645
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	36	—	36	4 048	—	171	4 218	501	4 719
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	25	—	25	3 304	—	355	3 658	732	4 390
<i>Total</i>	153	12	169	17 065	1 003	2 228	20 297	6 761	27 057
<i>North Loddon SSD</i>									
C. Goldfields (S)									
- M'borough	7	—	7	841	—	159	1 000	258	1 258
C. Goldfields (S) Bal	4	—	4	294	—	72	366	66	433
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt. B	27	—	28	2 643	—	652	3 295	549	3 843
Loddon (S) - North	1	—	1	183	—	67	251	—	251
Loddon (S) - South	1	—	1	150	—	88	238	70	307
Mount Alexander (S)									
- C'maine	16	—	16	1 885	—	126	2 011	1 497	3 508
Mount Alexander (S) Bal	20	—	21	2 213	—	345	2 557	216	2 773
<i>Total</i>	76	—	78	8 209	—	1 509	9 718	2 656	12 373
<i>South Loddon SSD</i>									
Macedon Ranges (S)									
- Kyneton	14	—	14	1 734	—	180	1 914	200	2 114
Macedon Ranges (S)									
- Romsey	21	—	21	3 426	—	704	4 130	50	4 180
Macedon Ranges (S) Bal	43	6	49	7 133	340	2 162	9 635	1 053	10 688
<i>Total</i>	78	6	84	12 293	340	3 046	15 679	1 303	16 983
<i>Total Loddon SD</i>	307	18	331	37 567	1 343	6 783	45 693	10 720	56 413

For footnotes see end of table.

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9.2 BUILDING APPROVALS IN BALANCE OF VICTORIA, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—JUNE QUARTER 2000—continued

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Dwellings						Value		
	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total dwellings(a)	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings(b)	Total residential building	Non- residential building	Total building
	no.	no.	no.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Goulburn SD</b>									
<i>Greater Shepparton City</i>									
<i>Part A SSD</i>									
Gr. Shepparton (C)									
- Pt. A	57	9	66	7 997	656	840	9 493	8 528	18 021
<i>Total</i>	57	9	66	7 997	656	840	9 493	8 528	18 021
<i>North Goulburn SSD</i>									
Campaspe (S) - Echuca	27	1	29	3 770	42	314	4 125	5 391	9 515
Campaspe (S)									
- Kyabram	13	—	13	1 527	—	424	1 952	405	2 356
Campaspe (S)									
- Rochester	12	—	12	1 881	—	281	2 162	370	2 532
Campaspe (S) - South	3	—	3	434	—	171	605	—	605
Gr. Shepparton (C)									
- Pt. B East	1	—	1	110	—	176	286	—	286
Gr. Shepparton (C)									
- Pt. B West	12	—	12	1 331	—	269	1 600	902	2 502
Moira (S) - East	20	—	21	2 403	—	390	2 793	587	3 380
Moira (S) - West	26	—	26	2 353	—	240	2 592	1 523	4 115
<i>Total</i>	114	1	117	13 808	42	2 265	16 114	9 177	25 291
<i>South Goulburn SSD</i>									
Delatite (S) - Benalla	10	3	13	1 080	180	862	2 122	989	3 111
Delatite (S) - North	7	—	7	836	—	78	914	—	914
Delatite (S) - South	19	4	23	2 255	600	699	3 555	1 216	4 771
Strathbogje (S)	16	—	16	1 523	—	258	1 780	2 060	3 840
<i>Total</i>	52	7	59	5 694	780	1 897	8 371	4 265	12 636
<i>South West Goulburn SSD</i>									
Mitchell (S) - North	12	—	12	1 420	—	453	1 873	100	1 973
Mitchell (S) - South	67	—	68	8 066	—	545	8 610	450	9 060
Murrindindi (S) - East	9	—	10	729	—	294	1 023	590	1 613
Murrindindi (S) - West	13	—	13	1 625	—	393	2 018	75	2 093
<i>Total</i>	101	—	103	11 840	—	1 684	13 524	1 215	14 739
<i>Total Goulburn SD</i>	324	17	345	39 339	1 478	6 686	47 503	23 185	70 687
<b>Ovens-Murray SD</b>									
<i>Wodonga SSD</i>									
Indigo (S) Pt. A	19	—	19	2 084	—	488	2 572	512	3 084
Towong (S) - Pt. A	1	—	1	50	—	25	75	95	170
Wodonga (RC)	36	45	81	4 507	2 130	1 244	7 880	12 516	20 396
<i>Total</i>	56	45	101	6 641	2 130	1 756	10 527	13 123	23 650
<i>West Ovens-Murray SSD</i>									
Indigo (S) - Pt. B	4	—	5	511	—	119	630	391	1 021
Wangaratta (RC)									
- Central	6	—	6	734	—	1 154	1 887	8 088	9 976
Wangaratta (RC)									
- North	10	—	10	1 468	—	206	1 673	—	1 673
Wangaratta (RC)									
- South	6	—	6	565	—	117	682	150	832
<i>Total</i>	26	—	27	3 277	—	1 596	4 873	8 629	13 502
<i>East Ovens-Murray SSD</i>									
Alpine (S) - East	17	—	17	1 836	—	159	1 995	610	2 605
Alpine (S) - West	11	—	12	1 356	—	121	1 477	163	1 640
Towong (S) - Pt. B	3	—	3	254	—	118	372	—	372
<i>Total</i>	31	—	32	3 446	—	397	3 844	773	4 616
<i>Total Ovens-Murray SD</i>	113	45	160	13 364	2 130	3 749	19 244	22 525	41 769

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

## 9.2 BUILDING APPROVALS IN BALANCE OF VICTORIA, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—JUNE QUARTER 2000—continued

Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Dwellings						Value		
	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total dwellings(a)	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings(b)	Total residential building	Non- residential building	Total building
<b>East Gippsland SD</b>									
<i>East Gippsland Shire SSD</i>									
E. Gippsland (S) - Bairnsdale	38	—	38	4 860	—	991	5 852	2 221	8 073
E. Gippsland (S) - Orbost	13	2	15	1 688	250	291	2 228	428	2 656
E. Gippsland (S) - South-West	4	—	5	817	—	126	944	120	1 064
E. Gippsland (S) Bal	—	—	—	—	—	67	67	—	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>7 366</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1 475</b>	<b>9 091</b>	<b>2 769</b>	<b>11 860</b>
<i>Wellington Shire SSD</i>									
Wellington (S) - Alberton	4	—	4	315	—	221	536	100	636
Wellington (S) - Avon	3	—	3	294	—	167	461	70	531
Wellington (S) - Maffra	12	—	12	1 197	—	186	1 383	203	1 586
Wellington (S) - Rosedale	14	—	14	989	—	522	1 510	142	1 652
Wellington (S) - Sale	6	4	10	752	340	262	1 354	357	1 711
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3 547</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>5 245</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>6 116</b>
<b>Total East Gippsland SD</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>10 913</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>2 833</b>	<b>14 336</b>	<b>3 641</b>	<b>17 977</b>
<b>Gippsland SD</b>									
<i>La Trobe Valley SSD</i>									
Baw Baw (S) - Pt. A	3	—	3	484	—	88	572	71	643
La Trobe (S) - Moe	9	—	9	1 018	—	406	1 423	302	1 725
La Trobe (S) - Morwell	12	3	15	1 358	165	318	1 840	835	2 675
La Trobe (S) - Traralgon	39	—	39	4 635	—	577	5 212	1 475	6 687
La Trobe (S) Bal	2	—	2	120	—	93	213	—	213
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>7 614</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1 481</b>	<b>9 260</b>	<b>2 682</b>	<b>11 943</b>
<i>West Gippsland SSD</i>									
Baw Baw (S) - Pt. B East	6	—	6	650	—	67	717	200	917
Baw Baw (S) - Pt. B West	46	2	48	6 164	103	1 309	7 576	2 018	9 594
Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt. B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6 814</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1 376</b>	<b>8 292</b>	<b>2 218</b>	<b>10 511</b>
<i>South Gippsland SSD</i>									
Bass Coast (S) - Phillip Is.	69	10	79	5 541	630	1 588	7 759	6 227	13 986
Bass Coast (S) Bal	65	2	67	6 271	198	1 291	7 759	2 425	10 184
South Gippsland (S) - Central	28	—	28	3 114	—	320	3 433	2 320	5 753
South Gippsland (S) - East	7	—	7	599	—	193	792	683	1 475
South Gippsland (S) - West	18	—	18	2 075	—	263	2 338	62	2 400
French Island	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	18
Bass Strait Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>17 598</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>3 672</b>	<b>22 098</b>	<b>11 717</b>	<b>33 816</b>
<b>Total Gippsland SD</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>10 913</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>2 833</b>	<b>14 336</b>	<b>3 641</b>	<b>17 977</b>
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>7 548</b>	<b>2 461</b>	<b>10 472</b>	<b>1 027 212</b>	<b>304 748</b>	<b>327 983</b>	<b>1 659 944</b>	<b>918 416</b>	<b>2 578 360</b>

(a) Includes conversions and dwelling units approved as part of alterations and additions or the construction of non-residential building.

(b) Refer to Explanatory Notes.

Source: Building Approvals, Victoria, June Quarter 2000 (Cat. no. 8731.2).



## PUBLIC HOUSING

The stock of public housing in Victoria stood at 70,566 in 1999. The City of Yarra had the largest stock of public housing (4883 dwellings) and the highest relative stock (70.87 houses per 1,000 persons) of public housing. In contrast, Golden Plains with the lowest rate of public housing (0.57 dwellings per 1,000 persons), has only eight dwellings classified as public housing. For Victoria, the public housing rate was 14.98 dwellings per thousand persons.

Those cities that have a low rate of public housing per 1,000 population, tended to have fewer vacant public houses than those with a higher rate of public housing. With the exception of Manningham, Glen Eira, Yarra Ranges and Boroondara, those cities that had smaller populations (less than 50,000) tended to have fewer units of public housing and a smaller public housing rate per 1,000 population. However, Horsham with a population of 18,185 in 1999, had one of the higher public housing rates in Victoria (26.12).

Analysis indicates that the higher the level of economic resources in an LGA, the lower the rate of public housing. This relationship was stronger amongst Metropolitan Victoria LGAs than in Regional Victoria. A similar picture emerges between the level of disadvantage in an LGA and the level of public housing, where LGAs with a high level of disadvantage are more likely to have a high public housing rate.

9.3 PUBLIC HOUSING STOCKS—1999

<i>Local Government Area</i>	<i>Occupied houses</i>	<i>Vacant houses</i>	<i>Total houses</i>	<i>Rate of public housing</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>Melbourne SD</b>				
Banyule (C)	2 084	85	2 169	18.16
Bayside (C)	1 134	63	1 197	13.37
Boroondara (C)	652	64	716	4.52
Brimbank (C)	1 410	43	1 453	8.87
Cardinia (S)	257	13	270	5.99
Casey (C)	1 649	189	1 838	10.98
Darebin (C)	2 997	131	3 128	24.14
Frankston (C)	1 439	106	1 545	13.79
Glen Eira (C)	445	35	480	3.89
Gr. Dandenong (C)	2 040	100	2 140	16.23
Hobsons Bay (C)	1 079	54	1 133	13.72
Hume (C)	1 879	75	1 954	15.08
Kingston (C)	1 084	91	1 175	8.75
Knox (C)	1 093	70	1 163	8.09
Manningham (C)	182	18	200	1.76
Maribyrnong (C)	1 945	154	2 099	34.41
Maroondah (C)	825	56	881	8.95
Melbourne (C)	2 144	141	2 285	48.10
Melton (S)	293	33	326	7.08
Monash (C)	1 214	135	1 349	8.30
Moonee Valley (C)	3 547	243	3 790	33.81
Moreland (C)	1 782	74	1 856	13.51
Mornington P'sula (S)	1 107	66	1 173	9.44
Neillumbik (S)	122	10	132	2.22
Port Phillip (C)	2 748	312	3 060	38.24
Stonnington (C)	1 498	120	1 618	17.74
Whitehorse (C)	1 276	62	1 338	9.10
Whittlesea (C)	571	47	617	5.43
Wyndham (C)	639	22	661	7.98
Yarra (C)	4 736	147	4 883	70.87
Yarra Ranges (S)	540	28	568	4.04
<b>Barwon SD</b>				
Colac-Otway (S)	298	22	320	15.80
Golden Plains (S)	4	4	8	0.57
Greater Geelong (C)	3 393	192	3 585	19.01
Queenscliffe (B)	14	—	14	4.07
Surf Coast (S)	87	16	103	5.36
<b>Western District SD</b>				
Corangamite (S)	175	31	206	11.89
Glenelg (S)	388	34	422	20.88
Moyne (S)	82	11	93	5.80
S. Grampians (S)	266	17	283	16.71
Warrambbool (C)	739	36	775	27.15
<b>Central Highlands SD</b>				
Ararat (RC)	200	30	230	19.95
Ballarat (C)	1 870	87	1 957	24.14
Hepburn (S)	129	12	141	10.04
Moorabool (S)	272	7	279	11.63
Pyrenees (S)	29	4	33	4.90

...continued

9.3 PUBLIC HOUSING STOCKS—1999—continued

<i>Local Government Area</i>	<i>Occupied houses</i>	<i>Vacant houses</i>	<i>Total houses</i>	<i>Rate of public housing</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>Wimmera SD</b>				
Hindmarsh (S)	42	12	54	8.17
Horsham (RC)	448	27	475	26.12
N. Grampians (S)	202	18	220	16.69
West Wimmera (S)	17	11	28	5.64
Yarriambiack (S)	65	11	76	8.88
<b>Mallee SD</b>				
Buloke (S)	102	4	106	14.08
Gannawarra (S)	210	16	226	18.81
Mildura (RC)	1 048	20	1 068	22.28
Swan Hill (RC)	510	27	537	25.92
<b>Loddon SD</b>				
C. Goldfields (S)	245	5	250	19.68
Gr. Bendigo (C)	1 579	56	1 635	18.73
Loddon (S)	66	20	86	9.72
Macedon Ranges (S)	191	2	193	5.38
Mount Alexander (S)	206	2	208	12.47
<b>Goulburn SD</b>				
Campaspe (S)	697	24	721	20.30
Delatite (S)	407	13	420	20.71
Gr. Shepparton (C)	1 249	73	1 322	23.80
Mitchell (S)	426	23	449	16.71
Moirra (S)	429	13	442	16.86
Murrindindi (S)	65	1	66	5.11
Strathbogie (S)	85	1	86	9.23
<b>Ovens-Murray SD</b>				
Alpine (S)	123	7	130	10.43
Indigo (S)	112	2	114	7.96
Towong (S)	43	4	47	7.44
Wangarratta (RC)	524	31	555	21.26
Wodonga (RC)	1 063	64	1 127	35.97
<b>East Gippsland SD</b>				
East Gippsland (S)	614	57	671	17.05
Wellington (S)	585	36	621	15.01
<b>Gippsland SD</b>				
Bass Coast (S)	239	21	260	11.52
Baw Baw (S)	363	20	383	10.95
La Trobe (S)	1 969	164	2 133	30.45
South Gippsland (S)	198	13	211	8.27
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>66 478</b>	<b>4 088</b>	<b>70 566</b>	<b>14.98</b>

Source: Office of Housing, Department of Human Services, 1999.

## MEDIAN HOUSE PRICES

Median house prices have many contrasts when viewed from a regional perspective. There were no LGAs within the Melbourne SD that had a negative change in median house prices between 1998 and 1999, whereas seven LGAs within the Balance of Victoria remained unchanged or had a negative change. Ararat was the LGA with the largest 1998–99 median house price decrease (–17.7%), followed by Hindmarsh (–8.8%), Pyrenees (–5.9%) and Delatite (–5.3%). While 15 of the Balance of Victoria's LGAs had a price increase greater than 10%, all but three of the Melbourne LGAs had a median house price increase of at least 10% from 1998 to 1999. No LGA within the Melbourne SD had a median house price in 1999 less than \$100,000. For the Balance of Victoria however, 33 of its 47 LGAs had median house prices less than \$100,000. Queenscliffe (\$180,000) and Surf Coast (\$149,000) had the highest median prices outside of Melbourne.

Those looking to buy units/apartments may have found it more economical to purchase in regional Victoria during 1999 than in 1998 due to 16 LGAs there incurring a negative change in median prices. Once again no LGA within Melbourne had a negative price change in 1999, with 71% of its LGAs handing down a price rise of over 10% on the 1998 values. Queenscliffe had the greatest unit/apartment median price increases (48%) throughout Victoria for 1998–99. The Balance of Victoria had only three LGAs in 1999 with median unit prices greater than \$100,000. In contrast, the Melbourne SD has only six with values less than \$100,000. In fact, one-third of the Balance of Victoria units/apartments had values less than or equal to the lowest in the Melbourne SD (Melton, \$78,500).

Both the Melbourne Statistical Division and the Balance of Victoria increased their median prices for vacant house blocks during the year (4.9% and 4.1% respectively). Moreland and Greater Dandenong were the only LGAs in the Melbourne SD which recorded negative price movements for vacant blocks in 1999 compared with the previous year. In the Balance of Victoria, 16 of the 47 LGAs had negative price movements. Of the 10 Statistical Divisions in the Balance of Victoria, Barwon SD, East Gippsland SD and Gippsland SD recorded positive price increase in all of their component LGAs.

9.4 MEDIAN HOUSE PRICES—1999

Local Government Area	Median house prices						Change 1998-1999		
	House		Unit/Apartment		Vacant house block		House	Unit/Apartment	Vacant house block
	1998 \$'000	1999 \$'000	1998 \$'000	1999 \$'000	1998 \$'000	1999 \$'000	%	%	%
<b>Melbourne SD</b>									
Banyule (C)	160	182	138	153	73	106	13.8	10.5	44.9
Bayside (C)	360	400	208	245	215	305	11.1	17.7	42.1
Boroondara (C)	338	385	180	209	163	372	13.9	16.1	128.2
Brimbank (C)	115	135	98	111	60	64	17.0	13.3	6.7
Cardinia (S)	115	125	88	92	41	48	8.7	5.1	17.0
Casey (C)	115	128	95	103	50	56	11.3	8.3	12.0
Darebin (C)	160	186	104	124	88	95	16.3	18.8	8.6
Frankston (C)	108	120	81	88	51	57	11.1	8.3	11.8
Glen Eira (C)	245	272	155	170	149	165	11.0	9.7	10.7
Gr. Dandenong (C)	110	120	80	86	80	74	9.1	7.5	-7.5
Hobsons Bay (C)	150	170	120	135	54	69	13.3	12.5	28.4
Hume (C)	115	132	105	108	57	60	14.8	2.9	5.3
Kingston (C)	165	190	123	137	86	106	15.2	11.8	24.0
Knox (C)	135	150	113	126	72	83	11.1	11.5	15.3
Manningham (C)	219	255	157	184	150	182	16.4	17.2	21.3
Maribyrnong (C)	142	170	75	90	74	100	19.7	20.0	36.1
Maroondah (C)	138	151	115	123	73	86	10.0	7.0	17.9
Melbourne (C)	221	267	180	207	60	75	21.1	14.7	25.0
Melton (S)	94	117	78	79	56	60	25.2	0.6	7.3
Monash (C)	177	205	147	168	127	140	15.8	14.3	10.2
Moonee Valley (C)	205	240	130	160	117	120	17.1	23.1	3.0
Moreland (C)	157	185	110	130	80	74	17.8	18.2	-7.5
Mornington P'sula (S)	124	137	100	113	48	50	10.5	12.8	5.3
Nillumbik (S)	190	220	135	166	123	125	15.7	22.9	1.6
Port Phillip (C)	323	360	170	200	111	194	11.5	18.0	74.6
Stonnington (C)	360	403	177	205	250	360	11.9	15.8	44.0
Whitehorse (C)	175	202	146	165	116	158	15.4	13.3	36.2
Whittlesea (C)	129	146	116	122	60	75	13.4	5.2	25.1
Wyndham (C)	110	120	85	95	50	53	9.1	11.4	6.1
Yarra (C)	243	270	165	201	147	195	11.0	21.5	32.7
Yarra Ranges (S)	120	132	101	115	61	69	10.0	14.4	13.1
<b>Barwon SD</b>									
Colac-Otway (S)	91	94	82	77	41	42	3.6	-6.7	3.7
Golden Plains (S)	110	115	78	78	32	35	4.5	-1.0	11.1
Greater Geelong (C)	101	112	86	90	40	41	10.9	4.3	1.4
Queenscliffe (B)	160	180	112	165	50	60	12.5	48.0	19.5
Surf Coast (S)	140	149	123	131	46	51	6.1	6.1	10.3
<b>Western District SD</b>									
Corangamite (S)	65	70	73	79	26	25	7.7	7.5	-2.0
Glenelg (S)	70	76	58	76	23	20	8.2	32.2	-10.0
Moyne (S)	100	115	247	83	38	32	15.0	-66.5	-14.7
S. Grampians (S)	63	72	53	67	17	20	15.2	25.5	17.6
Warrnambool (C)	112	117	84	86	30	32	4.0	2.1	6.7
<b>Central Highlands SD</b>									
Ararat (RC)	71	58	74	50	22	24	-17.7	-32.0	9.1
Ballarat (C)	86	94	81	80	38	45	8.7	-1.2	18.4
Hepburn (S)	90	93	80	76	21	30	2.8	-5.0	46.3
Moorabool (S)	105	115	85	89	36	38	9.0	4.4	5.6
Pyrenees (S)	60	56	—	—	27	25	-5.9	..	-7.4

...continued

9.4 MEDIAN HOUSE PRICES—1999—continued

Local Government Area	Median house prices						Change 1998-1999		
	House		Unit/Apartment		Vacant house block		House	Unit/Apartment	Vacant house block
	1998 \$'000	1999 \$'000	1998 \$'000	1999 \$'000	1998 \$'000	1999 \$'000	%	%	%
<b>Wimmera SD</b>									
Hindmarsh (S)	44	40	19	..	17	6	-8.8	..	-63.6
Horsham (RC)	85	96	84	84	38	36	12.6	0.6	-5.3
N. Grampians (S)	73	79	91	80	27	27	8.3	-12.1	-0.9
West Wimmera (S)	50	64	60	—	12	21	28.0	—	75.0
Yarriambiack (S)	28	34	—	160	30	9	20.4	—	-70.0
<b>Mallee SD</b>									
Buloke (S)	38	42	34	—	35	15	12.0	—	-57.9
Gannawarra (S)	75	79	70	42	20	23	5.3	-39.8	15.0
Mildura (RC)	95	108	73	84	37	37	13.7	14.4	-0.3
Swan Hill (RC)	84	90	93	94	35	32	7.1	0.5	-8.7
<b>Loddon SD</b>									
C. Goldfields (S)	61	67	79	67	17	19	9.8	-15.2	7.2
Gr. Bendigo (C)	90	98	83	86	33	35	8.9	3.6	7.7
Loddon (S)	49	61	—	—	36	18	23.9	—	-50.0
Macedon Ranges (S)	121	130	85	94	54	47	7.4	10.6	-12.7
Mount Alexander (S)	84	93	80	86	30	32	11.4	8.2	5.8
<b>Goulburn SD</b>									
Campaspe (S)	105	110	93	97	40	42	4.8	4.0	5.0
Delatite (S)	95	90	87	75	38	31	-5.3	-14.1	-18.4
Gr. Shepparton (C)	107	115	88	92	39	42	7.5	4.5	8.3
Mitchell (S)	90	105	70	80	37	43	16.7	14.3	14.7
Moira (S)	95	94	78	85	34	29	-1.1	9.7	-15.6
Murrindindi (S)	90	95	79	68	43	49	6.1	-14.0	14.7
Strathbogie (S)	76	93	70	71	25	23	23.2	1.4	-7.5
<b>Ovens-Murray SD</b>									
Alpine (S)	100	100	83	95	42	36	0.0	14.7	-15.7
Indigo (S)	96	95	96	75	33	39	-1.0	-21.9	18.5
Towong (S)	56	75	—	90	20	38	33.9	—	90.0
Wangarratta (RC)	93	95	77	72	38	38	1.9	-6.5	0.0
Wodonga (RC)	112	116	80	85	38	41	4.0	6.3	7.3
<b>East Gippsland SD</b>									
East Gippsland (S)	87	93	91	82	30	32	6.3	-9.9	6.7
Wellington (S)	73	75	67	69	11	20	2.7	3.4	81.8
<b>Gippsland SD</b>									
Bass Coast (S)	76	89	87	87	22	26	16.4	0.3	18.2
Baw Baw (S)	93	98	84	92	36	37	5.4	8.9	2.8
La Trobe (S)	65	67	68	46	30	33	3.1	-33.1	8.3
South Gippsland (S)	77	84	84	70	19	22	9.8	-16.2	17.3

Source: 'A guide to property values', 1999-2000 Edition, Department of Natural Resources. The guide is available through Landata at 456 Lonsdale St, Melbourne, 3000. Phone: 03 9603 5103.

## CHAPTER 10

## ENVIRONMENT

### ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

Of Victoria's 78 LGAs, 49 contributed funds toward environment protection during 1998–99 for a total value of \$8.9 million. On average, this equated to \$3.44 per person living in Victoria.

Only three Local Governments spent more than half a million on environmental protection. Warrnambool spent more than \$1.6 million (18.6% of all Victorian expenditure), with Melton (\$591,000) and Bayside (\$554,000) being other high contributors. Prior to 1997–98, Warrnambool had no separately recorded expenditure on environmental protection. Of those LGAs which did contribute towards environmental protection, the cities of Buloke (\$1,000), Pyrenees and Northern Grampians (\$2,000 each), and Hume (\$6,000) were the lowest spending LGAs. With the exception of Hume, these areas have a low population and are located close to one another in bushland areas.

Due to Warrnambool's relatively low population and high expenditure, the expenditure per capita was the highest in Victoria (\$57.98), 16 times the State average. South Gippsland (\$14.86), Surf Coast (\$14.04) and Melton (\$12.83) were the only other LGAs to have an expenditure per person higher than \$10. The City of Hume recorded the lowest expenditure per person of five cents, with Buloke and Manningham contributing 13 cents per person.

In the Melbourne SD, 16 LGAs had a total expenditure of \$4.4 million or \$2.74 per person spent on environmental protection. While the Balance of Victoria's per capita spending was \$4.57, once Warrnambool is removed, the average value is reduced to \$2.97, bringing regional Victoria in line with the Melbourne SD.

#### 10.1 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION EXPENDITURE, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION—1998–99

	ERP at 30 June 1999	Value	Value per capita
		\$'000	\$
<i>Melbourne Statistical Division</i>			
Bayside (C)	89 498	554	6.19
Cardinia (S)	45 083	335	7.43
Darebin (C)	129 597	82	0.63
Frankston (C)	112 062	463	4.13
Hume (C)	129 589	6	0.05
Kingston (C)	134 301	451	3.36
Knox (C)	143 726	348	2.42
Manningham (C)	113 616	15	0.13
Maroondah (C)	98 473	350	3.55
Melton (S)	48 066	591	12.83
Mornington P'sula (S)	124 202	470	3.78
Nillumbik (S)	59 416	398	6.70
Port Phillip (C)	80 031	33	0.41
Wyndham (C)	82 871	28	0.34
Yarra Ranges (S)	141 170	240	1.70
Yarra (C)	68 900	14	0.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 598 601</b>	<b>4 378</b>	<b>2.74</b>

LGAs which had a zero expenditure during 1998–99 are excluded from the table.

Source: Local Government Finance, Victoria, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5501.2).

10.2 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION EXPENDITURE, BALANCE OF VICTORIA—1998–99

	ERP at 30 June 1999	Value	Value per capita
<i>Balance of Victoria</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$</i>
Bass Coast (S)	22 563	221	9.79
Buloke (S)	7 526	1	0.13
Campaspe (C)	35 522	90	2.53
C. Goldfields (S)	12 701	29	2.28
Colac-Otway (S)	20 259	66	3.26
Corangamite (S)	17 330	87	5.02
East Gippsland (S)	39 352	205	5.21
Gannawarra (S)	12 017	20	1.66
Golden Plains (S)	14 096	90	6.38
Gr. Bendigo (C)	87 301	84	0.96
Greater Geelong (C)	188 564	122	0.65
Gr. Shepparton (C)	55 556	239	4.30
Hindmarsh (S)	6 611	43	6.50
Hobsons Bay (C)	82 569	13	0.16
Horsham (RC)	18 185	16	0.88
Macedon Ranges (S)	35 879	26	0.72
Moira (S)	26 209	222	8.47
Moorabool (S)	23 986	47	1.96
Mount Alexander (S)	16 686	10	0.60
Moyne (S)	16 039	89	5.55
Murrindindi (S)	12 916	18	1.39
N. Grampians (S)	13 180	2	0.15
Pyrenees (S)	6 731	2	0.30
Queenscliffe (B)	3 437	19	5.53
South Gippsland (S)	25 503	379	14.86
Strathbogie (S)	9 322	26	2.79
Surf Coast (S)	19 226	270	14.04
Swan Hill (RC)	20 718	52	2.51
Wangaratta (RC)	26 109	54	2.07
Warrnambool (C)	28 544	1 655	57.98
Wellington (S)	41 378	226	5.46
Wodonga (RC)	31 328	22	0.70
Yarriambiack (S)	8 562	58	6.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>985 905</b>	<b>4 503</b>	<b>4.57</b>

LGAs which had a zero expenditure during 1998–99 are excluded from the table.

Source: Local Government Finance, Victoria, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5501.2).

CLIMATE AVERAGES

Australia is the driest inhabited continent on earth — 80% of Australia receives less than 600mm of rainfall per year on average. In addition, high evaporation rates result in low surface water flows and seasonal river systems (*Bureau of Meteorology, 2000*). As a result, water management is a major environmental issue. Victoria has a variable climate, ranging from the semi-arid environs of the North-West, to the heavy rainfall temperate regions along the southern coastline and mountain areas.



### 10.3 CLIMATE AVERAGES—SELECTED LOCATIONS—1999

	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>December</i>	<i>Annual average</i>
	<i>m</i>	<i>°C</i>	<i>°C</i>	<i>°C</i>	<i>°C</i>	<i>°C</i>
MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE						
Ballarat	441.0	22.1	10.7	13.8	22.5	17.2
Bright	320.0	26.1	12.8	16.4	26.9	20.6
Cape Schank	79.3	20.3	12.8	14.4	19.7	16.8
Geelong	54.9	23.5	14.3	16.7	23.7	19.6
Lakes Entrance	35.0	22.1	14.9	16.9	21.7	19.2
Maryborough	249.3	25.4	12.8	16.7	26.6	20.4
Melbourne	35.0	23.8	13.9	17.1	24.1	19.7
Point Hicks	25.0	21.9	14.4	15.9	21.4	18.6
Port Fairy	6.0	21.6	14.2	16.2	21.6	18.6
Rutherglen	169.0	28.1	13.8	18.2	30.7	22.8
Swan Hill	70.0	27.9	14.9	19.3	29.8	23.0
Warracknabeal	113.4	27.0	14.4	17.5	28.3	22.0
Wilson's Promontory	88.7	19.4	12.9	14.1	18.7	16.3
MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE						
Ballarat	441.0	10.0	4.1	4.9	9.5	7.1
Bright	320.0	9.1	1.8	3.5	9.7	6.0
Cape Schank	79.3	13.9	8.4	8.8	12.8	10.9
Geelong	54.9	12.8	5.9	6.8	12.1	9.4
Lakes Entrance	35.0	13.2	6.6	7.5	12.6	10.1
Maryborough	249.3	11.2	4.2	5.4	11.3	8.0
Melbourne	35.0	13.0	6.8	7.8	12.8	10.1
Point Hicks	25.0	15.1	8.9	9.3	14.1	11.8
Port Fairy	6.0	12.0	6.5	7.8	11.6	9.5
Rutherglen	169.0	13.0	4.2	6.2	14.4	9.4
Swan Hill	70.0	13.2	4.9	6.7	13.9	9.7
Warracknabeal	113.4	12.2	4.4	5.8	12.1	8.7
Wilson's Promontory	88.7	14.1	9.2	8.8	12.5	11.2

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Department of the Environment, 2000 (Cat. no. 476164); Victorian Year Book (Cat. no. 1301.2), 2000.

### 10.4 RAINFALL AVERAGES—SELECTED LOCATIONS—1999

	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>December</i>	<i>Annual average</i>
	<i>m</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>mm</i>
Ballarat	441.0	44.4	64.7	73.0	52.5	710.3
Bright	320.0	64.2	113.0	119.7	78.2	1195.1
Cape Schank	79.3	53.3	78.0	68.8	52.8	752.6
Geelong	54.9	34.6	43.3	53.2	47.9	551.8
Lakes Entrance	35.0	54.9	63.5	62.3	74.3	732.1
Maryborough	249.3	31.4	57.0	51.9	37.3	531.5
Melbourne	35.0	51.8	50.2	59.4	59.9	660.8
Point Hicks	25.0	66.7	103.7	81.4	80.4	990.8
Port Fairy	6.0	47.9	82.7	77.5	44.3	770.1
Rutherglen	169.0	41.4	61.0	52.4	45.3	591.7
Swan Hill	70.0	23.4	35.0	32.6	24.8	349.0
Warracknabeal	113.4	22.9	39.1	44.8	26.5	419.5
Wilson's Promontory	88.7	71.2	121.6	99.1	64.3	1061.3

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Department of the Environment, 2000 (Cat. no. 476164).

## CLIMATE AVERAGES *continued*

Topography, elevation, latitude and longitude all combine to affect the climate of a region. In Victoria, the major topographical determinant of climate is the Great Dividing Range. This acts as a barrier to 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.

The climate of Victoria, as well as eastern and northern Australia, is also influenced by the Southern Oscillation. Changes in the atmospheric pressure over northern Australia and the central Pacific Ocean result in high variations in annual rainfall. These are commonly referred to as El Nino (dry years) and La Nina (wet years).

Melbourne has a temperate climate with warm summers. The mean daily maximum temperature ranges from 13.3°C in July to 25.8°C in January and February, and the mean daily minimum ranges from 5.8°C in July to 14.4°C in February. Rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, with slightly higher rainfall totals in the spring months.

Tables 10.3 and 10.4 show temperature and rainfall data for selected locations around Victoria. These locations help to display the diversity of the Victorian climate. For example, the December maximum temperature ranges from a low of 18.7°C in Wilsons Promontory, to a high of 30.7°C in Rutherglen. Similarly, annual average rainfall ranges from a low of 349 mm in Swan Hill, to 1,195 mm in Bright.

## SURFACE WATER ASSETS

A 1998 assessment of surface water assets showed that in Victoria there was a total resource of 19,450 GL. Most of this water (13,398 GL or 68.8%) was environmentally unallocated, or water not allocated to a specific purpose. A further 5,927 GL of water was allocated to economic activities, which equates to 30.5% of all surface water assets.

Most surface water assets are located in the Goulburn River basin (3,317 GL, 17.1% of all assets), Upper Murray (2,800 GL, 14.4%) and Ovens River basin (1,620 GL, 8.3%). Water resources from the Goulburn and Upper Murray basins tended to be allocated to economic activity (60.4% and 50.0% respectively), whereas just 5.6% of water in the Ovens River basin was allocated to economic activity.

Environmentally allocated water was recorded in only four areas with the Goulburn River basin (80 GL), Loddon basin (28 GL), Wimmera basin (11 GL) and Glenelg basin (6 GL) being the sole resources. Not only is Goulburn the major contributor to water reserves in economic and environmental allocated assets, but it was the third largest contributor to environmentally unallocated water assets with 1,231 GL (9.2% of all assets) behind Ovens River basin (1,529 GL) and Upper Murray basin (1,401 GL). Millicent Coast's total surface water assets (4 GL) was environmentally unallocated.

Goulburn, Loddon and Broken River basins were the only three river basins to record higher surface water assets that were economically allocated rather than environmentally unallocated.

## 10.5 SURFACE WATER ASSETS—1998

<i>River Basin</i>	<i>Economic allocated</i>	<i>Environmental unallocated</i>	<i>Total assets(a)</i>
	<i>GL</i>	<i>GL</i>	<i>GL</i>
East Gippsland	1	379	380
Snowy	281	409	690
Tambo	8	317	325
Mitchell	21	979	1 000
Thomson	431	789	1 220
Latrobe	244	736	980
South Gippsland	23	677	700
Bunyip	24	321	345
Yarra	518	582	1 100
Maribymong	11	99	110
Werribee	30	65	95
Moorabool	48	67	115
Barwon	51	219	270
Corangamite	1	159	160
Otway	29	736	765
Hopkins	11	439	450
Portland	1	244	245
Gleneig	7	712	725
Millicent Coast	—	4	4
Upper Murray	1 399	1 401	2 800
Kiewa	14	691	705
Ovens	91	1 529	1 620
Broken	153	140	293
Goulburn	2 005	1 231	3 317
Campaspe	135	180	315
Loddon	161	74	263
Avoca	4	81	85
Mallee	48	-48	—
Wimmera	178	184	373
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 927</b>	<b>13 398</b>	<b>19 450</b>

(a) Environmentally allocated water could be found in Goulburn (80 GL), Loddon (28 GL), Wimmera (11 GL) and Gleneig River Basins (6 GL).

Source: *Water Account for Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 4610.0).

## GROUNDWATER ASSETS

The Otway Groundwater Management Area (GMA) had the highest levels of groundwater assets (261.3 GL) with Murray GMA the only other area to record more than 100 GL (165.3 GL).

Total groundwater assets in Victoria were estimated to be 746.8 GL in 1998. Most of this fell into the marginal salinity category (566.6 GL or 75.9% of all groundwater assets), followed by brackish (141.1 GL, 18.9%) and fresh groundwater (39.1 GL, 5.2%). Fresh and marginal water have a salinity content that is suitable for human consumption and crop irrigation.

Only the Murray (23.7 GL) and Lachlan (15.5 GL) GMAs had any groundwater that was rated as fresh. No GMA had water categorised as saline, although the majority had water of brackish quality. Western Port GMA had the highest proportion of its water rated as brackish — 57.1% of its groundwater assets, although this represented just 4.8 GL. Port Phillip had 45.1% of water rated as brackish (11.1 GL).

GROUNDWATER ASSETS  
*continued*

Table 10.6 provides an indication of the quality of groundwater assets. It should be noted that an assessment of unincorporated areas has yet to be undertaken, and as such are not included in this table.

10.6 GROUNDWATER ASSETS—1998

<i>Groundwater Management Area</i>	<i>Salinity category</i>				
	<i>Fresh</i>	<i>Marginal</i>	<i>Brackish</i>	<i>Saline</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>GL</i>	<i>GL</i>	<i>GL</i>	<i>GL</i>	<i>GL</i>
Lachlan	15.5	17.7	19.6	—	52.8
Gippsland	—	75.8	—	—	75.8
Western Port	—	3.6	4.8	—	8.4
Port Phillip	—	13.5	11.1	—	24.6
Otway Highlands	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Otway	—	217.4	43.9	—	261.3
Murray	23.7	104.5	37.1	—	165.3
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>566.6</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>746.8</b>

(a) Excludes Otway Highlands.

Source: *Water Account for Australia, 2000 (Cat. no. 4610.0)*.

WATER CONSUMPTION IN  
NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN  
VICTORIA

Water consumption is assumed to be related to the population of a town, with centres like Mildura and Bendigo using much more water than Boort and Yea.

Places where householders were responsible for a high percentage of the town's water usage tended to be small centres with little business or industry. Inglewood (92.7%), Heathcote (87.7%), Kerang (81.3%) and Elmore (80.9%) are examples of this. In contrast, low percentages of residential use occurred in Moondarra Reservoir (8.2%), Tongala (13.9%), the Korumburra area and Tatura (25.1%). These areas have high water-use industries e.g. electricity generation.

10.7 WATER CONSUMPTION—NORTHERN VICTORIA(a)—1998–99

<i>Town Water Supply</i>	<i>Average water use per household</i>	<i>Household connections</i>	<i>Residential water consumption</i>	<i>Total water consumption</i>	<i>Residential use</i>
	<i>kL</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>ML</i>	<i>ML</i>	<i>%</i>
Mildura	707	11 038	7 804	10 276	75.9
Merbein	687	744	511	770	66.4
Red Cliffs	606	1 100	667	865	77.1
Swan Hill	591	3 169	1 873	2 569	72.9
Cohuna	569	979	557	717	77.7
Robinvale	567	637	361	527	68.5
Echuca	565	4 405	2 491	3 682	67.7
Boort	488	400	195	246	79.3
Kerang	481	1 584	762	937	81.3
Rochester	476	1 273	606	1 329	45.6
Elmore	440	357	157	194	80.9
Shepparton	412	12 862	5 304	9 905	53.5
Gr. Bendigo	409	30 860	12 611	16 892	74.7
Ouyen	396	520	206	323	63.8
Inglewood	384	398	153	165	92.7
Warracknabeal	381	1 153	439	644	68.2
Kaniva	374	374	140	224	62.5
Cobram	370	2 012	745	2 387	31.2
Horsham	365	5 368	1 961	2 720	72.1
Nhill	364	888	323	450	71.8
Kyabram	354	2 463	872	1 137	76.7
Mooroopna	346	2 901	1 003	2 572	39.0
Donald	345	637	220	358	61.5
Tatura	326	1 430	466	1 633	28.5
Charlton	320	510	163	260	62.7
Dimboola	312	738	230	289	79.6
Tongala	308	520	160	1 151	13.9
Heathcote	267	932	249	284	87.7
Stawell	267	2 509	669	1 353	49.4
Seymour	263	3 351	882	1 786	49.4
Euroa	250	1 508	377	546	69.0

(a) Only selected towns appear in table.

Source: Water Authority annual reports, 1998–99.

Tables 10.7 and 10.8 also suggest that people in centres north of the Dividing Range generally use more water than those south of the range. The warmer climate in northern Victoria is a likely contributing factor. Households in both Castlemaine (609 kL) and Kyneton (478 kL) have high levels of water use for their comparatively cool climates. Households in neighbouring Maryborough (252 kL), Maldon (226 kL), and Daylesford (172 kL) use much less water on average.

Mildura (707 kL) and Merbein (687 kL) had the highest average water use per household.

10.8 WATER CONSUMPTION—SOUTHERN VICTORIA(a)—1998–99

<i>Town Water Supply</i>	<i>Average water use per household</i>	<i>Household connections</i>	<i>Residential water consumption</i>	<i>Total water consumption</i>	<i>Residential use</i>
	<i>kL</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>ML</i>	<i>ML</i>	<i>%</i>
Castlemaine	609	3 284	1 999	2 556	78.2
Kyneton	478	1 847	883	1 358	65.0
Hamilton	275	4 245	1 166	1 538	75.8
Maryborough	252	4 475	1 128	1 551	72.7
Camperdown	242	1 319	319	544	58.6
Warrnambool (C)	241	9 601	2 310	3 932	58.7
Melbourne-West	240	220 887	53 012	125 000	42.4
Ararat (RC)	230	3 049	701	1 155	60.7
Moondarra Reservoir(b)	226	19 814	4 486	54 790	8.2
Maldon	226	1 273	288	331	87.0
Sale/Warruk	215	5 795	1 243	1 963	63.3
Kilmore	214	3 293	704	1 224	57.5
Warragul/Drouin	214	7 496	1 601	3 096	51.7
Ballarat (C)	212	35 385	7 508	11 469	65.5
Terang	212	832	176	209	84.2
Maffra/Stratford	211	2 499	527	1 305	40.4
Yea	205	575	118	201	58.7
Moe area(c)	196	9 712	1 902	4 435	42.9
Mirboo North	194	606	118	188	62.8
Alexandra	185	1 980	366	625	58.6
Daylesford	172	2 119	365	562	64.9
Korumburra area(d)	152	4 849	739	2 943	25.1
Mansfield	152	1 947	296	537	55.1

(a) Only selected towns appear in table.

(b) Includes Churchill, Hazelwood North, Morwell, Rosedale, Traralgon South, Tyers, Yinnar.

(c) Includes Moe, Newborough, Trafalgar, Yarragon, Yallourn North.

(d) Includes Korumburra, Leongatha, Wonthaggi, Inverloch.

Source: Water Authority annual reports, 1998–99.

WASTEWATER SERVICES

The Victorian Water Industry Association reports that, after a relatively dry 1997–98, water restrictions were imposed in some areas. This led to a 6.5% reduction in consumption of water in 1998–99, but the amount of wastewater collected increased by 2%.

Yarra Valley water authority collected the most wastewater (127,488 ML) along with South East water authority (112,617 ML). Both of these water authorities had the highest populations and number of properties within their regions. Westernport collected the least amount of wastewater (865 ML).

Of those water authorities with measurable effluent reuse, the Grampians and Goulburn Valley had the highest levels (80% and 72% respectively) of reuse. These areas cover the largest regions of land in Victoria and are known for their terrain rather than large populations.

10.9 WASTEWATER SERVICES BY WATER AUTHORITY—1998–99

Water Authority	Population '000	Total properties '000	Wastewater collected ML	Proportion of sewage receiving level of treatment			Effluent reuse %	Tradewaste collected ML
				Primary %	Secondary %	Tertiary %		
Barwon	220.0	96.0	19 600	—	100	—	(a)*	2 849
Central Highlands	93.0	40.0	11 242	—	100	—	7	1 341
Coliban	109.0	45.0	8 753	—	44	56	41	1 450
East Gippsland	37.2	13.9	2 396	—	100	—	56	—
Gippsland	97.2	47.0	20 350	—	64	36	(a)*	10 987
Glenelg	13.0	6.0	1 027	—	100	—	66	210
Goulburn Valley	79.0	41.0	15 908	—	100	—	72	4 986
Grampians	43.0	23.0	4 800	—	100	—	80	461
Lower Murray	45.0	21.2	5 493	17	83	—	(a)*	350
North East	83.0	29.0	9 071	—	81	19	27	1 302
Portland	14.0	7.0	2 001	—	—	—	13	219
South East	1 200.0	480.5	112 617	—	93	7	n.a.	6 684
South Gippsland	32.0	13.0	3 348	29	71	—	5	1 139
South West	36.0	16.0	5 151	—	100	—	5	322
Western	74.0	31.0	7 280	—	61	39	60	96
Westernport	11.0	12.0	865	—	100	—	6	—
Yarra Valley	1 545.0	543.0	127 448	—	—	100	n.a.	16 699
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>3 731.4</b>	<b>1 464.5</b>	<b>357 349</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>49 095</b>

(a) \* Percentage of effluent reuse varies in this water authority and cannot be apportioned a specific value.

Source: Victorian Water Industry Association, *Urban Water Review, 1998–99*; *Water Authority annual reports, 1998–99*.

TRADEWASTE

Water authorities negotiate trade waste agreements with individual customers in order to control the entry of hazardous pollutants into the wastewater system. In 1998–99 tradewaste agreements provided for the collection of almost 85,000 megalitres of tradewaste throughout Victoria. City West Water, which services major industrial sites on the west side of Melbourne, accounted for nearly 40% of all tradewaste collected (however has not been included in the table as data is not available). Significant amounts of tradewaste were collected from customers of Yarra Valley Water (16,699 ML), Gippsland Water (10,987 ML) and South East Water (6,684 ML).

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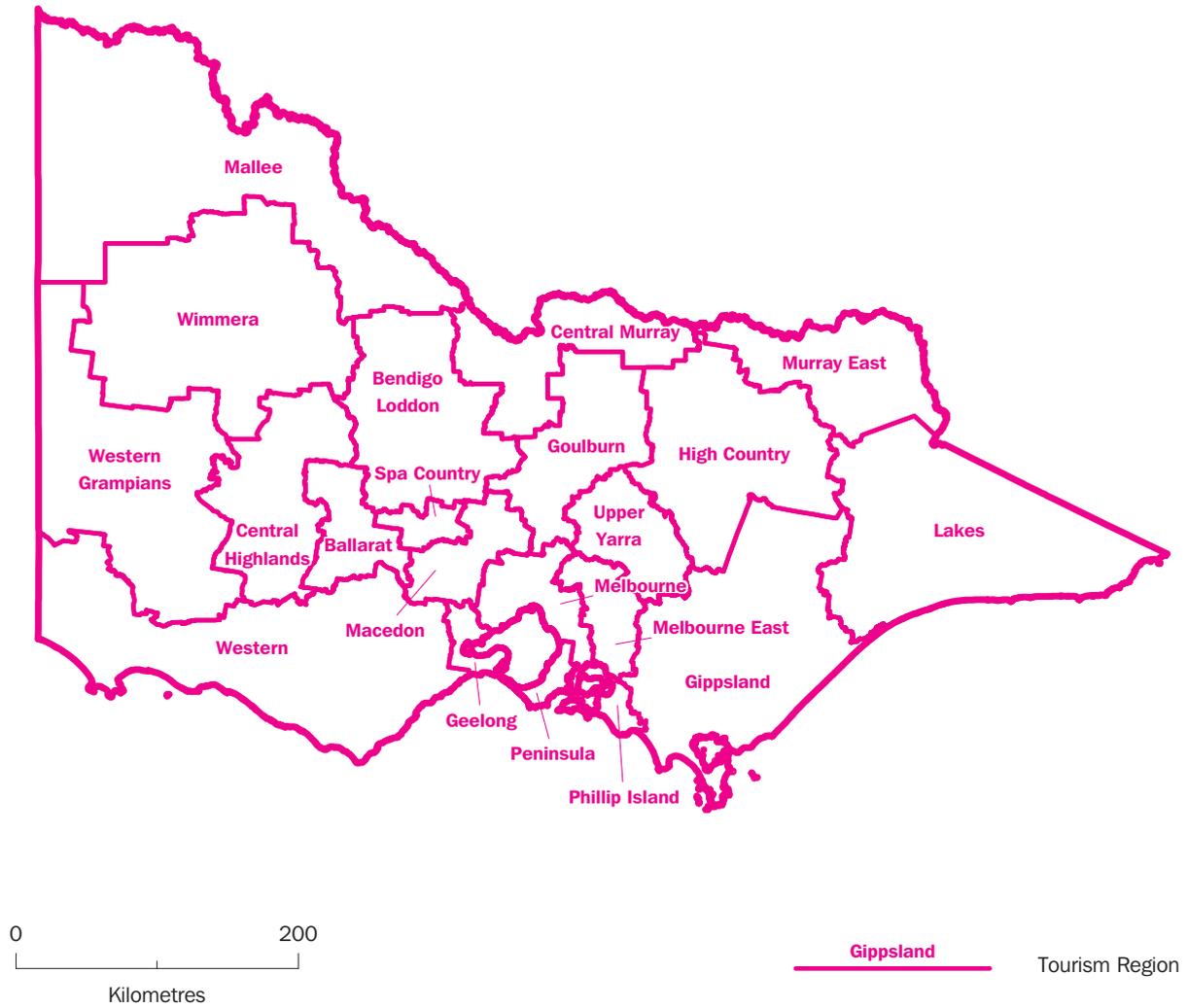




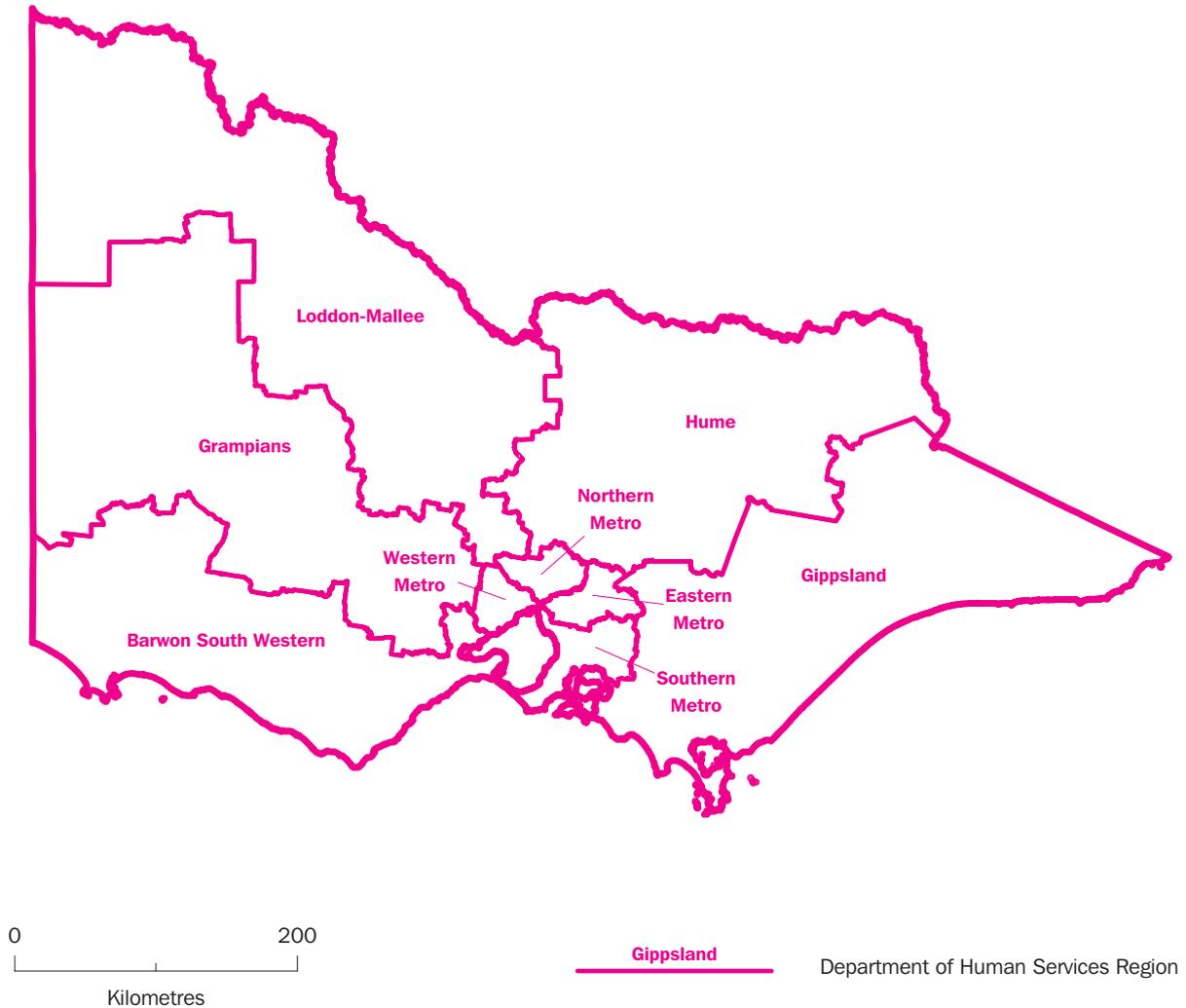
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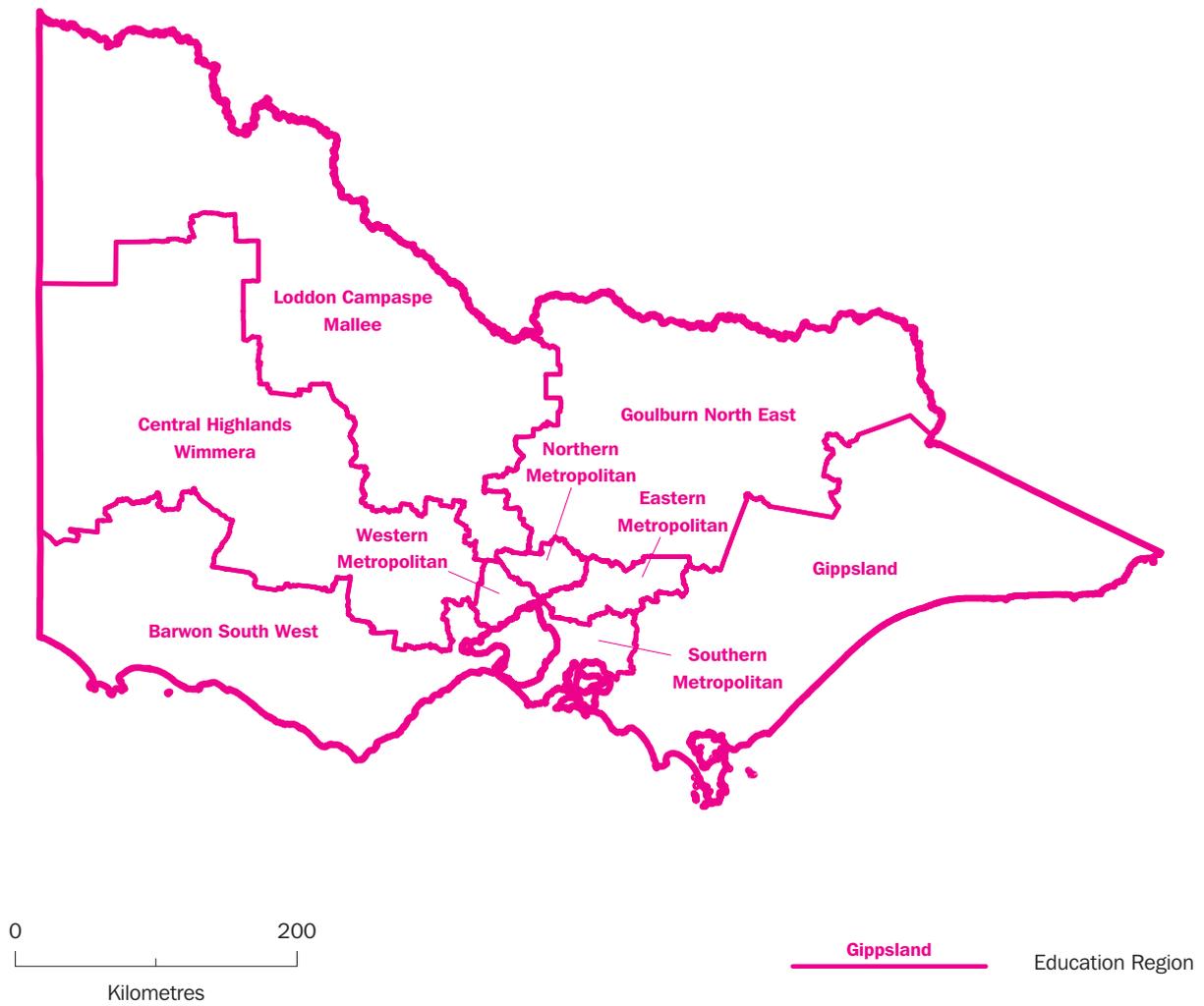
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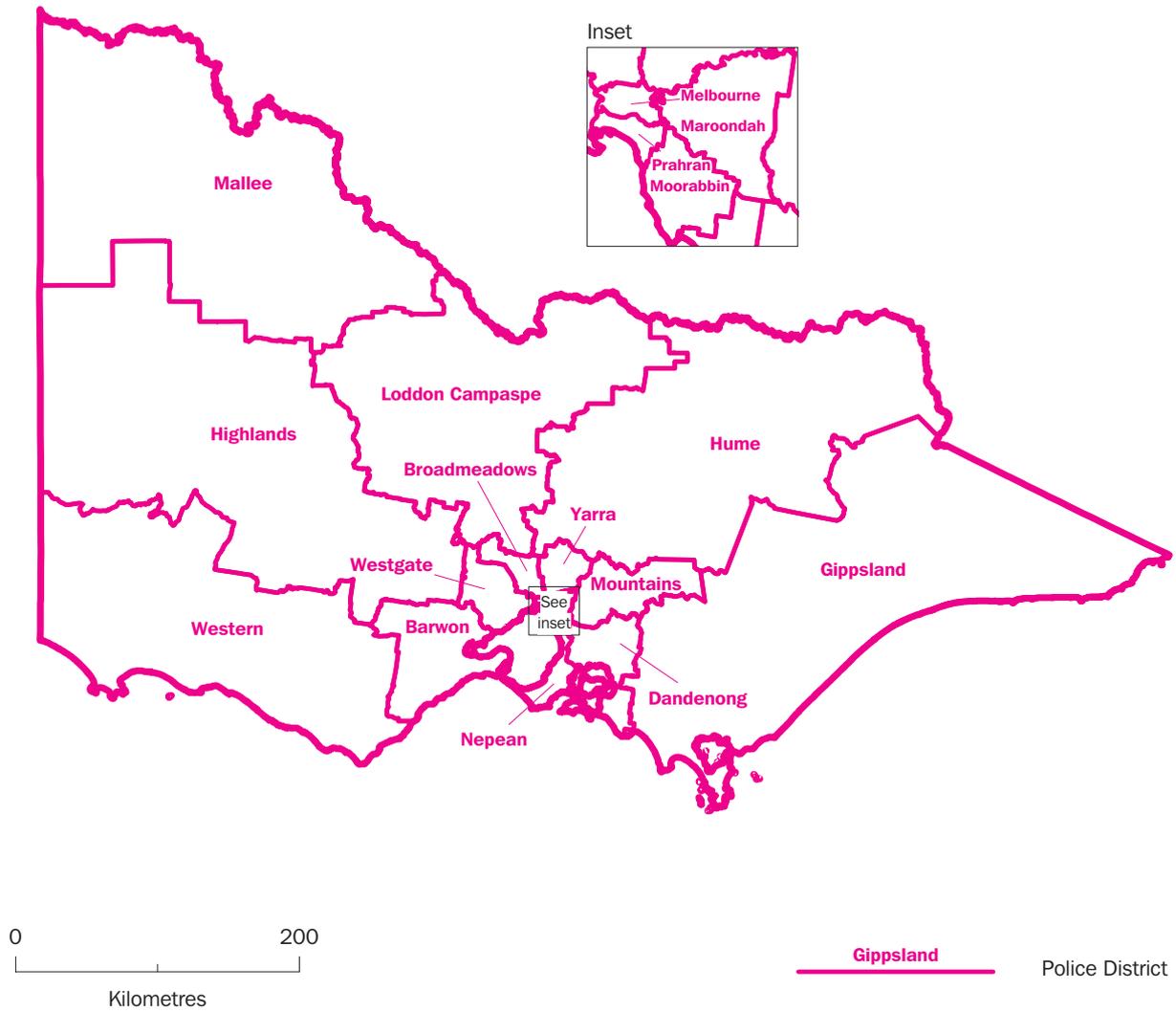
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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- 1** All unpublished data refers to the Australian Bureau of Statistics unless otherwise stated in the source.
- 2** 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.
- 3** Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals shown.
- 4** The labour force comprises all persons in scope of the survey who were employed or unemployed as defined in the glossary.
- 5** The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except:
  - members of the permanent defence forces;
  - certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
  - overseas residents in Australia; and
  - members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
- 6** This publication contains preliminary estimates of the resident population for the LGAs of Victoria as at 30 June 1999. These are shown to the nearest unit without rounding — accuracy to this level is not claimed and should not be assumed. This procedure is applied because rounding of small cells could result in substantial year to year fluctuations owing to the rounding process rather than an actual population change.
- 7** *Crude birth rate.* The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.
- 8** *Crude death rate.* The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.
- 9** Statistical areas of Victoria as classified by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC):
  - *Statistical Local Area (SLA).* The SLA is a general purpose spatial unit. It is the base spatial unit used to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the Population Censuses. In non-Census years, the SLA is the smallest unit defined in the ASGC. In Census years, an SLA consists of one or more whole Collection Districts (CD). In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Victoria without gaps or overlaps.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

- *Statistical Subdivision (SSD)*. The SSD is a general purpose spatial unit of intermediate size between the SLA (smaller) and the SD (larger). SSDs consist of one or more SLAs. In aggregate, they cover Victoria without gaps or overlaps.
- *Statistical Division (SD)*. The SD is a general purpose spatial unit and is the largest and most stable spatial unit within each State/Territory. SDs consist of one or more SSDs. In aggregate, they cover Victoria without gaps or overlaps.
- *Local Government Area (LGA)*. The LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole, undivided geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council. An LGA consists of one or more SLAs. LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of States/Territories.
- *Melbourne SD vs Balance of Victoria*. The Melbourne SD comprises all SSDs within the Melbourne SD boundaries, while the Balance of Victoria contains all SSDs not contained within the Melbourne SD and within Victoria's boundaries.
- *Major Statistical Region (MSR)*. Victoria has two MSRs; one equating to the capital city SD and the other with the Balance of Victoria. One of the main uses of these spatial units is to report statistics from the Labour Force surveys. Each MSR is made up of a group of SLAs collapsed into Statistical Regions.
- *Section of State structure (SOS)* represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographical areas of a particular urban/rural type. The three categories used in this publication are:
  - Major Urban — urban centres with a population of 100,000 and over;
  - Other Urban — urban centres with a population of 100,000 and over; and
  - Non-Urban — the balance of Victoria.

## GLOSSARY

**Average annual rate of change** The average annual rate of change in population during the intercensal period 1991 to 1996 has been calculated for the estimated resident population on the basis of boundaries as defined at 30 June 1996; in some instances this has involved a measure of estimation where boundary changes have occurred.

**Disability** A person has a disability if he/she has one of the following, that has lasted or is likely to last for six months or more:

- Loss of sight (not corrected by glasses);
- Loss of hearing (with difficulty communicating or use of aids);
- Loss of speech;
- Chronic or recurring pain that restricts everyday activities;
- Breathing difficulties that restrict everyday activities;
- Blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness;
- Difficulty learning or understanding;
- Incomplete use of arms or fingers;
- Difficulty gripping;
- Incomplete use of feet or legs;
- A nervous or emotional condition that restricts everyday activities;
- Restriction in physical activities or physical work;
- Disfigurement or deformity;
- Needing help or supervision because of a mental illness or condition;
- Head injury, stroke or other brain damage, with long-term effects that restrict everyday activities;
- Treatment for any other long-term condition, and still restricted in everyday activities; or
- Any other long term condition that restricts everyday activities.

**Employed persons** All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind (including employees, employers and own account workers) in a job or business, or on a farm; or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

**Employed persons**  
*continued*

These employed persons can be classified into:

- *full-time workers*, i.e. those who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week; or
- *part-time workers*, i.e. those who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week.

**Household income (HIND)**

The variable is the sum of the personal incomes of each resident person in the household on census night. If there are any persons temporarily absent, or a negative/no income has been stated for present on census night, these persons do not contribute to the HIND that is derived for that household.

Although visitors' incomes are excluded in the calculation of household income, household income is still calculated for households that comprise only visitors, in order to collect data on household incomes in holiday resorts.

**Location**

A location is a physical unit of the establishment. It consists usually of an unbroken physical area or site, occupied by an establishment, at which, or from which, the establishment engages in productive activity on a relatively permanent basis. An establishment can consist of one or more locations. In specified circumstances, non-contiguous sites occupied by the same establishment can be combined to form a location.

**Surface water assets**

The total water resource is referred to as the mean annual run-off (MAR). Economic allocated water refers to the volume of water that is diverted from the MAR for economic activities on a sustained basis. Environmental allocated water refers to the amounts required for environmental flows to maintain prevailing environmental conditions. Environmental unallocated water refers to the difference between MAR and the sum of allocated volumes, and is essentially the volume of water not allocated to any specific purpose.

- Unemployed persons**
- All those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and
  - had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week, and:
  - were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the reference week); or
  - were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then; or
  - were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

*Actively looking for work* includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory notice-boards or the touch screens at Centrelink's offices; being registered with Centrelink as a job seeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

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