



2002

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK



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2002

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

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Vince Lazzaro
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

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Preface

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is Australia's official statistical agency. The mission of the ABS is to assist and encourage informed decision-making, research and discussion within governments and the community, by providing a high quality, objective and responsive national statistical service. To produce official statistics, the ABS undertakes a large number of separate collections; ranging from periodic censuses to regular surveys, in order to provide current social and economic indicators. The 2002 Victorian Year Book, the 114th edition, presents a wide range of statistical information on the social, demographic and economic structure of Victoria; and provides a first point of reference for people throughout the community, endeavouring to satisfy their statistical needs.

The feature article for this edition of the Year Book is titled "Measuring Community Wellbeing". The article outlines statistical initiatives undertaken to address the need for more detailed and comprehensive statistical indicators; in particular regional and small-area indicators and those which can be used to measure "wellbeing" or "progress".

A number of other agencies have provided material for, and contributed to, this edition. These include: Victorian Grants Commission; Land Victoria; Parliamentary Library; Office of Local Government; Victorian Department of Human Services; Victorian and Tasmanian Casino and Gaming Authorities; the Department of Transport and Regional Services; Bureau of Meteorology; Victorian Department of Treasury and Finance; Commonwealth Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs; National Centre for Vocational Education Research; Bureau of Tourism Research; Australian Institute of Health and Welfare; Health Insurance Commission; Victorian Dairy Industry Association; and the Marine and Freshwater Resources Institute.

All sources have been referenced to assist those seeking more detailed data. If further information is required, ABS publications can be accessed through public libraries, obtained via our subscription service, or purchased on an ad hoc basis. An extensive range of products and services, including a comprehensive consultancy service, is also available through the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

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

Vince Lazzaro
Regional Director
April 2002

General information

List of abbreviations and symbols

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographic Classification
AWE	Average Weekly Earnings
AWOTE	Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings
b	billion (thousand million)
B	Borough
BTR	Bureau of Tourism Research
C	Council
CBD	Central Business District
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
EVAO	Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations
f.o.b.	free on board
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GL	Gigalitre (1,000 ML)
GSP	Gross State Product
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GVACP	Gross Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced
ha	hectare
HES	Household Expenditure Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
IVS	International Visitors Survey
kL	kilolitre (1,000 litres)
kt	kilotonne
LCI	Labour Cost Index
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LGA	Local Government Area
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
m	million
ML	Megalitre (1,000 kL)
MSD	Melbourne Statistical Division
Mt	Megatonne (1 million tonnes)
NVS	National Visitors Survey
n.a.	not available
n.c.	not collected
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.p.	not available for publication, but included in totals where applicable
n.y.a.	not yet available
RC	Regional Council

S	Shire
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
TAB	Totalisator Agency Board
TAC	Transport Accident Commission
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TNTS	The New Tax System
USA	United States of America
VET	Vocational Education and Training
VRGP	Victorian Registered General Practitioner
WCI	Wage Cost Index
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
**	not published as data is subject to sampling variability greater than 50%
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded down to zero (including null cells)

Other forms of usage

All data noted as “available on request” refers to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) unless otherwise stated in the source.

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia: NSW (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld. (Queensland), SA (South Australia), WA (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), NT (Northern Territory), ACT (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods ending 31 December are shown as a single number, e.g. 2000. Yearly periods ending 30 June are specified as the years spanned, e.g. 1998–99. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

All data are presented in metric terms.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of component items and totals.

Reference material

Information in the publication comes from a variety of ABS and non-ABS publications and products. Where information is from non-ABS sources the name of the supplying organisation is specified. ABS publications and products are referenced according to their title and ABS Catalogue number.

Availability of ABS products and services

Information regarding the availability of ABS data can be obtained from the National Information Service on 1300 135 070. All publications issued by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0) which is available from any ABS Office or on our web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

This and other publications are available through ABS Subscription Services, Freecall 1800 020 608.

Measuring Community Wellbeing

Official statistics within Australia and other countries are produced to monitor the health and progress of the nation. In terms of progress, the indicators that have traditionally received the most attention have been broad level indicators — national summaries of activities or outcomes relating to particular themes. For example, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) summarises national economic growth, the national unemployment rate is used as a summary of the labour market health, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used as a summary indicator of price increases, and so on.

These broad level summary indicators will always play an important role in describing the health of the nation. However, in recent years there has been an increasing recognition of the potential dangers in relying too heavily upon broad summary measures to assess the nation's health or progress. In particular, it has been argued that there has been too much focus on economic activity in isolation of other factors in assessing the health of the nation, or in assessing the merits or performance of particular policies or initiatives. Advocates of this view have proposed a triple bottom line approach to assessing policies or proposals — that is, joint consideration of social, economic and environmental impacts.

There has also been a significant amount of public discussion and debate, both in Australia and overseas, as to what aspects of our lives and societies we should be trying to measure and monitor. This debate has posed questions such as “what is progress?” and discussed concepts such as wellbeing, quality of life, and sustainability.

Another observation made of broad level summary indicators is that they focus on aggregate, or average, outcomes. The potential danger in this is that while the summary indicator may indicate positive outcomes, there could be substantial difference in outcomes for various groups within the nation as a whole. For example, a national unemployment indicator could be stable, but there could be a big rise in teenage unemployment, or unemployment within a particular region. Therefore, broad summary measures need to be complemented by more detailed measures, to gain a better understanding of performance within a particular area of interest.

In particular, in recent years there has been growing demand for statistical indicators relating to regional and rural Australia, or for individual regions (both metropolitan and non-metropolitan) within Australia. There has been a growing body of research, discussion and debate on the importance of “place” in influencing social, economic and environmental outcomes, and a demand for more detailed regional indicators to help inform this debate and assess the regional impact of policies and initiatives. There is widespread recognition that an effective analysis of the importance of place requires indicators for quite small geographic regions. There can be quite a degree of divergence in wellbeing and outcomes from one end of a suburb to the other. Often the word “communities” is used, as it has connotations of small, immediate and homogenous; as opposed to the words “region” or “regional” that can have connotations of larger areas of geography.

With current public debate, there is considerable interest not just in asking “what progress is Australia making?” or “is Australia’s wellbeing improving?”, but also in asking questions such as “is the wellbeing of Shepparton improving?” and “how well is Eastern Victoria doing compared with Western Victoria?”. These questions ask about the wellbeing of geographic communities, although more broadly, other types of community (for example, communities defined by ethnicity, age or socioeconomic status) may also be of interest.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) understands the importance of this debate, and the importance that the State Government of Victoria assigns to it. This article outlines some of the statistical initiatives recently completed or currently in progress that seek to address demand for more detailed and comprehensive statistical indicators; in particular regional and small-area indicators, and indicators that can be used to measure “wellbeing” or “progress”.

What is community wellbeing?

The wellbeing of an individual is a description of their welfare, health or status relative to others. Similarly, community wellbeing attempts to describe the welfare of a community. As a community is a collection of people, many important aspects of community wellbeing are derived from the collective wellbeing of people within the community. For example, average life expectancy of people provides some indication of their health status; and indicators of safety, such as numbers of road fatalities or workplace injuries, describe some of the risks faced by people. A description of wellbeing should anticipate future threats as well as current performance, so indicators such as proportions of people smoking can also help to describe wellbeing.

The wellbeing of a community can also be measured by how well it engages, supports, develops and satisfies the people living within it. For example, the number of people employed, and indicators that describe the characteristics or quality of their work (such as, the number of hours worked and earnings from employment) or the cultural or sporting opportunities offered within a community. Levels of community cohesion, social attachment, or other aspects of social capital within the community help to describe the levels of support offered by the community. The quality of governance within the community is another important indicator. Indicators of satisfaction of the population (for example, “how happy are you?” or “how would you rate this community as a place to live?”) may be helpful in indicating how well the community meets the overall needs of its residents, or in simply describing community wellbeing.

Production of goods and services, and associated economic activity within a community is also an important aspect of community wellbeing. Indicators can be used to look at the total value of goods and services produced, total employment, or economic investment within the community. A diversity of industry can also be argued to contribute to overall community wellbeing.

The infrastructure within a community and access to services determines how the community can meet some of residents’ current and future needs. Indicators can be used to look at the condition of roads or telecommunications links, and number and quality of schools, hospitals, houses and other elements of community infrastructure.

As well as looking at totals and averages, indicators of spread or distribution of characteristics can be used to illustrate the level of equity within a community. Examples of such indicators are the number of people living on relatively low incomes; the number of homeless people; or the number of long-term unemployed.

The natural environment surrounding a community will affect wellbeing. It provides resources for industry and basic needs (such as food, air and water), and can add considerably to the aesthetic nature of the community and the contentedness of residents. Indicators may look at water quality or supply; air quality; salinity and other land degradation factors; and level of vegetation cover or number of extinct or endangered species. Other aspects of the environment, such as the level of noise pollution, also affect community wellbeing.

Finding suitable data sources

Once appropriate indicators have been chosen, the challenge is to find ways of producing indicators that will be reliable enough to accurately guide policy development and assessment, rather than confuse or misinform it.

An important source of information on community wellbeing is the Census of Population and Housing that is conducted every five years, most recently in August 2001. The wealth of data collected in the Census enables indicators to be formed for very small geographic areas, and it is probably a main source of data used by researchers and analysts working in the area of community or small area research. However, it is not possible to collect information relating to all areas of interest nor is it feasible to conduct such a large collection of personal information more frequently than every five years.

Producing reliable indicators is more involved than it at first appears. For example, consider development of an indicator of the level of unemployment within a community. Ideally, such an indicator would be consistent with the monthly unemployment estimates produced by the ABS, so that the level of unemployment in a community can be compared to the level of unemployment in the State as a whole. The first thought may be to use the ABS data source to produce community-level estimates. However, the monthly unemployment estimates are produced from the Labour Force survey that is designed primarily, to produce State and National level estimates. The sample size of the survey is too small to produce reliable estimates for small areas.

A potential solution is to increase the survey's sample size so that it does support the production of small-area estimates. However, this would add enormously to the survey's cost. Even if quite broad regions were used; for example, a total of ten regions for the whole of Victoria; then to produce regional unemployment statistics of the same reliability as current monthly State estimates would require approximately ten times the current Victorian sample size, and subsequent substantially increased interviewing costs. It would also mean that the Victorian community would face a greatly increased survey burden. Currently, each Victorian adult has a chance of 1 in 257 of being selected in the monthly Labour Force Survey in any given month. If the sample size was increased tenfold this would increase to almost a 1 in 25 chance.

Such an expanded survey may not be a practical solution, so other options must be canvassed to obtain the data needed to produce detailed estimates. If it is too expensive and intrusive to collect new data, then better use must be made of existing data. For this reason, many of the attempts to produce community-level indicators focus on using administrative data — that is, data collected through some administrative process. In the case of unemployment, an administrative source to consider is payments of benefits related to unemployment — primarily Job Search and Newstart allowances. This introduces new complexities, including the following:

Differences in unemployment and receipt of benefits. Some people may be employed but still in receipt of a benefit (for example, if only working a small number of hours or only in short-term employment). Other people may be unemployed but not in receipt of a benefit, either because they are not eligible, or because they have chosen not to apply. There can also be distortions caused by administrative lags, for example the gap between becoming unemployed and first receipt of a benefit, and conversely the gap between becoming employed and cessation of a benefit.

Data item quality. Generally, the accuracy of individual data items collected or generated through an administrative process will only be required to ensure administrative aims are met. It would not be cost effective to put extra resources into checking errors in unless it is necessary for the purposes of administrative data. Where administrative data is collected through self-enumeration by individuals (for example, where a person completes forms to obtain a government benefit) it can be prone to error.

Processing lags. Datasets can often be out of date or incomplete due to lags in processing or particular administrative arrangements. This affects not only current estimates, but can also have a large impact on the change in estimates from one period to the next.

Timeliness. The size of most administrative datasets is an advantage in terms of the amount of data that can be used to produce small-area estimates, but a disadvantage in terms of the time it takes to process all of the data. In many circumstances, a survey may be able to deliver more timely results than an administrative data source.

Efficient use of resources. Cost constraints usually require that administrative data sources be used for producing community-level indicators. However, in order to have faith in the reliability of the indicators produced, it is necessary to evaluate the quality of the data source and supporting administrative systems. It may be necessary to implement new quality improvement procedures within the administrative system, to ensure that the data can support reliable statistical indicators.

ABS and Wellbeing Measures

For indicators to be an effective means of measuring progress they must be reliable and robust, with quality assurance procedures put in place to ensure that the indicators accurately measure actual outcomes, and cannot be manipulated or distorted by the operational processes used to collect the data.

The ABS has experience with the collection of data and the production of official statistics. This experience can be utilised by State Government and other governments, businesses and organisations to assist in the production of meaningful and trustworthy indicators. ABS assistance can include the supply of documentation and advice on appropriate statistical standards, classifications, frameworks and quality assurance methods.

A number of ABS projects or collaborations related to measuring community wellbeing are underway and summaries of these projects are provided below.

Measuring Wellbeing

Measuring Wellbeing (Cat. no. 4160.0) was released in October 2001. It presents an overall framework and various conceptual models for social statistics in Australia. It discusses areas of social concern: health, education and training, housing, etc; and how they relate to the wellbeing of an individual and society. It then describes the frameworks, measurement and policy issues relating to these areas of social concern.

This publication helps to define different dimensions of wellbeing, although its attention is restricted to social statistics. Areas of community wellbeing that do not correspond directly to areas of individual wellbeing (for example, governance, equity, tolerance and diversity) are not discussed in detail.

Measuring Australia's Progress

Measuring Australia's Progress (Cat. no. 1370.0) is a new publication to be released in April 2002. The publication is a response to growing demand for comprehensive measures of national progress, so that public debate in Australia is informed by facts and not anecdotes. The publication will consider some of the key indicators of national progress and discuss how they are linked with one another.

It can be difficult to measure, or to obtain reliable data for some aspects. Some potential indicators, while important indicators of social, economic or environmental conditions, cannot be unambiguously associated with progress. For example, while the divorce rate is an important and informative indicator of the change to families in Australia, it is not possible to unambiguously say whether an increase in the divorce rate is a positive or negative outcome. On the one hand, an increasing divorce rate could be interpreted as indicating that there is an increasing rate of unhappy marriages in society. Conversely, it could be argued that there has not been any change to the rate of unhappy marriages in society, but rather an increased divorce rate is due to changes in personal and community attitudes to divorce.

Measuring Australia's progress is intended to give a quick, clear and balanced picture of progress for the nation. Its aim is to provide the Australian public with information and indicators presented in a way which can be readily understood. It also aims to inform and stimulate public debate and encourage all Australians to assess the 'bigger picture' when contemplating national progress.

**Community
Wellbeing and
Progress
Indicators for
Victoria**

In November 2001, the Hon. Steve Bracks M.P., Premier of Victoria, launched '*Growing Victoria Together*', a document that expresses a broad vision for the future of Victoria through a list of goals and priority actions. This Victorian State Government document also lists several indicators or targets that will be used to demonstrate progress towards the articulated goals.

Some of the indicators listed in *Growing Victoria Together* are already published regularly by the ABS, particularly in this publication, the quarterly *State and Regional Indicators, Victoria* (Cat. no. 1367.2) and the annual *Regional Statistics, Victoria* (Cat. no. 1362.2).

The ABS expects to publish further indicators in 2002, as data sources are evaluated and appropriate methodologies for producing reliable indicators are finalised.

Introduction

This chapter contains an overview of the Victorian people and economy. It has been provided by the Victorian Department of Treasury and Finance.

One of the distinguishing features of Victoria among the Australian States and Territories is its compactness. One-quarter of the nation's population occupies only 3% of Australia's total land area, making Victoria the most densely populated State. Victoria has an average of 21 persons per square kilometre, compared with the national average of 2.5 persons.

The climate is suitable for a wide range of agricultural production, including relatively intensive farming compared with most of Australia. Dairying, cereal and other cropping, horticulture, viticulture, as well as wool and livestock production are all undertaken successfully in Victoria.

Victoria has long been recognised as a major centre for manufacturing in Australia. However, the Victorian economy is diversified and the services sector actually dominates economic activity in the State. As with the Australian economy as a whole, the services sector has grown in importance over the past decade.

People

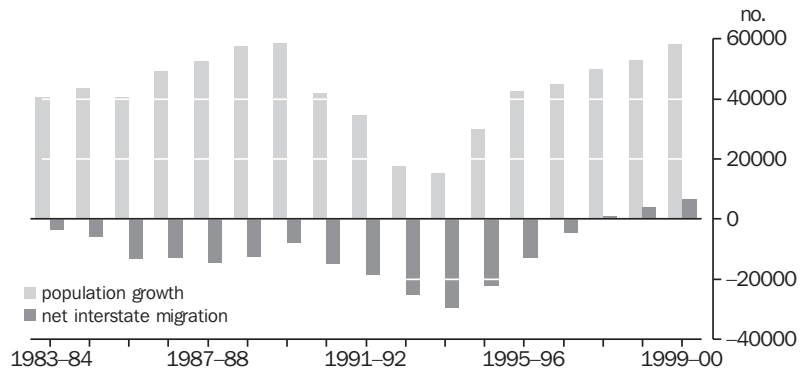
As at June 2001, Victoria's estimated resident population was 4.83 million, equivalent to 24.9% of the national population. Approximately 73% of Victorians live in the Melbourne Statistical Division.

There has been a marked turnaround in Melbourne's population distribution in recent years. Many people, particularly young professionals, are now finding inner city living more convenient for work and recreation. Outer Melbourne also continues to grow strongly, with suburbs such as Sunbury, Melton, Craigieburn and Cranbourne attracting young families.

Victoria has tended to lose population interstate in recent decades, mainly to Queensland and New South Wales. Population flows out of Victoria were particularly heavy in the early 1990s, reflecting the relatively severe impact of the national recession on Victoria.

More recently, this trend has been reversed, with Victoria attracting people from interstate (graph 1.1). Partly as a result of this, Victoria's population growth rate has rebounded strongly since the mid 1990s to be above the average of the past two decades and, since 1999, above the national growth rate. Victoria's share of national population has stabilised at around 25% since the mid 1990s, after declining over the previous two decades.

1.1 POPULATION CHANGE—1984–2000



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

Victoria’s population is culturally diverse. More than 20% speak a language other than English at home, with the predominant languages being Italian, Greek, Cantonese, Vietnamese and Arabic.

The Victorian population is highly educated. The Victorian apparent school retention rate of 77.2% in 2000 was above the national average, and the participation rate in schooling among the Victorian 15–19 year age group was the highest of any State in 2000. Around half the population possess post-secondary school qualifications, with the highest university participation and graduation rates in Australia. Victoria also has the highest proportion of workers qualified in managerial, professional and technical positions in Australia.

Regional diversity

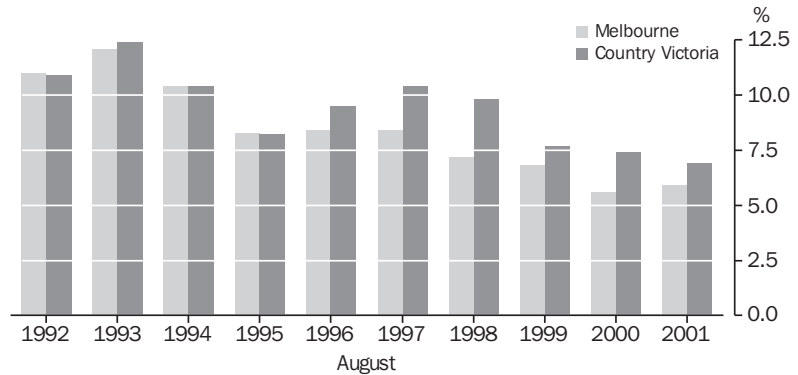
The latest population estimates show that 1.3 million Victorians live outside the Melbourne Statistical Division, equivalent to around 27% of the population.

Since the mid-1990s, people have moved, as part of a long-term trend, from western Victoria towards regional centres or Melbourne. Agricultural productivity growth and farm consolidation has meant fewer farms and a corresponding decline in rural populations. Population ageing and the search for retirement destinations have contributed to the more rapid growth of regions such as the Surf Coast, Bass Coast, Mildura, and other townships along the Murray River.

Part of the population movement can be explained by differences in regional economic performance. For example, following strong growth in the early 1990s, employment in country Victoria stagnated for several years and has only resumed sustained growth since 1999. Employment growth in country Victoria has exceeded growth in metropolitan Melbourne in the past two financial years.

Unemployment rates in country Victoria are generally higher than in metropolitan Melbourne (graph 1.2), though there are wide differentials between regions. In August 2001, the unemployment rate in metropolitan Melbourne was 5.9%, while the rate for country Victoria averaged 6.9%. Unemployment rates for Melbourne ranged between 4.0% in Inner Eastern Melbourne; and 10.7% in North Western Melbourne in August 2001, and in country Victoria between 5.0% in Barwon–Western and 9.1% in Loddon–Mallee.

1.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1992–2001



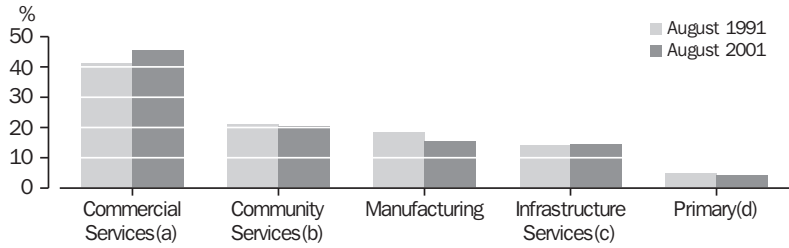
Source: Labour force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2)

Industry

Victoria is a major centre for manufacturing in Australia, and also has a strong services sector typical of a mature, developed economy. Manufacturing accounted for 16% of Victorian Gross State Product (GSP) in 2000–01, similar to South Australia and Tasmania, but higher than New South Wales and Queensland (13% and 10% respectively). Other major Victorian industries include property and business services (14% of GSP), finance and insurance (8%), health and community services (6%) and wholesale trade (5%).

Over the past decade, the ‘commercial services’ sector has grown in importance in Victoria, notably property and business services; finance and insurance; and accommodation, cafes and restaurants. This has been at the relative expense of the mining, manufacturing and utilities sectors, the output of which has generally fallen as a share of GSP over the same period. The share of employment by industry has followed a similar trend (graph 1.3).

1.3 SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY



- (a) ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, K, L, P and Q.
- (b) ANZSIC Divisions M, N and O.
- (c) ANZSIC Divisions D, E, I and J.
- (d) ANZSIC Divisions A and B.

Note: Please see Appendix for a description of ANZSIC codes

Source: *Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0).*

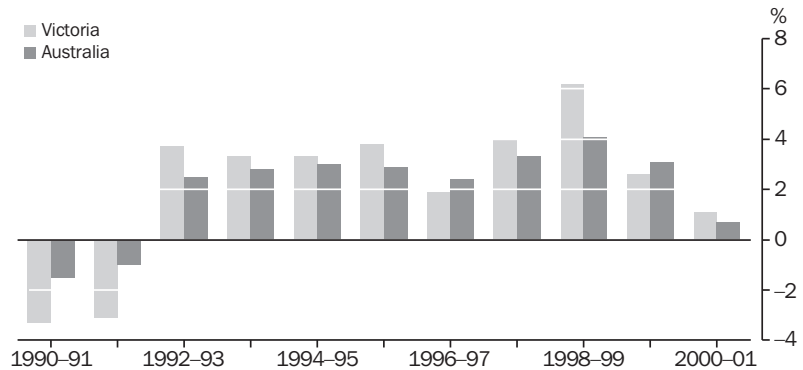
Within manufacturing, employment in the food processing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electronic equipment manufacturing and publishing has tended to grow more rapidly than employment in industries such as metal, wood and paper products. Employment in textiles, clothing and footwear manufacturing has fallen over the past decade as tariff protection has been progressively reduced.

Economy

Using Gross State Product (GSP) as a measure of economic growth, the Victorian economy grew by 2.4% during 2000–01, above the national average of 1.8%. Victorian per capita GSP grew by 1.1% in 2000–01 (graph 1.4). On average, Victorians each produced \$35,700 worth of goods and services during 2000–01 compared with the Australian average of \$34,800.

Victorian State Final Demand (SFD) grew by 3.1% in the year to the September quarter 2001. The main contributors to SFD growth over the year were consumer spending and housing construction. After falling sharply in the second half of 2000 following the introduction of the GST, housing construction activity in Victoria rebounded in 2001, supported by low interest rates, strong population growth and the operation of the first home owners scheme.

1.4 GROWTH IN GSP PER CAPITA



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Although declining in the year to the September quarter 2001, private business investment in Victoria has risen at an average rate of almost 9% per annum over the past five years, well above the national average, to reach a record level in 2000–01.

The Victorian labour market continued to perform strongly in 2000–01. The unemployment rate declined to 6.0%, the lowest level in more than a decade and below the national rate (6.4%). Employment grew by 3.5% in 2000–01 compared with 2.1% nationally.

The long term trend toward part-time employment has continued in recent years, with 27% of Victorian workers now employed part-time compared with 16% in the early 1980s and 22% in the early 1990s.

In 2000–01, the Melbourne All Groups Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 6.0% over the previous financial year, the same as the national increase. The main contributor to this increase was the (net) impact on prices brought about by the introduction of the GST from 1 July 2000. Abstracting from the impact of the GST, consumer price inflation has been low, with Melbourne prices rising by 2.5% through the year ending September quarter 2001.

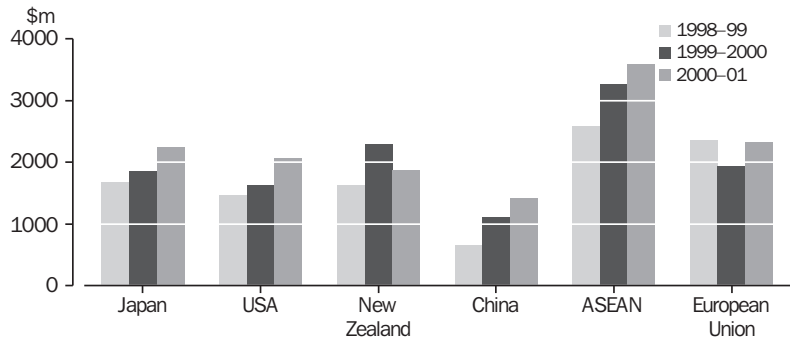
Victorian wage growth remained relatively subdued in 2000–01. The Victorian component of the Wage Cost Index (WCI) grew by 3.4% in 2000–01, in line with the national average of 3.5%.

In 2000–01, Victorian Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings (AWOTE) was around \$790 per week, an increase of 20% over the past five years. National AWOTE was around \$810 per week in 2000–01.

The value of Victorian (non-gold) merchandise exports rose by 24% to \$20.6b in 2000–01. Strong growth occurred in the food, other primary and manufactured goods (notably motor vehicles) industries.

Exports to most major destinations rose in 2000–01, including China, the United States, Germany, Japan and the Philippines. Japan was Victoria's largest single export market in 2000–01, receiving 10.5% of merchandise exports by value. The United States (10.0%) and New Zealand (9.1%) were Victoria's next largest sources of export revenue (graph 1.5).

1.5 VICTORIAN MERCHANDISE EXPORTS(a)



(a) Goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture is Victoria.

Source: *International Merchandise Exports, Australia—Electronic Delivery* (Cat. no. 5432.0.65.001).

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Introduction

This chapter contains information about Victoria's geography and climate. This includes details of Victoria's physical features and location as well as rainfall and temperature variation.

The information about climate, rainfall and temperature has been provided by the Bureau of Meteorology, which measures this information on a daily basis at a range of geographic locations across Victoria. The meteorology tables in this chapter show data for selected areas only.

Physical features

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

2.1 AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

	Area km ²	Length of coastline km	Percentage of total area	Percentage of total population (as at 30 June 2000)
Western Australia	2 529 875	20 781	32.89	9.9
Queensland	1 730 648	13 347	22.50	18.7
Northern Territory	1 349 129	10 953	17.54	1.0
South Australia	983 482	5 067	12.78	7.7
New South Wales	800 642	2 137	10.41	33.7
Victoria	227 416	2 512	2.96	24.9
Tasmania	68 401	4 882	0.89	2.4
Australian Capital Territory	2 358	. .	0.03	1.6
Australia(a)(b)	7 692 024	59 736	100.00	100.00

(a) Total includes estimates for Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Island Territories. (b) Total includes Jervis Bay.

Source: AUSLIG, 100K Coastline database, 1993; Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Wilson's Promontory, latitude 39°08'S, longitude 146°22'30"E, is the southernmost point of mainland Victoria and also of mainland Australia; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray River, latitude 33°59'S, longitude 140°58'E; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated at latitude 37°31'S, longitude 149°58'E. The western boundary lies at longitude 140°58'E and extends from latitude 33°59'S to latitude 38°04'S, a distance of 451 kilometres.

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

2.2 SELECTED PHYSICAL FEATURES

	Height		Length
Mountain	metres	River	km
Bogong	1 986	Goulburn	563
Feathertop	1 922	Glenelg	454
Nelson	1 883	Loddon	392
Painter	1 877	Mitta Mitta	286
Hotham	1 861	Hopkins	280

Source: *The Australian Encyclopaedia*, Vol. 8, Sixth edition.

Climate

Victoria is characterised by a wide range of climatic conditions. There are the warm and dry grasslands of the State's northwest, covering the Mallee, and much of the Wimmera and Northern Country. The climate of the less elevated parts of the northeast is classified as temperate with no dry season and a hot summer. By contrast, the climate of the State's mountainous regions, as well as that of South Gippsland, the Otways, and the exposed coast of the far southwest, is classified as temperate with no dry season and a mild summer. Most of the rest of Victoria experiences a climate classified as temperate with no dry season, and a warm summer. The exception is an area covering much of the far southwest of the State, excluding the exposed coast. This area experiences a climate classified as temperate with a distinctly dry and warm summer.

Different synoptic systems produce rainfall in different parts of Victoria. The most reliable rainfall occurs in the Western District, where the passage of cold fronts, especially in winter, bring frequent light to moderate falls.

Thunderstorms are an important source of rainfall, particularly during the spring and summer months. However, rainfall from thunderstorms is frequently localised. The average number of days on which thunderstorms occur in Victoria each year, varies from about 10, along parts of the coast, to in excess of 30, around the highlands. The Melbourne region typically experiences thunderstorms on about 15 days per year. The majority of these storms have life cycles of between 40 minutes and one hour.

Under certain conditions, severe thunderstorms develop and produce damaging phenomena such as tornadoes, destructive wind gusts, large hailstones and flash flooding. Many severe thunderstorms produce very heavy rain and local flooding, but it is those that produce large hail and tornadoes which are responsible for the majority of severe damage. Severe thunderstorms are most likely to occur during the late spring and early summer months with the majority developing during the afternoon and evening.

In Victoria, snow is usually confined to the Great Dividing Range, where at intervals during the winter it may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the elevated eastern section. Snow has been recorded in all districts except for the Mallee, the Wimmera North, and the Lower North of the State. Snow has been recorded in all months over the higher Alps, but mainly falls occur during the winter months. The heaviest snowfalls in Victoria are confined to sparsely populated areas.

Rainfall

Rainfall varies considerably across Victoria, as shown in table 2.3. Mildura consistently shows a low average rainfall, and recorded the lowest observed rainfall of the locations listed below in all seasons between Spring 2000 and Winter 2001.

The highest observed rainfall of 354mm was recorded in Portland in Winter 2001. Interestingly, this area recorded just 38mm of observed rainfall in Summer 2000–01, about one-third of the average for that time of year.

Melbourne recorded above average rainfall in Spring 2000 (223mm) and Autumn 2001 (226mm). In contrast, the 57mm of observed rainfall recorded in Summer 2000–01 was two-thirds below the average.

2.3 RAINFALL, By Location(a)

Location	Spring 2000 (Sep–Nov)		Summer 2000–01 (Dec–Feb)		Autumn 2001 (Mar–May)		Winter 2001 (Jun–Aug)	
	Observed rain	Average rain	Observed rain	Average rain	Observed rain	Average rain	Observed rain	Average rain
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
Mildura	83	78	37	63	23	73	72	76
Horsham	138	128	55	72	58	104	159	143
Bendigo	241	144	97	98	77	132	127	176
Wodonga	256	181	174	130	106	165	185	239
Omeo	236	209	150	157	131	163	173	164
Lakes Entrance	168	190	113	163	258	199	231	177
Latrobe Valley	287	255	94	179	203	163	210	203
Melbourne	223	175	57	153	226	164	121	149
Geelong	241	172	50	107	296	146	153	152
Ballarat	245	190	57	128	142	168	160	199
Portland	249	199	38	106	151	182	354	305

(a) Latrobe Valley, Geelong and Portland, are measured at their respective airports. Geelong airport is at Grovedale and Portland airport is at Cashmore. Observed rain refers to the actual value during the designated season. Average rain refers to the historical arithmetic mean of all observations recorded at that location.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Temperature

Minimum and maximum temperatures vary considerably across Victoria, and from season to season (table 2.4). Omeo, located in the north east highlands, consistently recorded the lowest observed minimum of the selected locations between Spring 2000 and Winter 2001. The highest observed minimums were recorded in Melbourne in all seasons except Summer 2000–01, when Mildura recorded 18.2° compared to Melbourne's 16.9°. Melbourne's higher observed minimums are influenced by the heat retaining qualities of city buildings and roads. Lakes Entrance, whose observations are not affected by this phenomenon, recorded similar observed minimums to Melbourne between Spring 2000 and Winter 2001.

2.4 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE, By Location(a)

	Spring 2000 (Sep–Nov)		Summer 2000–01 (Dec–Feb)		Autumn 2001 (Mar–May)		Winter 2001 (Jun–Aug)	
	Observed minimum	Average minimum	Observed minimum	Average minimum	Observed minimum	Average minimum	Observed minimum	Average minimum
	°c	°c	°c	°c	°c	°c	°c	°c
Mildura	10.0	10.0	18.2	15.9	9.6	10.7	5.1	5.0
Horsham	7.3	7.6	12.6	12.8	7.3	9.1	4.5	4.2
Bendigo	7.7	8.2	14.1	13.8	7.2	9.5	3.6	4.1
Wodonga	10.0	8.2	16.7	14.6	8.3	9.1	3.5	3.8
Omeo	6.3	4.5	10.7	9.0	5.2	5.1	1.8	0.2
Lakes Entrance	11.1	9.3	15.8	13.7	11.6	11.0	8.0	6.1
Latrobe Valley	8.6	7.6	13.6	12.0	8.4	8.7	5.3	4.1
Melbourne	11.8	10.3	16.9	14.7	12.0	11.8	8.8	7.1
Geelong	9.6	7.7	13.7	11.9	9.5	9.6	6.6	5.4
Ballarat	6.9	6.4	12.0	10.8	6.8	8.1	4.1	3.6
Portland	9.5	8.4	12.7	11.7	9.6	10.0	7.1	6.6

(a) Latrobe Valley, Geelong and Portland, are measured at their respective airports. Geelong airport is at Grovedale and Portland airport is at Cashmore. Observed minimum refers to the actual value during the designated season. Average minimum refers to the historical arithmetic mean of all observations recorded at that location.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Mildura, located in the semi-arid region in the northwest of Victoria, recorded the highest observed maximum temperature of the selected locations in all seasons between Spring 2000 and Winter 2001, consistent with it recording the highest average maximum temperature in all seasons (table 2.5). There were four locations which recorded observed maximums over 30° during Summer 2000–01 — Mildura (34.6°), Wodonga (32.0°), Horsham (31.2°) and Bendigo (30.6°).

Observed maximums during Winter 2001 were similar across the selected locations, with Omeo (11.7°) and Ballarat (11.8°) recording the lowest temperatures in that season.

2.5 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE, By Location(a)

	Spring 2000 (Sep–Nov)		Summer 2000–01 (Dec–Feb)		Autumn 2001 (Mar–May)		Winter 2001 (Jun–Aug)	
	Observed maximum	Average maximum	Observed maximum	Average maximum	Observed maximum	Average maximum	Observed maximum	Average maximum
	°c	°c	°c	°c	°c	°c	°c	°c
Mildura	24.6	23.8	34.6	31.2	24.1	23.6	16.7	16.1
Horsham	21.5	20.8	31.2	28.9	21.6	21.8	14.8	14.1
Bendigo	19.8	19.9	30.6	28.0	21.2	20.8	14.2	13.0
Wodonga	21.3	21.5	32.0	30.5	22.5	22.6	15.0	13.8
Omeo	17.7	17.6	26.3	24.7	18.1	18.3	11.7	10.9
Lakes Entrance	18.5	18.9	24.6	23.1	19.8	19.9	15.5	15.0
Latrobe Valley	18.8	18.8	28.2	25.0	20.5	20.3	14.6	14.0
Melbourne	20.2	19.5	28.1	25.3	20.7	20.6	15.3	14.3
Geelong	18.5	18.2	26.4	23.8	20.0	19.9	14.9	14.0
Ballarat	16.8	16.5	27.1	24.2	18.0	18.0	11.8	10.8
Portland	17.0	16.6	23.0	21.2	18.3	18.3	14.1	13.5

(a) Latrobe Valley, Geelong and Portland, are measured at their respective airports. Geelong airport is at Grovedale and Portland airport is at Cashmore. Observed maximum refers to the actual value during the designated season. Average maximum refers to the historical arithmetic mean of all observations recorded at that location.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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Introduction

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

Victorian constitution and government

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

Under the Victorian Constitution, the Parliament of Victoria comprises the Crown (Governor of Victoria), Legislative Council (Upper House) and Legislative Assembly (Lower House). The term of a Parliament is currently three years (minimum), with a mandatory general election required to take place no later than the expiration of the fourth year.

John Landy, former Olympian and now Victoria's 26th Governor, took up his position on 1 January 2001.

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

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

The Legislative Assembly

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

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

The Legislative Council

There are 44 members of the Legislative Council representing 22 Electoral Provinces (two Councillors for each province). Legislative Council members are elected for two terms of Parliament. Half the Council members are required to face re-election at any general election. The Legislative Council is often referred to as the 'House of Review', and its primary role is to provide a 'second opinion', or review, of bills and measures proposed by the Lower House. The Legislative Council Presiding Officer is also known as the Council President.

The election of Victoria's 54th Parliament on 18 September 1999 led to a record number of female Member's of Parliament (MPs) being elected. As of October 2000, there are 34 women MPs, with eight holding ministerial portfolios.

3.1 PARLIAMENTARIANS

	Members of Parliament				Ministers(a)			
	1995		2000		1995		2000	
Sex	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Legislative Assembly								
Male	79	89.8	66	75.0	14	87.5	9	64.3
Female	9	10.2	22	25.0	2	12.5	5	35.7
Persons	88	100.0	88	100.0	16	100.0	14	100.0
Legislative Council								
Male	37	84.1	32	72.7	5	100.0	1	25.0
Female	7	15.9	12	27.3	0	0.0	3	75.0
Persons	44	100.0	44	100.0	5	100.0	4	100.0
Total								
Male	116	87.9	98	74.2	19	90.5	10	55.5
Female	16	12.1	34	25.8	2	9.5	8	44.5
Persons	132	100.0	132	100.0	21	100.0	18	100.0

(a) A Minister must be a Member of Parliament

Source: Victorian Parliamentary Library.

Victorian Government Ministry

Following the last State election held on 18 September 1999, the Australian Labor Party, led by the Hon. Steve Bracks, combined their 42 seats with three Independents MPs — Susan Davies, Craig Ingram and Russell Savage, to form a minority government.

The Bracks government later gained two additional seats from by-elections contested for the lower house seats of Burwood and Benalla.

3.2 STATE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES, 7th December 2001

Political party	Legislative Assembly	Legislative Council	Total
	no.	no.	no.
Australian Labor Party	44	14	58
Liberal Party	35	24	59
National Party	6	6	12
Independents	3	—	3
Total	88	44	132

Source: Victorian Parliamentary Library.

**Legislative
Assembly**

The Bracks Ministry, as of February 2002, consists of the following members:

- The Hon. Steve Bracks: Premier,
Minister for Multicultural Affairs
- The Hon. John Thwaites: Deputy Premier and
Minister for Health
- The Hon. Peter Batchelor: Minister for Transport and
Minister for Major Projects
- The Hon. John Brumby: Treasurer,
Minister for State and Regional Development, and
Minister for Innovation
- The Hon. Bob Cameron: Minister for Local Government and
Minister for Work Cover
- The Hon. Christine Campbell: Minister for Senior Victorians and
Minister for Consumer Affairs
- The Hon. Mary Delahunty: Minister for Arts,
Minister for Women's Affairs, and
Minister for Planning
- The Hon. Sherryl Garbutt: Minister for Environment and Conservation
- The Hon. Andre Haermeyer: Minister for Police and Emergency Services,
Minister for Corrections
- The Hon. Keith Hamilton: Minister for Agriculture,
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs
- The Hon. Rob Hulls: Attorney-General,
Minister for Manufacturing Industry,
Minister for Racing
- The Hon. Lynne Kosky: Minister for Education and Training
- The Hon. John Pandazopoulos: Minister for Gaming,
Minister for Tourism,
Minister for Employment,
Minister Assisting the Premier on Multicultural Affairs
- The Hon. Bronwyn Pike: Minister for Housing,
Minister for Community Building,
Minister for Community Services

Legislative Council

- The Hon. Candy Broad: Minister for Energy and Resources,
Minister for Ports
- The Hon. Monica Gould: Minister for Education Services and
Minister for Youth Affairs
- The Hon. John Lenders: Minister for Finance and
Minister for Industrial Relations
- The Hon. Justin Madden: Minister for Sport and Recreation and
Minister for Commonwealth Games
- The Hon. Marsha Thomson: Minister for Small Business and
Minister for Information and Communication Technology.

Parliamentary committees

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

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

The joint investigatory committees are as follows:

- Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee
- Environment and Natural Resources Committee
- Family and Community Development Committee
- Law Reform Committee
- Public Accounts and Estimates Committee
- Road Safety Committee
- Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee

The Legislative Council has the following select committees:

- Economic Development Committee (established 14 December 1999)
- Select Committee on the Frankston Central Activity District Development (established 17 October 2001)
- Select Committee on the Urban and Regional Lang Corporation Managing Director (established 6 December 2001)

Victorian government departments and statutory authorities

Victorian government departments and statutory authorities administer legislation, implement government policy, provide policy advice to government and supply goods and services within Victoria. In February 2002, there were nine Victorian government departments. These are:

Department of Premier and Cabinet, including:

Premier; Multicultural Affairs; Arts; Women's Affairs; Community Building; Office of State Administration; Office of the Governor; Chief Parliamentary Counsel; Ombudsman; and Public Employment.

Department of Treasury and Finance, including:

Treasurer; Finance; WorkCover; Office of the Regulator-General; State Revenue Office; Government Superannuation Office; and Victorian Casino and Gaming Authority.

Department of Innovation, Industry and Regional Development, including:

State and Regional Development; Innovation; Industrial Relations; Manufacturing Industry; Information and Communication Technology; Multimedia; Small Business; and Employment.

Department of Education and Training, including:

Education and Training; Education Services; and Youth Services.

Department of Human Services, including:

Health; Community Services; DisAbility Services; Housing; and Senior Victorians.

Department of Justice, including:

Attorney-General; Police and Emergency Services; Corrections; Consumer Affairs; Equal Opportunity Commission; Legal Policy and Court Services.

Department of Infrastructure, including:

Transport; Major Projects; Planning; Ports; Roads; and Local Government.

Department of Natural Resources and Environment, including:

Environment and Conservation; Energy and Resources; Agriculture; Parks; and Aboriginal Affairs

Department of Tourism, Sport and Commonwealth Games, including:

Tourism; Racing; Sport and Recreation; and Commonwealth Games

Local government administration

Structure of Local Government

As at 30 June 2001, there were 78 local government (municipal) districts in Victoria, comprising 33 City Councils (including 4 Greater Cities), 6 Rural Cities, 38 Shires and 1 Borough. These local government areas are governed by elected councils.

There are also several unincorporated areas of Victoria (i.e. not part of a municipality). These include: land within an alpine resort (six alpine resorts have been declared under the Alpine Resorts Act 1983); French Island, situated in Westernport Bay (154 square kilometres); Lady Julia Percy Island, located off Port Fairy (1.3 square kilometres); Bass Strait Islands (3.8 square kilometres); and part of the Gippsland Lakes (309 square kilometres).

Functions of Council

The functions of a council relate to its role in providing good governance, and equitable and appropriate services for its municipal district. These functions include:

- general public services (waste management; local fire, safety and emergency services; parking and traffic control; animal control; and information services),
- planning and land use control (building control; environmental protection; and plant control),
- infrastructure (construction and maintenance of local roads; bridges; lighting and drainage),
- health, welfare and community services (services for families, aged and other groups in the community; health and food premises' inspection services),
- recreational and cultural services (parks and gardens; libraries and museums; sport, leisure and arts facilities), and economic development, including tourism.

Setting of Rates and Charges

The Local Government Act 1989 includes provisions whereby the responsible Minister may limit income raised by councils from rates and charges. Since 1998, however, the application of that power has been relaxed. Councils have been provided with guidelines in the form of a broad policy framework to assist them where they wish to consider increases in the amount of income to be raised by rates and charges.

Performance Management and Reporting System

Victorian councils have agreed to report Victorian Local Government Indicators in their annual reports each year, commencing in 2001–02. The Local Government Division will collate the eleven indicators and publish this information annually. The indicators are grouped under five broad headings — affordability, cost of governance, sustainability, services, infrastructure and governance. The indicators for infrastructure and governance will be available in councils' annual reports for 2002–03.

Work is also continuing to review and refine the 47 comparative "service specific" indicators which councils use for benchmarking purposes. The objective of these indicators is to facilitate an understanding of best practice and encourage benchmarking across like groups of councils.

Best Value

The Best Value Principles Legislation requires each council to achieve continuous improvement in the provision of services for its community. A framework has been developed to operationalise Best Value in consultation with the local government sector. Councils are required to set quality and cost standards for each service area, performance outcomes, and to report against improvement targets.

Asset Management

Work is underway to ensure that councils develop sound asset management practices, including the preparation of asset management plans to assist them plan for future infrastructure requirements.

Bibliography**Non-ABS sources**

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Introduction

This chapter contains information about population density, components of population increase, population projections and age distribution. Also included are vital statistics on births, deaths, life expectancy, marriages and divorces, as well as data on the Indigenous population.

Statistics in this chapter are derived from data compiled or collected by the ABS, including Estimated Resident Population (ERP), which is compiled according to place of usual residence.

Data on overseas arrivals and departures are compiled from information supplied by the Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). DIMIA uses passengers cards completed by persons arriving in and departing from Australia, together with other information available to the Department. DIMIA has recently automated the processing of passenger cards and at January 2002, the ABS had yet to receive the relevant data. In the absence of these data, a preliminary estimate of net overseas migration at 30 June 2001 has been made using the medium net overseas migration assumption included in *Population Projections, Australia, 1999–2021* (Cat. no. 3222.0). As net overseas migration is assumed, the resident population at 30 June 2001 is a projection. Further information can be found in the *Demography Working Paper (2001/7) — Statistical Requirements for Overseas Arrivals and Departures Data at September 2001*, available from the ABS web site at <www.abs.gov.au>.

Interstate migration data are estimated on the basis of changes to Medicare registration information. Births, deaths, and marriages statistics are compiled by the ABS from data supplied by the Victorian Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and divorce statistics are compiled from statistical reports completed by the Family Court of Australia.

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

The ABS publishes two types of data on resident population in Australia: counts from the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing and annual intercensal estimates of population. ERP is an official estimate of resident population for a given area. It adjusts the census count (by place of usual residence) for census undercount, interstate and overseas migration, births and deaths.

Population

At June 2001, the population of Victoria was over 4.8 million (table 4.1). The Victorian population accounted for 24.9% of the Australian total, which was over 19 million. The rate of population increase in Victoria between June 2000 and June 2001 was 1.3%, which was similar to that for Australia. Victoria is the most densely populated State, averaging 21.2 persons per square kilometre, compared with the Australian average of 2.5 persons per square kilometre.

An estimated 3,466,025 persons lived in the Melbourne Statistical Division at June 2000, representing 72.7% of the Victorian population.

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

	Unit	Victoria	Australia
Area	km ²	227 416	7 692 024
Estimated resident population at 30 June			
1996	'000	4 560.2	18 310.7
2000	'000	4 766.8	19 157.1
2001	'000	4 829.0	19 386.7
Increase in population from 2000 to 2001	%	1.3	1.2
Persons per square kilometre, 30 June 2001	no.	21.2	2.5
Victorian population as a proportion of Australian population, 30 June 2001	%	24.9	n.a.

(a) See chapter introduction, paragraph 3.

Source: AUSLIG, 100K Coastline Database; Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Population increase

Population increases are comprised of two main components: natural increase (number by which live births exceed deaths in State of usual residence), and net migration (from interstate and overseas). In recent years, the rate of natural increase in Victoria has been falling steadily and in 2000–01, natural increase declined to 26,602 (table 4.2). Since the mid 1990s the decline in net migration has been reversed and in 2000–01, Victoria recorded a net migration gain of over 35,000 persons. 1997–98 was the first time positive net interstate migration was experienced by Victoria since 1971.

4.2 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE(a)

	Natural increase	Net migration			Total population increase
		Overseas(b)	Interstate	Total	
1995–96	28 497	25 692	-12 800	12 892	42 768
1996–97	28 662	21 080	-4 687	16 393	45 055
1997–98	27 720	20 801	1 206	22 007	49 727
1998–99	27 076	21 602	3 975	25 577	52 653
1999–2000	27 741	24 752	6 713	31 465	59 206
2000–01	26 602	27 645	7 925	35 570	62 172

(a) See chapter introduction, paragraph 3. (b) Comprises permanent and long-term migration, plus an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping.

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

In the year to 30 June 2000, Victoria had an overall net interstate migration gain of 6,713 persons, with about 36.0% from New South Wales and 25.7% from Queensland (table 4.3). The net interstate migration loss from Victoria was primarily to New South Wales (35.6%) and Queensland (29.3%).

4.3 INTERSTATE MIGRATION

	12 months ended			
	June 1999		June 2000	
	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria
New South Wales	24 322	22 384	25 844	23 144
Queensland	18 098	19 232	18 413	19 034
South Australia	8 925	7 462	9 506	7 419
Western Australia	7 488	7 258	8 108	7 458
Tasmania	4 410	3 085	4 566	3 045
Northern Territory	2 353	2 379	2 542	2 413
Australian Capital Territory	2 488	2 309	2 716	2 469
Total	68 084	64 109	71 695	64 982

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

Arrivals from overseas

In 1999–2000, 19,110 of permanent arrivals to Australia intended to settle in Victoria (table 4.4). This comprises persons who state an intention to settle permanently, as well as returning Australian residents who have lived overseas for more than 12 months. These arrivals represented an increase of 10.5% on the 1998–99 figure of 17,290. Overall, 20.9% of permanent settler arrivals to Australia in 1999–2000 intended to live in Victoria.

4.4 PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS, State of Intended Residence Victoria(a)

Country of origin	Victoria			Australia
	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	1999–2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.
New Zealand	2 840	3 800	5 700	31 750
China	900	1 340	1 280	4 980
United Kingdom	1 220	1 040	1 060	7 560
India	730	520	990	3 220
South Africa	480	430	650	5 620
Indonesia	340	500	640	2 900
Malaysia	260	450	630	2 010
Viet Nam	790	820	540	1 330
Phillippines	520	510	530	2 870
Former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro	630	480	430	1 500
Singapore	220	410	430	1 730
Germany	290	550	390	1 340
Hong Kong	640	420	320	1 910
Other(b)	6 370	6 020	5 520	22 680
Total permanent arrivals	16 230	17 290	19 110	91 400

(a) Graduated random rounding has been used on all cells in this table. (b) Comprises less significant contributions from a large number of countries.

Source: ABS data available on request, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

Departures from Victoria

The number of permanent departures from Victoria to other countries has increased over the past three years (table 4.5). In 1999–2000, 7,840 persons previously resident in Victoria left Australia on a permanent basis. This represents a 14.0% increase on the 1998–99 figure of 6,880. In 1999–2000, Victorian residents comprised 19.1% of Australians departing permanently.

4.5 PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Previous State of Residence Victoria(a)

	Victoria			Australia
	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	1999–2000
Country of destination	no.	no.	no.	no.
New Zealand	1 430	1 260	1 480	8 960
United Kingdom	1 130	1 230	1 320	7 470
United States of America	610	980	1 140	5 080
Hong Kong	420	520	570	3 180
Singapore	160	290	330	1 560
China	200	200	270	1 680
Canada	140	180	190	950
Other(b)	2 180	2 220	2 540	12 200
Total permanent departures	6 270	6 880	7 840	41 080

(a) Graduated random rounding has been used on all cells in this table. (b) Comprises less significant contributions from a large number of countries.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures*.

Population projections

There are a variety of assumptions used when calculating population projections, allowing for different levels of births, deaths and migration. The ABS produces three main series of projections, based on differing levels of these variables.

The projections which follow are based on a model that assumes a fertility rate only slightly lower than the current rate, a lower overseas migration gain and medium interstate migration losses. Using these assumptions, the Victorian population is expected to reach 5.0 million by 2011, and grow to 5.2 million by 2021, at which time the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division is expected to reach 3.9 million. In comparison, Australia's population is expected to be 21.3 million by 2011, and reach 23.1 million by 2021.

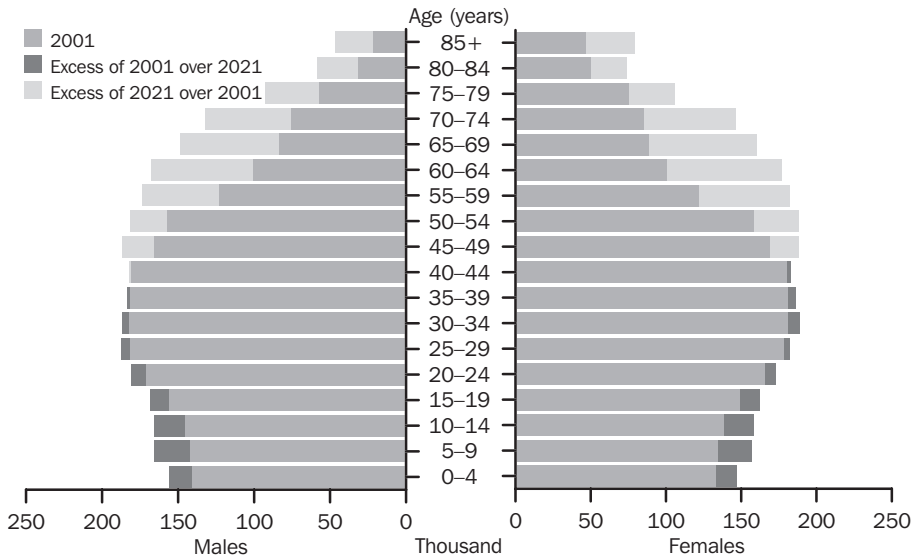
Age distribution

In 2001, 19.6% of Victorians were aged under 15 years, and 12.8% were 65 years or over (graph 4.6 and table 4.7).

Using the model assumed for population projections, in 2021 these proportions are expected to be 15.4% and 19.3% respectively. In numerical terms, the growth in the population aged 65 years and over is expected to be substantial. In 2001, there were 619,031 persons in this age group, but by 2021 they are expected to number around 1,044,700.

By 2051, the ageing of the population is expected to be more pronounced based on the model. The proportion of the population aged under 15 years is expected to be 13.5% compared to 27.8% for those aged 65 years and over.

4.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION 2001(a) AND PROJECTED POPULATION



(a) See chapter introduction, paragraph 3.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0) and Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0).

4.7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), By Age — 30 June 2001

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
0-4	155 369	6.5	146 617	6.0	301 986	6.3
5-9	165 358	6.9	156 966	6.4	322 324	6.7
10-14	165 803	6.9	158 134	6.5	323 937	6.7
15-19	168 465	7.0	161 908	6.7	330 373	6.8
20-24	180 855	7.6	172 985	7.1	353 840	7.3
25-29	187 389	7.8	182 243	7.5	369 632	7.7
30-34	186 885	7.8	188 851	7.8	375 736	7.8
35-39	183 230	7.7	185 905	7.6	369 135	7.6
40-44	180 841	7.6	183 212	7.5	364 053	7.5
45-49	166 211	6.9	169 197	6.9	335 408	6.9
50-54	157 302	6.6	158 630	6.5	315 932	6.5
55-59	123 604	5.2	122 294	5.0	245 898	5.1
60-64	100 477	4.2	101 206	4.2	201 683	4.2
65-69	83 720	3.5	88 932	3.7	172 652	3.6
70-74	76 042	3.2	85 814	3.5	161 856	3.4
75-79	57 124	2.4	75 901	3.1	133 025	2.8
80-84	32 096	1.3	50 551	2.1	82 647	1.7
85 and over	21 642	0.9	47 209	1.9	68 851	1.4
Total	2 392 413	100.0	2 436 555	100.0	4 828 968	100.0

(a) See chapter introduction, paragraph 3.

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

Vital statistics

In 2000, most rates for vital events in Victoria were lower than those for Australia (table 4.8). The death and divorce rates in Victoria were the same as those for Australia.

4.8 SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS — 2000

	Victoria	Australia
Live births		
Males	30 326	128 190
Females	28 845	121 446
Persons		
Number	59 171	249 636
Rate(a)	12.4	13.0
Deaths		
Males	16 368	66 817
Females	15 650	61 474
Persons		
Number	32 018	128 291
Rate(a)	6.7	6.7
Infant deaths	268	1 290
Perinatal deaths(b)		
Number	472	2 076
Rate(c)	7.9	8.3
Marriages		
Number	26 852	113 429
Rate(a)	5.6	5.9
Divorces		
Number	12 401	49 906
Rate(a)	2.6	2.6

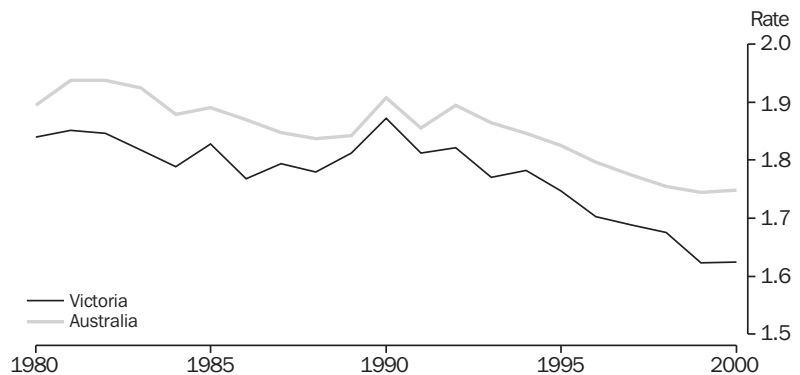
(a) Number per 1,000 of the 30 June 1999 estimated resident population. (b) Perinatal deaths comprise neonatal and fetal deaths. (c) The number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live and still births.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2); *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0); *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

Births

In 2000, the total fertility rate of women resident in Victoria continued the steady decline experienced since 1990 (graph 4.9). The Victorian rate has been consistently lower than the national rate for the past two decades. In 2000, the Victorian rate was the lowest of all the States and Territories (the same as the ACT).

4.9 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



Source: *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0)

There were about 59,200 live births registered to women resident in Victoria during 2000, a slight increase on 1999 registrations (table 4.10). However, due to changes in administrative processes at the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the number of registered births in 1999 for Victoria was understated to some extent. The Victorian figure represented 23.7% of total Australian births.

The proportion of ex-nuptial births has doubled in the past fifteen years, with 23.8% of births classified as ex-nuptial in 2000, compared to 21.8% recorded in 1995 (table 4.10) and 11.5% recorded in 1985. The median age of mothers giving birth (all confinements) has been increasing in recent years, being 30.5 years in 2000 compared to 27.8 years in 1985. The median marriage duration of 2.6 years before first confinement is the first change in this figure since it increased to 2.7 years in 1993.

4.10 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

	Unit	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Live births							
Males	no.	32 108	31 587	31 248	31 303	30 101	30 326
Females	no.	30 483	29 556	29 484	29 189	28 774	28 845
Persons	no.	62 591	61 143	60 732	60 492	58 875	59 171
Sex ratio(a)	ratio	105.3	106.9	106.0	107.2	104.6	105.1
Fertility Rate(b)	rate	1.754	1.707	1.69	1.679	1.623	1.625
Birth rate(c)	rate	13.9	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.5	12.4
Nuptial births	no.	48 962	47 933	47 191	46 391	45 106	45 075
Ex-nuptial births	no.	13 629	13 210	13 541	14 101	13 769	14 096
Ex-nuptial births as proportion of total live births	%	21.8	21.6	22.3	23.3	23.4	23.8
Confinements	no.	61 685	60 294	59 804	59 531	57 891	58 226
Median age of mother for all confinements	years	29.7	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.5
Median duration of marriage for nuptial first confinements	years	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6

(a) Number of male live births per 100 female live births. (b) Number of children one woman would expect to bear during her childbearing lifetime. (c) Number of live births registered during calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of the calendar year.

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

Each year a number of births are made possible through assisted reproduction techniques. The Infertility Treatment Authority (ITA) is responsible for monitoring activities in this area. The ITA is established under the *Infertility Treatment Act 1995* as an independent, statutory authority, whose role is to regulate the performance of assisted reproductive technology in Victoria. The *Infertility Treatment Act 1995* came into effect on 1 January 1998 and replaced the *Infertility (Medical Procedures) Act 1984*.

The 2001 annual report of the ITA records 4,614 women as having received treatment in Victoria during 2000, resulting in the birth of 571 babies. A similar number of women (4,471) were treated in 1999. In Vitro Fertilisation was the most common method of treatment (table 4.11). Women aged 30–39 years accounted for about two-thirds of the total number of women treated.

4.11 TREATMENT PROCEDURES, All Licenced Places — 2000

Procedure	Women treated	Clinical pregnancies	Confirmements	Babies Born	Ongoing pregnancies
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
DI (Donor Insemination)	199	42	19	20	18
GIFT (Gamete Intra-Fallopian Transfer)	187	17	7	9	5
IVF (In Vitro Fertilisation)	3 594	704	287	354	316
Thaw Cycle(a)	2 177	447	164	188	218
Total(b)	4 614	1 210	477	571	557

(a) A thaw cycle commences with the removal of frozen embryos from storage in order to be thawed and then transferred. (b) Variations in totals may be caused by attendance in the same year at more than one Licenced Place and/or treatment under more than one procedure.

Source: *Infertility Treatment Authority, Annual Report, 2001.*

Deaths

There were about 32,000 deaths of Victorian residents registered in 2000, of which 16,400 were male and 15,700 were female. This represents a slight increase over the total number of deaths in 1999 (table 4.12). The standardised death rate was 5.5 deaths per 1,000 of the standard population, compared to a rate of 6.4 in 1995 and 8.0 in 1985. The median age at death was 75.8 years for males and 82.0 years for females. The infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) decreased from 5.6 in 1999 to 4.5 in 2000. The infant mortality rate for 2000 reverts to the trend of the previous decade where both numbers and rates of infant deaths have generally declined.

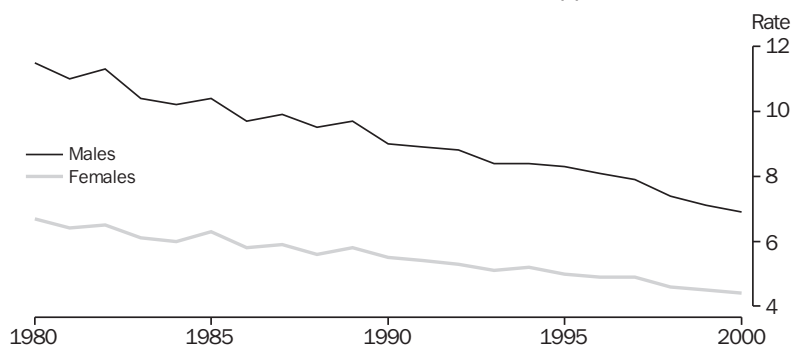
4.12 SUMMARY OF DEATHS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Deaths						
Males	16 960	17 009	17 122	16 407	16 433	16 368
Females	15 465	15 717	16 139	15 600	15 485	15 650
Persons	32 425	32 726	33 261	32 007	31 918	32 018
Sex ratio(a)	109.7	108.2	106.1	105.2	106.1	104.6
Standardised death rate(b)						
Males	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.1	6.9
Females	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4
Persons	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.5
Crude death rate(c)						
Males	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.9
Females	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.5
Persons	7.2	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.7
Infant deaths						
Males	161	179	158	152	186	150
Females	147	129	142	131	142	118
Persons	308	308	300	283	328	268
Infant mortality rate(d)	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.6	4.5
Perinatal deaths(e)						
Males	331	312	287	244	299	255
Females	251	230	235	226	244	217
Persons	582	542	522	470	543	472
Perinatal death rate(f)	9.2	8.8	8.6	7.7	9.2	7.9
Median age at death (years)						
Males	73.9	74.7	74.7	75.0	75.2	75.8
Females	80.9	81.3	81.4	81.7	81.8	82.0

(a) Number of male deaths per 100 female deaths. (b) The overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. (c) Number of deaths registered during calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of the calendar year. (d) Deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. (e) Prior to 1997, perinatal deaths data have been based upon the World Health Organisation definition. This definition included all fetuses and infants delivered weighing at least 500 grams or of gestational age 22 weeks. From 1997, the ABS has increased the coverage of perinatal deaths by including fetal and neonatal deaths with a birthweight of at least 400 grams or having a gestational age of 20 weeks. Perinatal deaths data prior to 1998 have been revised according to this new definition. (f) Still births (fetal) and neonatal deaths (within 28 days of birth) per 1,000 live births plus still births combined.

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

4.13 STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)



(a) Per 1,000 of the standard population.

Source: *Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)*.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average number of years in addition to their current age, a person of given age and sex might expect to live, if the age-specific death rates of the given year were to continue throughout his or her lifetime. A child born during 1998–2000 to a mother resident in Victoria has a life expectancy of 82.3 years if female and 77.1 years if male (table 4.14). A woman aged 40 in 1998–2000 has a life expectancy of a further 43.5 years, and a man of the same age, 39.1 years.

4.14 LIFE EXPECTANCY — 1998–2000(a)

Age (years)	Males	Females
	years	years
0	77.1	82.3
5	72.6	77.7
10	67.6	72.8
15	62.7	67.8
20	57.9	62.9
25	53.2	58.0
30	48.5	53.2
35	43.8	48.3
40	39.1	43.5
45	34.4	38.7
50	29.8	34.0
55	25.3	29.3
60	21.0	24.9
65	17.1	20.5
70	13.5	16.4
75	10.3	12.7
80	7.7	9.4
85	5.6	6.6
90	4.1	4.7
95	3.4	3.5

(a) Life tables are based on three years worth of data in order to reduce the impact of year-to-year statistical variations.

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

Marriages

In 2000, there were about 26,900 marriages registered in Victoria, a slight decrease over the 1999 figure (table 4.15). The historical trend for marriages registered in Victoria was a general increase until 1988 and then a decline each year until 1997. The decrease in the number of marriages registered for 2000 reverts to this trend and is also reflected in the crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 population) which decreased from 5.8 in 1999 to 5.6 in 2000. Of total marriages, 68.9% were first marriages for both partners, 17.7% the first for one partner, and 13.3% a second marriage for both partners.

4.15 SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES

	Unit	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
First marriage both partners	no.	18 752	18 026	17 666	18 221	18 847	18 511
First marriage one partner	no.	4 458	4 546	4 485	4 573	4 878	4 766
Remarriage both partners	no.	3 397	3 502	3 305	3 578	3 527	3 575
<i>Total marriages</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>26 607</i>	<i>26 074</i>	<i>25 456</i>	<i>26 372</i>	<i>27 252</i>	<i>26 852</i>
Crude marriage(a)	rate	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6
Performed by ministers of religion							
Marriages	no.	n.a.	14 415	14 004	13 803	13 725	12 975
Proportion of all marriages	%	n.a.	55.3	55.0	52.3	50.4	48.3

(a) Number of marriages registered during calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of the calendar year.

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

Divorces

There were about 12,400 divorces granted in Victoria during 2000, a decrease of 2.7% on the number granted in 1999 (table 4.16). There were 2.6 divorces per 1,000 population, with a median interval of 8.4 years between marriage and separation. The median duration of marriages was 11.6 years. Divorces involving children decreased by 4.7% from 1999 to 2000, and represented 52.8% of total divorces granted in 2000. Since 1990, the proportion of divorces involving children has fluctuated from a high of 55% in 1990 to a low of 51% in 1998.

4.16 SUMMARY OF DIVORCES

	Unit	1995(a)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Divorces granted	no.	11 838	12 491	12 463	12 307	12 742	12 401
Crude divorce rate(b)	rate	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
Median duration of marriage(c)	years	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.5	11.6
Median interval between marriage and separation	years	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.4
Divorces of persons involving children							
Divorces	no.	n.a.	6 482	6 661	6 280	6 871	6 547
Proportion of total divorces	%	n.a.	51.9	53.4	51.0	53.9	52.8
Average number of children	no.	n.a.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) A number of data items, including details of children aged under 18 years, were not processed in 1995. (b) Number of divorces granted during calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of the calendar year. (c) The interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of divorce.

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

Indigenous population

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

As at 30 June 1996, the estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Victoria was 22,598 (table 4.17). Indigenous people comprised 0.5% of Victoria's total population, the lowest proportion of any State or Territory.

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

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

4.17 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a) — 30 June 1996

Age group (years)	Indigenous population		Total population	
	no.	%	no.	%
0–14	8 735	38.7	947 358	20.8
15–24	4 129	18.3	662 381	14.5
25–44	6 513	28.8	1 418 984	31.1
45–64	2 502	11.1	961 966	21.1
65 and over	719	3.2	569 466	12.5
Total	22 598	100.0	4 560 155	100.0

(a) Experimental estimates.

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

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Introduction

The data in this chapter include statistics on the labour force and industrial disputes. The data are from the original series, unless otherwise indicated. Data sources include the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), quarterly business Survey of Employment and Earnings and the monthly Industrial Disputes Collection, all of which are conducted by the ABS.

The labour force concept is the basis for measuring employment and unemployment, and measures the total official supply of labour available. The labour force is broadly defined as persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed in a given reference week. The employed can also be considered in terms of full-time and part-time status, which is determined by the number of hours worked per week. Part-time workers are those who usually work less than 35 hours per week in all jobs. The labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the civilian population of working age (15 years and over), and serves as a measure of those participating in economic activity.

The ABS conducts a monthly household-based labour force survey which provides estimates at national, state and regional levels. This survey produces major statistical indicators such as the number of persons employed and unemployed. In the LFS, persons are considered unemployed if they: are aged 15 years and over and are not employed during the reference week; 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 were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of persons in the labour force.

From April 2001, the Labour Force Survey was conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional items and a small number of definitional changes to provide more precise, consistent and detailed data, that reflect contemporary labour market developments. The changes bring ABS definitions into closer alignment with international standards for labour force statistics. The core labour force series have been revised from April 1986 to March 2001 to adjust for the most significant changes, ensuring continuity of time series data. Refer to the *Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire* (Cat. no. 6295.0) for further information about the questionnaire changes and the revised series.

Measures of industrial disputes are collected monthly by the ABS. An industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work. The collection is restricted to stoppages and lockouts of 10 working days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. These statistics are based on all disputes identified which occurred during the period.

The labour force

In August 2001, there were 2,455,100 persons in the Victorian labour force (table 5.1). This comprised 2,303,100 employed and 152,000 unemployed persons. The Victorian participation rate was 63.2%. The unemployment rate (which measures the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force) was 6.2%.

As a whole, the participation rate has remained steady at around 63% over the past five years. The unemployment rate has declined from 8.4% in August 1996 to 6.2% in August 2001. The number of employed persons has increased over this period by 10.4% (217,600).

While full-time employment grew by 5.9% between August 1996 and August 2001, part-time employment increased by 23.7%. Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment has increased from 25.4% in August 1996 to 28.4% in August 2001.

Part-time employment is significantly higher for females than for males. Females comprised 70.9% of all part-time workers in August 2001 and 45.7% of all employed females were employed part-time, compared with 14.8% of employed males. Growth in part-time employment, however, has been 36.6% for males since August 1996, compared with 19.0% for females.

The unemployment rate is lower for females than for males (5.8% and 6.5% respectively). The participation rate for females increased between August 1996 and August 2001, while that for males decreased. There remains, however, a significant difference between the participation rates of females and males (54.6% and 72.2% respectively).

5.1 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, By Labour Force Status and Sex

August	Employed			Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES									
1996	1 047.0	139.2	1 186.2	96.8	108.1	1 294.3	471.4	8.4	73.3
1997	1 026.5	147.9	1 174.4	98.5	112.4	1 286.8	501.9	8.7	71.9
1998	1 050.9	158.0	1 208.9	86.2	101.6	1 310.5	504.3	7.8	72.2
1999	1 073.0	154.7	1 227.7	79.2	95.6	1 323.3	519.0	7.2	71.8
2000	1 093.3	174.3	1 267.7	64.9	82.4	1 350.0	521.5	6.1	72.1
2001	1 095.6	190.2	1 285.8	72.3	89.0	1 374.8	529.5	6.5	72.2
FEMALES									
1996	509.2	390.2	899.4	60.2	82.1	981.4	866.7	8.4	53.1
1997	500.5	398.4	898.8	56.2	82.0	980.9	890.4	8.4	52.4
1998	537.9	420.3	958.2	50.4	77.2	1 035.4	860.9	7.5	54.6
1999	527.8	427.4	955.2	38.1	65.2	1 020.3	902.6	6.4	53.1
2000	550.4	454.6	1 005.0	39.1	57.7	1 062.7	887.6	5.4	54.5
2001	552.9	464.4	1 017.3	40.9	63.0	1 080.3	897.3	5.8	54.6
PERSONS									
1996	1 556.1	529.4	2 085.5	157.0	190.2	2 275.7	1 338.0	8.4	63.0
1997	1 526.9	546.3	2 073.2	154.8	194.5	2 267.7	1 392.4	8.6	62.0
1998	1 588.8	578.3	2 167.0	136.6	178.8	2 345.9	1 365.2	7.6	63.2
1999	1 600.8	582.1	2 182.9	117.3	160.8	2 343.7	1 421.6	6.9	62.2
2000	1 643.7	629.0	2 272.7	104.0	140.0	2 412.7	1 409.1	5.8	63.1
2001	1 648.5	654.7	2 303.1	113.2	152.0	2 455.1	1 426.8	6.2	63.2

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

Unemployment

Duration of unemployment was previously defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person has worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period. Under the new questionnaire, the revised definition retains the two alternative criteria, but the second criterion now refers to the period of time since a person last worked in *any* job for two weeks or more, regardless of whether it was full-time or part-time. Due to this definitional change, unemployment duration data are not strictly comparable to data collected prior to April 2001.

In August 2001, 45.6% of unemployed persons were out of work for less than 13 weeks, 33.9% were unemployed for between 13 and 52 weeks and 20.5% were unemployed for 52 weeks or more (long-term unemployed) (table 2.5).

The proportion of unemployed persons who were long-term unemployed in August 2001 increased with age, ranging from 12.1% for 15–24 year olds to 43.0% for persons aged 55 years and over.

5.2 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, By Age and Duration of Unemployment(a) — August 2001

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	Age group (years)						Total
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55 and over	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Under 13	15.8	15.4	15.7	11.6	7.9	*2.8	69.3
13 and under 52	9.0	11.3	14.0	8.4	5.8	*3.1	51.6
52 and over	*3.8	*3.3	5.5	7.7	6.4	*4.4	31.1
Total	28.6	30.1	35.3	27.7	20.1	10.3	152.0

(a) Duration refers to the elapsed period to the end of the reference week since a person began looking for work, or since a person last worked for 2 weeks or more, whichever is shorter. Brief periods of work (of less than 2 weeks) since the person began looking for work are disregarded.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

Age

Employment and unemployment characteristics vary markedly with age. Participation rates are highest amongst persons aged 20–54 years, ages traditionally associated with being in full-time employment. In August 2001, the highest participation rate was 82.4% among 35–44 year olds (table 5.3). In contrast, the participation rate for 15–19 year olds was 54.5%, lower than any other age group below age 60. This age group also had the highest unemployment rate (15.9%). Of those persons who were employed, the 15–19 year old age group had the highest proportion in part-time work (71.2% of employed persons).

5.3 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, By Labour Force Status and Age — August 2001

Age group (years)	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
15–19	43.8	107.9	151.6	28.6	180.2	150.5	15.9	54.5
20–24	172.4	83.6	256.0	30.1	286.0	67.1	10.5	81.0
25–34	459.0	110.3	569.3	35.3	604.6	139.1	5.8	81.3
35–44	430.3	144.8	575.1	27.7	602.8	129.0	4.6	82.4
45–54	387.7	117.6	505.4	20.1	525.4	126.2	3.8	80.6
55–59	98.0	44.3	142.3	7.2	149.5	99.3	4.8	60.1
60–64	42.0	24.9	66.9	*2.8	69.7	132.8	*4.0	34.4
65 and over	15.3	21.2	36.6	*0.3	36.9	582.7	*0.8	5.9
Total	1 648.5	654.7	2 303.1	152.0	2 455.1	1 426.8	6.2	63.2

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

Birthplace

In August 2001, nearly one in four employed Victorians (24.8%) were born overseas (table 5.4). Participation rates for persons born overseas were generally lower than for those born in Australia. Persons born in the main English-speaking countries had a higher labour force participation rate than those born elsewhere overseas (65.0% and 50.7% respectively), and a lower unemployment rate (5.5% and 8.4% respectively).

The only birthplace region having a higher participation rate than Australia was Oceania (excluding Australia), with 79.0%. The majority of persons in this group were born in New Zealand. The lowest participation rate was 48.1%, for persons born in Europe and the Former USSR.

5.4 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER (a), By Labour Force Status and Birthplace — August 2001

Birthplace	Employed full-time '000	Total employed '000	Total unem- ployed '000	Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Unem- ployment rate %	Parti- cipation rate %
Australia	1 207.6	1 732.2	106.0	1 838.1	832.5	5.8	68.8
Oceania (excluding Australia)	38.7	46.4	*3.3	49.8	13.2	*6.7	79.0
Europe and the Former USSR	216.4	282.8	18.4	301.2	325.0	6.1	48.1
Middle East and North Africa	23.0	28.9	*4.2	33.1	34.2	*12.7	49.2
Southeast Asia	67.9	81.7	9.4	91.1	62.8	10.3	59.2
Northeast Asia	22.5	30.0	*2.5	32.5	30.8	*7.6	51.4
Southern Asia	36.4	50.5	*2.4	52.9	25.8	*4.5	67.2
The Americas	15.9	21.9	*2.3	24.2	11.4	*9.5	67.9
Africa (excluding North Africa)	19.8	28.5	*3.6	32.1	12.7	*11.2	71.6
Main English-speaking countries (b)	141.7	182.8	10.6	193.4	104.2	5.5	65.0
Other than main English-speaking countries	299.1	388.2	35.4	423.6	411.7	8.4	50.7
<i>Total born outside Australia (c)</i>	<i>440.8</i>	<i>571.0</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>617.0</i>	<i>515.9</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>54.5</i>
Total	1 648.5	2 303.1	152.0	2 455.1	1 348.4	6.2	64.5

(a) Excluding persons in institutions. (b) United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, USA, Canada and New Zealand. (c) Includes born at sea.

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

Industry

The major employing industries in Victoria in August 2001 were manufacturing (361,100 persons), retail trade (360,100 persons), and property and business services (255,800 persons) (table 5.5). These industries accounted for 15.7%, 15.6% and 11.1% respectively, of employed persons.

There were marked differences by sex with regard to the industry of employment. Males dominated employment in construction (88.9% of employed persons), mining (84.1%), transport and storage (77.3%), and electricity, gas and water supply (74.6%). Females, comprised 78.8% of employment in health and community services, and 64.9% of those employed in education.

5.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry and Sex — August 2001

Industry	Males			Females			Persons		
	Employed Full Time	Employed Part Time	Employed Total	Employed Full Time	Employed Part-time	Employed Total	Employed Full Time	Employed Part Time	Employed Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47.1	10.2	57.4	16.5	17.4	33.9	63.7	27.6	91.3
Mining	*3.2	*0.0	*3.2	*0.3	*0.3	*0.6	*3.5	*0.3	*3.8
Manufacturing	243.1	14.2	257.3	76.3	27.4	103.8	319.4	41.6	361.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	15.3	*0.0	15.3	4.7	*0.6	5.2	19.9	*0.6	20.5
Construction	131.5	9.0	140.5	4.6	13.0	17.6	136.1	22.0	158.1
Wholesale trade	62.3	7.4	69.7	22.1	11.3	33.5	84.5	18.8	103.2
Retail trade	124.8	58.5	183.3	66.1	110.7	176.8	190.9	169.2	360.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	26.8	14.0	40.8	21.9	28.3	50.1	48.7	42.3	91.0
Transport and storage	71.7	8.6	80.3	15.2	8.4	23.6	86.9	17.0	103.9
Communication services	32.5	*3.2	35.6	10.7	*2.9	13.6	43.2	6.0	49.2
Finance and insurance	41.7	*2.4	44.0	35.9	14.0	49.9	77.6	16.4	94.0
Property and business services	118.8	22.5	141.3	67.7	46.8	114.5	186.5	69.3	255.8
Government administration and defence	33.6	4.7	38.2	29.3	13.1	42.4	62.9	17.7	80.6
Education	44.8	13.4	58.2	65.1	42.4	107.5	109.9	55.8	165.7
Health and community services	38.3	8.5	46.8	83.1	91.3	174.4	121.4	99.8	221.2
Cultural and recreational services	22.1	8.0	30.1	14.2	14.2	28.4	36.3	22.2	58.5
Personal and other services	38.1	5.6	43.7	18.9	22.5	41.4	57.0	28.1	85.1
Total all industries	1 095.6	190.2	1 285.8	552.9	464.4	1 017.3	1 648.5	654.7	2 303.1

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

Occupation

In August 2001, professionals comprised one in five employed persons in Victoria (20.1%), followed by intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (16.2%) (table 5.6). The largest occupation group for males was tradespersons and related workers (20.6%), and for females it was intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (27.2%). Females comprised 86.6% of advanced clerical, sales and service workers, while 89.2% of tradespersons and related workers were male.

5.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Occupation and Sex — August 2001

Occupation	Number			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Managers and administrators	143.8	54.2	198.0	11.2	5.3	8.6
Professionals	235.9	227.3	463.2	18.3	22.3	20.1
Associate professionals	167.3	97.8	265.1	13.0	9.6	11.5
Tradespersons and related workers	265.2	32.2	297.4	20.6	3.2	12.9
Advanced clerical and service workers	12.7	82.2	94.9	1.0	8.1	4.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	97.6	276.2	373.8	7.6	27.2	16.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	175.5	28.8	204.3	13.6	2.8	8.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	81.7	145.8	227.5	6.4	14.3	9.9
Labourers and related workers	106.2	72.7	178.9	8.3	7.1	7.8
Total all occupations	1 285.8	1 017.3	2 303.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Sector

In May 2001, the quarterly business Survey of Employment and Earnings estimated 1,997,300 wage and salary earners in Victoria, the majority of which (83.9%) were employed in the private sector (table 5.7). The proportion of persons employed in the private sector has increased from 79.5% in May 1996. Growth in private sector employment has been partially offset by a decrease in public sector employment, especially in the Commonwealth Government, which declined by 30,400 persons (36.1%) between May 1996 and May 2001. The proportion of persons employed in the public sector has declined over the past five years from 20.5% in May 1996 to 16.1% in May 2001.

5.7 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, Sector — Trend

May	Private	Public			Total
		Commonwealth Government	State Government	Local Government	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1996	1 379.4	84.1	229.9	40.7	1 734.1
1997	1 412.2	65.9	218.4	39.7	1 736.2
1998	1 429.1	59.1	222.0	31.2	1 741.4
1999	1 493.5	53.3	218.7	31.0	1 796.5
2000	1 561.5	55.5	219.6	32.1	1 868.7
2001	1 676.6	53.7	234.0	33.0	1 997.3

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

Labour force regions

In August 2001, persons in metropolitan Melbourne had higher labour force participation than those in the balance of Victoria (64.1% compared with 61.0%) and lower unemployment (5.9% compared with 6.9%) (table 5.8). In metropolitan Melbourne, 42.0% of employed females worked part-time, compared with 56.5% in the balance of Victoria.

At the regional level there were even greater differences in labour force characteristics. The lowest unemployment rate (4.0%) was recorded in both Outer Eastern and Inner Eastern Melbourne, and the highest (10.7%) in North Western Melbourne.

The regions with the highest and lowest participation rates were both in metropolitan Melbourne, these being Outer Eastern Melbourne (72.3%) and Outer Western Melbourne (59.2%).

The proportion of employed persons who were female varied from 51.0% in Inner Melbourne to 40.6% in South-Eastern Melbourne. Inner Melbourne also recorded the lowest proportion of employed females working part-time (29.2%), while the highest was in Central Highlands-Wimmera (68.6%).

5.8 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, By Labour Force Status and Labour Force Region(a) — August 2001

Labour Force Region	Employed full-time		Employed part-time		Total employed '000	Unem- ployed '000	Labour force '000	Unem- ployment rate %	Parti- cipation rate %
	Males '000	Females '000	Males '000	Females '000					
Melbourne									
Outer Western Melbourne	123.9	67.5	14.1	39.2	244.7	21.9	266.7	8.2	59.2
North Western Melbourne	59.9	29.5	15.3	27.4	132.1	15.8	147.9	10.7	65.0
Inner Melbourne	59.7	51.3	10.0	21.2	142.2	10.9	153.1	7.1	69.0
North Eastern Melbourne	92.9	47.4	15.8	38.3	194.3	13.0	207.4	6.3	62.1
Inner Eastern Melbourne	140.6	72.5	29.7	59.0	301.8	12.5	314.4	4.0	64.1
Southern Melbourne	91.4	54.9	14.6	34.0	194.9	9.1	204.0	4.5	64.3
Outer Eastern Melbourne	113.3	57.3	15.9	46.3	232.8	9.7	242.5	4.0	72.3
South Eastern Melbourne	81.4	39.9	13.7	25.2	160.2	10.0	170.2	5.9	61.2
Mornington Peninsula	52.1	20.7	8.5	28.3	109.6	5.1	114.7	4.4	61.0
<i>Total Melbourne</i>	<i>815.3</i>	<i>440.9</i>	<i>137.6</i>	<i>318.9</i>	<i>1 712.8</i>	<i>108.1</i>	<i>1 820.8</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>64.1</i>
Balance of Victoria									
Barwon–Western District	78.2	33.8	16.6	38.4	166.9	8.8	175.8	5.0	60.3
Central Highlands–Wimmera	39.4	12.7	7.9	27.7	87.7	8.7	96.4	9.0	59.7
Loddon–Mallee	52.3	25.4	10.5	22.6	110.8	11.0	121.9	9.1	63.2
Goulburn–Ovens–Murray	64.6	25.4	11.3	34.6	135.9	7.7	143.7	5.4	62.9
All Gippsland	45.9	14.7	6.3	22.1	88.9	7.7	96.6	7.9	58.5
<i>Total Balance of Victoria</i>	<i>280.3</i>	<i>111.9</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>145.5</i>	<i>590.4</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>634.3</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>61.0</i>
Total Victoria	095.6	552.9	190.2	464.4	2 303.1	152.0	2 455.1	6.2	63.2

(a) Refer to Appendix for map displaying Labour Force Regions.

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

Industrial disputes

After a steady increase in the total number of industrial disputes between 1996 and 1999, the year 2000 saw a slight decrease in the number of disputes in Victoria (table 5.9). The largest increase occurred between 1998 and 1999, when the number of disputes increased by 75.2% (from 137 to 240). The number of employees involved in industrial disputes increased by 36.8% between 1998 and 1999, while working days lost increased by 9.1%.

During the 12 months ended December 2000, there were 230 disputes, which was 4.3% lower than in the 12 months ended December 1999 (240), while the number of employees involved decreased by 57.8% to 71,000. There were 139,800 working days lost during the 12 months ended December 2000, a 35.9% decrease compared with the 12 months ended December 1999 (218,200).

5.9 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES — Year ending 31 December

	Total disputes	Total employees involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees
	no.	'000	'000	'000
1995	110	79.0	126.1	72.0
1996	98	121.1	218.1	122.0
1997	112	129.1	212.1	118.0
1998	137	122.9	200.0	108.0
1999	240	168.1	218.2	116.0
2000	230	71.0	139.8	71.0

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6321.0); ABS data available on request, *Industrial Disputes Collection*.

During 2000, the highest level of disputation occurred in the manufacturing industry, which accounted for 46.2% of working days lost and 33.8% of all employees involved in disputes (table 5.10). The construction industry accounted for 38.6% of working days lost and 43.1% of all employees involved. The average number of working days lost per employee involved in disputes in the manufacturing industry was 2.7, which compares with 1.8 in the construction industry, and 2.0 for all industries.

5.10 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, By Industry — Year ending 31 December 2000

Industry	Disputes(a) no.	Employees involved '000	Working days lost	
			'000	%
Agriculture	—	—	—	—
Mining	n.p.	0.2	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	104	24.0	64.6	46.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	5	0.6	4.6	3.3
Construction	82	30.6	53.9	38.6
Wholesale and retail trade, cafes and accommodation	7	0.4	3.9	2.8
Transport and storage	10	1.9	1.4	1.0
Communication services	3	0.1	—	—
Finance insurance, property and business services	13	5.2	5.0	3.6
Government administration and defence	n.p.	0.2	—	—
Education, health and community services	10	7.3	5.8	4.1
Cultural, recreational, personal and other services	4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total	230	71.0	139.8	100.0

(a) A dispute affecting more than one industry is counted once in each industry but only once at the total level.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Industrial Disputes Collection*.

Bibliography

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6

Income and Expenditure

Introduction

This chapter includes information about household income and expenditure. The economic wellbeing or standard of living of individuals and families is largely dependent on the economic and social resources available to provide for the consumption of goods and services, and for participation in the life of society.

Income can be measured in a variety of ways, the methods covered in this chapter include household income from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES), average weekly earnings of employees, weekly total employee earnings, and wage costs from various employer surveys. Expenditure data is sourced from the HES, and prices data from the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which measures changes in prices over time. All data in this chapter is sourced from surveys conducted by the ABS.

Income

Regular income is the means by which most individuals and families finance current consumption and make provision for the future through saving and investment. The level of cash income can be used as an indicator of the standard of living for most of the population.

Household income

The HES collects detailed information about income, expenditure and household characteristics of households resident in private dwellings throughout Australia.

In 1998–99, the average weekly household income for Victorian households was \$925.68 (table 6.1). Households whose principle source of income was employee income had an average weekly income of \$1,254.77, compared to \$317.96 for those whose principle source of income was government pensions and allowances.

Of households whose principle source of income was their own business, 43.3% were couple families with dependent children. In contrast, couple families with dependent children made up only 8.3% of households whose principle source of income was government pensions and allowances. Lone person households comprised 37.7% of households reliant on government pensions and allowances.

6.1 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS BY PRINCIPLE SOURCE OF INCOME — 1998–99

Household characteristics	Unit	Employee income	Own business	Government pensions and allowances	Other(a)	Total(b)
Average weekly household income	\$	1 254.77	989.80	317.96	567.40	925.68
Average age of reference person	years	42	45	59	65	48
Household composition (% of households)						
Couple, one family						
Couple only	%	21.7	30.7	29.5	46.9	26.7
Couple with dependent children only	%	32.1	43.3	8.3	5.3	23.8
Other couple, one family households	%	18.8	3.2	5.6	5.0	13.4
One parent, one family with dependent children	%	4.4	1.6	13.2	5.4	6.6
Lone person	%	13.6	18.0	37.7	35.6	22.2
Other(c)	%	9.4	3.2	5.7	2.0	7.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes households where the principle source of income was in the form of superannuation or annuity; interest on financial institution accounts; investments or property rent; scholarships; workers compensation; accident compensation; maintenance or alimony, or regular income not elsewhere classified. (b) Includes households where principle source of income was undefined because total income was zero or negative. (c) Includes group households.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Expenditure Survey.

Average weekly earnings

The Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) survey estimates the level of quarterly change in average weekly earnings. Weekly ordinary time earnings relate only to that part of total earnings attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work.

From the August quarter 2000 to the August quarter 2001, Average Weekly Ordinary-Time Earnings (AWOTE) of full-time adults in Victoria increased by 5.1% (table 6.2). Between the May and August quarters 2001, the trend increase was 1.7%.

Earnings are affected by many factors including the composition of the labour force, such as the number of part-time employees. For the two years to August 2001, AWOTE for females has increased at nearly the same rate as for males. AWOTE for males increased by 9.8%, while for females it increased by 9.6%. However, August 2001 AWOTE for males (\$854.10) remains higher than for females (\$747.70). This difference is more pronounced in total earnings, which include part-time and casual workers.

6.2 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ADULT EMPLOYEES, Trend

Reference period	Full-time males		All males	Full-time females		All females	Full-time persons		All persons
	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings
	VALUE (\$)								
2000									
May	802.10	852.70	740.30	708.20	724.20	502.30	768.70	806.90	625.10
August	809.00	856.50	741.30	716.50	732.60	511.50	775.90	812.30	630.70
November	814.40	859.90	740.40	723.90	739.20	518.50	782.20	816.90	633.80
2001									
February	823.70	868.40	746.90	730.80	745.30	522.00	791.00	824.70	638.60
May	837.20	883.00	760.80	738.50	752.90	524.80	802.20	836.60	646.90
August	854.10	901.10	777.80	747.70	762.30	527.00	815.60	851.10	656.30
	PROPORTION (%)								
Quarterly change to									
2001									
February	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.8
May	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
August	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.5
Annual change to August									
1999	0.5	-0.2	1.0	4.8	4.9	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.9
2000	4.0	3.3	3.5	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0
2001	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.0	5.1	4.8	4.1

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

Employee earnings

Employee earnings statistics relate to the distribution and composition of average weekly earnings. These average earnings are not comparable with those produced from the AWE Survey. The Survey of Employee Earnings (SEE) collects the sum of employee earnings paid in all pay periods ending in a calendar quarter, including payments to employees which are excluded from the scope of the AWE survey such as retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings and severance, termination and redundancy payments. While the quarterly earnings produced by the SEE are affected by the varying number of pay periods from quarter to quarter, the AWE results are unaffected because of the selection of a specified pay period in the middle of a quarter.

In Victoria, average weekly total earnings were \$646.70 (table 6.3). The highest average weekly total earnings were recorded for managers and administrators, while the lowest earnings were recorded by elementary clerical, sales and service workers who, in comparison, earned just over a quarter of the amount earned by managers and administrators. Part of this variation can be explained by the lower proportions of part-time and junior employees in the latter group. The top 10% of managers and administrators earned an average of \$2,137.00 per week; while the top 10% of elementary clerical, sales and service workers earned an average \$641.00 per week.

6.3 WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS, Selected Percentiles — May 2000

Occupation	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	Mean earnings
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Managers and administrators	577.00	780.00	1 057.00	1 475.00	2 137.00	1 249.10
Professionals	303.00	573.00	840.00	1 017.00	1 359.00	852.80
Associate professionals	298.00	546.00	730.00	969.00	1 236.00	772.30
Tradespersons and related workers	262.00	468.00	624.00	860.00	1 052.00	677.70
Advanced clerical and service workers	227.00	452.00	570.00	721.00	880.00	580.70
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	145.00	312.00	516.00	663.00	826.00	509.80
Intermediate production and transport workers	251.00	465.00	583.00	770.00	1 035.00	626.70
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	63.00	115.00	264.00	493.00	641.00	320.70
Labourers and related workers	85.00	212.00	456.00	651.00	882.00	466.50
All occupations	145.00	363.00	588.00	846.00	1 114.00	646.70

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours.

Wage Cost Index

The Wage Cost Index (WCI) is an integrated set of indexes which measure quarterly changes in wage and salary costs for employee jobs. The WCI measures change over time in wage and salary costs for employee jobs, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed.

In Victoria, the index of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for all employee jobs increased by 3.4% from financial year 1999–2000 to 2000–01 (table 6.4). Change for the 2000–01 year was comparable for both the public (3.5%) and private (3.4%) sectors.

6.4 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES(a)

Sector	Private sector	Public sector	All sectors
1997–98	101.1	101.1	101.1
1998–99	104.1	104.3	104.2
1999–2000	107.2	107.1	107.2
2000–01	110.8	110.9	110.8

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

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

Victorian industries with the largest annual WCI increase in 2000–01 were construction (4.4%) and education (4.3%); while wages in accommodation, cafes and restaurants (1.8%) increased least (table 6.5).

6.5 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES(a), By Industry

Industry	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Mining	101.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Manufacturing	101.5	105.3	108.6	112.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	100.8	103.4	106.2	110.0
Construction	101.1	104.5	108.3	113.1
Wholesale trade	100.8	103.7	105.1	108.5
Retail trade	100.9	103.0	105.3	108.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	100.4	101.9	104.0	105.9
Transport and storage	101.6	105.5	107.4	110.2
Communication services	101.6	104.6	108.0	111.3
Finance and insurance	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Property and business services	101.0	103.7	108.6	112.4
Government administration and defence	100.5	102.9	106.0	109.4
Education	101.0	103.7	106.6	111.1
Health and community services	101.3	105.2	107.4	110.7
Cultural and recreational services	100.7	103.0	105.3	108.3
Personal and other services	100.3	102.8	105.2	108.2
All industries	101.1	104.2	107.2	110.8

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Wage Cost Index Survey.

Annual 2000–01 WCI increases by occupation ranged from 2.9% for intermediate clerical, sales and service workers to 3.9% for associate professionals (table 6.6).

6.6 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES(a), By Occupation

Occupation	Index numbers(a)				Percent annual change (b)		
	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Managers and administrators	101.5	105.5	108.4	112.1	3.9	2.7	3.4
Professionals	101.5	104.7	107.6	111.3	3.2	2.8	3.4
Associate professionals	101.0	103.4	106.2	110.3	2.4	2.7	3.9
Tradespersons and related workers	101.1	104.4	107.4	110.7	3.3	2.9	3.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	100.6	103.9	106.3	109.7	3.3	2.3	3.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	100.9	103.2	106.3	109.4	2.3	3.0	2.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	101.2	104.7	107.6	111.1	3.5	2.8	3.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	100.7	103.1	105.8	109.4	2.4	2.6	3.4
Labourers and related workers	101.3	104.7	107.7	111.3	3.4	2.9	3.3
All occupations	101.1	104.2	107.2	110.8	3.1	2.9	3.4

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0. (b) Per cent change from previous financial year.

Source: ABS data available on request, Wage Cost Index Survey.

Expenditure

Information about income provides one indicator of the standard of living. However, it does not always accurately reflect command over goods and services, particularly where income is variable or expenditure is financed through running down assets or acquisition of debts. In such cases, the levels and patterns of household expenditure may provide an alternative measure of living standards.

Household expenditure

Household expenditure is used to measure living standards and the effects of government policy, and is an important factor in determining the weightings given to items used in calculating the CPI. The household is used as a basic unit of analysis for expenditure, because much expenditure covers household items. If smaller units were adopted, for example each person, then it is difficult to attribute to individual household members the use of shared items such as accommodation and household goods.

In 1998–99, the largest proportion of spending by Victorian households was in the food and non-alcoholic beverages group (18.7% of household expenditure) and transport (18.2%) (table 6.7). The largest change between 1993–94 and 1998–99 was a 40.6% increase in household transport expenditure, while clothing and footwear actually dropped 5.5%; with no allowance made for inflation. Compared with 1993–94, the proportion of 1998–99 expenditure spent on food stayed about the same (18.6% vs 18.7%); while transport rose (from 15.6% to 18.2%) and clothing and footwear fell (6.4% vs 4.9%).

6.7 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Broad expenditure group	1993–94		1998–99	
	\$	%	\$	%
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	80.85	13.6	89.88	12.5
Domestic fuel and power	21.25	3.6	21.59	3.0
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	111.10	18.6	134.22	18.7
Alcoholic beverages	16.52	2.8	20.32	2.8
Tobacco products	8.67	1.4	10.53	1.5
Clothing and footwear	37.61	6.4	35.54	4.9
Household furnishings and equipment	34.55	5.8	39.98	5.5
Household services and operation	30.49	5.1	40.06	5.6
Medical care and health expenses	26.41	4.4	33.90	4.7
Transport	92.84	15.6	130.50	18.2
Recreation	80.65	13.5	90.95	12.7
Personal care	11.27	1.9	14.25	2.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	44.27	7.4	56.47	7.9
Total	596.48	100.0	718.19	100.0

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results (Cat. no. 6530.0).

Consumer Price Index

The CPI description commonly adopted by users is in terms of its perceived uses; hence the frequent references to the CPI as a measure of inflation, a measure of change in purchasing power, or a measure of change in cost of living. In practice, the CPI is a measure of change, over time, in the price of a constant basket of goods and services acquired by metropolitan households in Australia. As such, the CPI has been designed as a general measure of price inflation for the household sector in Australia. The composition of the CPI basket is based on the pattern of household expenditure derived primarily from the HES.

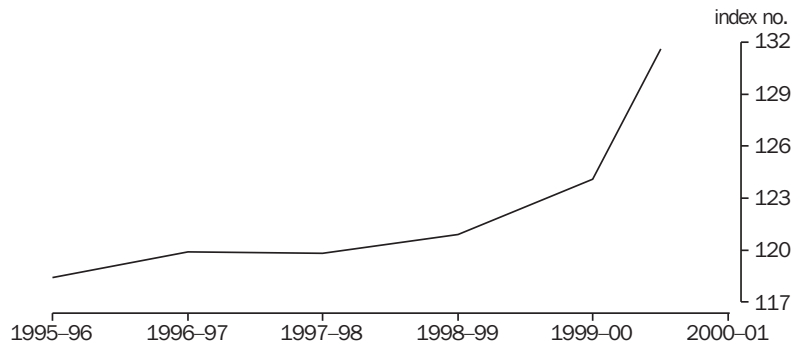
In measuring price changes, the CPI aims to measure only pure price changes (i.e., it is concerned with isolating and measuring only that element of price change which is not brought about by any change to either the quantity or quality of the goods concerned). It aims to measure, each quarter, the change in cost of acquiring an identical basket of goods and services.

Over time, household spending habits change, as does the range of available goods and services. The CPI needs to be updated to ensure that it continues to be relevant to current conditions. Reviews of the CPI are usually carried out at about five-yearly intervals and also provide the opportunity to reassess the scope and coverage of the index and other methodological issues.

The 14th series CPI was introduced in the September 2000 quarter and reflects expenditure patterns derived primarily from the 1998–99 HES. In addition to revising weights to reflect new expenditure patterns, the 14th series CPI introduced a new utility-based commodity classification to better address consumer substitution between commodities in response to relative price changes arising from The New Tax System. The most notable change to the 14th series CPI structure is an increase from 8 to 11 groups (see table 6.9). The item coverage of the 14th series CPI is unchanged from the 13th series CPI.

The June 2001 All Groups CPI for Melbourne (131.6 index points) was an increase of 6.9% over June 2000. This sharp living cost increase is partly attributable to the GST's introduction at 1 July 2000. By comparison, the CPI rose just 4.8% over the preceding 4 years from June 1996 to June 2000.

6.8 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE, ALL GROUPS(a)



(a) Base year: 1989–90=100.0.

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

From June 1996 to June 2001, the indexes for alcohol and tobacco, education and miscellaneous increased by between 24.8% and 34.3%; while housing and communication declined by 2.9% and 2.4%, respectively (table 6.9).

6.9 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Melbourne(a)

Group	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	Percentage change	
							1995-96 to 2000-01	1999-2000 to 2000-01
Food	114.1	118.6	120.5	125.1	128.7	135.0	18.3	4.9
Alcohol and tobacco	154.2	158.5	161.4	166.9	174.2	192.4	24.8	10.4
Clothing and footwear	108.0	108.4	108.9	108.1	107.1	114.3	5.8	6.7
Housing	101.4	95.0	86.5	86.7	90.7	98.5	-2.9	8.6
Household furnishings, supplies and services	113.0	114.7	115.1	115.1	114.7	118.1	4.5	3.0
Health	159.9	171.4	178.1	174.2	168.3	175.1	9.5	4.0
Transportation	122.6	124.0	123.3	120.8	127.9	136.2	11.1	6.5
Communication	107.0	106.1	106.3	102.8	97.6	104.5	-2.4	7.1
Recreation	116.0	117.6	120.9	121.7	122.5	126.6	9.1	3.3
Education	143.8	151.8	160.1	167.9	175.5	183.7	27.7	4.7
Miscellaneous	118.9	125.8	131.7	135.6	146.1	159.7	34.3	9.3
All groups	118.4	119.9	119.8	120.9	124.1	131.6	11.1	6.0

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

Source: *Consumer Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6401.0).

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

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results (Cat. no. 6530.0).

Introduction

This chapter provides a statistical overview of education in Victoria, including primary and secondary school education, Vocational Education and Training, higher education, and adult and community education. Also included is information on the educational characteristics of the Victorian population.

The data presented in this chapter has been provided by a number of organisations including the Commonwealth Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA), the Victorian Department of Education, Employment and Training (DEET), the National Centre for Vocational and Education Research (NCVER) and the Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority.

In Victoria, school education consists of primary schooling, from a Preparatory Year to Year 6, and secondary schooling encompassing Years 7–12, with the final two years falling outside of the compulsory stage of education.

Vocational Education and Training (VET) programs are those training programs designed to equip students with vocational skills and knowledge that prepare them for the workplace. These programs are available through Technical and Further Education (TAFE) Institutes, and to a lesser extent, through institutes of technology, some higher education institutions, agricultural colleges, adult and community education authorities, private providers and employers.

Higher education refers to studies for bachelor degrees, postgraduate degrees and other awards provided by universities and authorised providers.

Adult and Community Education (ACE) refers to the provision of general adult education programs outside of the formal programs and qualifications pathways provided by school, VET and higher education. ACE is concerned with the provision of learning opportunities at the community level, rather than work-related training.

School education

The number of students enrolled at Victorian schools topped 800,000 for the first time in 2000 (table 7.1). There were 528,189 government school students, and 273,506 non-government school students, for a total of 801,695. This was an increase of 0.9% on the total number of students in 1999. Government schools increased their enrolments by 3,340 (0.6%) and the equivalent figure for non-government schools was 3,801 (1.4%).

The number of teaching staff (expressed in full-time equivalent units) increased by 2.1%, from 53,359 in 1999 to 54,490 in 2000. Growth in teacher numbers has been more pronounced since 1998. The average number of students per teacher was 14.8 in government schools, and 14.5 in non-government schools.

The increase in both student and teacher numbers in the period 1995–2000 was not matched by a corresponding increase in the number of schools. The number of schools in Victoria declined by 62 (2.6%) in this time period. This decline was attributable to a decrease of 82 government schools (4.8%), compared to non-government schools, whose numbers increased by 20 in the same time period.

7.1 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS AND TEACHING STAFF(a)

	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff
1995	1 711	514 805	34 106	675	255 472	16 959	2 386	770 277	51 065
1996	1 700	517 062	34 045	679	259 393	17 295	2 379	776 455	51 340
1997	1 661	518 476	34 154	684	262 948	17 428	2 345	781 424	51 582
1998	1 644	521 413	33 762	685	265 987	17 631	2 329	787 400	51 393
1999	1 631	524 849	35 156	688	269 705	18 203	2 319	794 554	53 359
2000	1 629	528 189	35 660	695	273 506	18 830	2 324	801 695	54 490

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

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

Of the 801,695 students enrolled at schools in Victoria in 2001, 65.9% were enrolled at government schools (table 7.2). Students at primary school were more likely (69.4%) than their secondary school counterparts (61.4%) to be enrolled at a government school. Within the non-government school sector, the majority of students (65.6%) were enrolled at Catholic schools.

Although overall there were more males than females enrolled at school during 2000, this trend was not reflected in Year 11 and 12 enrolments. There were a total of 48,356 males compared to 53,558 females enrolled in these Year levels.

7.2 FULL-TIME STUDENTS, By Category of School and Year of Education — 2000

	Government schools	Non-government				All schools		
		Anglican	Catholic	Other	Total	Males	Females	Persons
Primary								
Preparatory	45 421	990	14 722	3 937	19 649	33 565	31 505	65 070
Year 1	45 543	943	14 689	3 890	19 522	33 537	31 528	65 065
Year 2	45 491	951	14 965	3 729	19 645	33 081	32 055	65 136
Year 3	44 346	1 041	14 544	3 859	19 444	32 896	30 894	63 790
Year 4	44 720	1 182	14 937	3 838	19 957	33 119	31 558	64 677
Year 5	42 185	1 397	13 990	4 066	19 453	31 584	30 054	61 638
Year 6	43 219	1 524	14 079	4 481	20 084	32 276	31 027	63 303
Ungraded	2 444	—	72	525	597	2 051	990	3 041
<i>Total primary</i>	313 369	8 028	101 998	28 325	138 351	232 109	219 611	451 720
Secondary								
Year 7	37 941	2 763	14 100	7 060	23 923	31 593	30 271	61 864
Year 8	38 160	2 729	13 887	6 882	23 498	31 625	30 033	61 658
Year 9	38 151	2 808	13 575	6 584	22 967	31 083	30 035	61 118
Year 10	36 710	3 014	13 205	6 808	23 027	29 800	29 937	59 737
Year 11	33 687	3 158	11 930	6 636	21 724	26 849	28 562	55 411
Year 12	26 856	2 880	10 648	6 119	19 647	21 507	24 996	46 503
Ungraded	3 315	—	99	270	369	2 296	1 388	3 684
<i>Total secondary</i>	214 820	17 352	77 444	40 359	135 155	174 753	175 222	349 975
Total	528 189	25 380	179 442	68 684	273 506	406 862	394 833	801 695

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

Post-compulsory secondary schooling

In Victoria, schooling is not compulsory in Years 11 and 12. Apparent retention rates from Year 10 to Year 12 show that the majority of students who continue past Year 10 go on to enrol in Year 12 (table 7.3). Between 1995 and 2000, apparent retention rates in Victoria have increased from 77.0% in 1995 to 79.7% in 2000, with a high of 79.9% in 1997. These rates have been higher than the Australian average over this time period.

The apparent retention rates for females are considerably higher than that for males. In 2000, the figures were 86.4% and 73.1% respectively. The difference in the rates may be attributable to higher numbers of males undertaking apprenticeships in various trades for which a Year 12 completion is not usually necessary.

7.3 APPARENT RETENTION RATES YEAR 10 TO YEAR 12(a) — By Sex

	Victoria			Australia		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1995	69.9	84.4	77.0	68.4	78.7	73.4
1996	72.6	85.3	78.9	68.6	78.7	73.6
1997	73.6	86.3	79.9	69.3	79.9	74.5
1998	72.5	85.8	79.1	68.9	79.4	74.1
1999	71.9	85.5	78.7	68.9	79.9	74.4
2000	73.1	86.4	79.7	69.0	80.0	74.4

(a) Apparent retention rates are the percentage of students of a given cohort group who continue to a particular level/year of education. In this case, Year 10 enrolments are compared with Year 12 enrolments two years later.

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

In Victoria, the senior years of secondary school involve study toward the Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE), which is based on the key learning areas for school education. Aside from the compulsory key learning area of English, most enrolments were recorded in Studies of Society and the Environment (45,421) and Mathematics (43,555) (table 7.4). In terms of sex distribution, 64.3% of enrolments in Health and Physical Education were female, whereas 61.5% of enrolments in Technology were male.

7.4 YEAR 12 ENROLMENTS, By Sex(a) — 2001

Key Learning Area	Males		Females		Persons
	no.	%	no.	%	no.
Arts	11 317	42.4	15 403	57.6	26 720
English	24 589	44.6	30 537	55.4	55 126
Health and Physical Recreation	6 402	35.7	11 536	64.3	17 938
Languages other than English	3 494	36.2	6 159	63.8	9 653
Mathematics	22 678	52.1	20 877	47.9	43 555
Science	15 568	38.5	24 920	61.5	40 488
Studies of Society and the Environment	22 471	49.5	22 950	50.5	45 421
Technology	17 282	61.5	10 815	38.5	28 097

(a) Enrolments represent numbers in Unit 3 and are not equal to the number of students. Students may enrol in more than one field of study.

Source: Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority.

Vocational education and training

Vocational education and training (VET) programs are available in secondary schools through the VET in the VCE program, which enables students to combine their VCE studies with TAFE studies. Students may complete a TAFE qualification in conjunction with the VCE or receive credit for their TAFE studies if they complete that qualification at a later stage. The VET in the VCE program has grown rapidly since its inception in 1994. In 2001, there were 33 programs offered, attracting enrolment of 26,222 students (table 7.5), which was a 24.7% increase on the number of enrolments in 2000.

7.5 VET IN THE VCE, All Schools

	Number of programs	Student enrolments	Schools offering VET
	no.	no.	no.
1996	11	4 188	113
1997	17	10 151	326
1998	23	12 800	375
1999	25	15 494	405
2000	28	21 027	432
2001	33	26 222	441

Source: Victorian Department of Education, Employment and Training.

In Victoria, there are 14 TAFE institutes and five TAFE sectors within universities. In addition, there are over 1,000 organisations registered to provide recognised TAFE programs. These include industry, commercial and ACE providers.

In 2000, there were a total of 468,600 clients enrolled in VET programs in Victoria, a 1.6% decline on the 1999 figure (table 7.6). The decline was largely attributable to lower numbers of male enrolments, particularly across the 25–49 year age groups which recorded a 4.8% decrease in enrolments. The number of female enrolments changed little between 1999 and 2000.

7.6 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CLIENTS, By Age

	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
1999			
19 and under	46.8	33.1	80.0
20–24	44.6	32.0	76.9
25–29	31.3	26.2	57.7
30–39	50.6	46.6	97.4
40–49	37.1	42.5	79.8
50–59	18.0	19.7	37.8
60 and over	6.9	8.2	15.2
Not known	13.7	15.6	31.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>249.1</i>	<i>223.9</i>	<i>476.3</i>
2000			
19 and under	49.8	36.8	86.8
20–24	44.3	32.1	76.6
25–29	29.0	24.4	53.7
30–39	48.4	45.4	94.0
40–49	35.9	42.1	78.2
50–59	19.6	22.5	42.3
60 and over	7.9	9.6	17.5
Not known	8.6	10.0	18.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>243.3</i>	<i>223.0</i>	<i>468.6</i>

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

There were a total of 468,600 course enrolments in the VET sector in 2000, a 2.7% decline on the 481,400 enrolments in 1999 (table 7.7). The most popular fields of study were Business, Administration, Economics (109,600 enrolments), Services, Hospitality, Transportation (83,600) and Engineering, Surveying (69,400). Together, these three fields of study comprised 56.0% of VET enrolments in 2000.

7.7 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COURSE ENROLMENTS, By Field of Study — 2000

Field of Study	Males	Females	Persons(a)
	'000	'000	'000
Land & Marine Resources, Animal Husbandry	26.1	8.8	34.9
Architecture, Building	26.7	2.3	29.0
Art, Humanities & Social Sciences	10.5	15.1	25.7
Business, Administration, Economics	45.3	63.9	109.6
Education	3.9	4.3	8.1
Engineering, Surveying	58.2	10.7	69.4
Health, Community Services	11.8	22.1	34.3
Law, Legal Studies	0.5	1.2	1.6
Science	7.4	6.9	14.3
Veterinary Science, Animal Care	0.1	0.7	0.9
Services, Hospitality, Transportation	48.6	34.7	83.6
TAFE Multi-field Education	26.6	30.4	57.1
Total	265.7	201.0	468.6

(a) Includes sex not stated.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

Apprentices and trainees

At 31 December 2000, there were 296,272 apprentices and trainees in training, of which approximately two-thirds were male (table 7.8). Males were especially dominant in the intermediate production and transport workers (87.3%) and tradespersons and related workers fields (86.9%). Males studying tradespersons and related workers trades accounted for 38.4% of all persons in training.

7.8 APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES IN TRAINING — 31 December 2000(a)

	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage of total
	no.	no.	no.	%
Managers and administrators	1 958	1 383	3 341	1.1
Professionals	1 424	1 599	3 023	1.0
Associate professionals	6 823	4 460	11 283	3.8
Tradespersons and related workers				
Mechanical and fabrication engineering	16 635	240	16 875	5.7
Automotive	22 900	357	23 257	7.8
Electrical and electronics	15 890	237	16 127	5.4
Construction	29 833	301	30 134	10.2
Food	14 639	4 753	19 392	6.5
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	4 205	550	4 755	1.6
Hairdressers	918	9 489	10 407	3.5
Other	8 822	1 282	10 540	3.6
Total	113 842	17 209	131 051	44.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	78	460	538	0.2
Intermediate clerical and service workers	14 556	38 851	53 407	18.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	16 563	2 415	18 978	6.4
Elementary clerical sales and service workers	15 967	21 464	37 431	12.6
Labourers and related workers	28 964	8 256	37 220	12.6
Total	200 175	96 097	296 272	100.0

(a) Based on estimates at June 2001.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

Higher education

In Victoria there are nine publicly funded universities in operation. Some of these are multi-campus institutions, and as mentioned previously, there are five universities in Victoria with TAFE sectors.

The number of students enrolled in higher education was 185,978 at 31 March 2000, an increase of 1.1% since 1999, and 2.1% since 1998 (table 7.9). The largest number of enrolments were recorded in the fields of business, administration and economics (54,527) and arts, humanities, social science (46,132). Together, these two fields comprised 54.1% of all enrolments in 2000. Between 1999 and 2000, the largest increase in enrolments was recorded in the field of law, legal studies (7.3%), whereas enrolments in agriculture, animal husbandry declined by 2.3%.

7.9 HIGHER EDUCATION (EXCLUDING TAFE)(a)

	1998	1999	2000
Field of study	no.	no.	no.
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry	2 138	2 022	1 976
Architecture, Building	4 096	4 333	4 349
Arts, Humanities, Social Science	45 895	45 833	46 132
Business, Administration, Economics	51 804	54 147	54 527
Education	14 831	14 538	14 240
Engineering, Surveying	17 089	17 153	17 021
Health	20 161	19 740	20 822
Law, Legal Studies	6 656	6 880	7 381
Science	34 061	34 555	36 065
Veterinary Science	305	337	356
Non-award	1 079	1 003	1 058
Total(b)	182 154	183 882	185 978

(a) Data takes into account the coding of combined courses for two fields of study, thus the total number of students may be less than the sum of aggregated data. (b) Data excludes students attending Australian Catholic University and Melbourne University Private.

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

At 31 March 2000, there were 17,168 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in higher education institutions (table 7.10), an increase of 0.1% on the 1999 figure. The majority of staff were employed in non-academic classifications (53.0%). Although similar numbers of males and females were on staff, there were twice as many males than females employed in lecturer or above classifications. This imbalance was greater at higher academic levels, where almost five times as many males than females were above senior lecturer.

7.10 STAFF IN HIGHER EDUCATION(a) — 2000

	Males	Females	Persons
Classification	no.	no.	no.
Above senior lecturer	1 403	285	1 688
Senior lecturer (Level C)	1 423	663	2 086
Lecturer (Level B)	1 469	1 168	2 637
Below lecturer (Level A)	734	924	1 658
Non academic classifications	3 495	5 607	9 102
Total(b)	8 523	8 645	17 168

(a) Full-time equivalent staff numbers, as at 31 March. (b) Data excludes staff employed by Australian Catholic University or Melbourne University Private.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, Selected Higher Education Staff Statistics.

Adult and Community Education

In 2000, a total of 232,928 enrolments were recorded in personal enrichment courses conducted by TAFE and other government providers, Adult and Community Education providers, and other registered providers (table 7.11). Females comprised 70.4% of enrolments, and their numbers were greater than those for males in all fields of study. Overall, the highest number of enrolments were recorded in art, humanities and social sciences (35.4% of enrolments), followed by health, community services (19.7%).

7.11 PERSONAL ENRICHMENT COURSE ENROLMENTS — 2000

Field of Study	Males	Females	Persons(a)
	no.	no.	no.
Land & Marine Resources, Animal Husbandry	1 733	3 213	4 986
Architecture, Building	2 655	5 072	7 795
Art, Humanities & Social Sciences	17 926	63 805	82 472
Business, Administration, Economics	4 062	6 466	10 598
Education	481	540	1 022
Engineering, Surveying	2 458	3 543	6 033
Health, Community Services	9 932	35 345	45 858
Law, Legal Studies	152	283	436
Science	4 786	6 984	11 815
Veterinary Science, Animal Care	4	100	113
Services, Hospitality, Transportation	6 639	12 059	18 801
VET Multi-field Education	16 479	26 470	42 999
Total enrolments	67 307	163 880	232 928

(a) Includes sex not stated.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

Other aspects of education

Educational attainment

Almost 1.4 million persons in Victoria possessed a post-school qualification at May 2000 (table 7.12). University qualifications (higher degree, postgraduate diploma and bachelor degree) comprised 39.7% of all post-school qualifications. Aside from persons aged 15–24 years, many of whom are still completing their qualifications, there were a higher proportion of university qualifications held by persons in younger age groups (44.8% of 25–34 year olds with post-school qualifications held university qualifications, compared with 32.2% of 55–64 year olds).

There were about 1.6 million persons in Victoria without post-school qualifications in May 2000, although a proportion of these (234,900 persons) were attending a tertiary institution, and 171,900 were still at school. Of those attending tertiary institutions, 78.0% were aged 15–24 years.

7.12 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, By Age — May 2000

Educational attainment	Age group (years)					Total
	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
With post-school qualifications						
Higher degree	—	12.9	22.9	15.5	8.6	59.9
Postgraduate diploma	2.2	22.6	31.8	26.8	9.9	93.4
Bachelor degree	50.8	145.9	97.6	67.0	31.1	392.4
Undergraduate diploma	18.3	40.4	41.1	46.3	24.3	170.3
Associate diploma	15.2	39.7	25.6	22.5	7.4	110.4
Skilled vocational qualification	28.9	97.7	104.5	73.8	50.2	354.8
Basic vocational qualification	30.6	45.9	54.5	40.4	22.6	194.0
<i>Total</i>	146.0	405.1	378.0	292.2	154.1	1 375.3
Without post-school qualifications						
Completed highest level of secondary school						
Attending a tertiary institution in May	149.1	15.3	6.1	1.6	1.1	173.1
Not attending a tertiary institution in May(a)	88.3	118.0	91.3	80.1	47.1	424.8
<i>Total</i>	237.5	133.3	97.4	81.6	48.1	597.9
Did not complete highest level of secondary school						
Attending a tertiary institution in May	34.1	7.7	9.8	7.6	2.6	61.8
Not attending a tertiary institution in May(a)	80.4	185.1	234.6	243.7	210.8	954.7
<i>Total</i>	114.5	192.9	244.4	251.3	213.4	1 016.5
<i>Total without post-school qualifications(b)</i>	353.1	326.2	343.0	333.3	262.9	1 618.4
Still at school	171.9	—	—	—	—	171.9
Total(c)	671.0	731.3	721.0	625.5	417.0	3 165.7

(a) Includes persons whose study was not intended to result in a recognised educational qualification. (b) Includes persons who never attended school. (c) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Transition from Education to Work Survey*.

Table 7.13 shows the labour force status of persons according to the level of educational qualification they have attained. Persons with post-school qualifications had lower rates of unemployment (3.8%) compared to persons without post-school qualifications (9.2%). In addition, they had higher rates of labour force participation, and were more likely to be in full-time employment.

7.13 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, By Labour Force Status(a) — May 2000

	Employed			Unem- ployed	Not in labour force	Total	Unem- ployment rate	Partici- pation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total					
Educational attainment	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
With post-school qualifications(b)								
Higher degree	43.8	5.9	49.6	1.7	8.6	59.9	3.3	85.6
Postgraduate diploma	59.8	19.9	79.7	1.3	12.4	93.4	1.6	86.7
Bachelor degree	274.4	65.2	339.6	10.8	42.0	392.4	3.1	89.3
Undergraduate diploma	93.6	39.0	132.6	6.2	31.5	170.3	4.5	81.5
Associate diploma	72.5	18.8	91.4	3.8	15.3	110.4	4.0	86.2
Skilled vocational qualification	264.6	31.7	296.3	10.5	48.0	354.8	3.4	86.5
Basic vocational qualification	94.7	49.8	144.5	11.0	38.6	194.0	7.0	80.1
<i>Total</i>	903.3	230.4	1 133.7	45.2	196.4	1 375.3	3.8	85.7
Without post-school qualifications(c)								
Completed highest level of school								
Attending tertiary institution in May 2000	30.8	78.3	109.0	38.5	141.3	173.1	10.4	70.4
Not attending tertiary institution in May 2000(d)	241.6	67.4	309.0	25.9	89.9	424.8	7.7	78.8
<i>Total</i>	272.4	145.6	418.0	38.5	141.3	597.9	8.4	76.4
Did not complete highest level of school								
Attending tertiary institution in May 2000	29.4	10.8	40.2	5.5	16.0	61.8	12.1	74.1
Not attending tertiary institution in May 2000(d)	407.5	158.4	566.0	59.3	329.4	954.7	9.5	65.5
<i>Total</i>	436.9	169.3	606.1	64.9	345.5	1 016.5	9.7	66.0
<i>Total</i>	710.3	314.9	1 025.2	103.8	489.4	1 618.4	9.2	69.8
Still at school	0.1	56.0	56.3	13.5	102.0	171.9	19.4	40.7
Total(c)	1 614.3	601.0	2 215.2	162.6	787.9	3 165.7	6.8	75.1

(a) Persons aged 15–64 years. (b) As defined under the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ). (c) Includes persons who never attended school. (d) Includes persons whose study was not intended to result in a recognised educational qualification.

Source: ABS data available on request, Transition from Education to Work Survey.

Demand for education

Not everyone who applies for a course of study at a tertiary institution is successful. A total of 622,400 persons aged 15–64 years applied to enrol at a tertiary institution in 2000 (table 7.14), but in May of that year, 557,000 were studying. While 45,700 had deferred their course of study (7.3% of enrolments), a further 19,600 (3.1%) were unable to gain placement.

7.14 DEMAND FOR EDUCATION, By Age — May 2000

	Age group (years)			Total(a)
	15–19	20–24	25–64	
	'000.	'000	'000	'000
Applied to enrol for 2000				
Studying in May 2000	265.1	127.6	164.3	557.0
Gained placement but deferred study	7.1	6.7	32.0	45.7
Unable to gain placement	2.0	5.3	12.4	19.6
<i>Total</i>	274.2	139.5	208.7	622.4
Did not apply	51.9	205.4	2 286.0	2 543.3
Total	326.0	344.9	2 494.7	3 165.7

(a) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, Transition from Education to Work Survey.

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Introduction

This chapter contains information about the health and well-being of the Victorian population. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, rather than merely the absence of disease or infirmity. This definition of health is reflected in changing attitudes to health care where much greater emphasis is now being placed on preventative measures to protect people's health, and the identification and avoidance of health risk factors. A framework for health statistics comprises two components, namely health services (provision and use of health services and health finance) and health status (sickness and disease, disability, occupational health and safety, mortality, etc.).

Data in this chapter is sourced from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), the Victorian Department of Human Services (DHS), the Health Insurance Commission, VicRoads, and the ABS.

Health care provision

During 1999–2000 there were 229 public and private hospitals in Victoria, providing acute and psychiatric care for a total of over 5.5 million patient days (tables 8.1 and 8.2). The number of available beds increased to 18,341, with private hospitals providing 33.7% of all available beds in Victorian hospitals.

There were 1,495,800 separations reported in public and private hospitals in Victoria, accounting for 26% of the Australian total. The number of patient separations is a commonly used measure of the level of health care provision. A patient separation occurs when an admitted patient: is discharged; is transferred to another institution; leaves against medical advice; dies while in care; changes status, e.g. from acute care to nursing home care; or, leaves hospital for a period of seven days or more.

Public hospitals

In 1999–2000 there were 143 public hospitals in Victoria, 49 in metropolitan areas, 92 in rural areas and 2 in remote areas. The number of available beds in public hospitals increased by 4.5% in 1999–2000 to 12,162, after a 5.7% decrease in 1998–99 (table 8.1). In 1999–2000 there were 1.9 available beds per 1,000 population in remote areas, 2.4 in metropolitan areas and 3.2 per 1,000 population in rural areas.

During this period, Victorian public hospitals recorded over 1 million separations, with same day separations accounting for almost half. The average length of stay in public hospitals remained the same as the previous period, at 3.8 days. When same day separations are excluded, the average length of stay increased slightly, from 6.5 days in 1998–99 to 6.6 days in 1999–2000.

Total revenue (excluding general revenue payments received from the State and Federal governments) decreased marginally to \$344.9 million while recurrent expenditure (excluding depreciation) increased to \$3,507.2 million. Wages and salary accounted for the largest component of the expenditure, at \$2,255.2 million, of which 44% was payments to nursing staff. Total staff numbers have continued to rise since 1997–98, totalling 40,526 in 1999–2000. Diagnostic and allied health staff had the largest increase of 5.4% compared with the previous year.

8.1 PUBLIC HOSPITALS, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Hospitals				
Acute	no.	146	140	142
Psychiatric	no.	1	2	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>143</i>
Available beds(a)				
Acute	no.	12 284	11 565	12 072
Psychiatric	no.	53	73	90
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>12 337</i>	<i>11 638</i>	<i>12 162</i>
Separations	'000	928.8	970.2	1 003.6
Patient days	'000	3 728.5	3 710.7	3 829.7
Average stay in days	no.	4.0	3.8	3.8
Recurrent expenditure	\$'000	3 093 020	3 267 590	3 507 211
Revenue	\$'000	322 874	349 038	344 939
Staff(b)				
Salaried medical officers	no.	3 511	3 767	3 858
Nurses	no.	16 714	17 214	17 660
Other personal care staff	no.	1 405	723	523
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	no.	5 993	6 408	6 755
Administrative and clerical	no.	6 383	6 616	6 672
Domestic and other staff	no.	5 192	5 112	5 058
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>39 198</i>	<i>39 840</i>	<i>40 526</i>

(a) Average for the year. (b) Average full-time equivalents.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Hospital Statistics.

Private hospitals

The number of private hospitals has been in decline in Victoria since 1993–94, a trend which is reflected nationally. There were 113 private hospitals in Victoria in 1993–94 and 86 in 1999–2000 (table 8.2). The number of available beds decreased to 6,179 in 1999–2000, with 83.3% of all available beds in private hospitals located in the metropolitan areas.

The number of patient days fell by 1.8% in 1999–2000 and the average stay in days dropped from 3.6 days in 1998–99 to 3.4 days in 1999–2000. Revenue increased marginally in 1999–2000, with 90.3% of all revenue from patients. Recurrent expenditure in Victorian private hospitals increased by 0.7% to \$1,057.7 million. Wages and salary constituted 57.1% of all expenditure, a 1.0% decrease on the previous year.

After a 3.0% increase in 1998–99, total staffing levels fell by 4.0% in 1999–2000 to 11,456. Salaried medical officers and other diagnostic health professionals had the largest staff decrease of 6.7% in 1999–2000, following a 11.6% decrease in 1998–99.

8.2 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Hospitals				
Acute	no.	92	89	81
Psychiatric	no.	5	6	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	97	95	86
Available beds(a)				
Acute	no.	5 826	6 031	5 891
Psychiatric	no.	307	326	288
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	6 133	6 357	6 179
Separations	'000	437.8	480.0	492.2
Patient days	'000	1 628.9	1 702.6	1 672.5
Average stay in days	no.	3.7	3.6	3.4
Recurrent expenditure	\$'000	927 852	1 050 625	1 057 685
Revenue	\$'000	1 008 711	1 097 348	1 101 123
Average recurrent expenditure				
Per separation	\$	2 119	2 189	2 149
Per patient day	\$	570	617	632
Staff(b)				
Nursing staff	no.	6 697	6 981	6 721
Salaried medical officers and other diagnostic health professionals	no.	848	750	700
Administrative and clerical	no.	1 412	1 606	1 585
Domestic and other staff	no.	2 629	2 596	2 451
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	11 585	11 933	11 456

(a) Average for the year. (b) Average full-time equivalents.

Source: *Private Hospitals, Australia* (Cat. no. 4390.0).

Diseases

Public hospitals: patient diagnoses

In 1999–2000, kidney and urinary tract diseases was the diagnosed condition which was most prevalent in public hospitals, accounting for 16.9% of all separations in Victoria (table 8.3). There were 175,507 reported kidney and urinary tract separations, an 11.0% increase on 1998–99. Males reported 61.6% of all separations in this diagnosis group. The average length of stay for patients with kidney and urinary tract diseases decreased marginally compared with the previous year, to 1.4 days.

Disorders of the digestive system were the second most prevalent medical condition treated during 1999–2000, accounting for 99,528 cases (9.6% of separations). Separations for this condition increased by 3.5% between 1998–99 and 1999–2000.

Alcohol and drug use, and induced mental disorders were more prevalent amongst men, with men reporting 68.8% of all separations in this diagnosis group. The total number of separations for alcohol and drug use, and induced mental disorders increased by 5.5% in 1999–2000.

Females recorded 53.0% of all separations in Victorian public hospitals in 1999–2000. Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium was the most frequently reported separation for females, accounting for 15.0% of all female separations and 7.9% of total separations. The average length of stay in hospital for this diagnosis group remained the same as 1998–99, at 2.9 days.

8.3 PUBLIC HOSPITALS, Separations and Average Length of Stay — 1999–2000(a)

Major diagnosis group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Separations	Average length of stay	Separations	Average length of stay	Separations	Average length of stay
	no.	days	no.	days	no.	days
Alcohol/drug use/induced mental disorders	2 850	3.8	1 294	3.9	4 144	3.8
Burns	761	7.8	370	8.1	1 131	7.9
Blood/blood organs and immunological disorders	8 031	2.2	7 904	2.4	15 935	2.3
Circulatory system	43 336	4.5	34 964	4.5	78 300	4.5
Digestive system	49 108	2.7	50 420	2.9	99 528	2.8
Ear, nose, mouth and throat	23 774	1.7	20 114	1.7	43 888	1.7
Eye	9 098	1.3	10 751	1.3	19 849	1.3
Female reproductive system	—	—	39 081	1.9	39 081	1.9
Hepatobiliary system and pancreas	7 986	5.1	10 823	4.1	18 809	4.5
Kidney and urinary tract	108 168	1.4	67 339	1.5	175 507	1.4
Male reproductive system	13 478	2.4	—	—	13 478	2.4
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	36 536	3.9	36 327	5.3	72 863	4.6
Nervous system	26 631	7.2	24 973	7.9	51 604	7.5
Respiratory system	30 152	5.4	25 279	5.7	55 431	5.5
Skin, subcutaneous tissue and breast	14 439	3.5	20 264	3.6	34 703	3.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic	5 389	5.1	6 737	4.9	12 126	5.0
Factors influencing health status	21 851	9.0	26 653	10.6	48 504	9.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases	5 648	5.6	5 013	5.5	10 661	5.5
Injuries, poisonings and toxic effects of drugs	13 205	2.9	11 544	3.0	24 749	3.0
Mental diseases and disorders	13 798	9.9	16 487	8.9	30 285	9.4
Myeloproliferative, poorly differentiated neoplasms	27 509	1.8	27 480	1.8	54 989	1.8
Newborns and other neonates	26 714	4.6	25 380	4.4	52 094	4.5
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	82 649	2.9	82 649	2.9
Total	488 462	3.7	551 846	3.9	1 040 308	3.8

(a) Separations for non-acute care (e.g. rehabilitation and palliative care) and care for newborn babies of less than one day are excluded from this table.

Source: Victorian Department of Human Services.

External causes for admitted patients

External causes are those events, circumstances or conditions associated with the occurrence of injury, poisoning or violence. The figures presented for 1999–2000 are markedly higher than those presented in previous reports in this series. This is because in previous reports data were presented only on the first reported external cause for separation for which the principle diagnosis was an injury or poisoning. In 1999–2000 external causes have been reported for both the principal diagnosis and additional diagnoses.

In 1999–2000 there were 169,339 separations in public and private hospitals with an external cause (table 8.4). These separations accounted for 1,219,508 patient days in Victoria. Private hospitals had 24.3% of all separations with an external cause, accounting for 328,016 patient days. The most frequently reported group in both private and public hospitals was complications of medical and surgical care (44.3% of separations) followed by falls (21.5%). These causes were also the most frequently reported causes nationally.

8.4 SEPARATIONS BY EXTERNAL CAUSE, Public and Private Hospitals — 1999–2000

	Public	Private	Total	
			no.	%
Transport accidents	11 315	1 976	13 291	7.8
Falls	28 446	7 979	36 425	21.5
Exposure to mechanical forces	13 463	2 607	16 070	9.5
Accidental drowning and submersion	90	1	91	0.1
Other accidental threats to breathing	491	58	549	0.3
Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	173	31	204	0.1
Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	1 229	166	1 395	0.8
Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	779	82	861	0.5
Accidental poisoning	3 458	160	3 618	2.1
Other external causes of accidental injury	6 140	5 508	11 648	6.9
Intentional self-harm	5 583	241	5 824	3.4
Assault	3 557	95	3 652	2.2
Events of undetermined intent	1 316	134	1 450	0.9
Legal intervention and operations of war	19	1	20	0.0
Complications of medical and surgical care	54 007	20 928	74 935	44.3
Sequelae and supplementary factors	2 714	2 244	4 958	2.9
Total	128 247	41 092	169 339	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Hospital Statistics.

Infectious diseases

One vital aspect of health care is the prevention and containment of disease. In order to monitor the incidence and spread of infectious diseases, medical workers involved in the diagnosis of disease are required to notify the Communicable Diseases Section of the Victorian Department of Human Services, of any new occurrences of specified diseases.

The number of notifications of infectious diseases decreased by 4.5% in 2000 (table 8.5). The rate of infection per 100,000 of the population decreased from 398.2 in 1999 to 375.6 in 2000 (table 8.5). Hepatitis C (not further specified) recorded the highest number of new notifications, representing 120.6 notifications per 100,000 population, followed by campylobacter infections, with 5,105 cases or 107.1 per 100,000 population. Reported notifications of meningococcal infection increased by 17.4%, from a very low base, in 2000.

In 2000, there was a 12.5% increase in notifications of sexually transmitted infections. Chlamydia was again the most frequently notified sexually transmitted disease, with 3,294 notifications in Victoria, 58.8% of which were infections reported in females. There were 198 new notifications of HIV, a 41.4% increase on 1999. Males accounted for 177 of the HIV notifications in 2000. The notifications of AIDS doubled in 2000, representing 1.3 notifications per 100,000 population. There were 58 new cases of AIDS reported in males, and 2 in females. In 2000, the total number of people living with AIDS in Victoria was estimated to be 457, an 18.7% increase on the previous year.

8.5 NOTIFICATIONS OF SELECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	1999		2000	
	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)
Food and water-borne diseases				
Campylobacter infections	4 699	99.8	5 105	107.1
Cholera	1	—	—	—
Botulism	—	—	1	—
Giardiasis (Giardia)	921	19.6	866	18.2
Listeriosis	12	0.3	11	0.2
Salmonellosis (Salmonella)	1 192	25.3	1 009	21.2
Shigellosis	107	2.3	115	2.4
Cryptosporidium(b)	104	2.2	119	2.5
Hepatitis A	261	5.5	199	4.2
Amoebiasis	111	2.4	89	1.9
Paratyphoid	5	0.1	4	0.1
Typhoid	17	0.4	12	0.3
Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome	8	0.2	2	—
Yersiniosis	17	0.4	9	0.2
VTEC	5	0.1	—	—
Other	321	6.8	222	4.7
Blood borne viruses				
Hepatitis B — Acute	94	2.0	115	2.4
Hepatitis B — Chronic	2 232	47.4	1 965	41.2
Hepatitis C — Acute	76	1.6	79	1.7
Hepatitis C — Not further specified	6 182	131.3	5 749	120.6
Hepatitis D	—	—	12	0.3
Other				
Arbovirus infection	325	6.9	363	7.6
Haemophilus influenzae type b	4	0.1	3	0.1
Hydatid Disease	16	0.3	14	0.3
Legionellosis (Legionnaires' Disease)	64	1.4	246	5.2
Leptospirosis	29	0.6	36	0.8
Malaria	80	1.7	119	2.5
Measles	112	2.4	21	0.4
Meningococcal infection	138	2.9	162	3.4
Mumps	74	1.6	43	0.9
Q Fever	26	0.6	23	0.5
Pertussis (whooping cough)	986	20.9	734	15.4
Psittacosis	69	1.5	86	1.8
Rubella	123	2.6	66	1.4
Tuberculosis	324	6.9	290	6.1
Taeniasis	12	0.3	12	0.3
Tetanus	—	—	1	—
Total	18 747	398.2	17 902	375.6
Sexually transmitted infections(c)				
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	30	0.6	60	1.3
Chlamydia	2 950	62.7	3 294	69.1
Gonorrhoea	702	14.9	742	15.6
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)	140	3.0	198	4.2
Syphilis	2	—	7	0.1
<i>Total sexually transmitted infections</i>	<i>3 824</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>4 301</i>	<i>90.2</i>

(a) Notifications per 100,000 of the estimated mid-year population. (b) Cryptosporidium was notifiable on a voluntary basis in 1999 and 2000. (c) Rate quoted is for population over 15 years of age.

Source: Victorian Department of Human Services.

Mental health

Measuring mental health in the community through household surveys is a complex task because mental disorder is usually determined through clinical diagnoses. For the 1997 Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing, a comprehensive interview of adults was used to assess current and lifetime prevalence of mental disorders through the measurement of symptoms and their impact on day-to-day activities. Anxiety disorders include conditions such as phobias – which involve feelings of tension, distress or nervousness — as well as generalised anxiety disorder (GAD), obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Affective disorders (mood disturbance) include conditions such as depression, dysthymia, mania, hypomania, and bipolar affective disorder.

The survey indicated that 37.0% of Victorians had a physical condition and 17.0% had a mental disorder at some time during the 12 months preceding the survey (table 8.6). Prevalence rates of mental disorders were similar for men and women in Victoria, however there were differences with respect to the type of disorder experienced and prevalence associated with age. Men were more than twice as likely to have a substance abuse disorder than women, while women were twice as likely to have experienced an affective disorder.

In Victoria, the prevalence of mental disorders, including substance use disorders, was higher amongst those persons who lived outside the capital city. However, the prevalence of anxiety disorders was higher in the capital city.

8.6 PREVALENCE OF DISORDERS(a) — 1997

	Unit	Capital city		Rest of state		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Physical conditions	%	32.5	38.0	38.2	44.9	34.1	39.9
Mental disorders							
Anxiety disorders	%	8.0	10.8	6.0	11.5	7.4	11.0
Affective disorders	%	4.3	6.3	*2.9	7.7	3.9	6.7
Substance use disorders(b)	%	10.6	3.7	12.6	5.2	11.1	4.1
<i>Total mental disorders(c)</i>	%	17.4	16.5	17.6	19.0	17.4	17.2
No mental disorder or physical condition	%	55.9	52.7	51.6	46.5	54.8	51.0
<i>Total</i>	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total persons	'000	1 210.5	1 271.7	452.7	464.8	1 663.2	1 736.5

(a) During the 12 months prior to interview. (b) Includes harmful use and dependence. (c) A person may have more than one mental disorder, therefore the sum of components may be greater than the total number of mental disorders.

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

Disability, ageing and carers

Disability

Disability is defined as any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an action in the manner or within the range considered normal for a person, which has lasted or is likely to last, for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities.

In 1998, nearly one-fifth (834,700) of Victoria's population had a disability (table 8.7). Of those with a disability, 88.3% (736,900) had specific restrictions in core activities (communication, mobility and self-care) and/or schooling or employment. Participation in education and the labour force contribute to a person's development and independence: 43.6% (290,100 persons) of those with a core restriction activity also experienced restrictions in schooling or employment. Depending on the level of assistance needed, or difficulty experienced, restriction in core activities was profound/severe in 5.8% of the Victorian population.

Disability rates tend to increase with age, from 2.9% for children aged 0–4 years to 81.3% for adults aged 85 years and over. Of the 834,700 persons with a disability, 85.5% had a physical disability and 14.5% had a mental or behavioural disorder. Of those persons with a disability, 17.8% lived alone, 75.5% lived with at least one other person and 5.4% lived in non-private cared accommodation. Arthritis and related disorders accounted for the largest proportion (17.3%) of physical conditions.

8.7 DISABILITY STATUS — 1998

	'000	%
Disability		
With core restriction activity	665.2	14.3
With schooling or employment restrictions		
With core activity and schooling or employment restrictions	290.1	6.2
With schooling or employment restrictions only	71.7	1.5
<i>Total</i>	361.8	7.8
All with specific restrictions(a)	736.9	15.9
Without specific restrictions(b)	97.8	2.1
All with disability	834.7	18.0
No disability		
With impairment or long-term condition	765.4	16.5
Without impairment or long-term condition	3 044.8	65.6
All with no disability	3 810.2	82.0

(a) Totals may be less than the sum of components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction. (b) Includes persons who need assistance with health care, paperwork, transport, housework, property maintenance or meal preparation.

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary Tables, Victoria (Cat. no. 4430.2.40.001)*.

Carers

Caring is a response to a need arising from the family or community, and contributes to the cohesion of a society. Any person who provides informal (unpaid) assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to an older person or a person with a disability, because of their age or condition, can be defined as a carer.

In 1998, there were 577,000 Victorians who provided some assistance to those who needed help because of disability or ageing (table 8.8). Over half (56.5%) of all carers were female. The highest proportion (35.9%) of carers were in the 35–54 age range.

Primary carers are those who provide most informal assistance with personal activities to a person with a disability, and therefore caring plays a major part in their lives. In 1998, 104,500 (18.1%) of all carers in Victoria were identified as primary carers, of whom 62.1% were female.

8.8 CARER STATUS, By Age — 1998

	Age group (years)								Total
	Less than 18 years of age	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 years and over	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
MALES									
Carer									
Primary carer	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	*7.5	10.9	*6.3	*6.1	*5.5	39.6
Not a primary carer	18.8	20.9	28.4	30.5	32.1	32.9	29.3	18.8	211.5
Total	20.0	22.4	29.1	37.9	43.0	39.2	35.4	24.2	251.2
Not a carer	562.6	218.3	331.5	315.3	256.6	162.2	119.8	62.2	2 028.4
Total	582.6	240.6	360.6	353.3	299.6	201.3	155.3	86.4	2 279.6
FEMALES									
Carer									
Primary carer	n.p.	n.p.	*2.9	17.3	15.0	11.3	14.5	**2.5	64.9
Not a primary carer	26.3	29.9	36.4	49.2	44.5	44.1	18.7	11.9	261.0
Total	26.9	30.5	39.3	66.5	59.5	55.4	33.3	14.4	325.8
Not a carer	539.6	190.5	327.4	292.2	241.5	147.1	139.7	114.4	1 992.3
Total	566.5	221.0	366.7	358.7	301.0	202.5	172.9	128.8	2 318.2
PERSONS									
Carer									
Primary carer	**1.8	**2.2	*3.6	24.8	25.9	17.6	20.6	7.9	104.5
Not a primary carer	45.1	50.7	64.8	79.7	76.6	77.0	48.0	30.6	472.5
Total	47.0	52.9	68.4	104.5	102.5	94.6	68.7	38.6	577.0
Not a carer	1 102.2	408.7	658.9	607.6	498.1	309.2	259.5	176.6	4 020.8
Total	1 149.1	461.6	727.3	712.0	600.6	403.8	328.2	215.1	4 597.8

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary Tables, Victoria (Cat. no. 4430.2.40.001)*.

Health insurance

Medicare

Australia's public health insurance scheme, Medicare, was introduced in 1984. Funded by a levy on taxable income, Medicare is available to all Australians and allows a wide range of health-related goods and services to be accessed.

In 2000–01, there were 53.7 million Medicare claims processed in Victoria, with a total value of \$1,844.9 million (table 8.9). Of these Medicare claims, 69.8% were directly billed, accounting for 58.2% of the total value for Medicare services.

The average benefit for Medicare services in 2000–01 remained the same as the previous year at \$34.33. The average benefit paid for unreferral attendances by general practitioners was \$25.68, while specialist attendances were paid an average benefit of \$52.55.

Unreferred consultations by general practitioners accounted for over 22 million services, the largest proportion (41.6%) of total Medicare services, followed by pathology services with 28.6% of the total. The number of specialist attendances increased by 80,100 in 2000–01, resulting in a 2.7% increase in the value of services for specialists.

8.9 MEDICARE, By Broad Type of Service — 2000–01(a)

Type of service	Number of services		Value of services	
	'000	%	\$m	%
Unreferred attendances				
General practitioner/VRGP	22 332.4	41.6	573.4	31.1
Other	2 883.3	5.4	68.8	3.7
Specialist attendance	5 356.3	10.0	281.5	15.3
Obstetrics	424.4	0.8	17.2	0.9
Anaesthetics	565.9	1.1	42.5	2.3
Pathology	15 350.5	28.6	276.9	15.0
Diagnostic imaging	3 032.7	5.6	288.5	15.6
Operations	1 242.1	2.3	160.6	8.7
Assistance at operations	65.3	0.1	7.1	0.4
Optometry	1 011.2	1.9	38.9	2.1
Radio and nuclear therapy	167.8	0.3	16.6	0.9
Miscellaneous	1 304.3	2.4	73.0	4.0
Total(b)	53 736.3	100.0	1 844.9	100.0

(a) For services rendered during 2000–01 and processed by the Health Insurance Commission prior to 30 June 2001. (b) Sum of components may not equal totals due to rounding.

Source: Health Insurance Commission, Medicare Statistical Tables.

Private health insurance

Private Health Insurance is cover provided by organisations registered under the National Health Act, to reimburse all or part of the cost of hospital or ancillary health services. Private health insurance is not permitted for services provided by medical practitioners outside hospitals. In January 1999, the Federal government introduced new arrangements under which all persons with private health insurance were entitled to a 30% rebate on their insurance premiums.

At June 2001, there were over 2 million Victorians (44.7% of the population) with hospital insurance, a 54.4% increase on June 1999 (table 8.10). Much of this increase occurred between 1999 and 2000, which coincided with the introduction of the Lifetime Health Cover initiative on 1 July 2000. This initiative encourages people to take out private hospital cover prior to their 31st birthday, in order to avoid paying higher premiums should they opt for private health insurance at an older age. There was also an increase in hospital insurance plus ancillary, from 17.7% of the population covered in 1999 to 27.1% in 2001.

8.10 PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE, Membership and Persons Covered(a)

	Unit	1999	2000	2001
HOSPITAL INSURANCE				
Membership				
Single	'000	345	482	521
Family	'000	342	482	298
<i>Total members</i>	'000	687	964	819
Persons covered	'000	1 398	2 009	2 159
Population covered	%	29.6	42.1	44.7
HOSPITAL INSURANCE PLUS ANCILLARY				
Membership				
Single	'000	183	264	300
Family	'000	204	281	188
<i>Total members</i>	'000	387	545	488
Persons covered	'000	834	1 177	1 307
Population covered	%	17.7	24.7	27.1
ANCILLARY INSURANCE ONLY				
Membership				
Single	'000	32	28	27
Family	'000	49	38	22
<i>Total members</i>	'000	80	66	49
Persons covered	'000	202	158	140
Population covered	%	4.3	3.3	2.9

(a) As at June. Figures in this table do not add to total number of people covered as an individual or family may have ancillary and hospital cover with different insurance companies.

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council.

Household expenditure on health and medical care

The Household Expenditure Survey (HES) provides estimates of total household expenditure, including details of expenditure on health and medical care nett of any refunds and rebates received from Medicare, private health insurance, or employers.

In the 12 months to June 1999, Victorian households spent an average of \$718.19 each week on goods and services (table 8.11). Of this amount, \$33.90 (\$4.7%) was spent on health and medical care.

Expenditure on accident and health insurance accounted for the largest percentage of total expenditure on health and medical care in Victorian households, accounting for 34.6% in 1998–99. The proportion of total expenditure on nett health practitioners' fees increased from 25.0% in 1993–94 to 35.2% in 1998–99, mainly attributable to increases in the proportion of expenditure on dental fees (from 11.2% to 16.6%) and specialist doctors' fees (from 4.8% to 8.8%).

8.11 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH

	1993-94		1998-99	
	\$	%	\$	%
Accident and health insurance				
Hospital, medical and dental	11.56	43.8	11.73	34.6
Ambulance	0.51	1.9	0.43	1.3
Sickness and personal accident	0.93	3.5	1.29	3.8
Total	13.00	49.2	13.44	39.6
Health practitioners' fees				
General practitioner doctors	0.70	2.7	0.86	2.5
Specialist doctors	1.26	4.8	2.98	8.8
Dental	2.97	11.2	5.62	16.6
Opticians	0.87	3.3	1.21	3.6
Physiotherapy and chiropractic(a)	n.a.	n.a.	0.92	2.7
Health practitioners n.e.c.(a)	0.82	3.1	*0.35	1.0
Total	6.61	25.0	11.94	35.2
Medicines, pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment				
Medicines, pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances n.f.d.	0.66	2.5	0.75	2.2
Prescriptions	2.41	9.1	2.67	7.9
Non-prescribed pain relievers	0.48	1.8	0.50	1.5
Non-prescribed ointments and lotions	0.54	2.0	0.82	2.4
Medicines and pharmaceutical products n.e.c.	1.61	6.1	2.23	6.6
Surgical dressings	0.15	0.6	0.18	0.5
First aid supplies, therapeutic appliances and equipment n.e.c.	0.42	1.6	*0.12	0.4
Total	6.26	23.7	7.62	22.5
Other medical care and health expenses				
Total	0.53	2.0	*0.90	2.7
Total expenditure on medical and health expenses	26.41	100.0	33.90	100.0
Total goods and services expenditure	601.76	0.0	718.19	0.0

(a) For the 1993-94 survey, physiotherapy and chiropractic fees were included in the "Health practitioners n.e.c." category.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey: Detailed Expenditure Items (Cat. no. 6535.0).

Occupational health and safety

WorkCover

The Victorian WorkCover Authority (WorkCover) is the manager of Victoria's workplace safety system. WorkCover's business encompasses health and safety in the workplace and for the public, workers' compensation in the event of work-related injury or illness, and the return to work of injured workers. In 1999-2000 there were 31,561 claims reported to WorkCover. Since 1995-96 reported claims have decreased by 5.0%.

There were 103 compensated work-related deaths in Victoria in 1999-2000 compared to 133 in 1998-99. Claims for back injuries also decreased in 1999-2000, to 7,618, a 4.9% reduction on the previous year.

Work-related injuries and illnesses

Between September 1999 and September 2000, 4.2% of Victorians who worked at some time during the year experienced a work-related injury or illness (table 8.12). Of the 102,700 Victorians who experienced a work-related injury or illness in the year ending September 2000, 69.3% (71,200) were male. There were 31,500 females who experienced a work-related injury in the period, of which 97.5% were employees in the job in which they experienced their work-related injury or illness, compared with 85.5% of males who were classified as employees.

The 35–44 year age group reported the most work-related injuries or illnesses, accounting for 31.5% of all work-related injuries and illnesses in Victoria. This age group constituted 24.0% of the Victorian workforce at September 2000.

8.12 WORK-RELATED INJURIES — 12 months ended September 2000

Age group (years)	Experienced a work-related injury or illness	Did not experience a work-related injury or illness	Total persons who worked at some time
	'000	'000	'000
15–19	6.0	168.0	174.0
20–24	12.7	275.7	288.4
25–34	25.8	585.2	611.0
35–44	32.4	558.4	590.8
45–54	18.3	486.7	505.0
55–59	5.7	148.9	154.6
60–64	*1.5	86.9	88.4
65 and over	**0.3	47.1	47.4
Total	102.7	2 356.9	2 459.6

Source: *Work-Related Injuries, Australia* (Cat. no. 6324.0).

Road accidents

VicRoads, the Transport Accident Commission (TAC), the Department of Justice and Victoria Police have combined to adopt a number of strategies aimed at reducing road fatalities and injuries, including: research and education; the design and safety of roads and vehicles; and enforcement of road laws. In recent years, the TAC media campaign has focussed on issues such as drink driving, speeding and fatigue, with the specific aim of reducing the road toll.

The number of persons killed in road traffic crashes in 2000 increased by 6.3%, and the number injured increased by 4.6% when compared to 1999 (table 8.13). The 35.3% increase in motorcycle fatalities is particularly noteworthy. The only category of road user to record a decrease in fatalities between 1999 and 2000 was pedestrians, although serious injuries to both pedestrians and cyclists also decreased.

8.13 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES

Category of road user	1998		1999		2000	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	148	3 096	191	3 036	195	3 187
Motor cyclists	45	654	34	695	46	739
Passengers (any type)	105	1 424	72	1 304	94	1 431
Pedestrians	79	751	76	730	59	705
Pedal cyclists	13	363	10	301	13	271
Other	—	7	—	16	—	28
Total	390	6 295	383	6 082	407	6 361

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department.

Causes of death

The number of deaths of Victorian residents increased from 31,918 in 1999 to 32,018 in 2000. Diseases of the circulatory system (including heart attack and stroke) were the most frequently reported cause of death in 2000, despite being in decline in recent years. There were 11,917 deaths registered for this cause, accounting for 37.2% of the total (table 8.14).

Neoplasms (cancer) were the next most frequently reported cause of death, at 9,333. Neoplasms increased by 1.5% on the previous year, and constituted 29.1% of all deaths in Victoria. In this category, cancer of the bronchus and lung reported 1,689 causes of death, 64.7% of which were male. In 2000, 682 reported causes of death were attributed to prostate cancer (all male) and 718 reported causes of death due to breast cancer (709 female, 9 male).

Deaths due to symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings increased by 41.3% in 2000, and deaths due to mental and behavioural disorders rose by 24.1%. The largest decrease in registered causes of death was for diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, which had 35.8% less registrations in 2000. Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period reported a 21.0% decline in cause of death registrations in 2000.

8.14 CAUSES OF DEATH — 2000(a)

Cause of death and ICD code	no.	Proportion of total	
		%	Rate(b)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	432	1.3	91
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	9 333	29.1	1 958
Diseases of the blood & blood-forming organs (incl. disorders involving immune mechanism) (D50-D89)	101	0.3	21
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	1 251	3.9	262
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	911	2.8	191
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	1 051	3.3	220
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	1	—	—
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	11 917	37.2	2 500
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	2 590	8.1	543
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	967	3.0	203
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	43	0.1	9
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	239	0.7	50
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)	801	2.5	168
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	2	—	—
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	124	0.4	26
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	155	0.5	33
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	147	0.5	31
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	1 953	6.1	410
Total	32 018	100.0	6 717

(a) The classification used is the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10 CM), aggregated at the class level. (b) Per 1,000,000 of the estimated mid-year population.

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

Infant mortality

Infant mortality, defined as deaths of children under one year of age, has been traditionally viewed as an indicator of the general level of mortality, health, wellbeing and social development of a population. In 2000 there were 268 infant deaths registered in Victoria (table 8.15). The rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births was 4.5 in 2000, declining from 5.6 in 1999.

The leading cause of infant deaths in 2000 was certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, which includes prematurity, birth injury and respiratory conditions present from birth. This cause accounted for 45.9% of all infant deaths in 2000.

8.15 LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATH — 2000

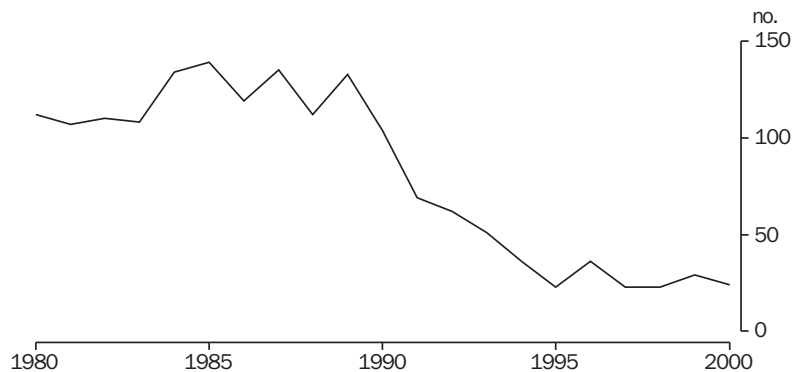
Cause of death and ICD code	no.	rate(a)
Congenital malformations		
Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q01-Q04,Q06,Q07)	6	0.1
Congenital malformations of the heart and circulatory system (Q20-Q28,P29)	29	0.5
Total congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	74	1.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		
Disorders relating to short gestation and low birth weight (P07)	5	0.1
Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions (P20-P28)	29	0.5
Total certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	123	2.1
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	24	0.4
Other causes	47	0.8
Total(b)	268	4.5

(a) Rate per 1,000 live births. (b) Sum of components may not equal totals due to rounding.

Source: Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0); Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0); ABS data available on request, Causes of Death Survey.

Infant deaths due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), have been generally declining since 1989, despite small increases in 1996 and 1999 (table 8.16). In 1989 the number of SIDS deaths was 133, after a peak of 139 in 1985. Reported cases of SIDS dropped to their lowest point of 23 in 1995, 1997 and 1998. In 2000 the number of SIDS deaths in reported in Victoria stood at 24, a 17.2% decrease on 1999.

8.16 INFANT DEATHS DUE TO SIDS



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

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Introduction

This chapter contains data pertaining to housing and transport and their effects on the way in which people live and travel in Victoria. The housing section includes information about the number of building approvals, the value of residential building work done, details of housing loans, house price index data and housing occupancy and costs. The transport section looks at the Victorian road network, the number of vehicle registrations and driver licences, public transport, and air transport.

The data in this chapter is sourced from surveys conducted by the ABS, as well as contributions made by the Roads Corporation (VicRoads), the Victorian Department of Infrastructure (DOI) and the Department of Transport and Regional Services.

Residential building

Building approvals

The number of dwellings approved decreased in 2000–01 (down 29.1%), following record levels achieved in 1999–2000 (table 9.1). There was a 32.6% decrease in the number of approvals of private sector new houses, which accounted for almost two-thirds of the overall decline.

Much of the high levels achieved in 1999–2000 are thought to be associated with increased activity by builders and owners aiming to complete construction prior to the introduction of the GST, which was introduced on 1 July 2000.

9.1 DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, By Type and Ownership

	Private sector			Public sector			Other approvals(a)	Total dwelling units
	New houses	New other residential building	Total	New houses	New other residential building	Total		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1995–96	18 425	3 218	21 643	464	937	1 401	663	23 707
1996–97	19 593	6 421	26 014	212	384	596	1 240	27 850
1997–98	27 367	6 811	34 178	570	601	1 171	1 089	36 438
1998–99	28 701	8 511	37 212	544	350	894	1 616	39 722
1999–2000	35 967	11 765	47 732	507	280	787	1 614	50 133
2000–01	24 232	9 547	33 779	275	190	465	1 297	35 541

(a) Includes non-residential buildings, alterations and additions to residential buildings, and conversions.

Source: *Building Approvals, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8731.2).

Building activity

In 2000–01, the value of residential building work done declined for the first time since 1995–96 (table 9.2). Overall, there was a 6.0% decline in the value of residential building work done between 1999–2000 and 2000–01. In contrast, the value of new housing construction on new other residential buildings increased by 13.3%. The construction of new houses accounted for 59.0% of the value of residential building work done in 2000–01.

9.2 VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE

Type of building	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1995–96	2 111.1	452.0	698.1	3 261.2
1996–97	1 988.8	621.4	775.3	3 385.5
1997–98	2 808.4	760.2	911.5	4 480.1
1998–99	3 366.2	948.0	998.1	5 312.2
1999–2000	4 468.4	1 351.6	1 269.4	7 089.4
2000–01	3 927.6	1 531.4	1 202.2	6 661.3

Source: Building Activity, Victoria (Cat. no. 8752.2).

Housing loans

The value of total housing loan commitments decreased by 3.7% in 2000–01, following a series high in 1999–2000. There was a decrease of 10.4% in the value of new loan commitments by banks, whereas commitments made by permanent building societies and other lenders increased (27.2% and 52.9% respectively).

The number and value of commitments for purchases of new dwellings have decreased by almost 25%, respectively. In contrast, there has been a slight increase of more than 2% in the number and value of commitments to purchase established dwellings. In terms of total value, 82.8% of total loan commitments were for the purpose of purchasing established dwellings (up from 77.9% in 1999–2000), while 17.2% went to new dwellings (a decrease from 22.1% in 1999–2000).

9.3 NEW HOUSING LOAN COMMITMENTS, By Type of Lender

	New dwellings(a)		Established dwellings(b)		Type of lender			Total(c)
	Purpose		Purpose		All banks	Permanent building societies	Other lenders	
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m				
1995–96	16 848	1 577	89 902	7 829	8 443	177	786	9 406
1996–97	20 849	2 038	92 640	8 615	9 333	210	1 110	10 653
1997–98	26 897	2 952	92 793	9 639	10 816	240	1 535	12 591
1998–99	27 859	3 383	94 170	10 993	12 771	240	1 366	14 376
1999–2000	28 518	3 828	101 830	13 482	15 421	125	1 764	17 310
2000–01	21 232	2 874	105 220	13 792	13 811	159	2 697	16 667

(a) Includes construction of new dwellings and purchases of newly erected dwellings. (b) Includes purchase of established dwellings and refinancing of existing housing loans. (c) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation Survey.

House prices

In Melbourne, the House Price Index increased by 10.0% for established homes and 12.2% for project homes from 1999–2000 to 2000–01 (table 9.4). The increase in the price index of established homes for Melbourne was the highest recorded of all capital cities. When compared to 1995–96, the price index for Melbourne has increased by 63.0% for established homes and 27.6% for project homes.

9.4 HOUSE PRICE INDEX(a)

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
Established houses								
1995–96	115.8	97.6	136.8	108.3	108.2	129.8	188.0	112.7
1996–97	118.9	101.4	137.2	108.2	109.2	128.5	196.9	126.4
1997–98	128.5	114.3	138.9	112.1	113.3	125.4	198.9	126.2
1998–99	137.9	126.8	141.0	114.1	118.9	123.2	193.6	128.2
1999–2000	153.1	144.6	142.2	123.2	125.9	129.0	199.2	137.0
2000–01	163.8	159.1	149.4	131.1	133.9	134.2	198.7	149.1
Project homes								
1995–96	110.2	107.3	113.7	112.8	101.6	123.4	129.9	109.5
1996–97	110.4	107.7	112.7	108.3	101.3	123.3	136.0	123.6
1997–98	112.2	108.6	112.4	113.1	102.2	123.3	137.3	123.5
1998–99	115.2	112.5	113.4	117.0	106.1	123.3	139.0	124.4
1999–2000	123.1	122.0	118.2	127.2	114.8	126.2	143.2	131.9
2000–01	138.4	136.9	132.0	141.9	126.2	140.7	156.8	153.5

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

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

Housing costs

The average cost of housing for Melbourne in 1999–2000 was \$123 per week (table 9.5). For households which were being purchased in Melbourne, average weekly housing costs were \$225. For those in private rental accommodation, average weekly housing costs were almost \$60 cheaper in Melbourne than in Sydney.

When housing costs are expressed as a proportion of household income, the proportions are similar across Australia. However, there are marked differences by type of tenure. In Melbourne, owners with a mortgage had average weekly housing costs of \$225 per week, accounting for 17% of their household income. However, households paying rent to a State housing authority paid an average of \$76 per week in housing costs, which was 19% of their household income.

9.5 COST OF HOUSING, By Tenure Type — 1999–2000

	Owners without a mortgage	Owners with a mortgage	Renters			Total
			State housing authority	Private landlord	Total renters	
MEAN WEEKLY HOUSING COSTS (\$)						
Sydney	26	277	78	227	195	155
Melbourne	24	225	76	168	152	123
Brisbane	24	198	70	156	139	126
Adelaide	21	163	70	143	114	98
Perth	18	211	65	142	126	129
Hobart	20	144	*78	*122	109	87
Canberra	30	259	*73	169	134	161
MEAN HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF INCOME (%)						
Sydney	3	19	16	21	21	14
Melbourne	2	17	19	18	18	12
Brisbane	3	14	19	20	18	13
Adelaide	3	15	18	17	18	12
Perth	2	17	20	18	18	13
Hobart	3	13	*17	*20	19	11
Canberra	3	18	*19	16	16	14

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing Costs.

In 1999–2000, the average value of separate houses in Melbourne was \$221,300, ranking third behind Sydney (\$352,000) and Perth (\$237,600) (table 9.6). Almost one-quarter of separate houses in Melbourne were worth more than \$250,000, compared with Sydney where more than half were worth over \$250,000.

9.6 VALUE OF SEPARATE HOUSES, Capital City Households — 1999–2000

	Unit	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra
Less than \$75,001	%	n.p.	*1.4	*4.0	*5.3	*1.3	*17.6	n.p.
\$75,001 to \$100,000	%	*1.5	8.0	12.9	24.7	8.7	*23.6	**4.9
\$100,001 to \$125,000	%	2.6	11.3	16.1	16.8	10.3	*18.9	*12.7
\$125,001 to \$150,000	%	6.9	15.7	19.3	16.9	15.0	*12.3	*24.5
\$150,001 to \$200,000	%	18.4	25.1	22.4	21.5	21.8	*20.6	*23.2
\$200,001 to \$250,000	%	11.0	14.6	8.5	*6.7	13.1	**5.8	*13.0
\$250,001 to \$300,000	%	15.6	8.5	7.2	*4.0	9.6	n.p.	*10.2
Greater than \$300,000	%	43.6	15.6	9.6	*4.0	20.3	n.p.	*10.6
Mean value	\$'000	352.0	221.3	194.1	152.6	237.6	126.4	206.9

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing Costs.

Transport

In Victoria, an extensive transport infrastructure is supported by both government and business. Road, rail and air transport modes are all important to the movement of people for commercial and domestic purposes.

Road network

There are a number of National Highways within Victoria which are fully funded by the Commonwealth. These are the Hume Highway, Western Highway, the Sturt Highway between the South Australian border and Mildura, the Goulburn Valley Highway between Seymour and the New South Wales border at Tocumwal and the Western Ring Road in Melbourne between the Hume and Western Highways. A lower level of Commonwealth funding is provided for Roads of National Importance. The Victorian Government is responsible for funding other declared arterial roads. Local government is responsible for maintaining most local roads. There are more than 150,000 kilometres of road in Victoria (table 9.7). VicRoads is responsible for the maintenance and improvement of arterial roads (just over 22,000 kilometres) and bridges in Victoria.

A number of major projects have been completed or continued construction during 2000–01. These include:

- the completion of the Woodend Bypass on the Calder Freeway, which opened to traffic in December 2001;
- continuation of work on the 6.5km Karlsruhe section of the Calder Freeway, north of Woodend. When completed (scheduled for late 2003), it will provide the final link in a continuous freeway between the Melbourne suburb of Keilor, and Kyneton;
- continuation of work on the Hallam Bypass, an extension of the Monash Freeway from Doveton to the Princes Highway (M1) at Berwick, which is scheduled for completion in late 2004;
- continuation of work on the Eastern Freeway extension from Springvale Road to Ringwood, scheduled for completion in 2005;
- continuation of work on the upgrade of the Geelong Road/Princes Freeway between Laverton North and Corio. This is scheduled for completion in mid 2002, and will provide four lanes of traffic each way between the Western Ring Road (M80) to the Maltby Bypass, and three lanes each way between Werribee and Corio and,
- continuation of work on the Goulburn Valley Highway duplication between the Hume Freeway to Tocumwal, on the New South Wales border. In the long term, this project will include bypasses at Shepparton and Strathmerton.

9.7 ROADS

Road type	Kilometres
Declared roads (at October 2000)	
National highways	1 004
State highways and freeways	6 524
Main roads	12 704
Tourist roads	1 694
Forest roads	312
<i>Total declared roads(a)</i>	22 238
Other roads (at 30 June 1999)	
Sealed roads	51 985
Formed and surfaced roads	52 132
Natural surface	29 843
<i>Total other roads</i>	133 960
Total roads open for traffic	156 198

(a) Excludes several thousand of kilometres of unclassified roads in forest areas that are the responsibility of the Victorian Government.

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department.

Motor vehicle registrations and driver licences

The total number of licences in Victoria continued to grow steadily, increasing by 2.7% from 1999 to 2000 (table 9.8). The relative proportions of driver and rider licences in 2000 remained similar to previous years, with 93.5% of all licences being driver licences.

9.8 MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES — 30 June

Type of licence(a)	1998	1999	2000
Driver	3 055 847	3 134 004	3 215 197
Rider	204 332	214 663	224 984
<i>Total</i>	3 260 179	3 348 667	3 440 181

(a) Licence holders may hold both a driver and a rider licence and therefore be counted in both categories.

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department.

At 31 March 2001, there were over 3.2 million motor vehicles registered in Victoria, with passenger vehicles accounting for 83.2% of the total (table 9.9). Between 31 October 1999 and 31 March 2001, the number of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) registered in Victoria increased by 1.4%. Increases in the number of vehicles on the register were recorded for buses (3.1%), light commercial vehicles (2.2%), and articulated trucks (0.8%) from 1999 to 2001, while non-freight carrying truck recorded the largest decrease (3.8%). The number of motor cycles registered in Victoria showed stronger growth than that of other motor vehicles, increasing by 7.7% between 1999 and 2001.

9.9 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

	1998	1999	2001
Motor vehicles on register(a)			
Passenger vehicles	2 574 621	2 644 962	2 682 536
Campervans	7 137	7 266	7 202
Light commercial vehicles	390 753	401 995	410 807
Rigid trucks	85 044	85 469	83 161
Articulated trucks	17 326	18 121	18 262
Non-freight carrying trucks	5 643	5 704	5 489
Buses	14 542	15 021	15 484
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	3 095 066	3 178 538	3 222 941
Motor cycles	82 324	87 954	94 741

(a) The Motor Vehicle Census was taken at 31 October 1998 and 1999, and at 31 March 2001.

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

There were over 2.6 million motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2001 (table 9.10). Five makes of vehicles comprise three-quarters of these — Ford, Holden, Toyota, Mitsubishi and Nissan.

9.10 PASSENGER VEHICLES ON REGISTER, By Year of Manufacture and Make of Vehicle

Make of Vehicle	1985 and earlier	1986–1990	1991–95	1996–99	2000	2001	Not Stated	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Audi	393	432	1 635	2 749	889	150	1	6 249
BMW	7 049	5 625	9 244	10 782	3 130	897	14	36 741
Chrysler	16 429	10	13	2 226	727	236	5	19 646
Daewoo	—	—	2 609	16 910	5 434	842	—	25 795
Daihatsu	2 153	4 108	7 649	3 197	924	246	3	18 280
Ford	167 326	152 776	137 760	125 583	28 318	5 441	131	617 335
Holden	168 972	109 232	113 164	124 794	38 329	7 782	93	562 366
Honda	11 890	18 175	21 138	24 905	7 797	1 608	22	85 535
Hyundai	—	4 707	19 142	46 635	10 117	2 055	1	82 657
Jaguar	4 910	1 310	356	649	227	33	6	7 491
Jeep	379	17	1 478	4 992	896	215	—	7 977
Kia	—	—	—	4 069	2 240	570	—	6 879
Land Rover	443	114	3 585	6 007	1 389	378	—	11 916
Mazda	44 325	18 702	24 411	22 042	5 586	1 342	19	116 427
Mercedes-Benz	17 344	6 129	5 078	8 208	2 897	724	29	40 409
Mitsubishi	38 249	59 284	72 559	63 363	15 804	3 225	42	252 526
Nissan (including Datsun)	58 146	58 418	32 141	27 069	9 457	2 330	53	187 614
Peugot	4 978	1 226	2 499	3 429	913	189	3	13 237
Saab	1 036	2 749	4 092	3 983	983	232	2	13 077
Subaru	7 621	5 295	10 377	16 346	5 958	1 277	6	46 880
Suzuki	1 497	3 256	6 661	5 785	1 292	342	2	18 835
Toyota	100 773	89 297	90 635	86 824	29 632	4 938	58	402 157
Volkswagen	9 027	237	1 041	5 128	2 406	656	10	18 505
Volvo	11 255	4 120	2 737	3 309	728	193	6	22 348
Other/not stated	37 093	7 364	6 086	7 935	2 512	523	141	61 654
Total	711 288	552 583	576 090	626 919	178 585	36 424	647	2 682 536

Source: ABS data available on request, *Motor Vehicle Census*.

Motor cycles manufactured by Honda were the most common motor cycle on register in 2001, accounting for 29.2% of the total (table 9.11). Those manufactured by Yamaha were the second most common, accounting for 20.9% of the total. These proportions remain similar regardless of the year of manufacture.

9.11 MOTOR CYCLES ON REGISTER, By Year of Manufacture and Make of Vehicle

Make of vehicle	1985 and earlier	1986–1990	1991–1995	1996–1999	2000	2001	Not stated	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
BMW	1 216	601	635	642	248	72	5	3 419
Ducati	487	100	311	648	247	64	5	1 862
Harley Davidson	2 036	992	2 382	2 394	648	101	24	8 577
Honda	7 383	3 494	4 694	8 472	2 915	560	110	27 628
Kawasaki	2 900	2 255	3 141	3 089	801	178	50	12 414
Suzuki	3 486	1 733	2 105	3 570	1 272	312	73	12 551
Triumph	770	9	259	624	242	64	6	1 974
Yamaha	4 496	2 862	3 739	5 805	2 284	518	92	19 796
Other/not stated	1 690	313	558	2 284	1 348	290	37	6 520
Total	24 464	12 359	17 824	27 528	10 005	2 159	402	94 741

Source: ABS data available on request, Motor Vehicle Census.

Public Transport

Victoria's public transport services are extensive, servicing metropolitan and regional communities. An integrated network of train, tram, bus services (and one ferry service) operate under contract with the State Government. Melbourne's electrified suburban train network is an extensive system by world standards, radiating from the central city on 15 main routes which extend to outer suburban locations up to 55 kilometres from the central business district. Melbourne has the largest tram network outside Europe, servicing 28 main routes up to a distance of approximately 20 kilometres (on some routes) from the Central Business District (CBD). Regional services provided by V/Line Passenger comprise a number of long-distance rail and coach services between Melbourne and regional Victorian centres.

With effect from 1 July 1998, the State Government legislated to corporatise the Public Transport Corporation's (PTC) passenger transport services through the establishment of five business corporations, namely Bayside Trains, Hillside Trains, Swanston Trams, Yarra Trams and V/Line Passenger. On 29 August 1999, following a competitive bidding process, these businesses were franchised to successful bidders. Each operator entered into 'franchise' contracts with the Government for periods of 15 years for the two metropolitan train franchises, 12 years for the two tram franchises, and 10 years for V/Line Passenger. The principal contracts are the franchise agreement and infrastructure lease. These contracts set out, among other things, the overall levels of service the companies are expected to provide, the tickets they must offer, the maximum fares they can charge for these tickets, and other performance standards. Hillside Trains now operates under the Connex brand and on 1 October 2001, Bayside Trains and Swanston Trams became M>Train and M>Tram respectively.

There is continual monitoring of many aspects of service performance for all franchise operators. Reliability of a public transport service is considered important by its users and the State Government requires the operators to publish the results monthly (at railway stations and on trams). One measure of reliability is the percentage of services which run on time. Punctuality varies considerably between modes of public transport (table 9.12), with trains and buses performing better than trams. However, it is expected that there will be differences between the modes, and the performance of trams is particularly affected by operating constraints such as sharing road space with cars.

9.12 ON-TIME PERFORMANCE FOR TRAINS, TRAMS AND BUSES(a) — Services Run

	M>Train	Connex	V/Line Passenger	M>Tram(b)	Yarra Trams(b)	Metro buses
Apr–Jun 2000	94.6	95.0	91.4	69.2	77.7	93.1
Jul–Sept 2000	96.1	97.0	94.1	71.6	78.0	95.1
Oct–Dec 2000	96.5	96.7	92.0	70.7	75.2	91.0
Jan–Mar 2001	96.8	96.3	91.6	71.1	72.9	96.4
Apr–Jun 2001	96.4	96.5	92.9	71.4	73.3	91.7
Jul–Sept 2001	97.2	96.8	93.8	72.3	72.4	92.6

(a) Trains and trams are considered to be on time if they arrive at their destination not more than 59 seconds before, or not later than 5 minutes and 59 seconds after, the scheduled time. For buses, on time is defined as not more than 2 minutes early or 5 minutes late at scheduled destination. V/Line Passenger trains are considered on time if they arrive earlier than scheduled or not later than 5 minutes and 59 seconds after the scheduled time. (b) Removal of trips affected by the World Economic Forum in September 2000 increases the September quarter 2000 on time performance for M>Tram and Yarra Trams to 71.9% and 78.3% respectively.

Source: Victorian Department of Infrastructure, Track Record.

The number of public transport services cancelled can also be considered an important measure of reliability (table 9.13). A reduction in services cancelled represents an improvement in performance. Since the October–December 2000 reporting quarter, less than 1.0% of services scheduled by all operators have been cancelled.

9.13 CANCELLATIONS OF TRAINS, TRAMS AND BUSES(a), Services Scheduled

	M>Train	Connex	V/Line Passenger(b)	M>Tram(c)	Yarra Trams(c)	Metro buses
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Apr–Jun 2000	1.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.1
Jul–Sept 2000	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.1
Oct–Dec 2000	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.1
Jan–Mar 2001	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1
Apr–Jun 2001	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1
Jul–Sept 2001	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1

(a) Franchisees may use different methodologies to calculate reliability. (b) V/Line Passenger services for the Melbourne–Geelong corridor were affected by the Corio overpass collapse in October 2000. The service cancellation figure of 0.8% relates to V/Line services excluding the effect of the overpass collapse. (c) Cancellations for M>Tram and Yarra Trams were adjusted for the months of June to December 2000 to take into account the temporary withdrawal of W-class trams for safety reasons.

Source: Victorian Department of Infrastructure, Track Record.

Air

Victoria's major airport, Melbourne Airport, is located at Tullamarine, 22 kilometres northwest of Melbourne's CBD, and is accessed via the Tullamarine Freeway. The airport is privately operated by a majority Australian-owned company with headquarters in Melbourne. The airport is open twenty-four hours a day for aircraft movements.

In 2000, passenger movements increased significantly from 1999 levels; domestic and regional traffic was up by 8.7% and international traffic was up by 14.6%. The average number of passenger movements per aircraft movement decreased over this period from 94.8 to 92.2 for domestic and regional traffic, whereas the comparable figures for international traffic showed a slight increase (140.6 to 140.9).

The volume of freight moved in 2000 was up 14,005 tonnes (7.6%) for international traffic, but down 4,584 tonnes (6.0%) for domestic and regional traffic.

9.14 MELBOURNE AIRPORT (TULLAMARINE), Passenger and Freight Movements

	Unit	1997	1998	1999	2000
Domestic and regional traffic					
Passenger movements	no.	11 227 713	11 429 141	11 902 182	12 939 135
Aircraft movements	no.	119 984	121 928	125 573	140 327
Freight	tonnes	81 161	79 704	76 752	72 168
International traffic					
Passenger movements	no.	2 370 948	2 489 132	2 654 807	3 043 169
Aircraft movements	no.	17 392	17 732	18 879	21 598
Freight	tonnes	162 500	152 634	185 432	199 437

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

Water

At 30 June 2001, there were 139,001 recreational vessels registered, an increase of 3.2% on the previous year (table 9.15). This represents an average of just over 58 vessels for every thousand persons in Victoria — this ratio has been increasing steadily since June 1999.

The most numerous vessel on register was the open type (75.0% of all vessels), followed by the half cabin (15.6%). The largest proportional increase from 2000 to 2001 was in personal water craft, increasing by 17.2%.

9.15 REGISTRATIONS OF RECREATIONAL VESSELS — 30 June

	1999	2000	2001
	no.	no.	no.
Open type	98 557	101 412	104 281
Half cabin	20 173	20 843	21 643
Cabin cruiser	4 730	4 829	4 911
Personal water craft	2 776	3 106	3 640
Trailer sailer	2 452	2 458	2 463
Yacht	1 793	1 806	1 870
Air cushion	187	187	193
Total	130 668	134 641	139 001
Registrations per 1,000 population	56.1	57.1	58.1

Source: Marine Board of Victoria, Annual Report.

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Introduction

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

In Victoria, two systems of criminal justice exist: the Federal criminal justice system, based on offences against Commonwealth laws; and the State system, based on offences against Victorian laws. It is the statute and common law of the State that primarily governs the day-to-day lives of most Victorians.

The data in this chapter are sourced from the national Crime and Safety Survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and from administrative by-product collections covering crimes recorded by police, case flow information for criminal courts and information on prisoners dealt with by the corrections agencies. Data are also presented from reports compiled by the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence and the Legal Aid Commission of Victoria.

Crime and safety

The Crime and Safety Survey was last conducted nationally in April 1998 by the ABS, and obtained information on the level of victimisation in the community for selected offences. Information was collected from individuals, and from households, about their experience of selected crimes, whether these crimes were reported to police, and crime related risk factors. The characteristics of these offences refer to the most recent incident experienced by the victim. The next Crime and Safety Survey will be conducted nationally in April 2002.

Crime reported to the police

Many factors influence whether or not a crime is reported to police. Rates of reporting to the police vary depending on the type of offence. Over 97% of households that were a victim of motor vehicle theft reported the most recent theft (table 10.1). This compares with less than half (45.8%) of the victims of robbery and almost one in four victims of assault reporting the most recent incident to the police.

Common reasons for not reporting the most recent incident to police were that it was felt that there was nothing the police could do, or that the victim considered the incident was too trivial.

10.1 REPORTING RATES TO POLICE FOR THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT — 12 months prior to April 1998

	Told police	Did not tell police	Total victims	Reporting rates(a)
	'000	'000	'000	%
Break-in(b)	51.3	10.4	61.7	83.1
Attempted break-in(b)	13.7	22.6	36.3	37.7
Motor vehicle theft(b)	26.5	**0.8	27.3	97.1
Robbery(c)	4.4	5.2	9.6	45.8
Assault(c)	32.5	107.4	139.9	23.2
Sexual assault(d)	*2.5	9.2	11.6	*21.5

(a) The number of victims who told police about the most recent incident as a percentage of the total number of victims for each offence. (b) Households. (c) Persons aged 15 years and over. (d) Females aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Crime and Safety, Australia (Cat. no. 4509.0)*.

Victims of crime

In the 12 months prior to the 1998 Crime and Safety Survey, there were an estimated 61,700 households in Victoria which had at least one break-in to their home, garage or shed, and a further 36,300 households where signs of an attempted break-in were found (table 10.2). Victoria's victimisation rate for these offences was well below the national rate. About 27,300 households experienced at least one motor vehicle theft in the 12 months prior to the survey.

An estimated 139,900 persons aged 15 years and over were victims of assault in the 12 months prior to the survey and 9,600 persons aged 15 years and over were victims of robbery. For females aged 18 years and over, about 11,600 were victims of sexual assault during the same period. Sexual assault was one offence where the victimisation rate was higher for Victoria than the national rate.

10.2 VICTIMS OF CRIME — 12 months prior to April 1998

	Victims	Relevant populations	Victimisation prevalence rates	
			Victoria	Australia
			%	%
Break-in(a)	61.7	1 734.1	3.6	5.0
Attempted break-in(a)	36.3	1 734.1	2.1	3.2
Motor vehicle theft(a)	27.3	1 734.1	1.6	1.7
Robbery(b)	9.6	3 635.7	0.3	0.5
Assault(b)	139.9	3 635.7	3.8	4.3
Sexual assault(c)	11.6	1 755.3	0.7	0.4

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

Source: *Crime and Safety, Australia (Cat. no. 4509.0)*.

Recorded crime

Crimes recorded by police relate to offences that are known to, and are recorded by, police. These offences may have been reported by a victim, a witness or other person, or may have been detected by police. The statistics do not provide a total picture of crime as not all crime comes to the attention of police. Also, the statistics provided in this section are from the ABS National Crime Statistics collection which draws its data from the police. The ABS collection only reports against a selected range of offence types rather than the total crime data that has been recorded by police. Care should be taken in interpreting these crime statistics as fluctuations in recorded crime may be a reflection of changes in community attitudes to reporting crime, changes in police procedures or changes in crime reporting and recording systems, rather than a change in the actual incidence of specific criminal behaviour.

Overall, the number of victims of crime recorded by police in Victoria decreased between 1999 and 2000 for crimes against the person, but increased for crimes against property. Property crimes make up the greatest proportion of crimes recorded by police (in total, 92.0% of the victims of the offences listed in table 10.3). These include the offences of unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft. In Victoria during 2000, police recorded 78,774 victims of unlawful entry with intent, 36,591 victims of motor vehicle theft and 141,219 victims of 'other' theft.

In terms of crime against the person, the most commonly recorded offence was assault, with 16,541 cases recorded by police in 2000. More than half (53.7%) of all victims of robbery were victims of armed robbery.

10.3 VICTIMS(a) OF CRIME RECORDED BY POLICE

	Victoria			Australia	
	1999 rate(b)	2000 rate(b)	2000 no.	2000 rate(b)	2000 no.
Homicide and related offences					
Murder	1.3	1.2	55	1.6	302
Attempted murder	1.2	1.1	51	2.0	391
Manslaughter	0.1	0.3	12	0.2	44
Driving causing death	1.0	1.1	51	1.3	252
Assault	363.7	347.1	16 541	736.8	141 124
Sexual assault	59.5	51.9	2 474	81.6	15 630
Kidnapping/abduction	2.6	2.2	106	3.6	688
Robbery					
Armed robbery	40.0	37.5	1 785	49.5	9 474
Unarmed robbery	32.4	32.3	1 541	72.3	13 840
Blackmail/extortion	1.6	1.4	69	1.3	254
Unlawful entry with intent	1 620.9	1 652.9	78 774	2 280.8	436 865
Motor vehicle theft	677.1	767.8	36 591	726.2	139 094
Other theft	2 875.8	2 963.1	141 219	3 523.1	674 813

(a) The type of victim depends on the type of crime committed. Victims can be persons (homicide, assault, kidnapping/abduction, other theft); properties (unlawful entry with intent); motor vehicles (motor vehicle theft); or both persons or organisations (robbery, blackmail/extortion). (b) Reported incidents per 100,000 population.

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

Victims of crime recorded by the police were mostly in the younger age groups (table 10.4). Almost two-thirds of all victims of the offences listed in table 10.4 were aged less than 35 years, compared to 1.9% of victims being aged 65 years and over.

In 2000, 63.5% of all assault victims were male. The highest number of assaults against both males and females was for those aged 15–24 years. Females represented 84.4% of victims of sexual assault and 81.0% of these female victims were aged under 35 years.

10.4 VICTIMS OF CRIME RECORDED BY POLICE(a), By Sex and Age Group of Victim — 2000

	Age group (years)								Total no.
	0–14 no.	15–24 no.	25–34 no.	35–44 no.	45–54 no.	55–64 no.	65 and over no.	Not stated no.	
MALES									
Homicide									
Murder	—	4	9	9	5	5	4	—	36
Attempted murder	4	6	9	6	6	—	2	2	35
Manslaughter	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	5
Driving causing death	—	13	9	4	3	2	—	—	31
Assault	735	3 097	2 985	1 671	917	310	134	660	10 509
Sexual assault	110	86	72	54	15	3	1	12	353
Kidnapping/abduction	12	13	4	2	1	—	—	—	32
Robbery	108	743	343	208	113	55	35	40	1 645
Blackmail/extortion	—	8	9	13	6	4	1	2	43
FEMALES									
Homicide									
Murder	1	1	5	4	2	1	4	1	19
Attempted murder	4	1	2	5	2	1	—	—	15
Manslaughter	—	1	1	1	1	—	3	—	7
Driving causing death	2	6	3	2	2	1	2	1	19
Assault	460	1 612	1 560	915	422	133	71	261	5 434
Sexual assault	436	823	433	229	76	14	24	55	2 090
Kidnapping/abduction	33	22	12	4	2	—	—	1	74
Robbery	25	276	210	147	131	77	135	38	1 039
Blackmail/extortion	—	4	4	3	2	1	—	—	14
PERSONS									
Homicide									
Murder	1	5	14	13	7	6	8	1	55
Attempted murder	8	7	11	11	8	1	2	3	51
Manslaughter	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	—	12
Driving causing death	2	19	12	6	5	3	2	2	51
Assault(b)	1 211	4 757	4 589	2 614	1 352	452	206	1 360	16 541
Sexual assault(b)	550	916	510	284	93	17	25	79	2 474
Kidnapping/abduction	45	35	16	6	3	—	—	1	106
Robbery(b)	139	1 034	562	363	250	136	172	103	2 759
Blackmail/extortion	—	12	13	16	8	5	1	3	58

(a) For offences (e.g. robbery and blackmail/extortion) where the victim may be a person or organisation, only person victims are included. (b) Includes those victims for whom sex was not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Crime Statistics Collection.

The relationship of the offender to the victim is known in about one in five (19.4%) of recorded crimes (table 10.5). For the offences of murder, attempted murder, sexual assault and blackmail/extortion, offenders were much more likely to be known by the victim. Care should be taken when examining the ‘relationship of offender to victim’ statistics as for more than half of some categories of recorded crime the relationship is not stated.

10.5 VICTIMS OF CRIME RECORDED BY POLICE(a), By Relationship of Offender to Victim — 2000

	Murder	Attempted murder	Manslaughter	Driving causing death	Assault	Sexual Assault	Kidnapping/abduction	Blackmail/extortion
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Known to victim								
Family member	13	16	3	3	918	375	—	4
Non-family member	20	21	2	16	1 550	767	23	20
Total	33	37	5	19	2 468	1 142	23	24
Unknown to victim	21	14	7	32	3 647	525	65	17
Not stated	1	—	—	—	10 426	807	18	17
Total	55	51	12	51	16 541	2 474	106	58

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

Source: ABS data available on request, National Crime Statistics Collection.

During 2000, a weapon was used in the majority (69.1%) of murders and attempted murders (70.6%) that were committed in Victoria (table 10.6). However, firearms were less likely to be used than other weapons for these offences. In almost all (97.8%) incidents of sexual assault recorded, no weapon was used.

10.6 VICTIMS OF CRIME RECORDED BY POLICE, By Weapon Use — 2000

	Weapons used				No weapons used
	Firearm	Other weapon	Weapon n.f.d.	Total	
	%	%	%	%	
Homicide					
Murder	25.5	43.6	—	69.1	30.9
Attempted murder	21.6	49.0	—	70.6	29.4
Manslaughter	—	33.3	—	33.3	66.7
Assault	0.8	12.7	—	13.5	86.5
Sexual assault	0.3	1.9	—	2.2	97.8
Kidnapping/abduction	3.8	7.5	—	11.3	88.7
Robbery(a)	6.6	42.6	4.5	53.7	46.3

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

Source: ABS data available on request, National Crime Statistics Collection.

Illicit drug offences

In general, the traffic in and abuse of illicit drugs results in significant cost to individuals and the community. In Victoria during the financial year 1999–2000, a total of 16,985 arrests for illicit drug-related offences were made (table 10.7) representing about one-fifth of all drug arrests in Australia. Cannabis (43.7%) remains the most prevalent category of drug for which arrests were made. However, while there was a decrease in the number of drug arrests for cannabis, cocaine and heroin between 1998–99 and 1999–2000, the number of arrests for other/unknown drugs more than doubled over this period.

10.7 DRUG ARRESTS(a)

Type of drug	1997–98		1998–99		1999–2000	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Cannabis	9 034	55.8	9 286	47.9	7 419	43.7
Cocaine	32	0.2	70	0.4	43	0.3
Heroin and other opioids	5 544	34.3	8 153	42.0	5 952	35.0
Amphetamine-type substances	744	4.6	1 028	5.3	1 140	6.7
Other drugs	821	5.1	855	4.4	2 431	14.3
Total	16 175	100.0	19 392	100.0	16 985	100.0

(a) Includes consumers and providers.

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

There are a number of ways in which the amount of drugs seized are measured — these include weight, volume, linear measurement or as a unit count, such as the number of tablets, plants or bags. Similarly, the method of estimating the amount of drugs seized varies between States and within jurisdictions. Therefore, the data in table 10.8 include those seizures for which a drug weight was recorded. This means that it does not reflect the total number of seizures, nor the amount of drug seized for all drug types. In 1999–2000, seizures of cannabis accounted for 71.9% of all seizures recorded in table 10.8.

10.8 SEIZURES, By Drug Type — 1999–2000(a)

Type of drug	Seizures		Weight
	no.		grams
Amphetamine-type substances	296		118 905
Heroin	742		22 801
Other opioids	4		84
Cocaine	28		8 425
Cannabis	2 867		921 206
Steroids	1		2 109
Hallucinogens	11		2 300
Other and unknown drugs	39		40 653

(a) Includes only those seizures for which a drug weight was recorded. There is at present no way to adjust for double counting of some seizures resulting from joint operations between the Australian Federal Police and State and Territory Police Services.

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

Court system

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

In Victoria cases involving less serious offences are heard by the Magistrates' Court. The County Court hears more serious criminal and civil cases involving larger claims and cases on appeal from the Magistrates' Court. The Supreme Court of Victoria hears the most serious criminal and civil cases, as well as appeals from the County and Magistrates' Courts. A Federal Family Court of Australia hears cases under the *Family Law Act*. The High Court of Australia acts as the final court of appeal for all criminal, civil and family law matters from courts in Australia.

Higher criminal courts

The Supreme and County Courts in Victoria are also known as the higher courts, and statistics for these courts are presented below.

At the start of 1999–2000, there were 1,406 defendants involved in cases before these courts which were still being processed (i.e. pending at the start), and a further 2,235 defendants who had cases initiated during the year (table 10.9). This represents a total caseload of 3,641 defendants before the higher courts in 1999–2000. More than half (60.7%) had all their charges finalised during that year while the remaining defendants (1,432) had at least one charge not finalised at the end of the financial year.

10.9 DEFENDANTS INITIATED(a) — 1999–2000

Status	Supreme court	County court	Total higher courts
	no.	no.	no.
Active workload during year			
Pending at start	77	1 329	1 406
Initiated	113	2 122	2 235
Status at year's end			
Finalised	103	2 106	2 209
Pending at end	87	1 345	1 432

(a) Data exclude defendants in appeal cases.

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

During 1999–2000, almost all (95.6%) of the 2,209 defendants finalised by the higher criminal courts were finalised as a result of their charges being adjudicated, i.e. guilty plea, guilty verdict, or acquittal (table 10.10). Of the 2,111 adjudicated defendants, 1,900 (90.0%) were proven guilty. Of these, the majority had pleaded guilty, with only 10.5% going through to trial where a guilty verdict was returned.

10.10 DEFENDANTS FINALISED(a) — 1999–2000

Method of finalisation	Supreme court	County court	Total higher courts
	no.	no.	no.
Adjudicated			
Acquitted	13	198	211
Proven guilty			
Guilty verdict	36	163	199
Guilty plea	48	1 653	1 701
Total proven guilty	84	1 816	1 900
<i>Total adjudicated</i>	97	2 014	2 111
Non-adjudicated			
Bench warrant issued	—	11	11
Withdrawn	6	78	84
Other finalisation(b)	—	3	3
<i>Total non-adjudicated</i>	6	92	98
Total defendants finalised	103	2 106	2 209

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

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

During 1999–2000, the median duration from initiation to finalisation of proceedings for defendants in the higher criminal courts was 23.4 weeks, a slight increase on the 1998–99 figure of 23.3 weeks (table 10.11). Those with a guilty verdict took considerably longer to finalise (52.1 weeks).

10.11 MEDIAN DURATION FOR DEFENDANTS(a) — 1999–2000

Method of finalisation	Supreme court	County court	Total higher courts
	weeks	weeks	weeks
Acquitted	36.9	42.9	42.4
Guilty verdict	40.0	54.1	52.1
Guilty plea	26.6	18.3	18.6
Other finalisation(b)	89.9	32.7	32.9
All defendants finalised	34.6	22.6	23.4

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

Source: *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4513.0); ABS data available on request, *Criminal Courts*.

Legal aid

Victoria Legal Aid is an independent statutory authority established by the *Legal Aid Act (1978)*. It replaced the Legal Aid Commission of Victoria in 1995. Funding is received from the Commonwealth and State Governments to provide legal services to the Victorian community. While many of the services provided are free of charge, financial assistance may only be provided to persons who would otherwise be unable to afford the cost of a private practitioner. A means test is applied to determine suitability for legal aid.

In 2000–01, there were a total of 42,148 applications received by Victoria Legal Aid, an increase of 6.1% on the number received in 1999–2000 (table 10.12). A total of 86.3% of applications received were approved, the highest approval rate in the period 1995–96 to 2000–01.

10.12 LEGAL AID APPLICATIONS AND THEIR OUTCOMES(a)

	Total applications received	Total assessed	Approved no.	Refused no.	Approval rate(b) %
	1995–96	47 759	46 453	38 361	8 092
1996–97	39 940	39 586	32 279	7 307	81.5
1997–98	41 245	40 778	33 934	6 845	82.7
1998–99	41 114	40 706	34 743	5 603	84.6
1999–2000	39 711	39 765	33 444	5 322	84.1
2000–01	42 148	42 113	36 345	4 437	86.3

(a) Figures relate to applications either received, assessed, approved and/or refused in the reference period, and therefore do not necessarily equate to each other. (b) Approved applications as a percentage of assessed applications, but does not take into account pending or withdrawn applications.

Source: *Victoria Legal Aid, Sixth Statutory Annual Report*.

Corrective services

Corrective services are responsible for administering the penalties and orders handed down by the criminal courts, which require some form of supervision or custody of the offender, including responsibility for persons given orders pending judgement or sentencing (i.e. unsentenced prisoners).

All the States and Territories operate prisons and/or other types of corrective services. The Commonwealth does not operate any prisons, and federal offenders are supervised by State agencies. In Victoria, a number of privately operated (commercial business ventures) prison facilities have been established. These prisons operate in conjunction with State operated prisons and are monitored by the Corrective Service authority. Public prisons are operated by CORE – the Public Correctional Enterprise. Currently, these prisons include Arrarat, Barwon, Beechworth, Bendigo, Dhurringile, Langi Kal Kal, Loddon, Melbourne Assessment, Tarrengower and Won Wron. CORE also manages all Community Correctional Services in Victoria.

Prisoner population

There were 3,153 prisoners in Victorian prisons on 30 June 2000, of which 94.2% were male (table 10.13). The average age of prisoners was 34.6 years for males and 32.5 years for females. From 1995 to 2000, while the net Victorian prisoner population increased by 27.8%, the distribution of sentenced to unsentenced prisoners has remained relatively constant during this period.

10.13 PRISON POPULATION

30 June	Sentenced			Unsentenced			Prisoners		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1995	2 022	96	2 118	329	20	349	2 351	116	2 467
1996	1 958	100	2 058	355	27	382	2 313	127	2 440
1997	2 103	123	2 226	387	30	417	2 490	153	2 643
1998	2 303	119	2 422	402	34	436	2 705	153	2 858
1999	2 362	144	2 506	382	35	417	2 744	179	2 923
2000	2 573	144	2 717	397	39	436	2 970	183	3 153

Source: *Prisoners in Australia* (Cat. no. 4517.0); ABS data available on request, *Prisoners in Australia*.

Table 10.14 shows that of all sentenced prisoners, nearly half were convicted of offences involving violence or the threat of violence such as sex offences, murder and homicide and robbery. Males were more likely to be convicted for sex offences (14.0%) and break and enter (13.0%), whereas females were more likely to be convicted for robbery (18.1%) and other theft (15.3%).

10.14 SENTENCED PRISONERS, By Most Serious Offence(a) — 2000

	Males		Females		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Homicide						
Murder	220	8.6	11	7.6	231	8.5
Other homicide	82	3.2	5	3.5	87	3.2
Assault	148	5.8	8	5.6	156	5.7
Sex offences	361	14.0	—	—	361	13.3
Other offences against the person	32	1.2	1	0.7	33	1.2
Robbery	289	11.2	26	18.1	315	11.6
Extortion	1	—	—	—	1	—
Break and enter	335	13.0	16	11.1	351	12.9
Fraud and misappropriation	83	3.2	11	7.6	94	3.5
Receiving	28	1.1	—	—	28	1.0
Other theft	227	8.8	22	15.3	249	9.2
Property damage(b)	27	1.0	1	0.7	28	1.0
Government security(c)	265	10.3	15	10.4	280	10.3
Other offences against good order	20	0.8	1	0.7	21	0.8
Possession/use drugs	19	0.7	—	—	19	0.7
Deal/traffic drugs	241	9.4	18	12.5	259	9.5
Manufacture/grow drugs	15	0.6	2	1.4	17	0.6
Driving offences	15	0.6	1	0.7	16	0.6
Licence/registration offences	64	2.5	1	0.7	65	2.4
Other traffic offences	4	0.2	—	—	4	0.1
Other offences	97	3.8	5	3.5	102	3.9
Total	2 573	100.0	144	100.0	2 717	100.0

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *Prisoners in Australia*.

Private prisons

Historically, all prisons in Victoria were government owned and operated. However, during the 1990s the prison system underwent significant change. The introduction of the Corrections (Management) Bill in 1993, and the subsequent Corrections (Amendment) Bill in 1994, paved the way for private sector involvement in the prison system.

Since 1996, three prisons owned and operated by the private sector have opened in Victoria, replacing existing prisons which were considered to be ageing and of limited capacity. The new private prisons opened during 1996 and 1997 were the Metropolitan Women's Correctional Centre at Deer Park; Fulham Correctional Centre, located near Sale; and the Port Phillip Correctional Centre at Laverton North. Five public prisons were subsequently closed: Fairlea, Morwell River, Sale, Metropolitan Reception and Pentridge. The Metropolitan Women's Correctional Centre has subsequently returned to the public system, and is now called the Dame Phyllis Frost Centre.

During 1999–2000, 45% of the prisoner population was accommodated in private prisons, with the remainder located in prisons directly managed through the public prison system. Since the introduction of private prisons, Victoria now has more prison accommodation in non-metropolitan areas than in the metropolitan area. Of the privately operated prisons, Port Phillip Correctional Centre has the largest prisoner population with 646 prisoners.

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Introduction

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

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

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

Data in this chapter is sourced from a wide variety of sources, including the Australian Heritage Commission, the Tasmanian Gaming Commission, the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) and surveys conducted by the ABS. The tourism statistics contained in this chapter are based on information from the ABS and BTR. Care should be taken in comparing data from these sources because of differing survey methodologies, such as differences in population age groups.

The BTR International Visitor Survey (IVS) is the major source of information on travel patterns of international visitors to Victoria. It provides a profile of the characteristics, travel behaviour and expenditure of international visitors. The IVS was first conducted in 1969 and then intermittently throughout the 1970s. A survey has been conducted annually since 1981, with the exception of 1982 and 1987. The BTR National Visitor Survey (NVS) began in 1998.

Tourism

Tourism is important to Victoria, both economically and socially. Tourism enables others to share Victoria's culture and recreational pursuits, while Victorians who visit other cultures are inevitably changed by their experiences and bring this change back to Victorian society.

Overseas arrivals and departures

Between 1997–98 and 1999–2000, the number of short-term overseas visitors to Australia, who specified Victoria as their main destination, increased by 12.4% to over 685,000 (table 11.1). Victoria's share of overseas arrivals to Australia remained relatively stable between 1997–98 and 1999–2000.

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

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	1999–2000
	no.	no.	no.	%
Victoria	610 050	651 940	685 950	14.7
Australia(b)	4 220 010	4 288 030	4 651 790	100.0

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

Source: *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Cat. no. 3401.0)*; ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey*.

In 1999–2000, the major source of international visitors to Australia, who specified Victoria as their main State of intended stay, was New Zealand, which accounted for one in five of the State visitor total (table 11.2).

Between 1997–98 and 1999–2000, the three main sources of international visitors to Victoria were New Zealand, UK and Ireland, and the United States of America (table 11.2). Over this time period, visitors from these countries accounted for just over 40% of the total number of international visitors who indicated that Victoria would be their main State of intended stay. Visitor numbers from these three countries increased over this time period, particularly the United States (30.4%).

The Asian countries are another important source of international visitors to Victoria. Between 1997–98 and 1999–2000, there were increases in visitor numbers from some countries, whereas others declined. The economic downturn in Asia during the period 1998 and 1999 may have had some affect on visitor numbers from individual countries.

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

Country of residence	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	1999–2000	Percentage change 1997–98 to 1999–2000
	no.	no.	no.	%	%
New Zealand	126 240	128 570	136 500	19.9	8.1
UK and Ireland	70 610	76 190	80 255	11.7	13.7
United States of America	59 290	65 010	77 320	11.3	30.4
Singapore	42 690	49 330	51 460	7.5	20.5
Japan	50 980	49 610	46 850	6.8	-8.1
Malaysia	24 900	28 290	29 900	4.4	20.1
China(c)	18 040	18 900	23 460	3.4	30.0
Germany	20 750	20 670	21 890	3.2	5.5
Hong Kong(d)	23 580	21 330	20 520	3.0	-13.0
Indonesia	24 550	22 930	19 230	2.8	-21.7
Thailand	8 910	13 050	13 420	2.0	50.6
Canada	11 000	13 540	12 770	1.9	16.1
Italy	10 350	10 790	12 490	1.8	20.7
Taiwan(d)	13 310	13 470	12 110	1.8	-9.0
Other countries	104 690	120 200	127 720	18.6	22.0
All countries(e)	610 050	651 940	685 950	100.0	12.4

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia. (b) Graduated random rounding has been used on all cells in this table. (c) Excludes Hong Kong and Taiwan Province. (d) Province of China. (e) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

For international visitors who intended that Victoria would be their main State of stay, the most common reason for their journey was holidaying, with two visitors in five stating this as their reason (table 11.3). This percentage has remained relatively stable between 1997–98 and 1999–2000.

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

Reason for journey	1997–98		1998–99		1999–2000	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Convention/conference	15 390	2.5	19 600	3.0	21 050	3.1
Business	99 710	16.3	97 730	15.0	104 030	15.2
Visiting friends/relatives	172 930	28.3	169 300	26.0	183 050	26.7
Holiday	244 740	40.1	255 590	39.2	283 430	41.3
Employment	5 020	0.8	6 680	1.0	6 070	0.9
Education	32 700	5.4	33 900	5.2	37 880	5.5
Other and not stated	39 540	6.5	69 140	10.6	50 450	7.4
Total	610 050	100.0	651 940	100.0	685 950	100.0

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia. (b) Graduated random rounding has been used on all cells in this table.

Source: ABS data available on request, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

During 1999–2000, there were 792,370 short-term departures of Victorian residents overseas, an increase of 9.6% from 1997–98 and 2.7% from 1998–99 (table 11.4). New Zealand, United States of America, United Kingdom and Ireland are popular destinations for Victorians travelling overseas on a short-term basis, accounting for 35.9% of departures in 1999–2000. Short-term departures to Indonesia declined by almost one-third between 1998–99 and 1999–2000, which may be partly explained by political unrest in that country.

11.4 SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES(a), By Victorian Residents(b)

Country of stay	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	1999-2000	Percentage change 1997-98 to 1999-2000
	no.	no.	no.	%	%
New Zealand	93 080	107 750	111 570	14.1	19.9
United States of America	87 220	83 330	95 910	12.1	10.0
UK and Ireland	79 030	75 850	76 840	9.7	-2.8
Indonesia	73 240	84 800	56 930	7.2	-22.3
Thailand	25 870	34 560	38 930	4.9	50.5
Hong Kong	30 270	31 380	31 000	3.9	2.4
Malaysia	26 520	27 700	29 270	3.7	10.4
Singapore	21 590	26 760	28 860	3.6	33.7
Fiji	19 130	24 700	28 600	3.6	49.5
China(c)	21 820	22 830	24 770	3.1	13.5
Italy	20 940	20 380	19 800	2.5	-5.4
Viet Nam	15 270	20 670	17 770	2.2	16.4
Greece	15 470	15 420	17 370	2.2	12.3
Japan	12 690	14 870	13 650	1.7	7.6
Other	180 740	180 340	201 030	25.4	11.2
Total(d)	723 060	771 360	792 370	100.0	9.6

(a) Short-term departures who intended to stay overseas less than 12 months. (b) Graduated random rounding has been used on all cells in this table. (c) Excludes Hong Kong SAR of China and Taiwan Province. (d) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

International tourism

The International Visitor Survey conducted by the Bureau of Tourism Research showed that in 1999, over 1 million international visitors aged 15 years and over came to Victoria, spending over 20 million nights in the State (table 11.5). Although over half of international visitors came to Victoria for holiday/leisure purposes, they comprised just 27.2% of visitor nights.

11.5 INTERNATIONAL TOURISM(a), By Primary Purpose of Visit — 1999

Purpose of trip	Visitors	Visitor nights
	'000	'000
Holiday/leisure	560	5 566
Visiting friends/relatives	215	4 360
Business	161	1 485
Other	124	9 083
Total(b)	1 060	20 494

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Components do not sum to total as more than one reason could be provided.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research: International Visitor Survey and National Visitor Survey.

Domestic tourism

Almost half of domestic visitors to Victoria (which include inter and intra-state visitors) came for holiday/leisure purposes, representing just under half of the visitor nights. In total, there were more than 17 million domestic visitors in 2000, who spent on average, about three nights in Victoria.

11.6 DOMESTIC TOURISM(a), By Primary Purpose of Visit

Purpose of trip	1999		2000	
	Visitors '000	Visitor nights '000	Visitors '000	Visitor nights '000
Holiday/leisure	7 912	27 499	7 609	25 909
Visiting friends/relatives	5 577	17 397	5 832	17 562
Business	2 703	6 984	3 057	7 326
Other	820	3 202	712	3 242
Total	16 670	52 565	17 213	54 039

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Components do not sum to total as more than one reason could be provided.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research: *International Visitor Survey and National Visitor Survey*.

Backpacking

'Backpacking' is an important component of international tourism in Australia, one that is characterised by visitors staying for longer periods of time, spending more money, and visiting more regions than other tourists. In 1999, there were 170,700 backpacker visitors to Victoria compared to 129,500 in 1997, an increase of 31.8% (table 11.7). The increase in backpacker visitor nights has also been significant, with numbers increasing 20.7% since 1997.

11.7 BACKPACKER VISITORS(a)(b)

	1997	1998	1999
	'000	'000	'000
Visitors	129.5	146.6	170.7
Visitor nights	3 018	3 589	3 642

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) A backpacker is defined as an international visitor who spent one or more nights in a backpacker hotel or youth hostel during their stay in Australia.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitor Survey*.

Culture

The diversity of culture in Victoria is shown by the type of activities undertaken by the population. Everything from a stroll in a botanic garden, to turning on the television, picking up a book, going to the football, the theatre, a circus — all of these things encompass culture and cultural activity.

National Estate

Respect for our cultural heritage involves retaining and managing those places and objects that have importance to us as a community. The preservation and use of historic sites, as part of the natural or cultural environment are important aspects of cultural expression within our community. Many places in Australia have aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social significance, or other special value for the present community and future generations. These include natural environments, historic buildings and sites of significance to Aboriginal people; and are collectively known as the National Estate.

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

Perceptions of what is of heritage value change over time. In the past, architecture and buildings were given pre-eminence as cultural icons. Now, Australian heritage is increasingly perceived as a record of our past, in all its facets, which assists us as a nation to understand our identity: where we have come from and where our future lies. At 8 November 2001 there were 2,924 places in Victoria in the Register of the National Estate (table 11.8), an increase of 28 places since 16 October 2000. The latest increase in the number of places is considerably smaller than the previous year's increase of 295 places. On 30 May 2000, about 190 places were added to the Interim List as a result of the Regional Forest Agreement. Since then, the process of registration across the nation has slowed as resources have been diverted to the proposed introduction of new heritage legislation.

11.8 PLACES ON THE NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER — 8 November 2001

	Indigenous	Historic	Natural	Total	% of Australia
Victoria	111	2 431	382	2 924	22.1

Source: Australian Heritage Commission.

Cultural funding

Government in Victoria provides considerable financial support to organisations, across a diverse range of art and cultural activities.

The Victorian State Government provided funding of \$382.1m for cultural purposes in 1999–2000 (table 11.9), resulting in per person funding of \$80.70. Almost one-third of funding went to national parks and wildlife services. Overall, State Government cultural funding in Victoria fell by \$54.3m in 1999–2000 as several major projects were completed, including the Melbourne Museum and the Museum of Victoria.

11.9 CULTURAL FUNDING BY VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT — 1999–2000

	\$m
Cultural facilities and services	
Zoological and botanic gardens	11.4
Libraries and archives	80.5
Literature and publishing	0.3
Museums	56.9
Art galleries	24.2
Visual arts, crafts and photography	2.4
Cultural venues	31.2
Music (excluding opera)	2.6
Other performing arts	11.1
Cultural heritage	11.9
<i>Total</i>	232.5
Broadcasting and film	
Radio and television broadcasting	—
Film and video	13.3
Multimedia	0.4
<i>Total</i>	13.7
Culture n.e.c.	
Administration of culture	4.2
Community cultural activities	3.5
Public halls and civic centres	—
National parks and wildlife services	125.8
Other culture n.e.c.	2.5
<i>Total</i>	135.9
Total	382.1

(a) 'Culture n.e.c.' includes 'recreational facilities and services'.

Source: *Cultural Funding, Australia (Cat. no. 4183.0)*.

Recreation

Recreation refers to a pastime, diversion, exercise, or other resource affording relaxation, leisure and enjoyment. This includes active recreation such as participation in sport, as well as more passive forms of recreation such as reading or watching television. Recreation can be a whole-of-life activity, and is an important part of a well-balanced and healthy lifestyle.

Spending on recreation

In 1998–99, Victorian households reported that they spent an average of \$90.95 per week on recreation (table 11.10), slightly more than the Australian average of \$88.81. This represented 12.7% of total household expenditure on goods and services. The main area of recreational spending was holiday expenses (both within Australia and overseas), which represented 31.7% of the total spent on recreation. This includes holiday travel, accommodation and package tours.

**11.10 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON RECREATION —
1998–99**

	Victoria	Australia
	\$	\$
Audiovisual equipment and parts	6.01	6.50
Home computer equipment (incl. pre-packaged software)	4.73	3.98
Blank and pre-recorded media	4.64	3.96
Books, newspapers, magazines and other printed material	7.68	7.55
Other recreational and educational equipment	9.84	10.10
Gambling	5.89	5.80
Hire of recreational and educational equipment	1.48	1.60
Sports fees and charges	5.27	5.19
Cultural fees and charges	5.50	4.88
Other recreational and educational services (excl. holiday expenses)	4.37	4.79
Holidays — Australia (selected expenses)	16.93	15.82
Holidays — overseas (selected expenses)	11.88	11.99
Animal expenses	6.16	6.21
Other	0.57	0.44
Total	90.95	88.81

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items (Cat. no. 6535.0).

Spending on gambling

Gambling refers to the lawful placement of a wager or bet on the outcome of a future uncertain event, and has been a part of Australian society and its economy since the arrival of the First Fleet. The motivations for gambling vary according to the type of gambling. The average recreational gambler gambles for entertainment (as a way of spending leisure time), as a means of social interaction, or is motivated by the dream of winning. The monetary cost of gambling is not always apparent as there are two distinct measures. The first of these is the initial outlay in placing a bet, known as the turnover. The second is the net outlay which takes winnings into account, this is known as expenditure. The expenditure spending is generally less than the turnover spending (table 11.11).

Spending on total gambling increased between 1998–99 and 1999–2000, with turnover increasing by 10.2% and expenditure increasing by 9.4%. Gaming accounts for more spending by both turnover and expenditure measures than racing and sportsbetting, accounting for around 87.7% of total per capita spending. In 1999–2000, gaming machines accounted for almost two-thirds of this total gaming spend.

11.11 SPENDING ON GAMBLING(a)

Gambling form	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		Per capita 1999-2000(b)	
	Turnover	Expenditure	Turnover	Expenditure	Turnover	Expenditure	Turnover	Expenditure
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$
Racing								
TAB	2 371.9	379.5	2 537.7	406.0	2 576.3	412.2	716.33	114.61
On-course totalisator	215.5	34.5	206.6	33.1	208.3	33.3	57.91	9.27
On-course bookmakers	384.2	17.3	301.8	15.7	249.9	13.0	69.49	3.60
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 971.6</i>	<i>431.3</i>	<i>3 046.1</i>	<i>454.8</i>	<i>3 034.5</i>	<i>458.5</i>	<i>843.72</i>	<i>127.48</i>
Gaming								
Lottery	13.0	5.2	13.6	5.4	13.0	5.2	3.60	1.44
Tattslotto, lotto	672.0	268.8	705.2	282.1	708.4	283.3	196.96	78.78
Instant lottery	59.2	23.7	59.5	23.8	64.0	25.6	17.81	7.12
Casino	13 048.2	742.3	9 098.2	721.9	10 651.7	823.9	2 961.67	229.08
Keno	28.5	7.1	28.7	7.2	27.2	6.8	7.58	1.89
Gaming machines(c)	18 097.8	1 711.3	20 543.6	1 954.2	22 387.6	2 170.6	6 224.84	603.52
Pools, Bingo and minor gaming	2.5	1.2	2.5	1.3	2.2	1.1	0.61	0.31
<i>Total</i>	<i>31 921.3</i>	<i>2 759.6</i>	<i>30 451.2</i>	<i>2 995.8</i>	<i>33 854.1</i>	<i>3 316.5</i>	<i>9 413.07</i>	<i>922.13</i>
Sportsbetting								
Sportsbetting(d)	43.5	6.2	50.6	5.9	73.5	7.9	20.43	2.19
Total gambling	34 936.3	3 191.1	33 548.0	3 456.5	36 962.0	3 782.8	10 277.83	1 051.81

(a) Sum of components may not equal totals due to rounding. (b) Annual average dollar spend per Victorian, excluding persons under the age of 18 years, based on estimated mid year population. (c) Excludes gaming machines located in casinos. (d) Due to changes in methodology, estimates for sportsbetting in 1997-98 have become available. However, not all of those estimates have been removed from the racing and gaming estimates, resulting in some double counting.

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, Australian Gambling Statistics 1973-74 to 1999-2000.

Involvement and participation in culture and leisure

In the 12 months to April 2001, a total of 638,800 persons aged 15 years and over were working in selected culture and leisure activities, representing a participation rate of 16.9% (table 11.12). Although more females were likely to be working in these types of activities, they were less likely than males to receive payment (41.7% of males compared to 28.4% of females).

11.12 PERSONS INVOLVED IN SELECTED CULTURE AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES — 12 months to April 2001

	Unit	Males	Females	Total
Some paid involvement(a)	'000	127.6	94.6	222.2
Unpaid involvement only	'000	177.6	239.0	416.6
<i>Total persons involved</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>305.3</i>	<i>333.5</i>	<i>638.8</i>
Persons with no involvement	'000	1 554.3	1 587.4	3 141.7
Participation rate	%	16.4	17.4	16.9

(a) Includes persons who only received payment in kind.

Source: Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia (Cat. no. 6281.0).

In the 12 months prior to April 2000, 58.8% of children aged 5-14 years participated in organised sport outside of school hours (table 11.13). This compares with 48.2% of children who accessed the Internet, and 46.8% who used a home computer (but did not access the Internet).

Participation in selected leisure activities in the two weeks prior to the interview in April 2000 showed varied usage patterns, with almost all children aged 5–14 watching television or videos, compared to 70.0% playing electronic or computer games.

11.13 CHILDREN INVOLVED IN SELECTED ACTIVITIES, By Age — 12 months ended April 2000

	Age (years)			Persons involved '000	Total Participation rate %
	5–8 '000	9–11 '000	12–14 '000		
Organised cultural activities(a)					
Playing a musical instrument	28.5	42.7	36.0	107.2	16.7
Singing	*4.0	9.9	9.4	23.3	3.6
Dancing	27.7	18.0	12.4	58.1	9.0
Drama	*5.6	*7.1	11.6	24.4	3.8
Organised sport(b)	128.9	134.8	114.9	378.6	58.8
Leisure activities(c)					
Skateboarding or rollerblading	78.7	69.7	41.1	189.5	29.9
Bike riding	194.0	137.0	95.7	426.7	66.3
Watching TV or videos	250.6	194.5	181.9	627.1	97.5
Playing electronic or computer games	171.5	149.4	129.8	450.7	70.0
Art and craft activities	139.4	86.4	47.7	273.5	42.5
Computer activities(d)					
Accessed the Internet	61.8	111.3	137.2	310.3	48.2
Used a home computer but not the Internet	169.0	83.7	48.6	301.3	46.8
Total	230.8	195.0	185.9	611.6	95.1

(a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who participated in selected activities outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April 2000. (b) Children aged 5–14 years who participated in organised sport outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April 2000. (c) Children aged 5–14 years who participated in selected leisure activities outside of school hours during the two weeks prior to interview in April 2000. (d) Children aged 5–14 years who used a computer or accessed the Internet during the 12 months prior to interview in April 2000.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities*.

AFL attendance

Over 6 million spectators attended AFL football during the 2001 season (table 11.14). The first time that attendance at home and away games topped 6 million was in 1997. Between 2000 and 2001, home and away attendance increased by 3.1%, while finals attendance decreased by 7.1%. This decrease in finals attendance is a result of more interstate teams having home finals in smaller venues. Overall, total attendance increased by 2.2% in 2001 from the previous year.

11.14 AFL ATTENDANCE(a)

	Home and away	Finals	Total
1996	5 216 148	478 773	5 694 921
1997	5 842 591	560 406	6 402 997
1998	6 119 164	572 733	6 691 897
1999	5 771 579	472 007	6 243 586
2000	5 740 811	566 562	6 307 373
2001	5 921 117	526 443	6 447 560

(a) Includes persons who attend more than once.

Source: Australian Football League.

Sport

Sport is an integral part of the Australian and Victorian culture and there are many benefits associated with participating in sport and physical activity, including enjoyment, social interaction, health, personal achievement, national pride and community involvement.

Governments invest in sport because it returns both tangible and intangible benefits. Federal, State and Local governments all play an important role in the development of Victorian sport. The provision of quality facilities, whether they be 'state of the art' stadiums or community cycling paths, encourage physical activity and, importantly, good health.

Sports involvement

Just over 1 million Victorians were involved in organised sport and physical activity in the 12 months ending April 2001, resulting in a participation rate of 26.6% (table 11.15). Participation rates were higher for males in all age groups, than for females. Total participation rates declined steadily as age increased. Just over 40% of 15–24 year olds participated in sport compared to less than a 16% of persons aged 65 years and over.

**11.15 INVOLVEMENT IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY(a)
— 12 months ended April 2001**

Age group (years)	Number			Participation rate		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
15–24	164.2	108.9	273.2	48.5	33.4	41.1
25–34	123.2	85.8	209.0	33.4	23.2	28.3
35–44	103.0	94.3	197.4	28.7	25.6	27.1
45–54	90.3	72.5	162.8	28.3	22.3	25.3
55–64	43.0	30.7	73.7	19.6	13.9	16.7
65 and over	54.1	35.9	90.1	21.2	11.6	15.9
Total	577.8	428.1	1 006.2	31.1	22.3	26.6

(a) Combines those with paid only and both paid and unpaid involvement.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia*.

Children's participation in sport

In the 12 months ended April 2000, the most popular sports attracting participation from 5–14 year olds were swimming (106,000), Australian Rules Football (76,800) and basketball (74,300) (table 11.16). However, for some sports, there is a clear difference between the sexes in preferred sporting activity. Most (95.1%) netball players were girls, while boys comprised 96.6% of Australian Rules Football players and 93.5% of outdoor cricketers.

In terms of participation rates, the most popular sports for boys were Australian Rules Football (22.5%), swimming (15.8%) and basketball (13.4%), while girls showed a preference for netball (19.0%), swimming (17.2%) and tennis (10.2%).

**11.16 CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS(a), Main Organised Sports —
12 months ended April 2000**

Sporting event	Number			Participation rate		
	Boys '000	Girls '000	Persons '000	Boys %	Girls %	Persons %
Swimming	52.1	54.0	106.0	15.8	17.2	16.5
Australian Rules	74.2	*2.5	76.8	22.5	*0.8	11.9
Basketball	44.0	30.3	74.3	13.4	9.6	11.5
Tennis	38.1	32.1	70.1	11.5	10.2	10.9
Netball	*3.1	59.6	62.7	*0.9	19.0	9.7
Athletics and track and field	19.7	19.7	39.4	6.0	6.3	6.1
Cricket (outdoor)	30.4	**2.0	32.5	9.2	**0.7	5.0
Soccer (outdoor)	27.9	**2.0	29.9	8.5	**0.6	4.6
Martial arts	17.4	8.2	25.6	5.3	2.6	4.0
Gymnastics	*3.8	13.9	17.7	*1.2	4.4	2.7
Hockey	*5.8	*2.8	8.6	*1.7	*0.9	1.3
Rugby League	**1.2	**1.2	**1.2	**0.4	**1.2	**0.2

(a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who participated in organised sport outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April 2000.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities*.

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Introduction

This chapter contains information about the Victorian environment and natural resources, and the impact that society may have on them. It includes information about peoples' concern for environmental problems, natural resources (such as, air, water and land), and action taken by households to help preserve the environment.

The data in this chapter is sourced from the Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Environment Protection Authority, EcoRecycle Victoria, Melbourne Water Corporation, Marine Board of Victoria, Parks Victoria, Bureau of Rural Sciences, State of the Environment Council, National Heritage Trust, and from surveys conducted by the ABS.

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

Concern for environmental problems

The number of Victorians indicating concern about environmental problems has declined over a ten year period, from 75.2% in 1992 to 61.2% in 2001 (table 12.1). This reflects an Australian-wide trend, and may be partly explained by people's view on the quality of the Australian environment as having improved or stayed relatively the same over the past ten years. This change in attitude contradicts evidence which suggests that, during the 1990s, many of Australia's environmental problems worsened (State of the Environment Council 1996).

Despite this, at March 2001, a total of 262,400 Victorians (7.6% of the adult population) had registered an environmental concern over a 12 month period. Table 12.2 shows the methods by which these people expressed their concern, the most common being through a signed petition, letter, and telephone.

12.1 PERSONS CONCERNED ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS(a)

	Yes	No	Don't Know
	%	%	%
May 1992	75.2	22.2	2.6
June 1994	67.2	30.5	2.2
April 1996	70.5	27.7	1.8
March 1998	70.7	28.1	1.2
March 2001	61.2	34.8	4.0

(a) Proportions are of all adults aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

12.2 METHOD OF REGISTERING ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS(a)

	March 1998	March 2001
	%	%
Letter	29.4	33.9
Telephone	25.9	31.9
Demonstration	*4.9	*6.4
Signed petition	40.4	34.0
Other	19.6	25.7

(a) More than one method may be specified.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

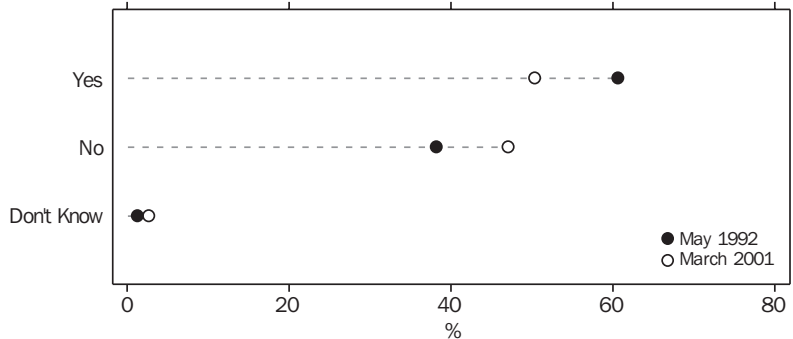
Use of World Heritage Areas, National and State Parks

Countries that subscribe to the World Heritage Convention are required to protect and conserve the natural and cultural properties entered in the World Heritage List for the benefit of current and future generations. Although the Australian Government is required to act in accordance with its international obligations to conserve World Heritage properties, existing land uses can continue so long as they do not threaten the natural and cultural values of the property. In Australia, including External Territories, there are currently 15 World Heritage sites although there are none listed for Victoria.

National and State Parks were first established in the 1970s with the aim of protecting specific scenic or natural features. The legislation governing parks and reserves (*National Parks Act 1975 Vic* and *Crown Land Reserves Act 1978 Vic*), recognises and details the different management objectives that cover these protected areas.

In March 2001, the proportion of adult Victorians reporting that they had visited a World Heritage Area, National or State Park had decreased from 60.6% in May 1992 to 50.3% in March 2001 (graph 12.3). Victorians are among the least likely of all Australians to visit a World Heritage area or Park. The principle reason cited for not visiting a World Heritage Area or Park was lack of time, followed by reasons due to age, health or inability (graph 12.4).

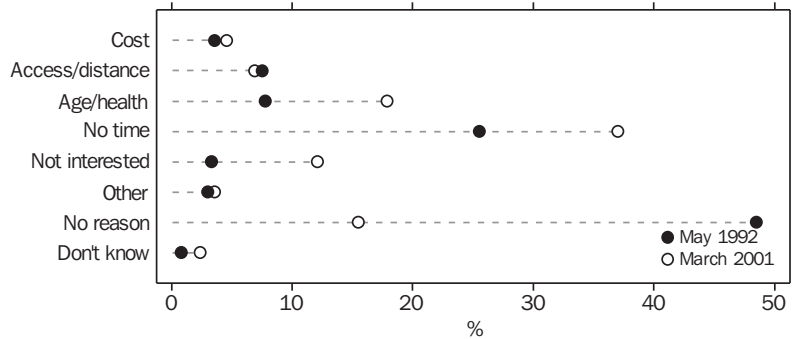
12.3 VISITED A WORLD HERITAGE AREA OR PARK — 1992 and 2001(a)



Note: (a) Proportions are of all adults aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practice* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

12.4 PERSONS NOT VISITING A WORLD HERITAGE AREA OR PARK, MAIN REASON(a)



Note: (a) Proportions are of all adults aged 18 years and over

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Natural environment

Air pollution

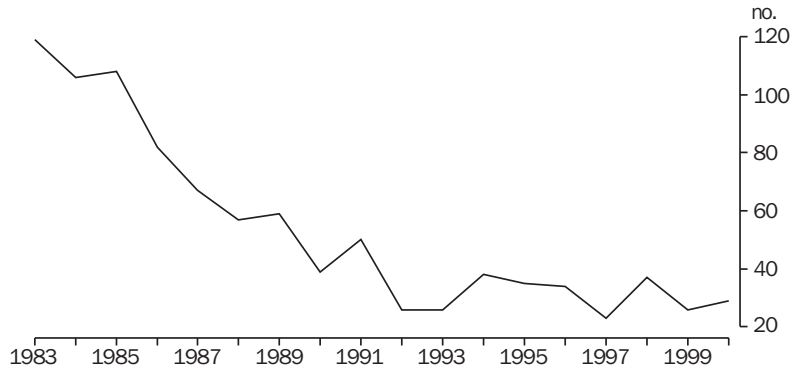
Air quality has improved over the past 25 years in Victoria, but remains a priority concern. Almost half of Melbourne's air pollution is caused by emissions from vehicles. Whilst the air quality in regional Victoria is generally good, odours, smoke and localised chemical emissions can cause concern in some areas.

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) routinely monitors air quality in two priority regions within Victoria, the Melbourne–Geelong airshed (Port Phillip Region) and the Latrobe Valley airshed. Objectives are set in the *State Environment Protection Policy (SEPP) — Ambient Air Quality* for common pollutants: carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, lead, particles as PM₁₀ (i.e. particles with an equivalent aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less) and visibility-reducing particles.

Victoria's air is generally clean and in an international context Melbourne's air quality is relatively good. In the year 2000, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide and lead levels met the environmental quality objectives set in the *State Environment Protection Policy (SEPP) — Ambient Air Quality*.

Ozone and visibility-reducing particles still cause concern within Victoria, although limits were exceeded on only a few occasions. In 2000, there were no breaches of 1-hour and 4-hour ozone objectives (set to protect human health), with only the 8-hour objective (set to protect vegetation) being breached. Ninety-three percent of days in the year 2000 were below the SEPP objective for visibility-reducing particles (an aesthetic standard). There has, however, been a long-term improvement in attainment of the SEPP objectives for these pollutants (see graph 12.5 for visibility trend). Improvements are a direct consequence of controls placed on industry, motor vehicles and backyard burning.

12.5 VISIBILITY EXCEEDENCES IN THE MELBOURNE–GEELOG AIRSHED



Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria.

Greenhouse gases

Greenhouse gases trap the heat from the sun in the atmosphere and maintain the earth's temperature at a level suitable for life — this is referred to as the 'natural' greenhouse effect. Since the Industrial Revolution, human activities — particularly the burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) and land clearing, have increased the atmospheric concentrations of these gases, leading to global warming and climate change due to an 'enhanced' greenhouse effect.

In its 3rd Assessment Report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concluded that there is new evidence that most of the warming that has occurred over the past 50 years is attributable to human activities. The IPCC projects that globally averaged surface temperature will increase by 1.4 to 5.8°C by 2100 relative to 1990; sea levels will rise; and rainfall patterns change. The possible impacts of global warming include: potentially irreversible damage to some natural systems; increased frequency of floods and storms; and the spread of weeds, pests and diseases, which in turn, may adversely affect agriculture and human health.

The major greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and the perfluorocarbons CF₄ and C₂F₆.

Greenhouse gas inventories present data on emissions of greenhouse gases, and on the removal of these gases from the atmosphere by 'carbon sinks' (growing plants absorb CO₂ during photosynthesis, resulting in its removal from the atmosphere — human activities that contribute to carbon sinks include tree planting and pasture improvement in agriculture). These inventories can assist in identifying priorities for emission reduction actions and in assessing the effectiveness of those actions. State greenhouse gas inventories are generally prepared every five years by the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Committee — the most recent being for the year 1995. However, as part of its program to develop a new Victorian Greenhouse Strategy, the Victorian Government funded the preparation of a Victorian Greenhouse Gas Inventory (VGGI) for 1999.

The VGGI shows that in 1999, Victoria contributed 21.3% of Australia's total net greenhouse gas emissions (including emissions from land clearing).

Victoria's total net greenhouse emissions increased by 15.9% from 1990 to 1999 (table 12.6). Stationary energy is the largest single source of Victoria's greenhouse gas emissions, contributing 71.7% of net emissions in 1999. It was also a significant contributor to the growth of emissions in Victoria between 1990 and 1999, its emissions increasing over this period by almost one-third.

The transport and agricultural sectors also constitute significant sources of Victoria's greenhouse gas emissions, contributing around 16.1% and 12.6% respectively to the State's total net emissions. The transport sectors also contributed significantly to the total growth in emissions between 1990 and 1999, increasing by 12.6%.

12.6 NET GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY SECTOR

	1990	1999	
	Megatonnes CO ₂ -equivalent	Megatonnes CO ₂ -equivalent	Percentage change 1990-1999
Energy			
Stationary(a)	61.4	80.9	31.7
Transport(b)	16.2	18.2	12.6
Fugitive(c)	4.5	3.0	-33.4
Industrial processes(d)	3.4	1.6	-52.9
Agriculture(e)	14.6	14.2	-2.7
Forestry and other(f)	-13.0	-11.6	-11.0
Land clearing(g)	6.3	2.5	-60.1
Waste(h)	4.0	3.9	-1.0
Total	97.3	112.8	15.9

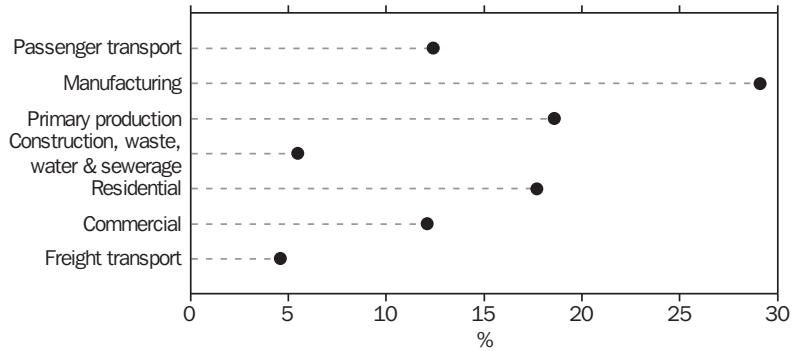
(a) Electricity generation, petroleum refining, and direct use of fuels (e.g. gas). (b) Motor vehicles, rail, aviation, and shipping. (c) Exploration, processing and distribution of oil and natural gas. (d) Production of iron and steel, aluminium, nonmetallic mineral products, and food and beverages. (e) Emissions from livestock, the application of nitrogenous fertilisers, and the burning of grasslands and agricultural residues. (f) Emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases due to forest harvesting, prescribed burning and wildfires, and removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere due to forest growth and pasture improvement. (g) Emissions of greenhouse gases from soil disturbance and from the decay and burning of vegetation following land clearing. (h) Emissions from landfills and wastewater treatment.

Source: Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment, 1999 Victorian Greenhouse Gas Inventory (2002).

An alternative method for considering greenhouse gas emissions is to conduct an 'end use analysis' which identifies the amount of greenhouse gas emissions according to various end use activities. When considered this way, electricity emissions and the emissions associated with the production and distribution of petroleum fuels and natural gas are allocated to end users such as the manufacturing, commercial and residential sectors.

The most recent end use analysis was undertaken using 1995 Victorian greenhouse inventory data. This showed that the manufacturing sector accounted for the greatest proportion of Victoria's greenhouse gas emissions in 1995, contributing 29.1% (graph 12.7). This was followed by primary production (agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining) with 18.6% and residential energy use at 17.7%. The transport sector accounted for 17.0% of emissions, the bulk of which (72.9%) was from passenger transport.

12.7 SHARE OF EMISSIONS BY END USE ACTIVITY, 1995



Source: Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment
Victorian Greenhouse Strategy discussion paper 2000.

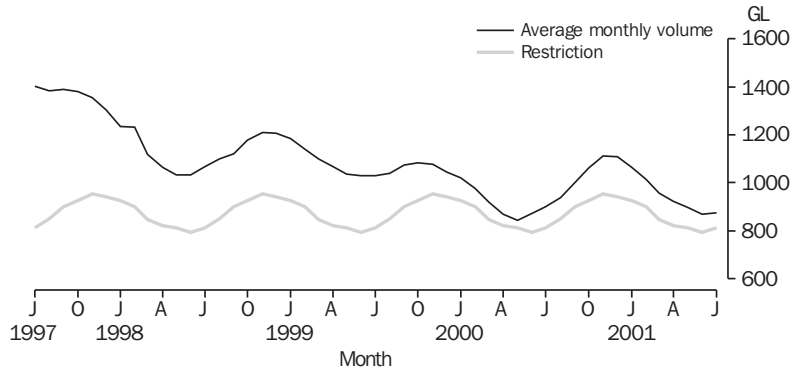
Inland water

Fresh water resources are of major environmental and biological importance because water is a basic life support system for people and ecosystems. Wise and efficient management of water resources is vital in terms of the quantity and quality of available water.

In June 2001, Melbourne's water storage system, managed by Melbourne Water, was only 49.0% full (holding 869,629 megalitres or 869.6 GL of a total useable capacity of 1,773,000 megalitres or 1773.0 GL). As a result of continued dry conditions, the level of Melbourne's water storage has steadily decreased since 1996–97 (graph 12.8). In May 2000, and in June 2001, water storages fell to a level that almost necessitated the imposition of Melbourne-wide restrictions on water use in accordance with the Melbourne Drought Response Plan (the imposition of water restrictions is based on existing levels of water in the catchments, the amount of rainfall, weather conditions and customer demand).

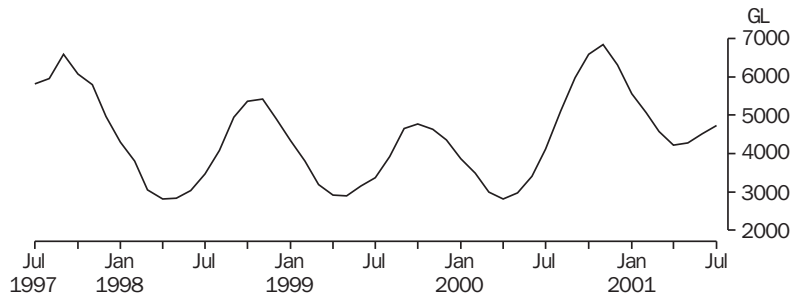
Water storage levels in Rural Water Authority (RWA) areas also showed similar monthly trends with levels significantly declining in April 2000 to be only 28.8% full (2,811,731 megalitres or 2811.7 GL of a total useable capacity of 9,773,495 megalitres or 9773.5 GL)(graph 12.9). Severe water restrictions were imposed in many country areas during this period, and are still in effect in the Wimmera Mallee district. Storage levels increased again between June and December 2000, peaking in November 2000 (6853,315 megalitres or 6853.3 GL).

12.8 WATER STORAGE, MELBOURNE



Source: Melbourne Water Corporation.

12.9 RWA WATER STORAGE, VICTORIA(a)



(a) RWA=Rural Water Authorities. The total volume in RWA storages is calculated (as an approximation) as the sum of volumes in store for all listed storages, minus the volume in Thomson reservoir, minus half of the volumes stored in the Murray Basin.

Source: Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Marine

There were 100 marine pollution incidents reported during 2000–01 throughout Victoria (table 12.10). The majority of these occurred within the Port Phillip Region. The incidents included spills from vessels, pollutants being carried into the marine environment via drains and other means, and grounding of vessels. The majority of incidents involved spillage of oil, but other chemical spills have also been reported and some incidents did not involve any spillages.

12.10 MARINE POLLUTION INCIDENTS REPORTED

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	no.	no.	no.
Port Phillip Region	70	73	88
Western Port Region	4	10	5
Gippsland Region	11	9	2
Portland Region	1	4	5
Total	86	96	100

Source: Marine Board of Victoria, Annual Report.

Biodiversity

The 2001 Victorian Yearbook provided a synopsis of Victoria's biodiversity, our biological heritage of the variety of life forms — the different plants, animals, and micro-organisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part. Victoria supports 3,140 native species of vascular plants, 111 mammals, 477 birds, 46 freshwater and 600 marine fish, 133 reptiles and 33 amphibians. In addition, 900 lichens, 750 mosses and liverworts, and an untold number of invertebrates, fungi and algae occur within hundreds of ecological communities across the terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments.

Biogeographic regions (called bioregions) capture the patterns of ecological characteristics in the landscape or seascape and provide a natural framework for recognising and responding to biodiversity values. As bioregions reflect underlying environmental features, they can also be related to the patterns of use of land and sea. Victorian bioregions form part of a national framework for terrestrial and marine environments called IBRA (Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia). Currently, 27 terrestrial and 5 marine bioregions have been recognised for Victoria.

The species and communities occur in habitats spread across Victoria's land and waters, and it is vitally important for scientific management of these resources that our spatial knowledge bases are systematically recorded. Over the last 20 years, the Flora and Fauna program of DNRE has established biodiversity databases that allow land and water managers and the community to better understand the distribution and abundance of our flora and fauna. The Wildlife Atlas and Flora Information System now hold 2.7 million and about 1.5 million records respectively and are being continually expanded. These databases can be used to provide a wealth of information and also assist in defining the populations of threatened species that require habitat protection.

At the broad ecosystem level, 28 Broad Vegetation Types (BVTs) are recognised in Victoria (mapped in Victoria's Biodiversity). At a more detailed and useful level vegetation is being mapped at a much finer scale, referred to as Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs), of which there are about 200 recognised in Victoria. This finer resolution, and estimate of their pre-European extent, allows clearer definition of what vegetation types have been depleted or declined, and which may now be threatened. Such data also assists in targeting conservation efforts, for example, selecting which areas are needed to make our reserve and protected area system 'Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative' (CAR). Over 80% of the State is now mapped for EVCs and the whole state will be completed in the forthcoming years.

Land use

Land is a vital element of the environment. It provides the base for food production, homes, industrial and commercial developments, and a range of other social and recreational activities. Land-use practices are important in maintaining and improving the quality of the environment whilst also meeting the economic and social needs of the community. Deforestation and agricultural practices can have a significant impact on the environment, contributing to soil salinity, erosion, and turbidity (cloudiness) in our waterways.

The clearing of native vegetation, whether for agriculture or forestry, is a significant environmental issue because the loss of trees can lead to declines in the abundance of wildlife, and increased levels of land degradation. The growth of agriculture has been a key reason for tree clearing. In 1788, Victoria was estimated to have 18.5 million hectares of forest, by 1997, there were just 7.3 million hectares. This amounts to a 60.6% reduction in just over 200 years.

Agricultural land is generally divided into cropped land, land sown to pastures and grasses, and a broad balance comprising grazing land and land lying idle or under fallow. In 2000, a total of 13.3 million hectares was devoted to agriculture in Victoria, a slight increase (3.6%) on the 1999 figure (table 12.11). This represented 58.3% of Victoria's land mass, yet Victoria contributes just 2.9% of all Australia's agricultural land.

12.11 LAND MANAGEMENT(a)

	1998	1999	2000
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
Agricultural land(b)			
Crops(c)	2 565	2 749	3 081
Sown pastures and grasses	4 639	4 739	4 702
Other(d)	5 487	5 302	5 468
Total	12 691	12 790	13 251
Non-agricultural land(e)	10 051	9 952	9 491

(a) 1998 and 1999, year ended 31 March; 2000, year ended 30 June. (b) Total area of establishments with an EVAO of \$5,000 or more. (c) Excludes crops harvested for hay and seed. (d) Grazing land, land lying idle or under fallow. (e) Comprises conserved land, forestry, urban, unused land, and establishments not included in the Agricultural Census/Commodity Survey.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Irrigated pasture land use occurs mainly in the north of the State in the Torrumbarry, Campaspe and Shepparton irrigation areas. Horticulture (fruit and vegetable growing) occurs in a number of localised areas across the state that have suitable climate, soils and access to irrigation water.

Approximately 34.0% of Victoria is public (or Crown) land, with the remainder being privately owned. Of the public land, 46.0% is protected under the parks system, which represents approximately 16.0% of the total area of the State. There are currently six major types of parks and reserves that comprise Victoria's Parks System (table 12.12). Major parks include the Sunset Country and Big Desert Parks in the northwest of the state and the Alpine National Park in the east of the State.

12.12 TYPES OF PARKS COMPRISING THE SYSTEM

	Total area of the parks system	Total area of the parks system
	'000 ha	%
National Park	2 575.6	70.8
Wilderness Park	202.1	5.5
State Park	183.6	5.0
Other Park	112.4	3.0
Metropolitan Park	8.3	0.2
Reserve	562.9	15.4
Total	3 644.9	100

Source: *Parks Victoria, 'State of the Parks 2000*.

Forestry plantations are a significant land use in localised areas in the southwest, northeast and in the Strzelecki Ranges. Conservation and wood production are just two of a variety of purposes for which forests are managed. The amount of forests in conservation reserves varies greatly between State and Territories. As at 1997, the area of forests in conservation reserves in Victoria was 37.2% of the total forest estate, which compares with the national average of 11.3%.

Forests

Forests are an important sustainable natural resource, providing a wide range of essential products and benefits to the community. Farm forestry is becoming increasingly important as a commercial source of timber, with a broad range of programs operated by government and private agencies to promote landcare and reforestation on Australian farms. At September 2000, there were 318,633 hectares of plantation in Victoria. Of this, industrial plantations (which include mixed hardwood and softwood species) comprise 297,547 hectares, and farm forestry (which include predominantly group plantings of mixed hardwood species) comprise 21,086 hectares. Hardwood plantations represent 101,453 hectares of the total plantations and softwood plantations represent 215,111 hectares.

Salinity

One of the greatest challenges in land management is the problem of salinity. Salinity is a measure of the amount of salt in surface soil or groundwater and is related to the loss of trees as well as the increasing use of irrigation for crops and pastures. This gives rise to two types of salinity: irrigation salinity and dryland salinity. Both types occur when water tables rise, bringing salts normally stored well below ground to near the soil surface. Irrigation salinity occurs when water is applied in greater amounts than is used by crops. The excess water feeds into the water table and may cause it to rise. Dryland salinity occurs outside of irrigated areas, and although it can occur naturally, it is also caused when trees and other deep rooted native vegetation are removed and replaced with annual shallow rooted agricultural crops. The shallow rooted crops do not use as much rainwater as native vegetation which results in more water reaching the water table, causing it to creep nearer to the soil surface. As the water rises it carries dissolved salts with it. This saline soil and the water prevent some plants growing while killing others.

Potential impacts of shallow watertables and dryland salinity on physical infrastructure, particularly roads and rail, are predicted to more than double by 2,050 (table 12.13). These changes, particularly for the road network, would be expected to greatly increase the maintenance costs incurred by State and Local Governments.

12.13 ASSETS AT HIGH RISK FROM SALINITY(a)

	Unit	2001	2020	2050
Agricultural Land	ha	555 000	1 170 000	2 800 000
Perennial Vegetation	ha	6 200	11 830	24 280
Railways	km	131	303	952
Freeways and major roads	km	808	1 541	3 597
Other roads	km	3 088	6 513	17 326
Length of stream or perimeter of wetlands	km	10 121	18 146	34 599
Towns	no.	10	21	63
Ramsar wetlands(b)	no.	4	5	8

(a) Assets at high risk from salinity from shallow groundwater and under the worst case scenario in Coastal wetlands have not been included in those at risk.

Source: Compiled by Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment for the 'Australian Dryland Salinity Assessment 2000' (National Heritage Trust).

Environment protection activity

Government

Local government plays an important part in managing Victoria's environment and natural resources. Expenditure and revenue related to environment protection and natural resource management activities is one way of measuring the level of activity carried out by various governments.

Environment protection expenditures and revenues cover activities that prevent, reduce or eliminate pressures on the environment arising from social and economic activities, as well as activities aimed at repairing or restoring damage after it has occurred. The dominant environmental protection activities undertaken by local government in Victoria in 1999–2000 were those related to solid waste management, representing 73.9% of current environmental protection expenses and 91.2% of revenue (table 12.14). Solid waste management refers to landfill and solid operations by local government and the implementation of programs to reduce the amount of materials entering the solid waste stream. Waste water management expenditure and revenue by local government represent only a fraction of that for solid waste management as other agencies are responsible for sewage infrastructure, treatment and water protection.

Natural resource management activities include the management of natural assets (trees, land, water, minerals, biodiversity) and activities aimed at making more efficient use of these resources, as well as activities associated with the recreational use of the environment, such as management of parks, beaches and reserves. The majority of natural resource management revenue came from land management and development activities (81.4%) in 1999–2000 (table 12.14). The largest expenditure also occurred on land management and development activities which accounted for 95.6% of all current expenses and 96.8% of all capital expenses. Land management and development activities include zoning of land, management of recreational parks and sporting fields, management of crown land not reserved for native biodiversity and processing of development applications and associated costs.

12.14 ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 1999–2000

	Revenue		Current expenses		Capital expenditure	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	\$m	\$
Environment protection category						
Waste water management	4.4	1	40.0	8	19.2	4
Solid waste management	192.3	40	216.2	45	17.7	4
Protection of biodiversity & landscape	2.9	1	13.3	3	3.1	1
Protection of soil & groundwater	**0.1	—	1.7	—	**0.5	—
Cultural heritage	7.4	2	18.2	4	9.3	2
Other(a)	*3.9	1	*2.9	1	*0.1	—
<i>Total(c)</i>	210.9	45	292.4	61	49.9	11
Natural resource management category						
Inland water use & management	*0.2	—	0.5	—	*0.2	—
Land management & development	29.8	6	158.1	33	43.0	9
Other(b)	*6.6	1	6.8	1	**1.2	—
<i>Total(c)</i>	36.6	8	165.4	35	44.4	9

(a) Includes any environmental protection activity not broken down in the above categories, ambient air and climate protection, noise and vibration control, education on environmental protection and measures to protect the environment from radiation. (b) Includes the quarrying to provide raw materials for council works, activities or programs aimed at developing alternative energy resources and measures to reduce energy consumption. (c) Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur within totals.

Source: *Environmental Expenditure, Local Government, Australia* (Cat. no. 4611.0).

Households and the environment

Households can reduce their impact on the environment through actions such as using environmentally friendly products and recycling, by reducing water, energy and vehicle use and by reducing the amount of waste produced.

Almost half of the households in Victoria in 2001 used refillable containers and recycled paper (table 12.15). Overall, the least used environmentally friendly product was organically grown fruit and vegetables. For those households who only sometimes used environmentally friendly products, the main products used were organically grown fruit and vegetables and recycled paper. Approximately one-fifth of Victorian households were not sure whether the cleaning products they used were phosphate-free.

12.15 HOUSEHOLD USE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PRODUCTS — March 2001(a)

	Yes	Sometimes/ depends	No	Don't know
	%	%	%	%
Unbleached paper	33.4	18.4	44.3	3.9
Recycled paper	47.0	22.4	27.5	3.1
Phosphate-free cleaning products	27.0	11.6	42.2	19.1
Refillable containers	47.6	14.5	35.8	2.1
Organically grown fruit & vegetables	20.1	25.1	52.1	2.7

(a) Proportions are of all households.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

The principle reason given by households for not using environmentally friendly products in 2001 was because they were considered more expensive (38.2%) (table 12.16). Since 1992, there has been a significant decline in households citing inferior quality (23.7% in 1992 compared to 17.1% in 2001) and always buying the same brand (27.9% in 1992 compared to 16.3% in 2001) as reasons for not using environmentally friendly products.

12.16 HOUSEHOLDS NOT USING PRODUCTS, Reasons Products Are Not Used(a)

	May 1992	March 1998	March 2001
	%	%	%
More expensive	22.4	35.4	38.2
Always buy the same brand	27.9	14.3	16.3
Inferior quality	23.7	16.8	17.1
Not convinced about environment claims	6.4	4.1	4.6
Not interested/too much effort	17.7	15.7	16.1
Grows own fruit and vegetables	n.c.	8.3	5.9
Not readily available	n.c.	17.0	16.0
Other	16.0	11.1	14.7
No reason	n.c.	17.1	13.1

(a) Proportions are of all households.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Water Sources, Uses and Issues

Over nine in ten Victorian households received their domestic water supply from mains or town water (table 12.17). The next most important sources of water were bottled water (14.2%) and rainwater tanks (13.5%). Victorian households, along with most other State/Territory households, have showed an increasing trend in the consumption of bottled water (graph 12.18).

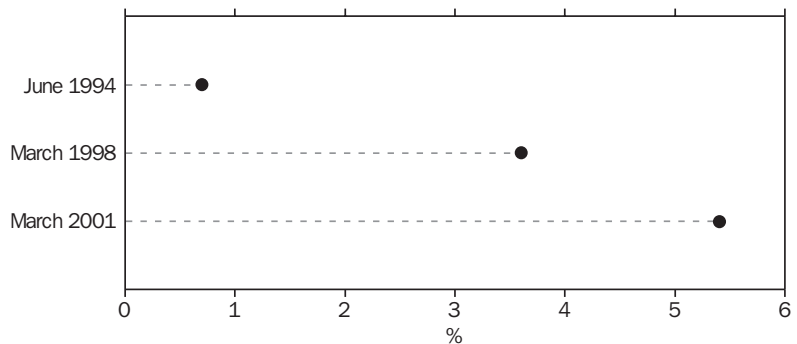
12.17 WATER SOURCES AND USE BY HOUSEHOLDS(a)

	Mains/ town	Rainwater/ tank	Bottled	Spring	Bore/ well	River/ creek/ dam	Recycled/ grey water	Other
Main Sources of Garden Water	90.8	2.6	n.c.	*0.1	1.6	4.3	*0.4	*0.2
Main Sources of Bath, Shower & Washing Water	92.5	6.5	n.c.	—	*0.2	0.7	n.c.	*0.1
Main Sources of Drinking Water	83.7	10.5	5.4	—	*0.1	*0.1	n.c.	*0.2
Total Sources of Water	93.0	13.5	14.2	*0.2	2.0	5.0	n.c.	*0.7

(a) Proportions are of all households.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

12.18 CONSUMPTION OF BOTTLED WATER(a) 1994–2001



Note: (a) Proportions are of all adults aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602).

The principle reason given by Victorians for dissatisfaction with the quality of mains water is taste (table 12.19), which is consistent with the majority of households in other States and Territories. In both 1998 and 2001, Victorians were the most likely to cite odour of the mains water as a reason for dissatisfaction, and in 2001, also the most likely to be dissatisfied with the colour of mains water.

12.19 PERSONS DISSATISFIED WITH THE QUALITY OF MAINS WATER(a)

	March 1998	March 2001
	%	%
Salty	n.c.	*0.3
Taste	58.0	n.a.
Other Taste	n.a.	45.4
Colour	18.0	18.6
Chlorine	29.5	36.2
Dirty	18.5	19.8
Odour	21.0	18.3
Microbial/algae contamination	n.c.	8.8
Other	14.4	12.7

(a) Proportions are of all households.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Victorian households are more likely to practice water conservation water in the home, compared to other States and Territories. Those households not adopting any steps to conserve water at home have decreased over the past three years in Victoria (53.5% in 1998 compared to 48.7% in 2001), substantially less than the national figure of 56.0% in 2001. The use of a dual flush toilet is the principle method used by households to conserve water, with the majority of households citing this method in both 1998 and 2001 (table 12.20). Other main conservation methods continue to be the use of a reduced flow shower head, and using full loads when washing. The proportion of Victorian households conserving water by taking shorter showers also increased significantly since 1998 (up by 5 percentage points).

12.20 HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSERVATION METHODS(a)

	March 1998	March 2001
	%	%
Dual Flush Toilet	64.2	71.2
Reduced flow shower head	31.7	31.7
Neither item	27.6	22.6
Recycle/reuse water	13.8	14.1
Full loads when washing	20.4	22.1
Shorter showers	14.5	19.3
Turn off/repair dripping taps	19.8	21.8
Brick in toilet cistern	1.5	1.3
Use bucket to wash car	5.7	5.7
Wash car on lawn	6.2	6.9
Use less water in baths/troughs/basins	n.c.	7.3
Use broom to clean paths	4.9	5.6
Other	7.4	7.5
No conservation steps	53.5	48.7

(a) Proportions are of all households. Excludes conservation methods in the garden.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Waste management

The generation and disposal of waste is an environmental issue of increasing importance. Some wastes can impact directly on human health if not dealt with appropriately, while all waste must be managed carefully to minimise environmental and aesthetic impacts. In Victoria, a strong emphasis is placed on avoiding the generation of, and promoting the recycling of, wastes. Local government is responsible for provision of domestic waste management services such as garbage collection and also provides local recycling programs. Programs sponsored by the EPA, EcoRecycle Victoria, Business Victoria and Energy Efficiency Victoria are aimed at demonstrating the environmental and economic benefits of waste avoidance and recycling to industry.

Recycling

For the 2000–01 financial year almost 4 million tonnes of material were recovered and diverted from landfill, which were either reprocessed in Victoria or exported for recycling (table 12.21).

The largest amount of weight (tonnes) of material processed was from the construction and demolition sector (33.1% of total material recovered). This sector consists of the heaviest material and exists in large quantities in the waste stream. Metals, paper and organics also diverted significant amounts of material from Victorian landfill. Metals, paper (already established in kerbside collections) and organics are also being collected at kerbside at increasing frequencies.

Those materials with a smaller share of the total waste materials covered included glass and plastic, and textiles and rubber, for which collection and recycling systems are still maturing.

The 2000–01 period continues the steady growth in the quantity of material being recycled in Victoria. Relative to the previous financial year there has been a 20.0% increase in material recovered for recycling.

12.21 MATERIALS RECOVERED FOR RECYCLING—VICTORIA 2000–01(a)

	Exported/ Unprocessed	Reprocessed Locally	Total Recovery
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Metals	158 308	737 736	896 044
Construction and Demolition	—	1 318 259	1 318 259
Paper	96 802	613 821	710 623
Organics	437	667 392	667 829
Glass	161	125 125	125 286
Plastic	18 003	64 940	82 943
Rubber	1 012	24 840	25 852
Textiles	6 929	70 080	77 009
Other	6 300	75 746	82 046
Total All Materials	287 952	3 697 939	3 985 891

(a) Refer to EcoRecycle Victoria for the full list of items.

Source: EcoRecycle Victoria, 'Annual Survey of Victorian Recycling Industries 2000–01'.

The majority of solid waste is disposed at landfill sites. Solid waste is generally classified by household (municipal), commercial, industrial, building, demolition and hazardous wastes. The Landfill Levy was introduced in 1992 under the Environment Protection Act. Collection of the levy provides information about the amount of waste disposed of at landfills. The total waste disposed to landfill in Victoria in 2000–01 was 4.9m tonnes, a slight increase on the amount disposed in 1999–2000 (table 12.22).

12.22 SOLID WASTE DISPOSED OF AT LANDFILL

	Total	Total
	Tonnes	Kg per capita
1996–97	3 487 000	761
1997–98	4 434 000	958
1998–99	4 185 000	893
1999–2000	4 825 040	1 018
2000–01	4 906 730	1 023

Note: Tonnage for 1999–2000 and 2000–01 include both normal waste and prescribed industrial waste.

Source: Environment Protection Authority.

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Introduction

This chapter contains data relating to information technology and communication. The information technology data concentrates on use of selected technologies by households, business and farms. The communications section looks at mail volumes in Victoria, and expenditure on postal and telephone charges and other household technologies.

Data in this chapter are sourced from surveys conducted by the ABS, and from the Australian Postal Corporation.

Information technology

Information technology including telecommunications, refers to services and technologies that enable information to be transformed and disseminated, including the transmission or communications of voice and/or data over a variety of transmission media.

Over recent years, the use of information technology such as computers and the Internet, has brought about many changes to the Australian way of life. Many Victorians now do things with information technology which may have been unimaginable a decade ago. The new technologies have also brought about significant change to the way we communicate including the way businesses communicate.

The 1998–99 Information Technology Survey found that Victoria had 5,803 information technology and telecommunications (IT & T) specialist businesses, which employed 60,401 persons, and paid wages and salaries worth \$3,117.3 million dollars. The largest number of businesses occurred in the computer services industry (4,589 businesses, employing 21,410 staff), followed by wholesale trade (850 businesses, 14,772 staff). Victoria accounted for 32.1% of Australian businesses in the IT & T sector, 30.3% of employment and 30.5% of wages and salaries.

Household use of computers and the Internet

Some 56% of Victorian households had access to a home computer (table 13.1) in 2000, of whom three-fifths had Internet access (34% of total households). Between 1999 and 2000, growth in Internet access was greater than growth in home computer access. Home Internet access increased by 48% (from 23% of households to 34%) whereas home computer access increased by only 10% (from 51% to 56%).

In 2000, Victorian households with children under 18 years of age (77%) were much more likely to have access to a home computer or the Internet than those without children under 18 (44%). Households with higher incomes were more likely to have access to a home computer and the Internet than those with lower incomes: 83% of households earning \$75,000 or more a year had a computer and 65% had Internet access, while the respective figures for households earning less than \$25,000 were 25% and 10%. Access to a home computer or the Internet was slightly more prevalent in metropolitan Melbourne (57% of households) than in regional Victoria (52%).

The Household Use of Information Technology Survey also gathered data about the use of peripheral computer equipment, and the reasons for using home computers. In terms of peripheral equipment, Victorian households with computer access were most likely to also have access to printers (87%), CD-ROM drives (76%) and modems (69%). Home computers are used for a variety of reasons, the most common being work related purposes (52% of households with home computer access), followed by personal or family correspondence (41%), and learning and study activities (41%).

13.1 HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME COMPUTER OR INTERNET ACCESS(a)

	Computer access		Internet access	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	%	%	%	%
Family type				
Married/defacto couple	40	46	18	29
Married/defacto couple with dependants	73	78	36	50
Single parent	51	57	16	20
Single person	23	25	8	15
Other	57	63	29	41
Households				
Without children under 18	40	44	18	27
With children under 18	71	77	32	47
Household income				
\$0-\$24,999	21	25	5	10
\$25,000-\$49,999	46	57	16	30
\$50,000-\$74,999	66	67	33	41
\$75,000 or more	84	83	49	65
Region				
Metropolitan Melbourne	53	57	25	37
Rest of Victoria	44	52	16	26
Total	51	56	23	34

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

There was a slight increase in the proportion of Victorian adults accessing the Internet from 1999 (42% of adults) to 2000 (46%) (table 13.2). The rate of growth of adults accessing the Internet varied according to the site of access, with a moderate increase in those accessing from home (from 19% of adults to 28% in 2000) and little or no increase in those accessing from work or other sites.

Employed adults (59%) were far more likely than unemployed adults (23%) to access the Internet during 2000. The proportion of adults accessing the Internet tended to decrease with increasing age: 78% of 18–24 year olds compared with 13% of persons 55 years and over. A higher proportion of adults in metropolitan Melbourne (48%) accessed the Internet from home compared with the rest of Victoria (39%).

The most popular uses of the Internet at home during 2000 were to use email or chat rooms (68% of adults with home Internet access) and general browsing (60%).

13.2 ADULT INTERNET ACCESS(a)

	Home		Work		Other sites		Any site	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age group (years)								
18–24	32	37	22	23	61	66	74	78
25–39	22	34	29	29	30	30	52	58
40–54	21	34	29	31	15	15	44	47
55 and over	7	10	*4	6	4	4	11	13
Sex								
Male	22	33	26	27	26	25	47	51
Female	16	23	17	18	20	22	36	41
Personal income								
\$0–\$39,999	15	22	12	13	22	24	34	39
\$40,000–\$79,000	35	42	52	46	29	26	68	66
\$80,000 and over	38	51	54	70	*27	39	68	79
Employment status								
Not employed	5	15	13	14	16	23
Employed	26	35	32	34	28	29	55	59
Region								
Metropolitan Melbourne	21	30	23	24	24	25	45	48
Rest of Victoria	13	23	17	19	19	20	32	39
Total	19	28	21	22	23	23	42	46

(a) Proportions are of all adults in each category. Adults can nominate more than one site if applicable.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

In 2000, 72% of adults transferred or withdrew funds via Automatic Teller Machines (ATM's) and nearly two-thirds of all adults in Victoria used Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTPOS) to pay bills or withdraw funds (table 13.3). There was an increase in the proportion of adults who paid bills or transferred funds via the telephone from 39% in 1999 to 46% in 2000.

Persons aged 55 years and over were far less likely to undertake Internet and selected electronic transactions than persons in younger age groups. However, the proportion of persons aged 55 years and over using these technologies did increase between 1999 and 2000, particularly for ATM transactions (33% to 43%). In comparison, 89% of 18–24 year olds transacted funds with an ATM in 2000.

The proportion of adults who undertook Internet shopping remains small, increasing from 5% in 1999 to 6% in 2000. Males (8%) were twice as likely as females (4%) to undertake Internet shopping.

13.3 ADULTS UNDERTAKING INTERNET AND SELECTED ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS(a)

	Paid bills or transferred funds via phone		Paid bills or withdrew funds via EFTPOS		Transferred or withdrew funds via ATM		Internet shoppers	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age group (years)								
18-24	33	45	75	84	87	89	7	9
25-39	52	59	79	82	89	87	8	8
40-54	42	50	62	66	70	75	5	7
55 and over	23	27	30	34	33	43	*1	*2
Sex								
Male	38	42	61	65	68	72	8	8
Female	39	50	60	65	68	71	3	4
Region								
Metropolitan Melbourne	42	48	62	66	71	74	6	7
Rest of Victoria	29	41	56	62	62	67	*3	*3
Total	39	46	61	65	68	72	5	6

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

Table 13.4 details the types of purchases made over the Internet in 1999 and 2000. Of the 215,000 Victorian adults making these purchases or orders in 2000, 24% did so on at least 5 occasions. The proportion of internet shoppers buying books or magazines in 2000 (29%) was almost half that in 1999 (51%) in 1999.

13.4 INTERNET PURCHASES(a)

	1999	2000
	%	%
Type of good or service purchased/ordered		
Music	19	18
Books/Magazines	51	29
Computer software(b)	26	23
Computer hardware	n.a.	*8
Videos, DVDs	n.a.	*10
Clothing, shoes etc.	12	*6
Sporting equipment	**	*6
Holidays	*6	*11
Entertainment/tickets to entertainment events	*9	*8
Food and groceries	n.a.	*6
Other	31	17
Number of occasions on which purchases/orders made		
1	36	31
2-4	33	45
5 or more	29	24

(a) Proportions are of adults making purchases or orders via the Internet for private use in Victoria.

(b) 1999 figure includes computer software and hardware.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

Aside from Internet shopping, 305,000 Victorian adults (9% of the adult population) accessed government services via the internet for private purposes. These included obtaining tax information or service (37%), employment information or service (32%) and paying bills (29%).

The Survey of Internet Activity obtained data on the Internet Service Provider (ISP) industry in Australia. During September quarter 2001, Victoria had 222 Internet service providers (ISPs), with 465 points of presence (POP), and 141,880 access lines. A POP constitutes a server in a geographic location where an ISP can be accessed by a subscriber via an access line. These ISPs had almost 1.2 million subscribers, who downloaded 331 million megabytes of information during the quarter. There was an average of 282 Mbs of data downloaded per Victorian Internet subscriber during the quarter.

Business use of computers and the Internet

In 1999–2000, 77% of Victorian employing businesses used computers, and 58% had Internet access (table 13.5). As might be expected, the larger the business, either in terms of employment or sales, the larger the proportion that used computers, Internet, web sites or internet commerce. Metropolitan Melbourne businesses had a slightly higher prevalence of the use of these technologies use than in the rest of Victoria.

13.5 BUSINESS USE OF SELECTED TECHNOLOGIES, Selected Characteristics — 1999(a)

	Computers	Internet access	Web site or home page	Internet commerce active
	%	%	%	%
Employment size				
Less than 5 persons	71	51	8	6
5–19 persons	85	65	23	5
20–99 persons	97	85	46	*13
100 or more persons	100	90	60	*15
Value of sales orders				
Less than \$100,000	64	42	5	*2
\$100,000–\$999,999	76	58	14	7
\$1m–\$4.9m	93	77	25	9
\$5m or more	99	87	53	13
Region				
Metropolitan Melbourne	77	59	16	6
Rest of Victoria	74	54	12	6
Total(b)	77	58	15	6

(a) Proportions are of all businesses in each category. (b) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Business Use of Information Technology Survey*.

The extent of computer technology use by businesses in Victoria varied considerably across industries. In 1999–2000, manufacturing, and property and business services had high levels of computer (87% and 88%, respectively) and Internet access (65% and 79% respectively). In contrast, computer use was about a third lower in the industries of accommodation, cafes and restaurants; transport and storage; and personal and other services, which also had lower Internet access rates (table 13.6).

13.6 BUSINESS USE OF SELECTED TECHNOLOGIES, By Industry — 1999–2000(a)

Industry	Computers %	Internet access %	Web site or home page %	Internet commerce active %
Mining	78	68	24	**
Manufacturing	87	65	22	*9
Electricity, gas and water	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Construction	68	43	*4	*2
Wholesale trade	85	68	20	*13
Retail trade	69	44	14	*4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	60	34	20	9
Transport and storage	60	42	10	*6
Communication services	76	43	15	*6
Finance and insurance	79	66	17	*3
Property and business services	88	79	16	*9
Health and community services	80	58	10	**
Cultural and recreational services	84	65	24	*8
Personal and other services	60	39	19	*4
Total(b)	77	58	15	6

(a) Proportions are of all businesses in each category. (b) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Business Use of Information Technology Survey*.

Government use of computers and the Internet

All State and Local Government agencies reported using personal computers and Local Area Network/Wide Area Networks at June 1998 (table 13.7). The use of Internet and email was also very high, with over 95% of State and Local Government agencies using these technologies. Over half of local government authorities and four-fifths of State Government departments and agencies had a web site or home page.

13.7 GOVERNMENT USE OF SELECTED TECHNOLOGIES — 1997–98(a)

	State Government(b) %	Local Government(c) %
PC's	100	100
LAN/WAN	100	100
Internet access	95	97
Email access	95	96
Web browser access	91	97
Restricted Web browser access	*48	15
Web site or Home page	81	52

(a) Proportions are of all agencies in each category. (b) Includes State departments and State Authorities; this includes organisations providing services such as police, ambulance and fire services, Legislature, Courts etc., State museums and libraries, with employment greater than or equal to 20 persons. (c) Includes Local Government Authorities and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Councils.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Government Use of Information Technology Survey*.

Farm use of computers and the Internet

The proportion of farms with computer access increased from 49% in 1999 to 58% in 2000 (table 13.8). Over the same period, the proportion of farms with Internet access almost doubled, from 17% to 33% of farms.

The proportion of farms having access to computers or the Internet generally increased with size as measured by the level of Estimated Value of Operations (EVAO). In 2000, poultry farming had the largest proportion of farms using both a computer and the Internet (82% and 54% respectively).

13.8 FARMS USING A COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET(a)

	Computer access %		Internet access %	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
Broad farm industry				
Horticulture and fruit growing	65	68	31	44
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	43	52	14	28
Dairy cattle farming	52	64	12	35
Poultry farming	73	82	36	54
Other livestock farming	54	70	31	43
Other	*53	62	*18	41
Farm size(b)				
Less than \$50,000	41	46	16	27
\$50,000–\$149,999	42	53	13	26
\$150,000–\$249,999	58	66	16	35
\$250,000–\$499,999	67	79	22	51
\$500,000–\$999,000	71	86	33	62
\$1m or more	86	93	53	69
Total	49	58	17	33

(a) Farms with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more. Proportions are of all farms in each category.

(b) An estimation of agricultural activity undertaken by an agricultural establishment, this measure is an indicator of the extent of agricultural activity rather than an indicator of the value of receipts of individual farms.

Source: *Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia (ABS Cat. no. 8150.0)*.

Communications

Australian Postal Corporation

The Australian Postal Corporation (trading as Australia Post) is a government business enterprise owned by the Commonwealth of Australia. Australia Post offers letter and parcel delivery services within Australia and internationally. The majority (89.8%) of mail delivered in Victoria is delivered to private delivery points, with the remainder going to businesses (table 13.9).

13.9 AUSTRALIAN POSTAL CORPORATION, Delivery Points and Retail Outlets

	June 1999	June 2000	June 2001
	no.	no.	no.
Delivery points(a)			
Private	1 817 211	1 893 390	2 168 736
Business	200 107	214 886	247 022
Total	2 017 318	2 108 276	2 415 758
Retail outlets			
Post Offices (Corporate)	213	214	213
Licensed Post Offices	851	848	842
Total(b)	1 064	1 062	1 055

(a) Data for 2001 include delivery points in Victoria and Tasmania. (b) Excludes Community Postal Agents.

Source: *Australian Postal Corporation*.

During 2000–01, the volume of mail posted overseas for delivery in Victoria (40.9 million units) was almost twice the volume posted in Victoria for delivery overseas (23.5 million) (table 13.10). The volume posted in other States for delivery in Victoria (115.8 million) was 15% greater than the volume posted in Victoria for delivery to other States (101.0 million).

13.10 AUSTRALIAN POSTAL CORPORATION, Mail Volumes

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	million	million	million
Posted in Victoria for delivery in Victoria	1 300.9	1 342.2	n.a.
Posted in other States for delivery in Victoria	n.a.	n.a.	115.8
Posted in Victoria for delivery to other States	n.a.	n.a.	101.0
Posted overseas for delivery in Victoria	44.9	46.1	40.9
Posted in Victoria for delivery overseas	39.4	45.5	23.5

(a) Data for 1998–99 and 1999–2000 include articles posted in or to Victoria and Tasmania.

Source: Australian Postal Corporation.

Expenditure on communication

Average weekly household expenditure on communication is similar in Victoria to that spent by Australians as a whole (table 13.11). Expenditure on postal charges has varied little between 1993–94 and 1998–99. In contrast, expenditure on telephone charges has increased by 50% over the same period, which is largely attributable to the increase in mobile phone use between the two periods.

13.11 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON COMMUNICATION

	1993–94		1998–99	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Postal charges	1.19	1.19	1.10	1.09
Telephone charges(a)	12.51	12.47	18.24	18.83

(a) Includes facsimile and telegram charges.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items (Cat. no. 6535.0).

Other household technologies

Households with access to mobile phones increased from 48% in 1998 to 64% in 2000. Digital mobile phones are by far the most popular type, with 60% of households having access to these. Other communications technologies (identified in the Household Use of Information Technology Survey) present in Victorian households were answering machines (48%) and fax machines (17%).

The Australian Communications Authority (ACA) reports that the mobile phone analogue network closed on 3 October 2000, in favour of the digital network. The ACA reported that at the end of 2000–01, 30% of all Australian mobile phone users were sending short message service (SMS) messages. It was only in April 2000 that the carriers agreed to allow their subscribers to message each other, although SMS had been available since 1993. In contrast, only 5% of mobile phone users in 2000–01 used wireless application protocol (WAP), which allows mobile users to access data services (including the Internet). Mobile phone numbers became portable after September 2001, making it easier to switch carriers. Nationally, there were more mobile phone connections than fixed line connections for the first time in 2000–01.

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Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of the current structure and performance of the main industrial sectors of the Victorian economy. The relative contributions of selected industrial sectors to overall Victorian economic activity in terms of production, employment and trade are covered. The industries selected represent the significant contributors to the Victorian economy, as well as emerging industries.

Data in this chapter is sourced from the Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Australasian Railway Association and surveys conducted by the ABS.

Overview of industry

Over the period from 1991–92 to 2000–01, the average annual compound growth in Victorian Gross State Product (GSP) was 4.2%. For four of the last six years, Victoria's GSP percentage growth was higher than Australia's growth as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (table 14.1).

14.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT, Chain Volume Measures(a)

	Victoria			Australia (GDP)		
	\$m	%(b)	Index Number(c)	\$m	%(b)	Index Number(c)
1995–96	133 112	4.7	112.6	529 355	4.2	112.8
1996–97	137 006	2.9	115.9	548 815	3.7	116.9
1997–98	143 878	5.0	121.7	573 244	4.5	122.1
1998–99	154 588	7.4	130.8	603 447	5.3	128.6
1999–2000	160 518	3.8	135.8	629 212	4.3	134.1
2000–01	164 365	2.4	139.0	641 370	1.9	136.6

(a) Experimental series. Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components of the State series. (b) Percentage change from previous year. (c) Base year 1992–93 = 100.0.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Total factor income is one means of measuring an industry's contribution to the economy. Factor income is compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income, less taxes on production and imports, plus subsidies on production and imports.

The largest contributor to total factor income in Victoria in 2000–01 was manufacturing (16.0%) followed by property and business services (13.5%) (table 14.2). Manufacturing was the largest employing industry, providing employment for 361,100 persons. Retail trade provided employment for 360,100 persons, while the number of people employed in property and business services was 255,800.

14.2 SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY

	Contribution to total factor income at current prices — 2000-01		Employment — August 2001	
	\$m	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 248	3.5	91.3	4.0
Mining	2 745	1.9	*3.8	0.2
Manufacturing	23 687	16.0	361.1	15.7
Electricity, gas and water	4 465	3.0	20.5	0.9
Construction	7 399	5.0	158.1	6.9
Wholesale trade	8 080	5.5	103.2	4.5
Retail trade	7 874	5.3	360.1	15.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3 034	2.0	91.0	4.0
Transport and storage	6 761	4.6	103.9	4.5
Communication	5 669	3.8	49.2	2.1
Finance and insurance	11 282	7.6	94.0	4.1
Property and business services	20 036	13.5	255.8	11.1
Government administration and defence	3 495	2.4	80.6	3.5
Education	7 191	4.9	165.7	7.2
Health and community services	9 287	6.3	221.2	9.6
Cultural and recreational services	2 881	1.9	58.5	2.5
Personal and other services	3 283	2.2	85.1	3.7
Other	15 728	10.6
Total(a)	148 145	100.0	2 303.1	100.0

(a) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0); Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2).

Agriculture

The majority of agricultural statistics in this section were derived from the Agricultural Census or Agricultural Commodity Survey conducted at 30 June 2000 and at 31 March in previous years. Prior to 1997-98, data was collected in an annual Agricultural Census. Readers should bear in mind when comparing results between years, that data for 1997-98 and 1998-99 was based on a sample of agricultural producers. Establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production are excluded from the scope of the census/survey. Information is collected from those establishments which have an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or over.

The 1999-2000 Agricultural Commodity Survey included 37,304 establishments with agricultural activity in Victoria (table 14.3). The beef cattle farming industry had the largest share of establishments with agricultural activity, accounting for 22.9%, closely followed by the dairy cattle farming industry with 21.8%. Overall, the total number of agricultural establishments increased by 1.6% from 1998-99 to 1999-2000.

14.3 ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, EVAO \$5,000 and over

	31 March 1998	31 March 1999	30 June 2000
	no.	no.	no.
Vegetable growing	993	1 045	1 099
Grape growing	1 933	2 086	2 233
Fruit growing(a)	1 093	1 025	1 131
Grain growing	2 657	2 763	3 181
Grain-sheep/beef cattle farming	3 400	3 472	3 380
Sheep-beef cattle farming	2 302	2 357	2 471
Sheep farming	5 107	5 136	4 521
Beef cattle farming	7 371	7 890	8 528
Dairy cattle farming	8 088	8 066	8 133
Poultry farming (meat and eggs)	338	306	305
Other livestock farming(b)	852	1 058	982
Other agriculture(c)	991	1 120	1 024
Other industries	1 563	379	316
Total all industries	36 687	36 701	37 304

(a) Comprises apple and pear growing, stone fruit growing, kiwi fruit growing and fruit growing n.e.c. (b) Comprises pig farming, horse farming, deer farming, livestock farming n.e.c. (c) Comprises those industries in ANZSIC subdivision 01 not specified elsewhere in the table.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

During the last pay period in June 2000, the number of people working in farm businesses in Victoria was estimated to be 83,748 (table 14.4). Of these, 59.8% were working proprietors and partners and 29.4% were paid employees.

14.4 AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY, Workers

	Proprietors and partners	Employees	Unpaid workers	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1996–97	48 348	20 453	4 353	73 154
1998–98	48 661	24 106	4 534	77 301
1998–99	50 434	28 017	7 840	86 291
1999–2000	50 104	24 600	9 044	83 748

Source: ABS data available on request, *Agricultural Finance Survey*.

Aggregate turnover for all agricultural industries in 1999–2000 was almost \$6b, 8.5% higher than the 1998–99 figure of \$5.5b (table 14.5). Average turnover was \$219,600 per farm business, 20.1% lower than the Australian average of \$274,800.

14.5 FARM BUSINESS FINANCES, Aggregates

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales from crops	1 800.2	1 978.5	2 149.8
Sales from livestock	936.3	962.8	1 131.0
Sales from livestock products	2 010.6	2 006.8	1 975.7
Rent and leasing revenue	51.5	56.4	45.8
Other miscellaneous revenue	327.6	458.7	627.4
Turnover	5 126.2	5 463.2	5 929.7

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Agricultural production

Gross value of production is the value placed on production at the wholesale price realised in the market place and provides a measure of the output from farming. In 1999–2000, the gross value of agricultural production increased by 8.0% over the previous year to \$6.8b (table 14.6). The gross value of crops increased by 17.2%, livestock slaughtering and other disposals increased by 3.7%, and livestock products fell by 0.1%.

14.6 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED(a)

	Crops (incl. pastures and grasses)	Livestock slaughtering and other disposals	Livestock products	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1995	1 770.6	1 375.4	2 001.4	5 147.4
1996	2 764.2	1 370.6	2 196.1	6 330.9
1997	2 527.4	1 419.6	2 115.5	6 062.5
1998	2 450.9	1 554.1	2 128.2	6 133.2
1999	2 556.7	1 684.5	2 070.2	6 311.4
2000	2 997.2	1 747.6	2 068.5	6 813.4

(a) Prior to 2000 the reference period for crops was year ended 31 March; all other reference periods are year ended 30 June.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Wheat was Victoria's largest crop in terms of area and production. In 1999–2000, the area sown increased by 30.1% and production increased by 80.7% to 2.6 million tonnes over the previous year (table 14.7). The production of barley in Victoria increased by 36.7% during the same period.

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. A significant portion of the total production of oats is held on farms for future use, with the balance being used for compound/urban feed markets, milling, and export. Production of oats decreased by 35.4% between 1998–99 and 1999–2000.

14.7 CROPS FOR GRAIN

	Wheat			Barley			Oats		
	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1994–95	822	944	1.1	492	448	0.9	148	201	1.4
1995–96	853	1 921	2.3	628	1 342	2.1	187	392	2.1
1996–97	963	2 262	2.4	585	1 189	2.0	175	304	1.7
1997–98	857	1 503	1.8	618	928	1.5	172	369	2.1
1998–99	949	1 462	1.5	568	870	1.5	188	458	2.4
1999–2000	1 235	2 642	2.1	585	1 189	2.0	138	296	2.1

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia*, (Cat. no. 7121.0).

Excluding grapes, the largest tonnage of fruit crops produced in Victoria, during 1999–2000, were pears (excluding nashi) followed by apples and oranges (table 14.8). Pear production decreased by 0.4% to 136,084 tonnes from 1998–99, apple production decreased by 8.5% to 98,150 tonnes, but orange production increased by 16.9% to 84,222 tonnes.

Grape growing, particularly for winemaking, is extensive throughout Victoria, with most vines being grown under irrigation. Grape production for winemaking increased by 8.7% in 1999–2000 to 301,908 tonnes and grape production for drying and table use increased by 5.7% to 147,125 tonnes.

The main vegetables produced were potatoes and tomatoes (table 14.8). Victorian potato production in 1999–2000 was 294,656 tonnes, a decrease of 7.7% on 1998–99 and tomato production was 249,274, an increase of 10.7%.

14.8 HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTION, Selected Items

	1998	1999	2000
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Fruit			
Pears (excluding Nashi)	131.4	136.7	136.1
Apples	94.3	107.3	98.2
Oranges	82.6	72.1	84.2
Peaches	41.0	39.8	56.8
Nectarines	7.0	8.8	16.1
Apricots	6.2	*9.6	*10.2
Plums and prunes	4.7	5.8	7.1
Lemons and limes	5.7	4.0	7.0
Mandarins	4.7	*7.1	6.3
Grapes			
Winemaking	214.5	277.9	301.9
Drying and table(a)	182.5	139.2	147.1
Vegetables			
Potatoes	295.1	319.2	294.7
Tomatoes	192.4	225.2	249.3
Carrots	95.6	96.5	122.0
Lettuces	42.8	40.2	48.6
Cabbages	21.2	18.0	28.4
Cauliflowers	16.5	16.3	21.8
Broccoli	22.4	21.4	21.0
Onions, white and brown	18.1	15.6	20.5
Celery	21.5	21.8	13.7
Mushrooms	15.1	15.0	13.1

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

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0)*.

Meat cattle numbers in Victoria increased by 8.8% between 1999 and 2000 (table 14.9). Sheep and lamb numbers increased by 8.0% in the same period. The number of chickens for meat decreased by more than 4.0% in each of the last two years.

14.9 SELECTED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS(a)

	Cattle		Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Chickens for meat	Chickens for egg production
	Milk Cattle	Meat cattle				
	'000	'000				
1995	1 622	2 663	21 361	439	12 406	2 617
1996	1 682	2 714	21 974	459	12 804	3 009
1997	1 682	2 714	21 974	459	12 804	3 009
1998	1 836	2 306	21 122	518	16 531	3 937
1999	1 945	2 180	20 994	521	15 732	4 028
2000	1 893	2 371	22 664	523	15 096	3 201

(a) The reference period for 2000 is year ended 30 June; for all previous years the reference period is year ended 31 March.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0)*.

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze on pasture throughout the year. In 2000–01, there were 347,920 tonnes of beef produced, 1.0% less than the previous year (table 14.10).

Mutton is mainly produced from adult sheep which are surplus to the wool industry, consequently production patterns correspond closely to expansions and contractions in that industry. In 2000–01, mutton production was 81,965 tonnes, an increase of 6.8% on the previous year's figure.

Prime lamb producers are found throughout the State. However, early to mid-season producers are distributed in a broad band across northern Victoria, including some irrigated areas. In addition, a considerable number of early lambs are brought from southern New South Wales for slaughter in Victoria. Victoria produced 155,540 tonnes of lamb in 2000–01. Whole milk intake by Victorian milk manufacturers accounted for 64.2% of the Australian total for 2000–01.

14.10 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig meat	Chicken meat	Wool	Whole milk intake by factories
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	ML
1995–96	348.6	12.0	50.9	110.2	83.1	127.7	128.5	5 482
1996–97	373.8	14.3	55.5	111.4	99.2	121.4	145.2	5 622
1997–98	389.1	15.6	63.5	120.0	112.5	148.3	167.3	5 866
1998–99	398.8	14.2	61.6	128.4	114.6	153.6	170.8	6 414
1999–2000	351.3	13.4	76.7	140.2	106.7	170.1	169.6	6 870
2000–01	347.9	11.8	82.0	155.5	79.0	175.8	n.a.	6 777

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0); *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

A wide range of agricultural products are exported from Victoria. In terms of value, the most significant of these in 1999–2000 were wheat and greasy wool (table 14.11).

14.11 EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES — 1999–2000

	Quantity	Value
	Unit	'000 \$m
Canola	tonnes	360.1
Rice	tonnes	12.5
Wheat	tonnes	1 687.5
Grapes (fresh or dried)	tonnes	31.8
Pears (excluding Nashi)	tonnes	13.8
Apples	tonnes	2.2
Oranges	tonnes	40.4
Potatoes	tonnes	6.1
Cauliflowers	tonnes	1.4
Live cattle	no	47.1
Live sheep	no	562.9
Greasy wool	tonnes	160.1

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Aquaculture and fisheries

In 2000–01, the total fisheries catch landed commercially in Victoria was 9,666 tonnes, 4.7% more than the previous year (table 14.12). The catch was valued at \$130.2m, 19.9% higher than in 1999–2000.

The most valuable parts of the catch were abalone (56.3% of the total value) and southern rock lobster (16.4%). Aquaculture growout production amounted to 15.0% of the total catch and total scale fish landed amounted to 7.6%.

14.12 ANNUAL FISHERIES CATCH, Landed Commercially

	Catch landings, live weight(a)		Value(b)	
	1999–2000	2000–01	1999–2000	2000–01
	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000	\$'000
Scale fish				
Australian salmon	808	442	795	492
Bream	210	183	1 401	1 271
Carp, European	1 111	644	951	538
Eel	131	155	1 387	1 643
Garfish	124	124	496	501
Pilchard	200	287	334	654
Snapper	59	80	413	539
Whiting	225	162	2 188	1 489
Other scale fish	860	1 158	2 433	2 725
Total	3 728	3 235	10 398	9 852
Crustaceans				
Prawn	122	166	1 564	2 136
Rock lobster, southern	574	584	18 346	21 349
Other crustaceans	133	145	1 168	1 207
Total	829	895	21 078	24 692
Shellfish				
Abalone	1 417	1 409	57 716	73 331
Scallop, commercial	292	809	584	1 618
Other shellfish	20	11	45	24
Total	1 729	2 229	58 345	74 973
Other classes(c)	279	253	1 178	1 119
Aquaculture(d)	2 666	3 054	17 631	19 590
Total	9 231	9 666	108 630	130 226

(a) This information is based on mandatory fishing returns submitted by commercial fishers. Excludes landings from Commonwealth waters by the South East Fishery and Southern Shark Fishery. (b) Value is estimated from the Melbourne Fish Market auction prices. (c) Includes cephalopods, echinoderms and sharks. (d) Growout production, excludes hatchery production.

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Marine and Freshwater Resources Institute.

Construction

Value of construction work done refers to the estimated value of construction work actually carried out during the period. The total value of construction work done in 2000–01 was slightly over \$13.5b, a 3.3% decrease on the 1999–2000 figure (table 14.13). Decreases were recorded in the value of work done on residential building (6.0%) and engineering construction work done (6.1%), while non-residential building work done increased by 5.1%. Residential building was the largest component of the construction industry, comprising 49.3% of the value of work done.

14.13 VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Residential building	3 261.2	3 385.5	4 480.1	5 312.2	7 089.4	6 661.3
Non-residential building	2 870.0	3 252.4	2 960.4	3 571.1	3 430.7	3 605.8
Engineering construction	2 352.6	2 472.2	3 136.8	3 884.9	3 451.0	3 242.0
Total	8 483.8	9 110.1	10 577.3	12 768.2	13 971.1	13 509.1

Source: *Building Activity, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8752.2); *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

During 2000–01, the value of non-residential building work done in Victoria was \$3,605.8m (table 14.14), accounting for 26.7% of all construction work done in the State. In terms of building types, shops (\$681.8m), education (\$623.4m) and offices (\$614.6m) comprised just over half of the value of non-residential building done.

14.14 VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Type of building	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	158.2	249.8	201.0	239.0	221.0	124.3
Shops	487.0	438.1	440.1	632.1	588.5	681.8
Factories	240.4	363.2	299.0	270.0	327.4	304.4
Offices	456.4	470.9	423.2	513.4	469.0	614.6
Other business premises	383.8	423.2	526.8	565.6	483.8	463.8
Educational	341.3	296.6	351.5	470.9	483.3	623.4
Religious	11.2	12.6	19.4	16.9	31.8	17.1
Health	138.2	202.6	290.3	275.0	294.2	292.6
Entertainment and recreational	515.2	570.7	207.6	389.8	399.8	301.0
Miscellaneous	138.2	224.6	201.7	198.3	131.9	182.8
Total(a)	2 870.0	3 252.4	2 960.4	3 571.1	3 430.7	3 605.8

(a) Sum of components may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: *Building Activity, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8752.2).

Engineering construction

In 2000–01, engineering construction work worth \$3,242.0m was done in Victoria (table 14.15). Public sector activity has been close to one-quarter of this work done since 1998–99, after declining from 47.2% in 1995–96.

The largest engineering construction sectors were telecommunications (26.2% of the total), roads, highways and subdivisions (23.4%), and electricity generation, transmission and distribution (23.0%).

14.15 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Roads, highways and subdivisions	770.9	831.6	1 261.1	1 514.7	882.8	758.6
Bridges	31.2	24.8	18.3	77.5	151.3	49.3
Railways	86.1	87.8	151.4	93.8	83.8	44.8
Harbours	3.5	31.4	15.5	14.2	9.4	38.0
Water storage and supply	59.0	86.2	76.2	94.5	163.6	75.0
Sewerage and drainage	98.5	78.1	88.2	81.0	231.9	148.9
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	295.6	270.5	371.9	496.2	663.3	744.7
Pipelines	88.0	39.2	82.4	189.4	151.9	88.3
Recreation	82.8	119.8	143.3	160.1	179.2	223.6
Telecommunications	656.4	707.2	676.5	764.1	759.0	849.8
Oil, gas, coal and other minerals	64.7	78.3	160.4	262.1	67.1	112.6
Other heavy industry	114.2	102.0	69.3	126.1	72.2	75.3
Other	1.7	15.2	22.5	11.1	35.4	33.3
Total(a)	2 352.6	2 472.2	3 136.8	3 884.9	3 451.0	3 242.0
Total of all construction						
Private sector	1 242.0	1 551.3	2 242.7	2 906.5	2 625.5	2 443.5
Public sector	1 110.6	920.9	894.2	978.4	825.4	798.5

(a) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Engineering Construction Survey*.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand. As mentioned previously, manufacturing in Victoria accounted for 16.0% (\$23,687m) of total factor income in 2000–01 (table 14.2).

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

Turnover for the manufacturing industry in Victoria was just under \$74,312m for 1999–2000, representing almost one-third of total Australian manufacturing turnover (table 14.16). Although the machinery and equipment industry recorded the largest turnover in 1999–2000 (\$17,958.7m), in terms of turnover, the industries that contributed most to national manufacturing turnover were textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (48.5%), machinery and equipment manufacturing (41.0%) and petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (35.4%).

14.16 TURNOVER, By Manufacturing Industry Subdivision — 1999–2000

ANZSIC Subdivision	Australia	Victoria	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
	\$m	\$m	
Food, beverage and tobacco	51 237.1	16 050.9	31.3
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	9 161.0	4 441.9	48.5
Wood and paper product	13 635.1	3 876.8	28.4
Printing, publishing and recorded media	17 212.0	5 388.6	31.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	35 957.5	12 736.4	35.4
Non-metallic mineral product	10 484.2	2 550.4	24.3
Metal product	40 595.5	9 154.6	22.6
Machinery and equipment	43 784.4	17 958.7	41.0
Other manufacturing	6 884.4	2 153.8	31.3
Total(a)	228 951.2	74 311.9	32.5

(a) Sum of components may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8221.0)*.

The Victorian manufacturing industry employed 292,100 persons at the end of June 2000 (table 14.17) and paid \$11,679.3m in wages and salaries in 1999–2000. This represents an average of \$39,984 paid in annual wages and salaries per person employed at the end of June 2000, an increase of 3.1% on the \$38,792 recorded 12 months earlier. Employment in the Victorian manufacturing industry decreased by 2.0% or 6,000 persons between June 1999 and June 2000. Over the five years from June 1995 to June 2000, employment fell by 3.0% or 9,100 persons.

Between June 1999 and June 2000 employment decreased in seven of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions. The largest decreases were other manufacturing (decreasing by 19.7% or 3,600 persons); printing, publishing and recorded media manufacturing (4.5% or 1,400 persons); and metal product manufacturing (3.1% or 1,200 persons).

14.17 EMPLOYMENT(a), By Manufacturing Industry Subdivision

ANZSIC Subdivision	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Food, beverage and tobacco	46.4	44.0	46.3	48.4	46.9	46.8
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	36.8	37.5	36.2	37.6	33.7	32.8
Wood and paper product	17.8	19.9	17.3	17.5	17.6	17.3
Printing, publishing and recorded media	29.3	28.2	29.2	31.0	31.3	29.9
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	36.3	35.7	36.0	35.9	35.8	37.0
nonmetallic mineral product	9.6	9.7	9.2	8.9	9.4	9.0
Metal product	37.3	38.7	38.8	40.0	38.1	36.9
Machinery and equipment	70.4	73.8	73.0	75.8	66.9	67.6
Other manufacturing	17.3	16.6	17.9	18.7	18.3	14.7
Total(b)	301.2	303.9	303.9	313.9	298.1	292.1

(a) Includes working proprietors. Data for the periods 1994–95 and 1995–96 have been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to, and the omission of some businesses from, the ABS Business Register. (b) Sum of components may not add to total due to rounding.

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

Manufacturing exports

In 1999–2000, Victorian manufacturers directly exported \$10,372.8m of the goods that they produced (table 14.18). This represented a 22.7% increase on the \$8,451.9m recorded for 1998–99. Manufacturers' direct exports increased in six of the nine industry subdivisions during this period, particularly food, beverage and tobacco (up by \$1,110.7m or 46.1%) and machinery and equipment manufacturing (\$568.3m or 20.2%). In contrast, the largest decrease was recorded in nonmetallic product manufacturing, which fell by \$42.0m or 44.0%.

14.18 EXPORTS, By Manufacturing Industry Subdivision(a)

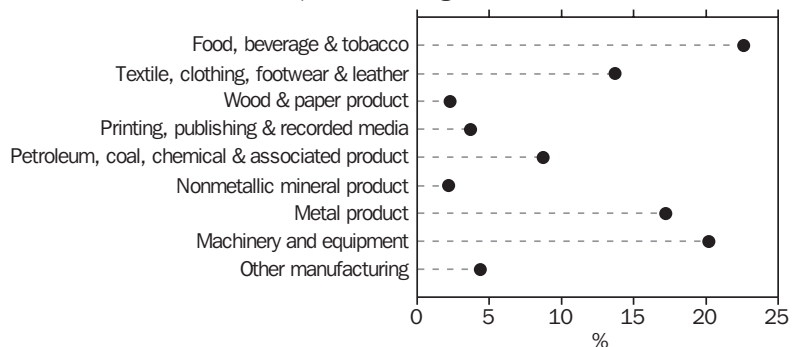
ANZSIC Subdivision	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food, beverage and tobacco	2 666.7	2 408.1	3 518.8
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	590.4	508.7	561.9
Wood and paper product	141.3	85.4	84.8
Printing, publishing and recorded media	98.6	116.3	145.4
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	946.6	1 069.9	1 048.0
Non-metallic mineral product	57.4	95.4	53.4
Metal product	1 462.3	1 315.8	1 495.8
Machinery and equipment	3 400.1	2 806.9	3 375.2
Other manufacturing	63.4	45.3	89.6
Total(b)	9 426.8	8 451.9	10 372.8

(a) Exported by this business or its agent. (b) Sum of components may not add to total due to rounding.

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

Of the goods produced by the food, beverage and tobacco industry in Victoria, 22.6% were exported (graph 14.19). This contrasts with nonmetallic mineral products manufactured, of which 2.2% were exported.

14.19 GOODS EXPORTED AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GOODS PRODUCED, Manufacturing Establishments — 1999–2000



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

Mining

Mining broadly relates to the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids, such as coal and ores; liquids (i.e. crude petroleum); gases (i.e. natural gas); and by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging or recovering from ore dumps or tailings. Activities covering dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation or other processes (including chemical beneficiation) or briquetting, are included because they are generally carried out at, or near, mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption and purifying plants are also included.

Total turnover for 1999–2000 was \$3,642.3m (table 14.20), an increase of 46.1% from 1998–99. The lower turnover in 1998–99 was mainly a result of decreased activity in the oil and gas extraction industry. Reduced output from Bass Strait as a result of the refinery explosion at Longford in eastern Victoria, along with record low prices, were the main factors.

Data gathered in the 1999–2000 Mining Collection (a combination of censuses and surveys) for employment may exclude activities other than the operation of the mine site. Total mining employment in Victoria increased by 5.7% to 2,412 persons in 1999–2000, comprising 2,109 male and 303 female employees. Wages and salaries paid were \$161.3m, a decrease of 4.9% on 1998–99. This represents an average of \$66,874 paid in annual wages and salaries per person employed at the end of June 2000.

14.20 MINING, Summary of Operations

	Establishments at June 30	Employment(a)	Turnover	Wages and salaries(b)
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
1994–95(c)(d)	25	2 036	3 434.6	139.5
1995–96(d)	22	1 900	3 275.6	115.3
1996–97	25	1 971	3 307.6	122.2
1997–98	26	1 995	3 332.7	128.8
1998–99	28	2 281	2 493.0	169.6
1999–2000	22	2 412	3 642.3	161.3

(a) At 30 June, including working proprietors. (b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors. (c) The 1994–95 (truncated) census differs from other mining censuses in that the construction materials and other nonmetallic minerals industries have been excluded. (d) Includes brown coal mining operations of the former State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

Source: *Mining Operations, Australia* (Cat. no. 8415.0).

A significant contributor to Victorian mineral production in 1999–2000 was brown coal, with a value of \$538.9m (table 14.21). Gold production in the same year was valued at \$71.9m and the average value of a kilogram of gold produced was just under \$15,000. The total value of construction materials produced was \$303.3m, the main types were basalt (\$126.8m), sand for concrete (\$48.7m), and granite (\$44.8m).

14.21 MINERAL PRODUCTION, Selected Items — 1999–2000

	Unit	Qty	Value \$'000
Oil and gas			
Crude oil-stabilised (includes condensate)	megalitres	11 604	n.a.
Natural gas	gigalitres	5 558	n.a.
Brown coal	kt	67 363	538 904
Gold	kilograms	4 791	71 861
Construction materials			
Gravel	kt	2 479	15 482
Sand for concrete	kt	4 977	48 691
Basalt(a)	kt	13 074	126 828
Granite	kt	3 422	44 846

(a) Not broken down by end use.

Source: *Mining Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8415.0)*.

Service industries

The service industries sector is a fast growing component of the Victorian economy. The service industries sector is defined as all industries other than the goods producing industries (agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction, and electricity, gas and water supply). In terms of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) (Cat. no. 1292.0), the service industries cover wholesale and retail trade; accommodation, cafes and restaurants; transport and storage; communication services; finance and insurance; property and business services; education; health and community services; cultural and recreational services; and personal and other services.

The Service industries sector is the largest component of the Victorian economy in terms of employment and total contribution to total factor income (see table 14.2) and constituted approximately 60% of Victoria's \$148.1b total factor income in 2000–01.

Employment growth from 1998–99 to 1999–2000, has occurred in the property and business services (32.8%), wholesale (10.3%), finance and insurance (7.4%), retail (5.2%), and health and community services sectors (2.6%) (table 14.22). In contrast, accommodation, cafes and restaurants declined by 8.5% over the same period.

14.22 SERVICE INDUSTRIES, Employment and Businesses(a)

	1997–98		1998–99		1999–2000	
	Persons employed	Businesses	Persons employed	Businesses	Persons employed	Businesses
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Wholesale trade	104.8	14.9	119.7	15.1	132.0	16.7
Retail trade	237.8	40.0	240.4	38.8	252.9	40.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	77.2	7.7	79.2	6.9	72.5	7.4
Transport and storage	64.2	16.4	63.6	16.4	63.6	16.2
Finance and insurance	68.2	3.9	73.4	5.2	78.8	6.7
Property and business services	188.2	49.4	221.9	47.0	294.7	53.9
Education	48.6	5.6	52.8	6.6	52.7	7.3
Health and community services	108.3	18.7	106.3	16.7	109.1	17.0
Cultural and recreational services	57.4	10.5	57.2	10.4	41.6	10.7
Personal and other services	41.6	19.9	42.1	21.3	40.1	18.4

(a) Includes non-agricultural private sector small businesses and employment.

Source: *ABS data available on request, Small Business in Australia*.

Retail trade

The retail industry is a major contributor to the Victorian economy, providing employment for 252,900 persons in 1999–2000. Small business (those businesses with less than 20 employees) represented 97.0% of all Victorian retail businesses and employed 38.7% of all employees.

Retail turnover in Victoria increased by 2.9% from 1999–2000 to 2000–01 to \$36.9b (table 14.23). The industry group with the largest increase in the value of turnover was food retailing, increasing by \$847.3m or 5.8%.

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

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	11 780.7	12 453.6	12 933.8	13 932.6	14 648.8	15 496.1
Department stores	2 680.4	2 724.0	2 913.6	3 084.7	3 297.1	3 282.1
Clothing and soft goods	1 808.9	1 773.1	1 979.2	2 399.3	2 841.4	2 654.7
Household goods	3 753.2	4 062.4	4 036.7	4 012.1	4 394.3	4 453.2
Recreational goods	1 573.0	1 623.1	1 702.9	1 831.3	1 717.3	1 612.5
Other retailing	2 647.8	2 835.7	3 162.1	3 568.2	3 803.8	4 192.2
Hospitality and services	3 566.3	3 524.9	3 688.1	4 346.1	5 169.6	5 239.8
Total(b)	27 810.4	28 996.2	30 416.0	33 174.4	35 872.4	36 930.3

(a) Excludes establishments which retail motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc. but includes non-petrol sales of identified convenience stores of petrol stations. (b) Sum of components may not equal totals due to rounding.

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

Tourist accommodation

At June 2001, Victoria had 705 licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments. Total takings from accommodation for the year 2000–01 was \$868.7m, compared to \$774.1m in 1999–2000 (table 14.24). Motels and guest houses comprised 70.1% of all accommodation establishments in June 2001, and accounted for 30.2% of total takings. Licensed hotels with facilities comprised 18.2% of the accommodation establishments and accounted for \$443.1m, or 51.0% of total takings.

14.24 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a)

	Unit	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES				
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	121	125	128
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	10 766	10 906	12 165
Room nights occupied	'000	2 477	2 638	2 824
Room occupancy rate	%	65.7	66.3	66.3
Persons employed (June quarter)	no.	14 406	13 957	14 659
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	356 050	378 545	443 090
MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES				
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	507	504	494
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	16 214	16 306	15 501
Room nights occupied	'000	2 983	2 995	2 782
Room occupancy rate	%	50.5	50.4	49.0
Persons employed (June quarter)	no.	5 822	5 879	5 606
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	252 577	257 981	262 379
SERVICED APARTMENTS				
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	70	76	83
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	3 786	4 172	4 629
Room nights occupied	'000	833	1 031	1 109
Room occupancy rate	%	67.2	68.9	69.6
Persons employed (June quarter)	no.	1 497	1 750	1 743
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	109 249	137 531	163 182
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS				
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	698	705	705
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	30 766	31 384	32 295
Room nights occupied	'000	6 293	6 664	6 714
Room occupancy rate	%	57.6	58.4	58.2
Persons employed (June quarter)	no.	21 725	21 586	22 008
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	717 876	774 057	868 650

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *Tourism Indicators*.

Transport

The number of urban train passengers increased by 8.0% from 1998–99 to 1999–2000 and revenue also increased by 8.0% (table 14.25). Urban tram and light rail passengers increased by 8.6% and revenue was up by 8.7%. Non-urban passengers increased by 4.7% and estimated non-urban revenue was up by 6.1%.

14.25 RAIL PASSENGER OPERATIONS(a)

	Passengers		Revenue	
	1998–99	1999–2000	1998–99	1999–2000
	'000	'000	\$000	\$000
Urban train	115 000	124 200	139 834	151 000
Urban tram/light rail	118 000	128 200	63 587	69 100
Non-urban train(b)	6 400	6 700	33 000	35 000
Total	239 400	259 100	236 421	255 100

(a) Excludes West Coast Railway. (b) Non-urban revenue is an estimate.

Source: *Australasian Railway Association Inc.*

Victoria has major ports handling cargo at Melbourne, Geelong, Portland and Westernport. Melbourne is Victoria's busiest port, loading 9.4 million tonnes and discharging 7.1 million tonnes in 2000–01 (table 14.26). In total, 17.8 million tonnes were loaded in Victorian sea ports in 2000–01, a 13.8% increase on the 1999–2000 figure. The amount of cargo discharged in Victorian ports showed a 6.1% decrease, from 13.7 million tonnes to 12.8 million tonnes in the same period.

14.26 TONNAGE LOADED AND DISCHARGED, By Port

	1998–99		1999–2000		2000–01	
	Loaded	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Melbourne	7 106	8 426	7 950	8 239	9 363	7 129
Geelong	3 108	4 816	3 925	4 901	4 921	5 043
Portland	2 320	404	2 611	316	2 856	433
Westernport	944	124	1 197	204	706	222
Total	13 478	13 770	15 683	13 660	17 846	12 827

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade statistics.

International trade in goods and services

The level of export trade fundamentally influences a nation's prosperity. In general, the more a country exports, the more prosperous it becomes, as exports bring external income into the country which otherwise would not be available. Under the Australian Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is in turn responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters relating to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals and fuels.

Merchandise trade

The trade statistics in this section are compiled by the ABS from documentation submitted by exporters and importers, or their agents, to the Australian Customs Service, as required by the Customs Act. These are recorded on a general trade basis, i.e. total exports include both Australian produce and re-exports; total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption, together with goods imported into customs warehouses. State statistics for exports comprise those reported as State of origin. 'State of origin' is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. For imports, the State recorded is that in which the import entry was lodged with the Australian Customs Service.

Imports to Victoria increased by 8.2% in 2000–01 to \$36,485m, continuing the upward trend since 1995–96 (table 14.27). Imports over the six year period 1995–96 to 2000–01 increased by 47.9%. Exports from Victoria increased 18.3% to \$22,510m in 2000–01. Victorian exports comprised 18.8% of the Australian total (\$119,556m) in 2000–01 and Victorian imports comprised 30.9% of the Australian total (\$118,243m).

14.27 OVERSEAS TRADE, Recorded Values of Imports and Exports

	Imports	Exports
	\$m	\$m
1995–96	24 663	15 410
1996–97	25 093	16 306
1997–98	28 851	15 931
1998–99	31 014	16 484
1999–2000	33 717	19 034
2000–01	36 485	22 510

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade Statistics*.

In 2000–01, more than half of Victoria's imports came from four countries (table 14.28). These were the United States of America (USA) (\$7,377m), Japan (\$4,828m), China (\$3,890m), and Germany (\$2,585m). Of the main countries of origin, the largest percentage increase in imports from 1999–2000 to 2000–01 were sourced in China (28.4%), followed by the Republic of Korea (22.4%).

14.28 IMPORTS(a), Country of Origin

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	\$m	\$m	\$m
United States of America	6 891	7 701	7 377
Japan	4 133	4 416	4 828
China	2 537	3 029	3 890
Germany	2 341	2 402	2 585
United Kingdom	1 839	1 793	1 842
New Zealand	1 333	1 491	1 535
Republic of Korea	847	870	1 065
Indonesia	1 078	893	1 049
Malaysia	873	1 118	1 037
Italy	1 038	1 036	1 028
Other	8 104	8 968	10 249
Total	31 014	33 717	36 485

(a) Customs value.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade Statistics*.

Victoria's major category of imports in 2000–01 was machinery and equipment (\$15,435m), up 4.5% on 1999–2000 (table 14.29). Increases were also recorded for every other category of imports in 2000–01.

14.29 IMPORTS OF MAJOR COMMODITIES(a)

Commodity description	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food and live animals chiefly for food	1 313	1 357	1 430
Beverages and tobacco	134	141	211
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels)	585	625	677
Minerals fuels, lubricants, and related materials	1 150	1 764	2 309
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	108	93	96
Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.	3 247	3 352	3 855
Manufacturing goods classified chiefly by material	4 470	4 648	4 773
Machinery and transport equipment	13 489	14 768	15 435
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5 343	5 835	6 205
Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	1 175	1 133	1 494
Total(b)	31 014	33 717	36 485

(a) Import commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction are included in "Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c." (b) Sum of components may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade Statistics*.

In 2000–01, more than half of Victoria's exports went to seven countries (table 14.30). The major export destinations were Japan (\$2,248m) and the United States of America (\$2,073m). New Zealand slipped to third major export destination from first in 1999–2000, decreasing 18.3% to \$1,876m in 2000–01. The value of exports to China continued to increase strongly to \$1,430m in 2000–01, more than double the \$669m recorded in 1998–1999.

14.30 EXPORTS(a), Country of Destination

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Japan	1 676	1 860	2 248
United States of America	1 469	1 630	2 073
New Zealand	1 635	2 297	1 876
Singapore	1 080	1 475	1 518
China	669	1 124	1 430
Republic of Korea	862	1 236	1 308
Saudi Arabia	511	704	1 206
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	900	945	1 062
Taiwan	920	835	816
United Kingdom	1 169	694	696
Other	5 593	6 234	8 277
Total	16 484	19 034	22 510

(a) Free on board.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade Statistics*.

Victoria's main exports in 2000–01 were food and live animals chiefly for food (\$5,772m) and machinery and transport equipment (\$4,083m) (table 14.31). Between 1999–2000 and 2000–01, exports of inedible crude materials other than fuels increased by 37.0%, and food and live animals chiefly for food increased by 30.4%.

14.31 EXPORTS OF MAJOR COMMODITIES(a)

Commodity description	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food and live animals chiefly for food	3 972	4 426	5 772
Beverages and tobacco	166	187	228
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels)	1 403	1 580	2 164
Minerals fuels, lubricants, and related materials	798	1 221	1 393
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	108	113	108
Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.	977	1 024	1 258
Manufacturing goods classified chiefly by material	2 422	2 681	2 901
Machinery and transport equipment	2 892	3 963	4 083
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 039	1 162	1 403
Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	2 709	2 677	3 200
Total(b)	16 484	19 034	22 510

(a) Export commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction are included in "Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c." (b) Sum of components may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade Statistics*.

Trade in services

In 2000, Victoria recorded service credits of \$6,459m, and service debits of -\$7,988m, resulting in a net trade in services of -\$1.5 billion (table 14.32).

The largest service debits were recorded in the transportation sector (-\$815m) and other business services sector (-\$425m), which includes a large component of service debits for operational leasing services (-\$673m).

14.32 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES — 2000

	Credits (\$m)		Debits (\$m)	
	Victoria(a)	Australia	Victoria(a)	Australia
Transportation	2 090	7 459	-2 905	-10 860
Travel	2 382	14 490	-2 470	-10 390
Communication(b)	342	1 533	-498	-1 839
Construction	1	34	—	—
Financial	321	747	-184	-527
Insurance	258	750	-36	-902
Computer and information	106	733	-91	-428
Royalties & licence fees	124	589	-458	-1 716
Other business services	731	2 991	-1 156	-2 924
Personal, cultural, & recreational services	100	1 461	-190	-811
Government services n.e.c.	14	822	—	-650
Total	6 469	31 609	-7 988	-31 047

(a) The State trade in services statistics have been compiled by splitting the Australia-wide totals using a number of assumptions and approximations. The State allocation methods for transportation, travel and communication services are considered reasonable, especially for the analysis of movements in the services. The allocation for other business services, however, is primarily based on the location of the business reporting the information as a proxy for State of origin/consumption of that service. Care should be exercised in interpreting the State data because of the unknown impact of the use of the location of the business as a proxy for State of origin/consumption. (b) Includes Other Services, n.e.c.

Source: *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 5368.0).

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Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the public and private finance sectors in Victoria. Areas for which analysis is presented include State and Local government finance, Commonwealth and State financial relations, the Australian financial system, banks and non-bank financial institutions.

Public Finance

The collection and expenditure of public monies in Victoria are undertaken by three levels of government:

- the government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- the government of the State of Victoria, including statutory bodies authorised by State Acts; and
- Local government.

In addition to these three levels, Victorian universities are classified to the 'multi-jurisdictional' general government sector, because of the combined roles of the Commonwealth and State governments in their financing and control.

The Government Finance Statistics (GFS) in this chapter measure the financial operations and financial position of State and Local governments, as well as the relationship between State and Commonwealth governments, classified according to the International Monetary Fund's *A Manual of Government Finance Statistics* and the United Nations' *A System of National Accounts 1993* (SNA93).

To assist users in understanding government finance statistics, the publication *Government Finance Statistics — Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1994* (Cat. no. 5514.0) outlines the major concepts, definitions of statistical units, and main classifications employed.

Accrual — based Government Finance Statistics

The Australian system for producing GFS was changed from 1998–99 because of the adoption of accrual accounting by governments, and the revision of international statistical standards. As a result, a new conceptual framework was introduced, in the form of an integrated statement of stocks and flows, in place of the cash-based framework. This new framework allows a more comprehensive assessment of the economic impact of government activity and the sustainability of fiscal policy. It also provides an improved basis for monitoring efficiency in the allocation and use of government resources.

The new framework is divided into a number of separate statements (Operating Statement, Statement of Stocks and Flows, Balance Sheet, and Cash Flow Statement), each of which focuses on analytical aggregates or balances of particular interest to decision makers. These financial statements are presented in this chapter for general government at the State and Local government levels. Statements of stocks and flows have not been implemented in this publication. Tables showing details of taxation revenue and expenditure by source and purpose are also included.

Prior to 1998–99, GFS were compiled on a cash basis. Users should note that the move to an accrual basis of recording has required a change in data sources and methodologies for some jurisdictions from 1998–99 onwards. Therefore, the surplus/deficit data for 1998–99 and subsequent years are not directly comparable to the ‘deficit’ series for earlier years.

Government Finance Statistics measures

The analytical GFS measures are defined as follows:

Net Operating Balance (NOB)

The GFS NOB is calculated as transactions in GFS revenues less transactions in GFS expenses. It measures (in accrual terms) the full cost of providing government services, including unfunded superannuation and non-cash items such as depreciation. The NOB is not affected by revaluations of existing assets, by acquisition or disposal of assets or by assets recognised in the balance sheet for the first time. This measure is conceptually equivalent to the concept of ‘Net savings plus capital transfers’ in the Australian System of National Accounts (ASNA).

When a government’s NOB is positive, it indicates that surplus funds have been generated from current operations and these have resulted in an increase in that government’s net worth. These surplus funds may be used to acquire assets and/or decrease liabilities. When a NOB is negative, it indicates that a shortfall has occurred on current operations and it has been necessary to incur liabilities and/or liquidate assets, but it does not necessarily indicate that a government is a net borrower. It can therefore be said that a government’s NOB, which is in an overall positive balance over a number of periods, such as an economic cycle, is indicative of the on-going sustainability of that government’s operations. However, it should not be necessarily taken as an indicator of sustainability or otherwise of a government’s future operations.

GFS Net Lending(+)/ Borrowing(-) (NLB)

GFS NLB is calculated as the NOB less net acquisition of non-financial assets (gross fixed capital formation less depreciation plus change in inventories plus other transactions in non-financial assets). It measures in accrual terms the gap between government savings plus net capital transfers and investment in non-financial assets. The GFS NLB is conceptually equivalent to the ASNA concept of ‘Net lending/borrowing’. As such, it measures the contribution of the sector to the balance on current and capital accounts in the balance of payments.

When NLB is positive, a government is placing financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the domestic economy or overseas (i.e. it is lending). When NLB is negative, a government is utilising the financial resources of other sectors in the domestic economy or overseas (i.e. it is borrowing). In this way, NLB can be viewed as a macro or global indicator of the financial impact of government operations on the rest of the economy.

GFS Net Worth (NW) GFS NW is defined as assets less liabilities, less shares and other contributed capital. For the general government sector, NW is assets less liabilities.

The NW at two points in time can be compared to obtain the change in NW, which is attributable to transaction flows (i.e. the NOB) and other flows (i.e. revaluations and other changes in the volume of assets).

The NW is an economic measure of wealth. It reflects the contribution of governments to the wealth of Australia.

GFS Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) The Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) is a cash-based measure and is calculated as:

Net cash flows from operating activities

<i>plus</i>	Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets
<i>less</i>	Distributions paid
<i>less</i>	Acquisitions of assets acquired under finance leases and similar arrangements
<i>equals</i>	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)

The Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) measure described here is conceptually the same as the Deficit(+)/Surplus(-) used in the former cash-based GFS system; in practice, however, the Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) in the accrual-based GFS system has been derived using a different methodology, which results in a break in the time series across the two systems. The Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) is the cash-based equivalent of the GFS Net Lending/Borrowing described above.

The Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) is a broad indicator of a sector's cash flow requirements. When this measure is positive (i.e. a surplus), it reflects the extent to which cash is available to government to either increase its financial assets or decrease its liabilities (assuming no revaluations and other changes occur). When this measure is negative (i.e. a deficit), it is a measure of the extent to which a government requires cash, by drawing on the cash reserves of the domestic economy, or by running down its financial assets, or by borrowing from overseas.

Further information on accrual reporting by governments may be obtained from the ABS publications *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 5512.0) — latest issue 1999–2000 — issued June 2001 and Information Paper: *Accruals-based Government Finance Statistics* (Cat. no. 5517.0) issued March 2000.

State and Local Government finance

In 1999–2000, the overall financial outcome of Victorian State and local government was reflected in a combined net operating balance of \$1,491m and net lending of \$1,165m (table 15.1). Total expenses were \$23,139m, while total revenue was \$24,630m. Taxation revenue of \$11,136m made up 45.2% of total revenue.

Tax revenue increased consistently across all major categories. Although the payroll tax rate fell from 6% to 5.75% from 1 July 1999, payroll tax revenue increased by \$146m due to growth in aggregate taxable payrolls. Other major contributors to taxation increases were taxes on gambling devices (\$113m), other vehicle registration fees and taxes (\$96m) and petroleum product franchise taxes (\$95m). Other revenue fell by over \$1b due to a sharp decline in income tax equivalent receipts following privatisation of the gas industry. One off gas-related income tax equivalents amounted to \$1.2b in 1998–99.

The increase in other operating expenses resulted mainly from a purchase of services by the Department of Infrastructure from the privatised metropolitan train and tram transport companies (\$425m). The decrease in other capital transfers resulted from a fall in assets and resources provided free of charge (\$195m) and capital grants to government business enterprises (\$111m). The latter flowed mainly from the privatisation of metropolitan public transport in 1999.

15.1 GENERAL GOVERNMENT, Operating Statement

	State		Local		State and Local	
	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m
GFS Revenue						
Taxation revenue	9 190	9 708	1 330	1 427	10 520	11 136
Current grants and subsidies	7 021	7 280	549	561	7 107	7 374
Sales of goods and services	2 120	2 099	651	697	2 771	2 796
Interest income	200	199	48	52	248	250
Other	3 898	2 740	330	386	4 171	3 074
<i>Total</i>	22 429	22 027	2 908	3 123	24 817	24 630
less						
GFS Expenses						
Gross operating expenses						
Depreciation	776	762	573	608	1 348	1 369
Employee expenses	8 592	8 499	947	978	9 540	9 478
Other operating expenses	5 629	6 255	1 456	1 543	7 080	7 793
<i>Total</i>	14 997	15 515	2 976	3 129	17 968	18 640
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	580	806	—	—	580	806
Other interest expenses	666	453	47	46	713	499
Current transfers						
Grant expenses	1 711	1 808	—	—	1 319	1 459
Subsidy expenses	759	929	—	—	759	929
Other current transfers	196	270	—	—	196	270
Capital transfers						
Grant expenses	16	30	—	—	586	444
Other capital transfers	804	508	—	—	218	64
<i>Total</i>	19 729	20 321	3 023	3 175	22 339	23 139
equals						
GFS Net Operating Balance	2 700	1 706	-115	-52	2 478	1 491
less						
Net acquisition of non-financial assets						
Gross fixed capital formation	1 188	1 262	517	546	1 705	1 808
less Depreciation	776	762	573	608	1 348	1 369
plus Change in inventories	6	36	0	0	6	36
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	-76	-103	-22	-20	-98	-122
<i>Total</i>	343	435	-78	-81	264	353
equals						
GFS Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-)	2 357	1 271	-36	30	2 214	1 165

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

The cash flow statement for 1999–2000 (table 15.2) reveals cash surpluses for State and local government of \$1,895m and \$28m respectively, an increase of \$2,019m for State and a decrease of \$22m for local from 1998–99 levels.

For the State government a fall in total cash receipts from operating activities of \$472m, due to a sharp decline in income tax equivalent receipts following privatisation of the gas industry, was more than offset by a \$2,507m decrease in cash payments for operating activities. The latter was due to a one-off allocation of \$2,574m of privatisation proceeds to the State Superannuation Fund in 1998–99 to reduce the government's superannuation liability.

For local government small increases in net cash flows from operating activities (\$9m) and sales of non-financial assets (\$16m) were offset by an 8% (\$48m) increase in purchases of new non-financial assets in 1999–2000.

15.2 GENERAL GOVERNMENT, Cash Flow Statement

	State		Local		State and Local	
	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m
Cash receipts from operating activities						
Taxes received	9 209	9 667	1 330	1 427	10 539	11 094
Receipts from sales of goods and services	2 129	1 982	653	699	2 781	2 679
Grants and subsidies received	7 463	7 733	686	626	7 559	7 747
Other receipts	3 502	2 449	327	372	3 813	2 820
Total	22 303	21 831	2 996	3 123	24 692	24 340
Cash payments for operating activities						
Payments for goods and services	-17 233	-15 067	-2 403	-2 521	-19 632	-17 583
Grants and subsidies paid	-3 033	-3 167	-1	-2	-2 626	-2 789
Interest paid	-694	-450	-47	-46	-741	-496
Other payments	-340	-109	—	—	-340	-109
Total	-21 300	-18 793	-2 452	-2 569	-23 339	-20 978
Net cash flows from operating activities	1 003	3 038	545	554	1 353	3 363
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets						
Sales of non-financial assets	171	187	112	128	282	315
Purchases of new non-financial assets	-1 297	-1 330	-606	-654	-1 903	-1 985
Purchases of secondhand non-financial assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	-1 127	-1 143	-494	-526	-1 621	-1 669
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	4 524	107	—	—	4 524	107
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	380	-1 163	—	—	380	-1 163
Net cash flows from financing activities						
Advances received (net)	-1 166	-1	-21	-1	-1 186	-2
Borrowing (net)	-3 633	-755	94	24	-3 539	-731
Deposits received (net)	-31	12	—	—	-31	12
Other financing (net)	-181	76	-123	-51	-110	254
Total	-5 011	-667	-50	-28	-4 867	-466
Net Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Cash Held	-231	172	—	—	-231	172
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)						
Net cash flows from operating activities and net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets	-124	1 895	50	28	-268	1 693
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	-124	1 895	50	28	-268	1 693

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

The consolidated GFS Net Worth for State and local government was \$67,879m at 30 June 2000, up from \$58,731m at 30 June 1999 (table 15.3). The main contributor was an increase of \$5,015m in land and fixed assets owned by local government following a broadening of the coverage of assets reported for GFS purposes, including recognition of the value of roads in line with relevant accounting standards.

For the State government an increase in investments, loans and placements from \$1,270m at 30 June 1999 to \$2,432m at 30 June 2000 followed the creation of the \$1b Growing Victoria infrastructure fund during the year.

15.3 GENERAL GOVERNMENT, Balance Sheet — 30 June

	State		Local		State and Local	
	1999 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	2000 \$m
Assets						
Financial Assets						
Cash and deposits	658	894	423	420	1 080	1 314
Advances paid	528	410	4	4	532	415
Investments, loans and placements	1 270	2 432	524	603	1 795	3 035
Other non-equity assets	769	681	324	422	1 093	1 103
Equity	22 809	23 791	56	—	22 866	23 791
<i>Total</i>	26 035	28 208	1 332	1 450	27 366	29 658
Non-financial assets						
Land and fixed assets	31 788	33 531	22 339	27 354	54 128	60 886
Other non-financial assets	696	978	—	—	696	978
<i>Total</i>	32 484	34 510	22 339	27 354	54 824	61 864
<i>Total</i>	58 519	62 718	23 671	28 804	82 189	91 522
Liabilities						
Deposits held	293	331	50	48	342	379
Advances received	8	9	8	6	17	16
Borrowing	6 966	6 373	630	647	7 596	7 020
Unfunded superannuation liability and other employee entitlements	13 645	14 414	287	258	13 932	14 672
Other provisions	103	134	0	0	103	134
Other non-equity liabilities	1 179	1 094	289	329	1 468	1 423
<i>Total</i>	22 196	22 355	1 264	1 288	23 458	23 643
GFS Net Worth	36 324	40 363	22 407	27 516	58 731	67 879
Net Debt(a)	4 811	2 977	-263	-326	4 548	2 651
Net Financial Worth(b)	3 839	5 853	68	162	3 907	6 015

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

State and Local Government expenditure

Total State government expenses were \$20,321m in 1999–2000 (table 15.4), up from \$19,729m in 1998–99. A \$1,550m fall in general public services was due to re-allocation of superannuation expenses to the purpose category to which they related. A \$591m increase in transport and communications to \$2,029m resulted from the creation of the Public Transport Fund, which purchases transport services on behalf of Victorian households from the privatised entities. A \$588m increase in public debt transactions followed revaluation of nominal interest on unfunded superannuation.

Total local government expenses were \$3,175m in 1999–2000, an increase of \$152m from 1998–99. The largest contributor to this increase was general public services (up \$44m). Other significant increases related to recreation and culture (up \$39m) and housing and community amenities (up \$35m).

15.4 GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES

	State		Local		State and Local	
	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m
General public services	2 388	838	278	322	2 660	1 154
Public order and safety	1 766	1 956	52	57	1 816	2 012
Education	5 113	5 629	32	31	5 145	5 659
Health	4 743	5 027	88	92	4 829	5 118
Social security and welfare	1 516	1 594	410	430	1 874	2 024
Housing and community amenities	801	833	544	579	1 047	1 101
Recreation and culture	381	486	530	569	865	996
Fuel and energy	115	16	—	—	115	16
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	480	480	1	1	480	480
Mining, manufacturing and construction	50	27	29	31	76	58
Transport and communications	1 438	2 029	825	844	2 263	2 873
Other economic affairs	266	146	107	107	372	250
Public debt transactions	671	1 259	47	46	718	1 305
Other purposes	2	1	80	65	107	93
Total	19 729	20 321	3 023	3 175	22 368	23 139

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

Taxation revenue

Taxation revenue increased by a little under 6% to \$11,136m in 1999–2000 compared with \$10,520m in 1998–99 (table 15.5). Although the payroll tax rate reduced from 6% to 5.75% from 1 July 1999, total employers' payroll tax receipts increased by over 6.6% to \$2,356m in 1999–2000. Payroll tax revenue plus taxes on property (\$4,297m) accounted for 59.7% of total taxation revenue during the year.

15.5 GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE, State and Local Government

	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m
Employers' payroll taxes	2 211	2 356
Taxes on property	4 019	4 297
Taxes on provision of goods and services		
Taxes on gambling	1 447	1 520
Taxes on insurance	532	579
Total	1 979	2 099
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities		
Motor vehicle taxes	845	863
Franchise taxes	1 339	1 481
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	128	39
Total	2 312	2 384
Total	10 520	11 136

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

Reform of Commonwealth-State financial relations

On 1 July 2000 a new system of Commonwealth-State financial relations commenced as part of the new tax system. At the Premiers' Conference held on 9 April 1999, Heads of Government signed an Intergovernmental Agreement on the Reform of Commonwealth-State Financial Relations which agreed on key aspects of the reforms. In June 1999, Heads of Governments endorsed a revised Intergovernmental Agreement. Under the terms of the June 1999 *Intergovernmental Agreement on Principles for the Reform of Commonwealth-State Financial Relations*, the Commonwealth Government imposed a goods and services tax (GST) from 1 July 2000, with all GST revenue to be passed to the States and Territories.

Commonwealth GST revenue grants replace the old financial assistance grants made by the Commonwealth to the States and Territories. Each government's share of GST revenue is based on its population share adjusted by a relativity factor reflecting per capita financial needs. The Commonwealth made a commitment to provide assistance to the States in the transitional years to ensure that no State is worse off than under previous arrangements. The agreement established a Ministerial Council for Commonwealth-State Financial Relations to oversee the implementation and operation of the Intergovernmental Agreement.

On 1 July 2000 accommodation taxes were abolished and financial institutions duty and stamp duty on quoted marketable securities ceased from 1 July 2001. The States have adjusted their gambling taxes to take account of the impact of the GST on gambling operators. State debit taxes will cease from 1 July 2005 and the need to continue a number of State stamp duties on financial instruments and leases will be reviewed in 2005.

The Commonwealth introduced a First Home Owners Scheme from 1 July 2000 to offset the impact of the GST on house prices for first home buyers. The scheme is administered by the States on the basis of principles agreed by all jurisdictions in the Intergovernmental Agreement.

Commonwealth financial assistance

As a consequence of the reform of Commonwealth-State financial relations, with the introduction of the new tax system, Commonwealth payments to the States have been significantly restructured. The impact of these changes is reflected in payments to Victoria, which totalled \$10,364m in 2000–01, an increase of \$2,659m (34.5%) on 1999–2000 (table 15.6).

15.6 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General Purpose Grants	3 363	3 564	3 634	3 586	3 638	5 869
Specific Purpose Payments	3 869	4 602	2 964	3 567	3 769	4 184
Financial Assistance Local Government	276	287	284	289	298	311
State Fiscal Contributions	n.a.	-154	-159	-75	—	—
Total Commonwealth payments	7 508	8 299	6 723	7 367	7 705	10 364

Source: Commonwealth Final Budget Outcome, Financial Report of the State of Victoria.

Financial system

The financial system in Australia has three overlapping components. The first component consists of financial enterprises (such as banks) and regulatory authorities, the Reserve Bank and the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). The second consists of financial markets (for example, the bond market) and their participants (issuers such as governments, and investors such as superannuation funds). The third is the payments system — that is, the cash, cheque and electronic means by which payments are effected — and its participants (for example, banks). The interaction of these components enables funds for investment or consumption to be made available from savings in other parts of the national or international economy.

In response to the recommendations of the Financial System Inquiry (the Wallis Committee), from 1 July 1998, a changed financial regulatory framework came into effect. Under the new structure a single prudential supervisor, APRA, was established to assume responsibility for the supervision of banks, life and general insurance companies, and superannuation funds. The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) assumed responsibility for market integrity and consumer protection across the financial system. The Reserve Bank retained responsibility for monetary policy and the maintenance of financial stability, including stability of the payments system. From 1 July 1999 building societies and credit unions have also been supervised by APRA.

Banks

At 30 June 2000, there were 32 banks, with 1,217 branches and 1,262 agencies in Victoria (table 15.7). The number of bank branches in Victoria decreased by 4.5% between 1999 and 2000. This coincided with a 10.7% increase in the number of agencies, indicating a changing emphasis for delivering banking services within Victoria.

The GiroPost Network recorded a 35.7% decrease in Australia Post retail outlets and agencies during 1999–2000, mainly due to rationalisation of operations. The number of Automated Teller Machines (ATM's) increased by 16.0%.

15.7 BANK BRANCHES AND AGENCIES — At 30 June

	1998		1999		2000	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Commonwealth Bank of Australia(a)	385	1 026	362	999	381	1 013
National Australia Bank	295	41	299	42	294	42
ANZ Banking Group	204	18	219	8	221	9
Westpac Banking Corporation	325	102	218	4	176	26
Bendigo Bank	69	74	73	81	80	116
St. George Bank	32	6	32	6	30	10
Colonial State Bank(a)	38	1	39	—	—	—
Suncorp-Metway Bank	4	—	1	—	5	—
Citibank	3	—	2	—	2	—
Other banks	33	2	29	—	28	46
Total	1 388	1 270	1 274	1 140	1 217	1 262
GiroPost Network	n.a.	1 092	n.a.	1 089	n.a.	700
Automated Teller Machines	n.a.	2 036	n.a.	2 082	n.a.	2 416

(a) Colonial State Bank merged with Commonwealth Bank of Australia in 1999–2000.

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

Deposits

At 30 June 2001, there was a total of \$104,769m in deposits in Victorian customers' accounts, a 4.8% increase on the June 2000 figure of \$99,977m (table 15.8). Term and at call deposits totalled \$57,180m at June 2001. These deposits moved against recent upward trends, with a 2.9% decrease from the June 2000 figure of \$58,905m. Term and at call deposits made up 54.6% of total deposits at June 2001. Current deposits bearing interest totalled \$24,291m at June 2001, a 21.3% increase on the June 2000 figure of \$19,997m.

15.8 BANK DEPOSITS, Repayable in Australia(a)

As at June(a)	Current bearing interest \$m	Current not bearing interest \$m	Term and at call \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m
1999	18 685	3 952	50 714	16 930	90 282
2000	19 997	4 537	58 905	16 538	99 977
2001	24 291	5 002	57 180	18 297	104 769

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

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

Credit cooperatives

There were 49 credit cooperatives in Victoria at the end of 1999–2000, down from 59 in 1997–98 (table 15.9). The value of assets held by credit cooperatives increased by 17.8% from 1997–98 to \$3,541.3m in 1999–2000. The total income of credit cooperatives increased by 27.4% from 1997–98 to \$313.2m in 1999–2000. Total expenditure increased by 25.3% over the same period, to \$274.5m in 1999–2000.

15.9 CREDIT COOPERATIVES

	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Cooperatives	no.	59	51	49
Income and expenditure				
Total income	\$m	245.9	265.9	313.2
Total expenditure	\$m	219.1	231.5	274.5
Assets and liabilities				
Total assets	\$m	3 005.8	3 299.6	3 541.3
Total liabilities	\$m	3 005.8	3 299.6	3 541.3

Source: Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions on Hardcopy (Cat. no. 5661.0.40.001); Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

Lending activity of financial institutions

Housing finance for owner occupation increased by 20.4% from 1998–99 to \$17,309.9m in 1999–2000, but only by a further 1.7% to \$17,603.8m in 2000–01 (table 15.10). The increase coincides with an increase in building approval statistics over the same period. From 1998–99 to 2000–01, personal finance increased by 23.1%, commercial finance decreased by 1.1%, and lease finance decreased by 33.8%.

Banks increased their housing finance for owner occupation commitments by 14.6% from 1998–99 to \$14,630.4m in 2000–01. Lenders other than banks accounted for 16.9% of housing finance for owner occupation in 2000–01, up from 11.2% in 1998–99.

Borrowers continued to move away from finance companies as a source for their personal finance. The market share of finance companies fell from 16.7% in this category in 1998–99 to 11.9% in 2000–01, while banks increased their market share from 75.3% to 80.3% over the same period. Credit cooperatives and other lenders maintained their share of lending for personal finance at around 8%. Overall, banks were the dominant leader in all finance lending categories except lease finance.

15.10 TYPE OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT — At 30 June

	1999	2000	2001
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Housing finance for owner occupation			
Banks	12 770.7	15 421.4	14 630.4
Permanent building societies	239.6	124.6	158.7
Other lenders	1 365.8	1 763.9	2 814.7
<i>Total</i>	14 376.1	17 309.9	17 603.8
Personal finance			
Banks	8 327.1	10 898.6	10 930.4
Finance companies	1 846.1	1 660.0	1 617.7
Credit cooperatives	425.6	389.4	405.2
Other lenders	463.9	607.8	662.8
<i>Total</i>	11 062.7	13 555.8	13 616.1
Commercial finance			
Banks	37 155.0	37 037.0	37 572.2
Finance companies	1 089.0	1 119.0	1 129.1
Other lenders	6 384.0	3 125.0	5 429.2
<i>Total</i>	44 628.0	41 281.0	44 130.5
Lease finance			
Banks	808.0	753.0	364.3
Finance companies	724.0	533.0	347.0
Other lenders	595.0	593.0	696.6
<i>Total</i>	2 127.0	1 879.0	1 407.9

Source: ABS data available on request, *Lending Finance Australia*.

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Introduction

This chapter contains tables which provide a historical summary of selected statistics relating to Victoria. The tables should be studied taking into account the issues discussed in the relevant chapters of this publication to ensure that data is understood fully.

Demography

16.1 POPULATION

	Population at 31 December(a)(b)				Population of Melbourne at 30 June(b)(d)(e)
	Males	Females	Persons	Sex ratio(c)	
	no.	no.	no.		
1841	14 391	6 025	20 416	238.9	4 479
1851	58 235	39 254	97 489	148.4	23 143
1861	320 888	218 876	539 764	146.6	139 916
1871	407 628	338 822	746 450	120.3	215 991
1881	457 782	416 183	873 965	110.0	288 169
1891	606 395	551 977	1 158 372	109.9	486 620
1901	608 436	601 464	1 209 900	101.2	501 580
1911	668 818	671 075	1 339 893	99.7	612 190
1921	765 306	785 421	1 550 727	97.4	800 520
1931	896 429	907 141	1 803 570	98.8	995 600
1941	964 619	981 806	1 946 425	98.3	1 114 900
1951	1 150 009	1 149 529	2 299 538	100.0	1 330 800
1961	1 485 348	1 469 951	2 955 299	101.1	1 984 936
1971(f)	1 815 332	1 818 511	3 633 843	99.8	2 575 000
1981	1 969 349	1 999 049	3 968 398	98.5	2 834 200
1991	2 199 400	2 238 100	4 437 500	98.3	3 155 700
1992	2 211 492	2 253 923	4 465 415	98.1	3 182 441
1993	2 216 210	2 262 625	4 478 835	97.9	3 197 927
1994	2 225 627	2 274 727	4 500 354	97.8	3 213 021
1995	2 243 276	2 296 520	4 539 796	97.7	3 243 707
1996	2 263 984	2 319 461	4 583 445	97.6	3 283 278
1997	2 286 347	2 341 052	4 627 399	97.7	3 321 788
1998	2 315 603	2 368 479	4 684 082	97.8	3 367 005
1999	2 343 709	2 394 472	4 738 181	97.9	3 413 894
2000	2 375 629	2 422 677	4 798 306	98.1	3 466 025

(a) All estimates are corrected for discrepancies disclosed by various censuses up to the 1996 census. (b) Full-blood Aboriginals were included in figures from 1962 onwards. (c) Number of males per 100 females. (d) Figures shown for the population of Melbourne from 1921 to 1960 relate to the population of City of Melbourne and adjoining municipal areas within boundaries defined for census purposes at the respective censuses of 1921, 1933, 1947 and 1954. From 1961 onwards, the figures relate to population within the Melbourne Statistical Division. (e) The Melbourne Statistical Division boundary was extended in 1991, and a further slight change occurred in 1995. Figures from 1991 onwards have been amended to reflect that change. (f) From 1971 onwards, figures are estimated resident population.

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

16.2 MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS(a)

	Marriages		Divorces(b)		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	no.	Crude rate(c)	Decrees granted	Crude rate(c)	no.	Crude rate(c)	no.	Crude rate(c)	no.	Crude rate(d)
1841	406	26.4	—	..	618	40.3	319	20.8	n.c.	..
1851	1 023	11.8	—	..	3 049	35.1	1 165	13.4	n.c.	..
1861	4 434	8.2	1	—	23 461	43.5	10 522	19.5	n.c.	..
1871	4 693	6.4	7	—	27 382	37.2	9 918	13.5	3 114	113.7
1881	5 896	6.8	9	—	27 145	31.3	12 302	14.2	3 119	114.9
1891	8 780	7.7	99	0.1	38 505	33.6	18 631	16.3	4 861	126.2
1901	8 406	7.0	83	0.1	31 008	25.8	15 904	13.2	3 192	102.9
1911	11 088	8.4	211	0.2	33 026	25.0	15 216	11.5	2 269	68.7
1921	13 676	8.9	380	0.3	35 591	23.2	16 165	10.5	2 582	72.5
1931	10 182	5.7	417	0.2	30 332	16.9	17 033	9.5	1 349	44.5
1941	20 898	10.8	833	0.4	34 406	17.8	20 522	10.6	1 246	36.2
1951	21 117	9.3	1 714	0.8	50 553	22.2	23 446	10.3	1 143	22.6
1961	21 264	7.3	1 248	0.4	65 886	22.5	24 500	8.4	1 173	17.8
1971	32 386	9.2	3 072	0.9	75 394	21.5	30 690	8.7	1 097	14.6
1981	28 648	7.3	9 769	2.5	59 284	15.0	29 088	7.4	554	9.3
1991	28 535	6.5	11 134	2.5	65 438	14.8	31 216	7.1	428	6.5
1992	28 429	6.4	10 533	2.4	65 766	14.8	31 951	7.2	366	5.6
1993	27 418	6.1	10 935	2.4	64 049	14.3	31 197	7.0	347	5.4
1994	26 974	6.0	11 228	2.5	63 974	14.3	32 353	7.2	327	5.1
1995	26 607	5.9	11 838	2.6	62 591	13.9	32 425	7.2	308	4.9
1996	26 074	5.7	12 491	2.7	61 143	13.4	32 726	7.2	308	5.0
1997	25 456	5.5	12 463	2.7	60 732	13.2	33 261	7.2	300	4.9
1998	26 372	5.7	12 307	2.6	60 492	13.0	32 007	6.9	283	4.7
1999	27 252	5.8	12 742	2.7	58 875	12.5	31 918	6.8	331	5.6
2000	26 852	5.6	12 401	2.6	59 171	12.4	32 018	6.7	268	4.5

(a) The legal registration of births, deaths and marriages in Victoria was passed in 1853. Prior to this, statistics were obtained from parish and church records regarded as incomplete for statistical purposes. As such, figures prior to 1853 should be treated with caution. From 1972 onwards, figures for births and deaths are compiled on a State of usual residence basis.

(b) The Commonwealth Family Law Act 1975 came into operation on 5 January 1976, repealing the Matrimonial Causes Act 1959.

(c) Crude rate per 1,000 population. (d) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 registered live births.

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

16.3 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE

	Natural increase(a)(b)(c)	Apparent net migration	Total increase(b)(d)	Rate of natural increase(e)	Rate of apparent migration(f)	Rate of population growth(d)
1841	299	9 826	10 125	19.5	640.0	98.4
1851	1 884	19 443	21 327	21.7	223.9	28.0
1861	12 939	-11 409	1 530	24.0	-21.2	0.3
1871	17 464	5 061	22 525	23.8	6.9	3.1
1881	14 843	517	15 360	17.1	0.6	1.8
1891	19 874	4 770	24 644	17.3	4.2	2.2
1901	15 104	-1 417	13 687	12.6	-1.2	1.1
1911	17 810	20 675	38 485	13.5	15.7	3.0
1921	19 426	3 392	22 818	12.6	2.2	1.5
1931	13 299	-2 334	10 965	7.4	-1.3	0.6
1941(g)	13 884	18 995	31 507	7.2	9.8	1.7
1951	27 107	35 249	62 356	11.9	15.5	2.8
1961	41 386	15 310	56 696	14.1	5.2	2.0
1971	44 900	9 479	54 379	12.8	2.7	1.6
1981	30 196	7 779	37 975	7.7	2.0	1.0
1991	34 100	3 023	37 123	7.7	0.7	1.0
1992	33 817	-7 023	26 794	7.6	-1.6	0.6
1993	33 015	-20 721	12 294	7.4	-4.6	0.3
1994	31 784	-11 417	20 367	7.1	-2.5	0.5
1995	30 191	7 971	39 442	6.7	1.8	0.9
1996	28 735	14 220	43 649	6.3	3.1	1.0
1997	27 850	16 104	43 954	6.0	3.5	1.0
1998	27 192	29 491	56 683	5.8	6.3	1.2
1999	28 081	26 018	54 099	6.0	5.5	1.2
2000	26 119	34 006	60 125	5.5	7.1	1.3

(a) Excess of live births over deaths. (b) Figures for 1971 and subsequent years include Indigenous persons. (c) The legal registration of births, deaths and marriages in Victoria was passed in 1853. Prior to this, statistics were obtained from parish and church records regarded as incomplete for statistical purposes. As such, figures prior to 1853 should be treated with caution. (d) Differences between the total growth rate and the sum of natural increase and net migration rates arise from retrospective adjustments to compensate for any intercensal discrepancy. (e) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population. (f) Apparent net migration per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population. (g) For the period September 1939 to June 1947, troop movements were excluded, and deaths of defence personnel, whether in Australia or overseas, included. As such, the figures for natural increase and net migration do not equal the total increase figure.

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

Industrial disputes

16.4 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a)

	Disputes	Workers involved(b)	Working days lost
	no.	'000	'000
1921	20	6.3	212.9
1931	10	4.6	27.9
1941	22	20.1	139.2
1951	41	27.2	42.2
1961	91	52.7	72.5
1971	362	380.1	689.6
1981	376	404.9	1 235.5
1991	155	135.5	209.2
1992	114	598.8	586.4
1993	114	200.9	257.2
1994	109	52.2	87.0
1995	110	79.0	126.1
1996	98	121.1	218.1
1997	112	129.1	212.1
1998	137	122.9	200.0
1999	240	168.1	218.2
2000	230	71.0	139.8

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 staff days or more in establishments where the stoppage occurred. Disputes not settled at end of year are included as new disputes in figures for the following year. (b) Includes persons stood down from work at establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the dispute.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6322.0); ABS data available on request, *Industrial Disputes Statistics*.

Education

16.5 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION(a)

	Schools	Students			Teachers(b)		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons(c)
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS							
1861	671	28 120	23 225	51 345	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1871	988	71 247	59 898	131 145	1 194	1 123	2 317
1881	1 757	118 996	112 427	231 423	1 894	2 420	4 314
1891	2 233	131 282	122 187	253 469	1 898	2 964	4 862
1901	1 967	110 481	104 631	215 112	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1911	2 059	121 275	113 491	234 766	2 218	3 354	5 572
1921	2 455	136 127	127 391	263 518	2 438	4 845	7 283
1931	2 747	155 046	141 444	296 490	3 906	5 476	9 382
1941	2 697	134 822	122 488	257 270	4 421	4 921	9 342
1951	2 119	130 704	118 045	248 749	4 672	4 616	9 288
1961	2 222	233 153	206 587	439 740	7 665	8 811	16 476
1971	2 197	312 203	281 730	593 933	13 847	16 365	30 212
1981	2 149	306 510	288 532	595 042	18 206	23 563	41 769
1991	2 029	274 646	258 740	533 386	16 023	24 497	40 520
1994	1 731	266 621	253 707	520 328	13 172	21 462	34 634
1995	1 711	263 854	250 951	514 805	12 636	21 471	34 106
1996	1 700	265 204	251 858	517 062	12 414	21 630	34 045
1997	1 661	266 052	252 424	518 476	12 084	22 070	34 154
1998	1 644	267 282	254 131	521 413	11 786	21 976	33 762
1999	1 631	268 904	255 945	524 849	11 903	23 253	35 156
2000	1 629	270 822	257 367	528 189	11 771	23 890	35 660
NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS							
1861	211	1 968	3 160	5 128	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1871	1 062	15 421	18 710	34 131	677	1 435	2 112
1881	645	16 665	17 397	34 062	430	1 123	1 553
1891	759	17 941	19 262	37 203	466	1 529	1 995
1901	862	21 289	24 251	45 540	385	2 017	2 402
1911	587	25 936	29 957	55 893	337	1 638	1 975
1921	486	31 615	36 433	68 048	402	1 661	2 063
1931	505	31 682	38 660	73 342	n.a.	n.a.	2 286
1941	518	38 410	42 898	31 308	n.a.	n.a.	2 744
1951	479	49 414	52 900	102 314	n.a.	n.a.	3 272
1961	548	81 462	84 403	165 865	1 195	3 665	4 860
1971	571	93 546	97 669	191 215	2 332	6 473	8 805
1981	632	108 734	112 877	221 611	4 606	9 209	13 815
1991	696	127 132	128 995	256 127	6 034	12 423	18 457
1994	679	126 128	126 738	252 866	5 710	10 950	16 661
1995	675	127 571	127 901	255 472	5 846	11 113	16 959
1996	679	129 555	129 838	259 393	5 941	11 355	17 295
1997	684	131 243	131 705	262 948	5 977	11 451	17 428
1998	685	132 504	133 483	265 987	6 054	11 576	17 631
1999	688	134 035	135 670	269 705	6 181	12 022	18 203
2000	695	136 040	137 466	273 506	6 329	12 501	18 830

(a) Comparability between years and government and non-government schools is affected by differences in the organisation of grades policy, on student advancement flows from secondary to vocational education, and the recruitment and employment of teachers. In addition, the census date has differed in some years. From 1980 the census has been at 1 July or the first school day thereafter. (b) Full time equivalent. (c) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

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

16.6 UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, Enrolments(a)(b)

	Males	Females	Full-time	Part-time(c)	Total(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1861	100	—	100	—	100
1871	122	—	122	—	122
1881	368	2	370	—	370
1891	582	70	652	—	652
1901	425	159	584	—	584
1911	944	276	1 139	81	1 220
1921	2 003	651	2 423	231	2 654
1931	2 419	900	2 278	1 041	3 319
1941	3 288	1 335	2 987	1 636	4 623
1951	6 340	1 894	4 973	3 261	8 234
1961	8 707	3 107	7 554	4 260	11 814
1971	19 363	9 633	21 149	7 847	28 996
1981	24 370	19 849	27 946	16 273	44 219
1991	46 954	56 834	65 927	37 861	103 788
1992	52 313	66 889	73 757	45 445	119 202
1993	72 385	85 527	94 224	63 688	157 912
1994	75 436	88 418	96 641	67 213	163 854
1995	76 992	90 606	99 061	68 467	167 528
1996	79 593	95 445	104 713	70 325	175 038
1997	82 133	96 897	109 411	69 619	179 030
1998	83 674	98 480	112 735	69 419	182 154
1999	84 022	99 860	114 571	50 160	183 882
2000	84 603	101 375	116 382	50 036	185 978

(a) 1855 to 1956 — gross enrolments in courses; 1957 to 1971 — net enrolments (students in two courses counted once). (b) Data do not include students attending Australian Catholic University in Victoria. (c) Includes external students. (d) From 1991 onwards, total enrolments include full-time, part-time and external enrolments.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

Prices

16.7 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Melbourne(a)

	All groups						
	Index number	Percentage change from previous year	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household furnishings, supplies and services
			Index number	Index number	Index number	Index number	Index number
1950–51	8.5	..	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1960–61	14.2	..	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1970–71	18.0	..	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1980–81	49.1	..	50.4	45.1	53.6	41.7	51.6
1990–91	105.8	5.8	102.5	111.3	104.6	104.2	105.7
1991–92	108.1	2.2	104.9	116.8	106.8	98.9	108.3
1992–93	108.9	0.7	106.3	122.7	107.8	93.1	108.3
1993–94	111.1	2.0	107.9	132.1	107.3	92.7	110.0
1994–95	114.1	2.7	110.1	137.3	107.4	97.5	111.1
1995–96	118.4	3.8	114.1	154.2	108.0	101.4	113.0
1996–97	119.9	1.3	118.6	158.5	108.4	95.0	114.7
1997–98	119.8	-0.1	120.5	161.4	108.9	86.5	115.1
1998–99	120.9	0.9	125.1	166.9	108.1	86.7	115.1
1999–2000	124.1	2.6	128.7	174.2	107.1	90.7	114.7
2000–01	131.6	6.0	135.0	192.4	114.3	98.5	118.1

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

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

16.7 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Melbourne(a) — continued

	Health	Transportation	Communication	Recreation	Education	Miscellaneous
	Index number	Index number	Index number	Index number	Index number	Index number
1950–51	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1960–61	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1970–71	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1980–81	n.c.	50.8	63.9	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1990–91	113.6	107.2	102.8	105.0	112.9	104.5
1991–92	132.5	109.8	107.2	107.3	122.2	107.0
1992–93	136.6	112.7	107.1	108.7	128.3	109.8
1993–94	143.2	115.8	106.3	110.9	132.5	112.1
1994–95	152.2	118.8	107.4	113.3	137.3	115.3
1995–96	159.9	122.6	107.0	116.0	143.8	118.9
1996–97	171.4	124.0	106.1	117.6	151.8	125.8
1997–98	178.1	123.3	106.3	120.9	160.1	131.7
1998–99	174.2	120.8	102.8	121.7	167.9	135.6
1999–2000	168.3	127.9	97.6	122.5	175.5	146.1
2000–01	175.1	136.2	104.5	126.6	183.7	159.7

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

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

Agriculture

The scope of the Agricultural Census has changed over time. In recent years, the Australian Bureau of Statistics began to gradually exclude from statistics establishments which made only a small contribution to overall agricultural production. Commencing in 1976–77, only establishments with an EVAO of \$1,500 or more were included, increasing to \$2,500 in 1981–82. During 1991–92 and 1992–93 the EVAO was \$22,500; reducing to \$5,000 for 1993–94 to 1996–97. In 1997–98, an Agricultural Commodity Survey replaced the Agricultural Census.

16.8 ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND UTILISATION

Year ended 31 March	Establishments with agricultural activity	Area utilised for			Balance of agricultural land	Total area occupied
		Crops(a)	Sown pasture(b)	Native pasture		
	no.	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
1840–41	n.c.	1 299	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1850–51	n.c.	21 182	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1860–61	13 653	156 728	4 711	n.c.	n.c.	1 423 294
1870–71	31 842	280 383	59 482	n.c.	n.c.	3 856 916
1880–81	49 637	626 781	103 193	n.c.	n.c.	7 341 459
1890–91	36 013	822 304	95 199	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1900–01	39 381	1 260 246	84 133	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1910–11	66 651	1 599 347	401 123	11 752 267	936 809	15 269 937
1920–21	77 148	1 816 839	425 442	11 586 595	971 653	15 583 899
1930–31	74 537	2 717 734	499 630	9 511 034	1 522 777	15 299 565
1940–41	72 382	1 807 810	1 464 694	10 851 711	1 839 426	16 727 453
1950–51	69 698	1 760 878	2 890 658	8 332 936	1 565 948	15 421 956
1960–61	69 623	1 823 002	4 065 886	6 435 670	2 129 421	15 351 488
1970–71	68 555	1 698 536	8 679 487	3 590 595	860 777	15 760 305
1980–81	49 399	2 183 811	6 194 508	2 615 994	3 671 517	14 665 830
1990–91	32 620	2 063 031	5 545 873	2 339 559	2 756 364	12 704 827
1991–92	39 170	2 039 208	5 661 520	2 208 042	2 465 631	12 374 401
1992–93	37 773	2 257 666	5 434 605	2 280 141	2 298 007	12 270 419
1993–94	37 330	2 317 245	6 122 470	2 123 571	2 454 047	13 017 333
1994–95	37 070	2 296 299	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	12 719 427
1995–96	36 905	2 350 422	5 237 439	1 301 558	3 878 856	12 768 275
1996–97	36 656	2 552 119	3 944 622	1 576 051	4 672 640	12 745 431
1997–98	36 687	2 565 427	4 638 806	1 652 934	3 833 765	12 690 932
1998–99	36 701	2 748 883	4 739 234	1 616 040	3 685 425	12 789 582
1999–2000 (c)	37 304	3 080 776	4 701 517	1 805 539	3 662 839	13 250 671

(a) Commencing with the 1960–61 season, the area of pasture cut for hay seed has been excluded from area of crops. (b) Includes oats, barley, and lucerne sown for grazing. (c) Year ended 30 June 2000.

Source: *Agriculture Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0); ABS data available on request, *Agricultural Commodity Survey*.

16.9 LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION

Year ended 31 March	Livestock				Total wool production(a) '000 tonnes	Milk production for all purposes million litres
	Horses no.	Cattle no.	Sheep no.	Pigs no.		
1840–41	2 372	50 837	782 283	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1850–51	21 219	378 806	6 032 783	9 260	n.c.	n.c.
1860–61	76 536	722 332	5 780 896	61 259	11	n.c.
1870–71	167 220	721 096	10 761 887	130 946	23	n.c.
1880–81	275 516	1 286 267	10 360 285	241 936	34	n.c.
1890–91	436 469	1 782 881	12 692 843	282 457	29	n.c.
1900–01	392 237	1 602 384	10 841 790	350 370	41	721
1910–11	472 080	1 547 569	12 882 665	333 281	58	894
1920–21	487 503	1 575 159	12 171 084	175 275	52	930
1930–31	379 872	1 429 920	16 477 995	281 245	67	1 427
1940–41	318 441	1 922 336	20 412 362	397 945	85	2 036
1950–51	186 415	2 216 253	20 011 933	237 127	99	2 026
1960–61	64 462	2 863 799	26 619 849	318 523	146	2 713
1970–71	n.c.	5 060 711	33 761 487	519 779	195	4 087
1980–81	66 748	4 312 123	25 486 993	400 179	146	3 065
1990–91	39 558	3 631 353	27 493 905	403 171	161	3 907
1991–92	36 897	3 574 182	24 781 940	430 665	145	4 119
1992–93	36 061	3 689 211	23 552 217	424 546	145	4 456
1993–94	39 814	4 189 709	23 438 704	459 661	125	4 967
1994–95	(b)14 121	4 284 627	21 360 840	438 613	138	5 113
1995–96	(b)15 726	4 395 911	21 974 000	458 482	129	5 482
1996–97	31 605	4 410 575	22 324 654	485 186	145	5 622
1997–98	31 988	4 141 632	21 121 744	517 858	167	5 866
1998–99	30 217	4 125 005	20 993 567	520 625	171	6 414
1999–2000(c)	29 205	4 263 722	22 663 809	522 827	170	6 870

(a) Includes dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins. (b) Horses used for breeding only. (c) Year ended 30 June 2000.

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey; Victorian Dairy Industry Authority.

16.10 WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN

Year ended 31 March	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield per hectare tonnes
1840-41	785	1 372	1.75	332	489	1.47	121	204	1.69
1850-51	11 538	15 136	1.31	2 027	1 806	0.89	851	910	1.07
1860-61	65 256	94 163	1.44	34 939	47 785	1.37	1 669	1 902	1.14
1870-71	114 998	78 120	0.68	60 423	40 588	0.67	7 950	5 462	0.69
1880-81	395 494	264 736	0.67	54 264	42 863	0.79	27 774	24 241	0.87
1890-91	463 431	347 034	0.75	89 455	89 255	1.00	35 512	35 643	1.00
1900-01	816 382	485 725	0.59	146 775	173 859	1.18	23 817	27 567	1.16
1910-11	970 473	947 455	0.98	158 913	175 978	1.11	21 322	30 399	1.43
1920-21	929 104	1 074 160	1.16	179 533	197 897	1.10	38 022	56 603	1.49
1930-31	1 861 637	1 464 588	0.79	150 148	125 079	0.83	35 417	44 977	1.27
1940-41	1 081 616	367 993	0.34	226 300	47 614	0.21	75 939	26 920	0.35
1950-51	1 107 008	1 394 414	1.26	213 357	163 910	0.77	87 856	102 287	1.16
1960-61	1 081 160	1 839 413	1.70	337 880	374 954	1.11	125 167	175 050	1.40
1970-71	760 423	1 004 288	1.32	399 227	466 603	1.17	269 087	318 368	1.18
1980-81	1 431 042	2 538 004	1.77	218 682	321 664	1.47	302 777	418 049	1.38
1990-91	911 483	1 492 998	1.60	177 059	301 141	1.70	463 004	650 607	1.41
1991-92	664 097	1 150 396	1.73	182 833	300 423	1.64	533 939	897 941	1.68
1992-93	821 219	2 015 137	2.50	222 867	403 765	1.81	551 458	1 116 306	2.00
1993-94	779 895	2 021 886	2.60	185 840	362 006	1.95	639 493	1 386 229	2.20
1994-95	821 755	944 200	1.15	147 738	200 605	1.36	492 251	448 147	0.91
1995-96	853 432	1 921 268	2.25	186 972	391 651	2.09	627 519	1 341 658	2.14
1996-97	962 562	2 262 273	2.35	174 556	304 045	1.74	584 680	1 189 370	2.03
1997-98	856 779	1 502 784	1.80	172 331	369 076	2.10	618 109	928 254	1.50
1998-99	948 566	1 462 315	1.54	187 985	458 016	2.44	568 142	869 835	1.53
1999-2000(a)	1 234 572	2 642 088	2.14	138 261	296 260	2.14	585 256	1 189 294	2.03

(a) Year ended 30 June 2000.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Agricultural Commodity Survey*.

Manufacturing

16.11 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

Year	Manufacturing establishments(a)	Employment	Wages and salaries paid	Output	Production	Land, buildings plant and machinery	Turnover
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1851	83	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1861	531	4 395	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1871	1 740	19 569	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	9	n.c.
1881	2 488	43 208	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	16	n.c.
1891	3 141	52 225	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	30	n.c.
1901	3 249	66 529	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	25	n.c.
1911	5 126	111 948	18	83	n.c.	37	n.c.
1920–21	6 532	140 743	43	212	74	71	n.c.
1930–31	8 199	126 016	43	187	79	142	n.c.
1940–41	9 121	237 636	100	419	178	184	n.c.
1950–51	13 504	316 792	326	1 350	551	415	n.c.
1960–61	17 173	387 430	776	3 332	1 418	1 642	n.c.
1970–71	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1980–81	8 726	391 801	5 032	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	23 856
1990–91	12 573	317 600	9 511	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	54 613
1991–92	12 668	310 700	9 242	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	54 709
1992–93	11 692	303 500	9 367	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	56 961
1993–94	14 501	299 900	9 298	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	60 260
1994–95	14 638	301 200	9 786	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	62 057
1995–96	16 379	303 900	9 858	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	65 144
1996–97	16 304	303 900	10 607	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	68 114
1997–98	15 963	313 900	11 350	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	69 755
1998–99	14 121	298 100	11 564	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	72 121
1999–2000	15 016	292 100	11 679	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	74 312

(a) The ABS cautions against the use of numbers of establishments as an analytical indicator of industry performance. Primarily, this is because 'establishment' is a statistical data collection unit and does not necessarily represent a separate physical unit.

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

Building

16.12 BUILDING APPROVALS AND WORK DONE(a)(b)

	New dwelling units approved(c)		Building work done		
	no.	Value	Residential building	Non-residential building	Engineering construction
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1960–61	23 588	166.4	182.8	144.0	n.c.
1970–71	34 350	366.0	360.6	316.9	n.c.
1980–81	27 335	977.6	1 158.3	987.4	n.c.
1990–91	23 251	1 936.9	2 903.6	3 643.4	2 314.0
1991–92	26 013	2 171.0	2 724.7	2 404.2	1 915.7
1992–93	29 571	2 494.0	3 062.5	1 970.7	2 098.2
1993–94	31 750	2 817.0	3 450.1	1 902.2	2 329.1
1994–95	29 916	2 873.6	3 581.5	2 322.0	2 409.1
1995–96	23 044	2 279.7	3 261.2	2 870.0	2 352.6
1996–97	26 610	2 840.1	3 385.5	3 252.4	2 472.2
1997–98	35 349	3 899.7	4 480.1	2 960.4	3 136.8
1998–99	38 106	4 551.9	5 312.2	3 571.1	3 884.9
1999–2000	48 519	6 418.0	7 089.4	3 430.7	3 451.0
2000–01	34 244	5 110.2	6 661.3	3 605.8	3 242.0

(a) The value of dwelling units approved refers to new work only, whereas the value of building work done includes new work, as well as alterations and additions. (b) There have been changes to the scope and coverage of the building approvals collection over time. Prior to July 1988, the collection covered all approved building of new dwellings irrespective of value and all other building projects valued at \$10,000 or more, the value of alterations and additions to dwellings valued from \$2,000 to \$9,999 were collected but included only in the footnotes, and the value of other building (new and alterations and additions) valued from \$2,000 to \$9,999 were also collected but included only in the footnotes. After July 1998, the collection changed to include all approved new residential building jobs valued at \$5,000 or more; approved alterations and additions to residential buildings valued at \$10,000 or more, and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$30,000 or more. A further change in July 1990 altered the collection to include all approved new residential building jobs valued at \$10,000 or more, approved alterations and additions to residential buildings valued at \$10,000 or more, and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more. (c) Excludes dwelling units created as a result of non-residential building and alterations and additions to existing residential buildings.

Source: *Building Approvals, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8731.2); *Building Activity, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8752.2); *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

Transport

16.13 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED(a)

	Cars and station wagons(b)	Other(c)	Total	Motor cycles
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1940–41	5 529	3 304	8 833	735
1950–51	36 692	19 432	56 124	5 442
1960–61	67 001	14 803	81 804	1 356
1970–71	109 829	18 703	128 532	8 218
1980–81	114 699	23 921	138 620	14 450
1990–91	108 444	13 068	126 014	4 502
1991–92	98 766	10 274	112 918	3 878
1992–93	106 215	17 675	123 890	4 528
1993–94	113 248	19 206	143 454	4 400
1994–95	127 644	22 467	150 111	5 348
1995–96	129 867	21 128	150 995	5 921
1996–97	140 137	22 123	162 260	6 133
1997–98	166 675	25 708	192 383	7 499
1998–99	177 754	28 709	206 463	8 601
1999–2000	164 544	31 002	195 546	9 613
2000–01	189 822	29 206	219 028	10 205

(a) Excludes defence service vehicles. (b) Includes ambulances and hearses until 1970–71 inclusive. (c) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks, omnibuses, and from 1971–72 onwards, ambulances and hearses.

Source: ABS data available on request, *New Motor Vehicle Registrations*.

16.14 MOTOR VEHICLES AND LICENCES

	Motor vehicles on register(a)				Drivers' and riders' licences in force
	Cars and station wagons(b)	Others(c)	Total	Motor cycles	
30 June	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1931	116 568	28 028	144 596	23 635	228 051
1941	148 437	84 725	233 162	23 572	365 205
1951	263 714	147 049	410 763	33 637	575 753
1961	625 183	201 132	826 315	18 422	1 032 431
1971	1 122 460	235 739	1 358 199	28 912	1 566 396
1981	1 632 500	339 200	1 971 700	64 200	2 181 714
1991	2 226 500	476 500	2 703 000	72 200	2 943 669
1992	2 178 100	536 800	2 684 800	69 900	2 992 560
1993	2 206 626	511 736	2 718 362	70 366	3 028 261
1994	2 231 900	506 600	2 738 500	69 600	3 047 999
1995(d)	2 315 310	484 000	2 799 310	70 570	3 073 212
1996(d)	2 462 226	510 848	2 973 074	77 161	3 114 404
1997(d)	2 521 814	516 882	3 038 696	80 271	3 176 503
1998(d)	2 574 621	520 445	3 095 066	82 324	3 260 179
1999(d)	2 644 146	533 576	3 178 538	87 954	3 348 667
2001(d)	2 682 536	540 405	3 222 941	94 741	3 440 181

(a) Excludes defence service vehicles. (b) Includes ambulances and hearses until 1970–71 inclusive. (c) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks, omnibuses, and from 1971–72 onwards, ambulances and hearses. (d) Motor Vehicle Census conducted on 31 May in 1995, 31 October in 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999, and 31 March 2001.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (Cat. no. 9309.0); *VicRoads, Information Services Department*.

16.15 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES

	Persons killed	Persons injured(a)	Persons killed per 10,000 vehicles registered	Persons killed per 100,000 mean population
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1931	333	4 042	19.8	18.5
1941	412	7 610	16	21.5
1951	581	11 364	13.1	25.9
1961	773	16 757	9.2	26.7
1971	996	22 067	7.2	28.7
1981	766	20 680	3.8	19.4
1991	503	6 162	1.8	11.4
1992	396	5 905	1.5	8.9
1993	435	5 928	1.5	9.7
1994	378	6 043	1.4	8.4
1995	418	6 124	1.5	9.3
1996	417	6 060	1.4	9.1
1997	377	5 764	1.2	8.8
1998	390	6 295	1.2	8.4
1999	383	6 082	1.2	8.1
2000	407	6 361	1.2	8.5

(a) A change in definition of persons injured has resulted in a series break in 1988, with data no longer available on the previous basis.

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department.

16.17 MELBOURNE AIRPORT

	Domestic aircraft				International aircraft			
	Movements	Passengers		Freight handled	Movements	Passengers		Freight handled
		Embarked	Disembarked			Embarked	Disembarked	
no.	no.	no.	tonnes	no.	no.	no.	tonnes	
1961(a)	37 599	571 063	574 661	23 672	896	10 589	11 072	281
1971	58 064	1 401 134	1 410 682	48 318	4 309	89 962	95 132	4 063
1981	66 499	2 518 313	2 519 984	74 377	9 719	458 348	497 436	35 189
1991(b)	92 553	3 964 341	3 975 187	67 910	15 141	839 658	864 208	87 385
1992	99 447	4 080 475	4 091 538	67 217	15 637	864 708	873 248	93 725
1993	102 403	4 314 752	4 331 608	64 463	16 232	917 716	930 161	110 495
1994	107 556	4 808 667	4 809 954	70 298	14 763	924 320	947 188	126 291
1995	114 729	5 225 516	5 255 663	70 351	15 226	1 002 157	1 008 997	140 188
1996	118 681	5 538 364	5 558 900	72 130	16 479	1 089 623	1 103 686	150 225
1997	119 984	5 602 352	5 625 361	81 161	17 453	1 184 831	1 188 304	162 528
1998	121 928	5 714 109	5 715 032	79 704	17 732	1 228 769	1 260 363	152 634
1999	125 573	5 951 927	5 950 255	76 752	18 879	1 319 249	1 335 558	185 432
2000	140 327	6 460 397	6 478 738	72 168	21 598	1 524 529	1 518 640	199 437

(a) Data relates to Essendon Airport. International aircraft movements commenced at Melbourne Airport on 1 July 1970, and domestic aircraft movements commenced on 20 June 1971. (b) From 1991, domestic aircraft movements include regional airline traffic (i.e. aircraft with 38 seats or less). The methodology used for 1991 changed from 'uplifts/discharge traffic' to 'traffic on board'.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

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Non-ABS Sources

Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

Department of Transport and Regional Services.

VicRoads, Information Services Department.

Victorian Dairy Industry Authority.

Introduction

This chapter uses information collected from a wide range of sources covering key economic, social and demographic statistics; illustrating some of the differences in the population dynamics, labour force, industry structures and general economic activity of Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Victoria.

The chapter is divided into two sections; Regional Victoria and the Melbourne Statistical Division. Regional Victoria is covered in terms of Statistical Divisions, and their component Local Government Areas. The Melbourne Statistical Division is covered in terms of combined Statistical Subdivisions, and their component Local Government Areas.

Footnotes, technical notes and data sources can be found at the end of the chapter and maps showing the location of Local Government Areas can be found in the Appendix.

Barwon Statistical Division

Barwon Statistical Division is situated on the western side of Port Phillip Bay and southwest along the Bass Strait coast, covering an area of approximately 8,947 square kilometres. It comprises the LGAs of Golden Plains, Colac-Otway, Surf Coast, Queenscliffe and Greater Geelong.

Greater Geelong, the most populous municipality in Victoria, lies on Corio Bay and is a major centre for manufacturing, including automotive, wool processing and petroleum refining.

The Great Ocean Road begins near Geelong and runs along the coastal portion of this Division. Many of the towns along this road are resorts or tourist centres.

Colac, in the west of the Division, is situated on the eastern edge of a volcanic plain which covers much of the west of Victoria. It is the centre of a prosperous agricultural area surrounded by rich pastoral hinterland. Near Colac is Lake Corangamite, Victoria's largest salt water lake. Most of this Division is devoted to sheep, dairying and tourism.

The majority of industrial activity in this Division is situated in and around Geelong.

17.1 BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Colac-Otway	Golden Plains	Greater Geelong	Queens-cliffe	Surf Coast
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	3 434.7	2 703.5	1 246.9	8.6	1 552.7
Estimated resident population						
Persons per km ²	no.	5.9	5.4	153.2	397.6	12.8
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	21 007	13 690	182 771	3 351	17 269
Estimated resident population, 2000						
0–14 years	no.	4 417	3 493	37 887	660	4 451
15–24 years	no.	2 428	1 936	28 077	283	2 516
25–44 years	no.	5 221	4 150	53 323	815	5 714
45–64 years	no.	4 757	3 708	42 917	760	4 513
65 years and over	no.	3 398	1 194	28 852	901	2 745
<i>Total</i>	no.	20 221	14 481	191 056	3 419	19 939
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	–0.8	1.1	0.9	0.4	2.9
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	38	36	36	44	37
Population projections(a)						
Projected population at 2006	no.	20 631	15 340	197 509	3 598	20 879
Projected population at 2011	no.	20 643	16 248	202 887	3 610	22 210
Projected population at 2016	no.	20 794	17 316	207 332	3 599	23 446
Projected population at 2021	no.	20 836	18 478	211 313	3 604	24 947
Births/deaths, 2000(b)						
Births	no.	259	181	2 177	30	242
Birth rate	no.	12.8	12.5	11.4	8.8	12.1
Deaths	no.	179	60	1 485	57	126
Death rate	no.	8.9	4.1	7.8	16.7	6.3
Schools, February 2001						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	3 079.0	1 464.6	23 683.8	231.6	1 738.5
Schools	no.	17	12	60	2	8
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	862.8	—	12 497.8	68.0	245.0
Schools	no.	5	—	31	1	1
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	3 941.8	1 464.6	36 181.6	299.6	1 983.5
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	22	12	91	3	9
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	17 777	11 335	138 748	2 599	14 112
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	717	846	12 083	219	1 057
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	3.6	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.3
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	527	657	18 789	176	721
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.7	5.0	10.7	5.5	4.3
Language spoken at home						
English	no.	17 185	11 555	140 253	2 683	14 233
Other language	no.	402	405	17 986	128	492
Proportion speaking other language	%	2.2	3.3	11.0	4.3	3.2
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)						
Acute	no.	75	—	443	—	16
Nursing home	no.	84	—	279	—	32
Hostel	no.	15	—	106	—	21
Mental health residential	no.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	174	—	828	—	69
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)						
Total patient days	no.	18 521	—	168 989	—	4 391
Total separations	no.	4 796	—	44 732	—	997

...continued

17.1 BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Colac-Otway	Golden Plains	Greater Geelong	Queens-cliffe	Surf Coast
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001						
Gaming venues	no.	5	—	27	1	4
Gaming machines	no.	113	—	1 392	30	101
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	5.6	—	7.3	8.8	5.1
Property prices — properties sold, 2000						
Median house	\$'000	95	118	126	235	185
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	115	69	110	184	171
Median vacant house block	\$'000	48	36	44	60	63
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)						
Public rental housing tenants	no.	279	6	3 251	14	79
Stock	no.	310	10	3 560	14	88
Tourist accommodation, Hotels, motels etc., 2000–01(f)						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	10	—	19	4	12
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	226	—	692	121	355
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	642	—	1 934	269	1 204
Employment (June quarter)	no.	91	—	350	78	255
Room nights occupied	no.	41 853	—	117 858	16 950	76 884
Room occupancy rate	%	50.7	—	53.1	39.1	57.6
Guest nights	no.	82 694	—	192 479	30 158	176 068
Guest arrivals	no.	57 512	—	106 305	21 309	104 393
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	3 546	—	11 287	1 995	9 943
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)						
Establishments	no.	7	—	26	7	12
On-site vans	no.	9	—	117	6	25
Other powered sites	no.	450	—	4 727	734	2 294
Unpowered sites	no.	338	—	336	—	46
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	85	—	395	34	108
Employment	no.	24	—	164	42	55
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)						
Revenue and loan receipts						
Rates income	\$'000	7 916	3 053	52 148	1 854	8 217
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	6 056	763	29 296	826	3 559
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	3 035	2 262	12 489	170	1 614
Government grants other	\$'000	4 010	911	12 975	538	2 449
Other	\$'000	4 651	3 207	11 967	156	1 705
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	25 668	10 196	118 875	3 544	17 544
Revenue per head of population	\$	1 270	704	622	1 037	880
Total Outlays						
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	1 952	884	27 437	725	1 870
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	4 514	1 488	29 947	858	4 769
Recreation and culture	\$'000	3 502	1 214	31 533	708	2 032
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	5 486	3 288	20 628	639	2 935
Other	\$'000	8 470	3 345	13 297	627	7 071
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	23 924	10 219	122 842	3 557	18 677
Rateable properties at 1 July 1999	no.	12 652	7 727	89 099	2 693	14 242
Agriculture, 1999–2000						
Establishments	no.	n.p.	*527	n.p.	n.p.	*330
Area	ha	n.p.	*208 890	n.p.	n.p.	*68 483
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	17 696	13 786	12 210	—	15 270
Livestock slaughterings & other disposals	\$'000	48 790	24 370	12 488	—	18 796
Livestock products	\$'000	95 212	30 322	4 775	4	10 019

...continued

17.1 BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Colac-Otway	Golden Plains	Greater Geelong	Queens-cliffe	Surf Coast
Building approvals, 2000–01						
New dwellings	no.	149	85	1 464	35	377
Value						
New residential building	\$m	20.5	10.6	196.1	6.1	60.0
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	3.0	1.8	32.4	1.2	11.3
Non-residential building	\$m	22.6	2.2	59.7	3.9	8.6
<i>Total</i>	\$m	46.1	14.6	288.2	11.2	79.8
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)						
Sealed	km	580	872	1 512	43	497
Formed and surfaced	km	1 077	802	486	1	442
Natural surface	km	—	125	29	—	49
<i>Total</i>	km	1 657	1 799	2 027	44	988
Motor Vehicles						
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999						
Passenger vehicles	no.	10 963	7 852	107 257	2 616	10 065
Campervans	no.	36	36	328	18	53
Light commercial vehicles	no.	3 454	2 940	16 107	345	2 212
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	109	98	669	13	67
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	714	610	2 200	36	295
Articulated trucks	no.	384	54	748	—	75
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	30	65	197	2	20
Buses	no.	106	63	688	19	55
Motor cycles	no.	649	470	3 159	94	439
Plant and equipment	no.	223	171	756	9	106
Caravans	no.	766	627	5 625	105	536
Trailers	no.	3 410	2 794	16 083	402	1 923
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	575	319	6 903	119	680
New motor vehicle registrations, 2001–01	no.	635	344	7 592	119	731

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

Western District Statistical Division

Western District Statistical Division is located in the southwestern corner of the State and covers an area of approximately 22,870 square kilometres. It comprises the LGAs of Corangamite, Glenelg, Moyne, Southern Grampians and Warrnambool.

The Division has numerous volcanic craters and cones with a rugged coastline and unique rock formations such as the 'Twelve Apostles', a series of large limestone pillars jutting out of the ocean. It is known for its sheep and dairy country, vegetable farms, cereal crops and belts of commercial timber. The Southern Grampians region is dominated by the rural sector, with large-scale sheep grazing and wool production.

The only deepwater port between Melbourne and Adelaide is Portland in the southwest, an industrial and commercial centre for the area. To the east of Portland is the Moyne region with Port Fairy, a former whaling port and home for a large fishing fleet.

Warrnambool is located approximately 265 kilometres southwest of Melbourne and is a principal service centre for southwestern Victoria. Hamilton, in the centre of the Division, was settled in 1834 and is a service town for the surrounding beef cattle and sheep properties.

17.2 WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Corangamite	Glenelg	Moyn	Southern Grampians	Warmambool
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	4 397.8	6 220.3	5 481.3	6 653.6	120.6
Estimated resident population						
Persons per km ²	no.	3.9	3.2	2.9	2.5	240.2
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	17 856	20 980	16 224	17 712	26 983
Estimated resident population, 2000						
0–14 years	no.	3 947	4 528	3 868	3 423	6 374
15–24 years	no.	1 921	2 255	1 757	1 904	4 419
25–44 years	no.	4 309	5 728	4 166	3 975	8 298
45–64 years	no.	4 129	4 477	3 975	4 200	5 916
65 years and over	no.	2 700	2 879	2 202	3 055	3 959
<i>Total</i>	no.	17 006	19 867	15 968	16 557	28 966
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	–1.0	–1.1	–0.3	–1.3	1.4
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	38	37	38	41	34
Population projections(a)						
Projected population at 2006	no.	16 522	20 487	16 237	16 499	30 125
Projected population at 2011	no.	15 743	19 977	15 982	15 914	31 123
Projected population at 2016	no.	15 054	19 428	15 730	15 297	31 884
Projected population at 2021	no.	14 472	18 943	15 534	14 755	32 481
Births/deaths, 2000(b)						
Births	no.	220	240	164	173	369
Birth rate	rate	12.9	12.1	10.3	10.4	12.7
Deaths	no.	179	192	113	156	218
Death rate	rate	10.5	9.7	7.1	9.4	7.5
Schools, February 2001						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	2 804.6	2 799.7	1 377.6	1 966.8	4 434.9
Schools	no.	11	14	12	13	9
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	678.1	836.0	345.0	1 450.0	1 961.4
Schools	no.	3	5	4	7	6
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	3 482.7	3 635.7	1 722.6	3 416.8	6 396.3
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	14	19	16	20	15
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	15 541	17 961	14 646	15 808	24 066
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	504	794	503	523	968
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	3.0	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.6
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	378	501	208	351	728
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.2	2.5	1.3	2.0	2.7
Language spoken at home						
English	no.	15 005	17 576	14 178	15 409	23 409
Other language	no.	204	256	97	202	529
Proportion speaking other language	%	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.3	2.1
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)						
Acute	no.	42	90	15	97	201
Nursing home	no.	15	72	30	88	28
Hostel	no.	—	42	35	91	8
Mental health residential	no.	—	—	—	—	9
<i>Total</i>	no.	57	204	80	276	246
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)						
Total patient days	no.	18 019	21 726	2 980	26 937	51 818
Total separations	no.	4 187	5 884	722	7 117	13 092

...continued

17.2 WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Local Government Area					
	Unit	Corangamite	Glenelg	Moyne	Southern Grampians	Warnambool
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001						
Gaming venues	no.	2	4	—	2	6
Gaming machines	no.	57	113	—	75	252
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	3.4	5.7	—	4.5	8.7
Property prices — properties sold, 2000						
Median house	\$'000	70	80	105	65	128
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	80	56	148	65	100
Median vacant house block	\$'000	20	20	36	25	36
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)						
Public rental housing tenants	no.	146	335	75	237	701
Stock	no.	195	384	81	274	800
Tourist accommodation, Hotels, motels etc., 2000–01(f)						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	5	6	2	8	17
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	166	—	199	480
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	468	—	534	1 427
Employment (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	107	—	137	188
Room nights occupied	no.	n.p.	22 942	—	29 499	92 299
Room occupancy rate	%	n.p.	38.6	—	40.9	51.3
Guest nights	no.	n.p.	34 915	—	48 238	161 290
Guest arrivals	no.	n.p.	20 636	—	32 274	102 364
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	n.p.	1 696	—	2 483	7 384
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)						
Establishments	no.	n.p.	6	n.p.	n.p.	6
On-site vans	no.	n.p.	45	n.p.	n.p.	37
Other powered sites	no.	n.p.	569	n.p.	n.p.	1 342
Unpowered sites	no.	n.p.	226	n.p.	n.p.	124
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	n.p.	57	n.p.	n.p.	140
Employment	no.	n.p.	14	n.p.	n.p.	56
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)						
Revenue and loan receipts						
Rates income	\$'000	7 098	8 797	5 930	6 746	7 545
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	4 053	2 757	3 990	3 193	6 597
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	2 977	3 262	3 169	3 459	2 265
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	1 786	2 986	2 019	2 099	5 306
Other	\$'000	6 057	5 612	4 899	4 292	6 382
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	21 971	23 414	20 007	19 789	28 095
Revenue per head of population	\$	1 292	1 179	1 253	1 195	970
Total outlays						
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	2 980	2 742	1 589	2 667	5 879
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	3 597	2 273	2 449	2 475	5 451
Recreation and culture	\$'000	2 217	1 920	2 134	3 666	4 751
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	9 077	7 036	9 685	4 978	4 152
Other	\$'000	4 339	9 430	6 649	8 944	6 319
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	22 210	23 401	22 506	22 730	26 552
Rateable properties at 1 July 1999	no.	9 301	12 677	10 016	9 807	12 638
Agriculture, 1999–2000						
Establishments	no.	*1 605	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Area	ha	*423 844	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	*6 344
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	42 078	12 957	27 242	21 971	n.p.
Livestock slaughterings & other disposals	\$'000	92 343	60 460	88 699	59 267	876
Livestock products	\$'000	282 711	37 380	153 057	57 435	6 453

...continued

17.2 WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Corangamite	Glenelg	Moyne	Southern Grampians	Warnambool
Building approvals, 2000–01						
New dwellings	no.	35	33	47	44	133
Value						
New residential building	\$m	4.8	4.8	7.3	7.8	18.0
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	2.0	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.9
Non-residential building	\$m	9.5	9.3	15.2	5.4	10.9
<i>Total</i>	\$m	16.3	17.6	25.6	16.3	32.7
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)						
Sealed	km	886	1 092	1 657	1 674	183
Formed and surfaced	km	1 124	1 557	1 032	902	87
Natural surface	km	650	15	781	584	11
<i>Total</i>	km	2 662	2 664	3 470	3 160	281
Motor Vehicles						
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999						
Passenger vehicles	no.	10 393	9 867	7 981	9 279	14 383
Campervans	no.	72	57	58	37	67
Light commercial vehicles	no.	4 048	3 575	3 073	3 430	2 771
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	87	93	73	98	65
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	945	535	715	816	377
Articulated trucks	no.	209	170	171	99	165
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	60	44	46	75	27
Buses	no.	127	91	36	112	165
Motor cycles	no.	576	694	479	609	604
Plant and equipment	no.	375	273	264	255	209
Caravans	no.	757	867	519	952	639
Trailers	no.	4 274	4 128	3 120	4 061	2 773
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	482	623	496	616	884
New motor vehicle registrations, 2000–01	no.	492	544	504	620	1 122

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

Central Highlands Statistical Division

Central Highlands Statistical Division is situated northwest of Melbourne Statistical Division and covers an area of approximately 11,960 square kilometres. It comprises the LGAs of Ararat, Ballarat, Hepburn, Moorabool and Pyrenees.

This Division's economy is based on agriculture, but it was gold which created the rich and diverse heritage of the area. Ballarat, the third most populous urban centre in Victoria, has a diverse economy based on manufacturing, information technology, education, health services and a thriving tourist industry. The Division is also known for its mineral springs at Ballan, Blackwood, and Daylesford.

The western part of the Division is part of the bluestone belt. This stone is found throughout this part of the State. Ararat is another key regional centre that services a rural hinterland based on sheep farming. The Moorabool Shire is a rich, irrigated, fruit and vegetable producing area. The Pyrenees region is an area well known for its wineries and vineyards.

17.3 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Ararat	Ballarat	Hepburn	Moorabool	Pyrenees
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	4 209.7	739.9	1 470.1	2 109.4	3 432.1
Estimated resident population						
Persons per km ²	no.	2.7	110.8	9.6	11.5	1.9
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	12 014	78 529	13 971	22 549	6 998
Estimated resident population, 2000						
0–14 years	no.	2 255	17 150	2 956	6 212	1 365
15–24 years	no.	1 220	13 514	1 625	3 072	676
25–44 years	no.	2 798	23 140	3 550	7 016	1 594
45–64 years	no.	3 046	17 219	3 665	5 497	1 865
65 years and over	no.	2 001	10 974	2 308	2 405	1 133
<i>Total</i>	no.	11 320	81 997	14 104	24 202	6 633
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	–1.3	0.9	0.2	1.4	–1.1
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	41	34	40	35	42
Population projections(a)						
Projected population at 2006	no.	11 095	83 035	14 711	25 010	6 553
Projected population at 2011	no.	10 737	84 566	15 146	26 052	6 340
Projected population at 2016	no.	10 447	86 223	15 706	27 162	6 145
Projected population at 2021	no.	10 203	87 748	16 344	28 329	6 004
Births/deaths, 2000(b)						
Births	no.	106	977	142	337	69
Birth rate	no.	9.4	11.9	10.1	13.9	10.4
Deaths	no.	104	697	110	146	61
Death rate	no.	9.2	8.5	7.8	6.0	9.2
Schools, February 2001						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	1 614.4	10 962.6	1 727.9	2 788.0	646.5
Schools	no.	11	33	14	13	10
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	589.4	6 915.4	162.0	1 164.0	—
Schools	no.	2	16	2	8	—
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	2 203.8	17 878.0	1 889.9	3 952.0	646.5
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	13	49	16	21	10
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	10 030	68 057	11 310	18 630	5 833
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	379	2 792	783	1 532	319
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	3.4	3.6	5.8	7.0	4.8
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	314	3 145	767	1 114	200
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.8	4.1	5.7	5.1	3.0
Language spoken at home						
English	no.	9 627	66 196	11 500	18 828	5 779
Other language	no.	154	2 243	536	760	99
Proportion speaking other language	%	1.5	3.2	4.3	3.8	1.6
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)						
Acute	no.	53	261	30	41	20
Nursing home	no.	42	258	60	30	19
Hostel	no.	34	270	32	30	21
Mental health residential	no.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	129	789	122	101	60
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)						
Total patient days	no.	12 512	100 244	7 478	11 454	2 370
Total separations	no.	3 075	24 852	1 726	5 239	232

...continued

17.3 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Ararat	Ballarat	Hepburn	Moorabool	Pyrenees
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001						
Gaming venues	no.	2	16	3	2	—
Gaming machines	no.	88	674	65	60	—
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	7.8	8.2	4.6	2.5	—
Property prices — properties sold, 2000						
Median house	\$'000	63	100	105	127	65
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	75	89	87	82	40
Median vacant house block	\$'000	22	47	30	34	18
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)						
Public rental housing tenants	no.	175	1 737	127	265	27
Stock	no.	203	1 981	137	286	31
Tourist accommodation, Hotels, motels etc. 2000–01(f)						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	3	25	5	—	—
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	60	861	118	—	—
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	171	2 687	291	—	—
Employment (June quarter)	no.	16	467	77	—	—
Room nights occupied	no.	12 155	149 944	19 676	—	—
Room occupancy rate	%	55.5	49.3	45.7	—	—
Guest nights	no.	15 865	314 823	32 630	—	—
Guest arrivals	no.	12 214	182 154	22 418	—	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	855	13 154	3 046	—	—
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)						
Establishments	no.	4	n.p.	n.p.	4	n.p.
On-site vans	no.	29	n.p.	n.p.	12	n.p.
Other powered sites	no.	256	n.p.	n.p.	160	n.p.
Unpowered sites	no.	186	n.p.	n.p.	41	n.p.
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	72	n.p.	n.p.	40	n.p.
Employment	no.	14	n.p.	n.p.	6	n.p.
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)						
Revenue and loan receipts						
Rates income	\$'000	4 443	24 077	3 721	7 242	2 595
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	1 365	15 420	1 498	1 850	748
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	2 403	7 847	2 053	2 794	1 906
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	1 644	7 261	1 826	1 764	1 116
Other	\$'000	2 055	6 869	3 216	4 124	2 907
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	11 910	61 474	12 314	17 774	9 272
Revenue per head of population	\$	1 052	750	873	735	1 398
Total outlays						
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	1 020	10 401	1 198	2 413	923
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	1 720	11 370	1 706	2 242	715
Recreation and culture	\$'000	2 618	10 972	960	1 231	807
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	4 320	9 362	3 459	4 211	3 685
Other	\$'000	3 151	17 424	4 524	7 119	2 261
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	12 829	59 529	11 847	17 216	8 391
Rateable properties at 1 July 1999	no.	6 611	36 034	9 216	11 631	5 491
Agriculture, 1999–2000						
Establishments	no.	552	n.p.	*257	n.p.	n.p.
Area	ha	315 508	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	*223 934
Gross value of commodities & other disposals						
Crops	\$'000	37 323	18 528	29 077	26 515	27 531
Livestock slaughterings & other disposals	\$'000	17 834	15 496	9 269	20 107	17 014
Livestock products	\$'000	25 581	9 267	2 979	13 963	18 676

...continued

17.3 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Ararat	Ballarat	Hepburn	Moorabool	Pyrenees
Building approvals, 2000–2001						
New dwellings	no.	30	463	86	147	16
Value						
New residential building	\$m	3.8	64.0	7.8	20.4	1.4
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	1.4	13.5	3.0	3.6	0.6
Non-residential building	\$m	5.9	73.5	8.4	6.2	1.9
<i>Total</i>	\$m	11.1	151.0	19.1	30.1	3.9
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)						
Sealed	km	636	887	567	817	708
Formed and surfaced	km	1 630	297	659	561	1 250
Natural surface	km	76	50	70	—	42
<i>Total</i>	km	2 342	1 234	1 296	1 378	2 000
Motor Vehicles						
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999						
Passenger vehicles	no.	5 429	48 313	8 378	11 131	2 356
Campervans	no.	27	169	37	40	12
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 030	9 386	2 843	2 796	1 004
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	40	303	103	108	42
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	442	1 333	471	500	194
Articulated trucks	no.	143	381	91	42	82
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	71	128	24	43	11
Buses	no.	54	367	82	91	36
Motor cycles	no.	355	1 658	460	541	146
Plant and equipment	no.	151	511	122	145	70
Caravans	no.	517	2 637	558	626	238
Trailers	no.	2 100	8 750	2 017	2 521	878
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	324	2 739	352	655	183
New motor vehicle registrations, 2000–01	no.	339	3 028	416	745	180

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

Wimmera Statistical Division

Wimmera Statistical Division is in the west of the State and covers an area of approximately 33,950 square kilometres.

The Division takes its name from the Aboriginal word for spear thrower. It comprises the LGAs of Hindmarsh, Horsham, Northern Grampians, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack.

This Division is the State's granary, with Yarriambiack Shire known as the heart of the State's wheat belt. Horsham is a major regional centre that services a large rural hinterland producing mainly wheat and sheep. It is also the centre for wheat research and supports many secondary industries. The economy around the Hindmarsh region is based primarily on wheat and also has, in recent times, diversified into the production of oilseeds and legumes.

In the southwest of the Division are the Grampians. The peaks rise to over 1,000 metres and form the western extremity of the Great Dividing Range. Northern Grampians Shire is home to the Great Western vineyards and also the centre of the region's domestic tourism industry.

Agricultural production, particularly in wheat, sheep and vegetables, is an important part of the economy of West Wimmera Shire.

17.4 WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Hindmarsh	Horsham	Northern Grampians	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	7 572.6	4 238.6	5 730.0	9 096.0	7 313.0
Estimated resident population						
Persons per km ²	no.	0.9	4.3	2.3	0.5	1.1
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	6 901	17 932	13 299	5 276	9 096
Estimated resident population, 2000						
0–14 years	no.	1 332	3 931	2 711	1 057	1 737
15–24 years	no.	577	2 320	1 371	430	784
25–44 years	no.	1 498	5 082	3 611	1 240	2 038
45–64 years	no.	1 630	3 971	3 150	1 260	1 917
65 years and over	no.	1 413	2 862	2 201	843	1 882
<i>Total</i>	no.	6 450	18 166	13 044	4 830	8 358
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	–1.3	0.3	–0.4	–1.8	–1.7
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	43	37	39	41	42
Population projections(a)						
Projected population at 2006	no.	6 624	18 594	13 248	4 802	8 247
Projected population at 2011	no.	6 345	18 680	13 147	4 568	7 952
Projected population at 2016	no.	6 008	18 728	13 005	4 297	7 663
Projected population at 2021	no.	5 679	18 750	12 873	4 039	7 379
Births/deaths, 2000(b)						
Births	no.	57	221	162	62	94
Birth rate	no.	8.8	12.2	12.4	12.8	11.2
Deaths	no.	72	157	138	51	101
Death rate	no.	11.2	8.6	10.6	10.6	12.1
Schools, February 2001						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	1 037.7	2 323.8	1 924.7	711.3	1 412.3
Schools	no.	7	7	12	6	13
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	144.0	830.0	288.0	95.0	166.8
Schools	no.	3	3	2	1	5
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	1 181.7	3 153.8	2 212.7	806.3	1 579.1
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	10	10	14	7	18
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	6 143	16 027	11 989	4 591	7 789
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	143	352	425	144	185
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	2.2	2.0	3.3	2.9	2.2
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	118	440	209	104	127
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.5
Language spoken at home						
English	no.	5 852	15 290	11 663	4 395	7 484
Other language	no.	98	341	115	72	95
Proportion speaking other language	%	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.2
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)						
Acute	no.	46	76	110	22	37
Nursing home	no.	71	86	112	18	57
Hostel	no.	41	36	15	17	30
Mental health residential	no.	6	—	6	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	164	198	243	57	124
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)						
Total patient days	no.	14 314	18 999	15 118	5 783	14 837
Total separations	no.	2 136	7 696	3 827	953	1 252

...continued

17.4 WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Hindmarsh	Horsham	Northern Grampians	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001						
Gaming venues	no.	—	4	3	—	—
Gaming machines	no.	—	141	88	—	—
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	—	7.8	6.7	—	—
Property prices — properties sold, 2000						
Median house	\$'000	40	89	74	47	35
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	79	89	82	64	63
Median vacant house block	\$'000	6	31	33	4	10
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)						
Public rental housing tenants	no.	34	387	177	17	66
Stock	no.	48	459	220	24	70
Tourist accommodation, Hotels, motels etc., 2000–01(f)						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	3	12	11	—	—
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	61	282	283	—	—
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	164	850	907	—	—
Employment (June quarter)	no.	18	81	63	—	—
Room nights occupied	no.	10 423	54 542	41 052	—	—
Room occupancy rate	%	46.8	52.9	40.4	—	—
Guest nights	no.	16 632	88 979	88 319	—	—
Guest arrivals	no.	12 626	71 589	54 052	—	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	591	4 086	3 122	—	—
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)						
Establishments	no.	n.p.	n.p.	6	—	n.p.
On-site vans	no.	n.p.	n.p.	30	—	n.p.
Other powered sites	no.	n.p.	n.p.	510	—	n.p.
Unpowered sites	no.	n.p.	n.p.	501	—	n.p.
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	n.p.	n.p.	146	—	n.p.
Employment	no.	n.p.	n.p.	41	—	n.p.
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)						
Revenue and loan receipts						
Rates income	\$'000	2 472	5 777	4 436	2 317	3 743
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	846	2 233	2 677	231	795
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	1 742	2 787	2 895	1 707	2 350
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	767	1 714	1 374	664	1 133
Other	\$'000	1 533	4 369	3 806	3 440	2 732
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	7 360	16 880	15 188	8 359	10 753
Revenue per head of population	\$	1 141	929	1 165	1 731	1 287
Total outlays						
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	915	2 160	1 733	431	1 320
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	902	3 529	1 677	864	1 407
Recreation and culture	\$'000	597	2 548	1 629	370	733
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	2 486	5 555	3 713	3 567	5 242
Other	\$'000	3 236	5 767	5 456	3 794	1 925
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	8 136	19 559	14 208	9 026	10 627
Rateable properties at 1 July	no.	4 895	9 946	8 858	4 392	7 220
Agriculture, 1999–2000						
Establishments	no.	605	n.p.	*453	657	863
Area	ha	461 135	*394 037	*366 146	495 460	798 490
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	100 081	93 572	55 278	37 624	205 396
Livestock slaughterings & other disposals	\$'000	10 436	10 667	31 119	34 639	20 352
Livestock products	\$'000	6 065	12 029	14 986	26 054	7 394

...continued

17.4 WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Hindmarsh	Horsham	Northern Grampians	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack
Building approvals, 2000–01						
New dwellings	no.	9	72	49	5	4
Value						
New residential building	\$m	1.3	10.9	5.0	0.7	0.4
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	0.3	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.2
Non-residential building	\$m	4.2	11.4	5.9	2.0	0.4
<i>Total</i>	\$m	5.8	25.0	11.9	3.2	1.0
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)						
Sealed	km	561	1 002	710	800	754
Formed and surfaced	km	958	868	2 214	1 420	1 361
Natural surface	km	1 596	1 081	488	438	2 670
<i>Total</i>	km	3 115	2 951	3 412	2 658	4 785
Motor Vehicles						
Motor vehicle Census, 1999						
Passenger vehicles	no.	3 711	9 893	6 947	2 446	4 688
Campervans	no.	21	33	32	7	14
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 570	3 297	2 843	1 433	2 080
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	23	58	58	20	29
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	574	744	535	407	761
Articulated trucks	no.	196	232	131	86	276
Non—freight carrying trucks	no.	15	33	30	32	10
Buses	no.	37	83	95	31	70
Motor cycles	no.	280	651	429	180	396
Plant and equipment	no.	721	575	364	464	798
Caravans	no.	425	860	640	268	511
Trailers	no.	2 032	4 627	3 193	1 576	2 523
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	217	668	355	180	281
New motor vehicle registrations, 2000–01	no.	210	638	398	165	263

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

Mallee Statistical Division

Mallee Statistical Division is in the northwest of the State and covers approximately 39,971 square kilometres. 'Mallee' is taken from an Aboriginal word given to the many-stemmed eucalyptus scrub which once covered most of the northwest corner of the State. It comprises the LGAs of Buloke, Gannawarra, Mildura and Swan Hill.

Mildura is the largest Local Government Area (in size) in Victoria. The irrigated area around Mildura is one of the richest agricultural areas in Australia, producing wine, dried fruits, olives, citrus fruits, and vegetables.

For nearly 80 years from 1853, Swan Hill was the only Murray River crossing for 100 kilometres, hence its importance as an agricultural base ranging from the large wheat-sheep belt to irrigated viticulture and horticulture along the Murray River.

South of Mildura is Ouyen, a service town for the vast wheat belt in the Mallee. The Big Desert in the north of the Division is 6,000 square kilometres of scrub-covered sand plains and dunes that stretches across the South Australian border.

17.5 MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area			
		Buloke	Gannawarra	Mildura	Swan Hill
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	8 001.4	3 740.2	22 097.3	6 131.9
Estimated resident population					
Persons per km ²	no.	0.9	3.2	2.2	3.4
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	8 088	12 675	45 364	21 010
Estimated resident population, 2000					
0–14 years	no.	1 395	2 477	11 150	5 047
15–24 years	no.	747	1 342	5 910	2 582
25–44 years	no.	1 641	2 895	14 116	5 565
45–64 years	no.	1 996	2 993	10 678	4 665
65 years and over	no.	1 491	2 102	6 698	2 900
<i>Total</i>	no.	7 270	11 809	48 552	20 759
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	-2.1	-1.4	1.4	-0.2
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	44	40	36	35
Population projections(a)					
Projected population at 2006	no.	7 221	12 188	50 367	21 304
Projected population at 2011	no.	6 868	12 097	52 560	21 315
Projected population at 2016	no.	6 559	12 038	54 852	21 367
Projected population at 2021	no.	6 287	11 984	57 126	21 434
Births/deaths, 2000(b)					
Births	no.	87	136	669	288
Birth rate	no.	12.0	11.5	13.8	13.9
Deaths	no.	75	103	364	151
Death rate	no.	10.3	8.7	7.5	7.3
Schools, February 2001					
Government					
Students FTE	no.	1 068.0	1 694.5	7 374.5	2 960.2
Schools	no.	9	11	29	13
Non-government					
Students FTE	no.	350.0	327.0	2 354.4	1 416.4
Schools	no.	6	3	8	4
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	1 418.0	2 021.5	9 728.9	4 376.6
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	15	14	37	17
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)					
Birthplace					
Australia	no.	7 182	11 058	39 551	17 963
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	146	294	1 337	496
Proportion	%	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.4
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	105	221	2 952	1 089
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	1.4	1.9	6.5	5.3
Language spoken at home					
English	no.	6 884	10 610	36 916	16 617
Other language	no.	71	166	3 685	1 566
Proportion speaking other language	%	1.0	1.5	8.8	8.3
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)					
Acute	no.	—	40	122	102
Nursing home	no.	—	46	50	78
Hostel	no.	—	—	20	45
Mental health residential	no.	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	—	86	192	225
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)					
Total patient days	no.	n.a.	10 884	39 399	22 376
Total separations	no.	n.a.	3 251	16 101	7 804

...continued

17.5 MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area			
		Buloke	Gannawarra	Mildura	Swan Hill
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001					
Gaming venues	no.	—	—	7	4
Gaming machines	no.	—	—	290	107
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	—	—	6.0	5.2
Property prices — properties sold, 2000					
Median house	\$'000	48	74	113	92
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	34	75	91	105
Median vacant house block	\$'000	14	21	40	43
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)					
Public rental housing tenants	no.	91	192	989	416
Stock	no.	100	212	1 155	542
Tourist accommodation, Hotels, motels etc., 2000–01(f)					
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	3	n.p.	24	16
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	56	n.p.	779	n.p.
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	171	n.p.	2 303	n.p.
Employment (June quarter)	no.	11	n.p.	345	n.p.
Room nights occupied	no.	6 250	n.p.	147 380	n.p.
Room occupancy rate	%	30.6	n.p.	50.3	n.p.
Guest nights	no.	10 141	n.p.	250 073	n.p.
Guest arrivals	no.	7 365	n.p.	142 060	n.p.
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	352	n.p.	10 821	n.p.
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)					
Establishments	no.	—	6	20	9
On-site vans	no.	—	36	123	82
Other powered sites	no.	—	537	1 315	635
Unpowered sites	no.	—	143	363	200
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	—	36	304	109
Employment	no.	—	19	84	41
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)					
Revenue and loan receipts					
Rates income	\$'000	4 015	3 396	15 235	7 420
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	757	1 190	10 619	2 302
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	2 795	2 282	5 861	3 093
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	2 375	2 032	3 396	3 910
Other	\$'000	1 558	604	4 920	4 550
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	11 500	9 504	40 031	21 275
Revenue per head of population	\$	1 582	805	825	1 025
Total outlays					
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	1 186	993	7 671	3 477
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	1 441	1 534	5 587	4 031
Recreation and culture	\$'000	1 060	644	15 567	3 801
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	3 600	4 189	9 041	3 374
Other	\$'000	4 266	1 955	9 026	7 272
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	11 553	9 315	46 892	21 955
Rateable properties at 1 July	no.	6 308	6 563	22 446	10 671
Agriculture, 1999–2000					
Establishments	no.	734	837	2 148	n.p.
Area	ha	713 796	330 945	1 039 387	n.p.
Gross value of commodities					
Crops	\$'000	159 671	63 514	403 154	255 023
Livestock slaughterings & other disposals	\$'000	59 521	70 320	12 009	11 732
Livestock products	\$'000	8 609	76 831	10 771	25 557

...continued

17.5 MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area			
		Buloke	Gannawarra	Mildura	Swan Hill
Building approvals, 2000–01					
New dwellings	no.	3	21	363	86
Value					
New residential	\$m	0.2	2.7	42.9	11.2
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	0.3	1.7	6.2	3.1
Non-residential building	\$m	2.0	4.3	23.3	5.3
<i>Total</i>	\$m	2.5	8.8	72.4	19.6
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)					
Sealed	km	993	498	917	929
Formed and surfaced	km	1 345	1 033	2 325	546
Natural surface	km	2 815	927	1 847	1 643
<i>Total</i>	km	5 153	2 458	5 089	3 118
Motor Vehicles					
Motor vehicle Census, 1999					
Passenger vehicles	no.	4 117	6 565	24 208	10 643
Campervans	no.	13	30	120	44
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 002	2 867	8 997	4 391
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	24	66	187	94
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	748	667	1 306	859
Articulated trucks	no.	368	256	454	428
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	9	11	44	26
Buses	no.	46	56	250	117
Motor cycles	no.	288	498	1 256	469
Plant and equipment	no.	697	451	695	675
Caravans	no.	435	720	2 119	1 065
Trailers	no.	2 339	2 897	8 408	5 174
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	279	452	1 746	748
New motor vehicle registrations, 2000–01	no.	269	426	1 577	656

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

Loddon Statistical Division

Loddon Statistical Division lies to the north of Melbourne Statistical Division in the central northwestern area of Victoria, stretching from the Macedon Ranges outside Melbourne to just south of the River Murray and covers an area of approximately 14,500 square kilometres. It comprises the LGAs of Central Goldfields, Greater Bendigo, Loddon, Macedon Ranges and Mount Alexander.

The Division extends west as far as the townships of Boort, Wedderburn and Maryborough, with the Campaspe River comprising much of the eastern border. Historically, this Division was a major gold mining region but it is now dominated by the rural sector, mainly grain and livestock production. Near the Murray River, the land supports irrigated areas, vineyards and wineries. Further south the land supports wheat, fruit, dairy products and market gardens.

Echuca, a city at the junction of the Murray and Campaspe rivers, was Australia's largest inland port by the end of the 19th century. Cohuna, 8 kilometres from the Murray River, is the centre of a rich dairy area. Greater Bendigo is the second most populous urban centre in Victoria, and a major regional centre servicing a diverse rural hinterland.

17.6 LODDON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Central Goldfields	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Macedon Ranges	Mount Alexander
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	1 534.2	2 999.1	6 693.3	1 747.3	1 528.6
Estimated resident population						
Persons per km ²	no.	8.2	29.3	1.3	20.8	10.8
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	12 985	83 924	9 188	33 622	16 768
Estimated resident population, 2000						
0–14 years	no.	2 616	18 789	1 864	8 902	3 371
15–24 years	no.	1 404	13 673	783	4 597	1 667
25–44 years	no.	2 880	23 864	2 054	10 480	4 227
45–64 years	no.	3 208	19 505	2 362	9 144	4 353
65 years and over	no.	2 482	12 105	1 604	3 204	2 926
<i>Total</i>	no.	12 590	87 936	8 667	36 327	16 544
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	–0.6	0.9	–1.2	1.6	–0.3
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	41	35	42	36	41
Population projections(a)						
Projected population at 2006	no.	13 236	89 459	8 776	37 098	17 353
Projected population at 2011	no.	13 325	92 280	8 613	38 751	17 493
Projected population at 2016	no.	13 412	95 362	8 497	40 744	17 661
Projected population at 2021	no.	13 517	98 370	8 414	42 927	17 884
Births/deaths, 2000(b)						
Births	no.	116	1 084	92	452	149
Birth rate	no.	9.2	12.3	10.6	12.4	9.0
Deaths	no.	154	726	80	183	173
Death rate	no.	12.2	8.3	9.2	5.0	10.5
Schools, February 2001						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	1 992.1	12 375.3	1 160.5	5 079.5	2 410.9
Schools	no.	10	40	8	19	15
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	584.7	4 541.3	66.0	2 497.6	321.2
Schools	no.	3	14	2	9	3
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	2 576.8	16 916.6	1 226.5	7 577.1	2 732.1
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	13	54	10	28	18
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	11 043	73 156	7 772	27 308	14 027
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	552	2 528	342	2 159	861
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	4.5	3.1	4.0	6.7	5.4
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	338	2 149	217	1 807	566
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.7	2.6	2.5	5.6	3.6
Language spoken at home						
English	no.	10 902	70 807	7 640	27 640	13 629
Other language	no.	225	1 594	162	1 182	332
Proportion speaking other language	%	2.0	2.1	2.0	4.0	2.2
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)						
Acute	no.	54	266	19	34	50
Nursing home	no.	63	230	25	20	106
Hostel	no.	10	65	50	—	130
Mental health residential	no.	—	40	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	127	601	94	54	286
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)						
Total patient days	no.	13 481	109 875	4 340	5 609	16 623
Total separations	no.	4 248	23 673	628	2 156	3 520

...continued

17.6 LODDON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Central Goldfields	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Macedon Ranges	Mount Alexander
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001						
Gaming venues	no.	2	11	—	3	1
Gaming machines	no.	114	534	—	75	30
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	9.1	6.1	—	2.1	1.8
Property prices — properties sold, 2000						
Median house	\$'000	67	105	50	141	95
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	64	92	70	110	112
Median vacant house block	\$'000	19	36	20	50	30
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)						
Public rental housing tenants	no.	234	1 550	68	179	199
Stock	no.	247	1 724	86	200	209
Tourist accommodation, Hotels, motels etc., 2000–01(f)						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	2	26	n.p.	3	2
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	689	n.p.	72	n.p.
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	2 095	n.p.	163	n.p.
Employment (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	328	n.p.	74	n.p.
Room nights occupied	no.	n.p.	133 057	n.p.	10 929	n.p.
Room occupancy rate	%	n.p.	52.8	n.p.	36.1	n.p.
Guest nights	no.	n.p.	235 886	n.p.	14 070	n.p.
Guest arrivals	no.	n.p.	155 871	n.p.	8 811	n.p.
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	n.p.	11 321	n.p.	1 325	n.p.
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)						
Establishments	no.	n.p.	11	5	n.p.	n.p.
On-site vans	no.	n.p.	280	11	n.p.	n.p.
Other powered sites	no.	n.p.	1 193	402	n.p.	n.p.
Unpowered sites	no.	n.p.	193	115	n.p.	n.p.
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	n.p.	100	25	n.p.	n.p.
Employment	no.	n.p.	55	15	n.p.	n.p.
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)						
Revenue and loan receipts						
Rates income	\$'000	3 303	27 063	4 170	11 361	4 638
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	2 672	12 111	1 234	4 423	2 184
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	2 144	8 661	3 159	3 919	2 457
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	2 113	6 591	932	2 215	2 482
Other	\$'000	3 731	10 410	2 493	1 974	1 706
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	13 963	64 836	11 988	23 892	13 467
Revenue per head of population	\$	1 109	737	1 383	658	814
Total outlays						
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	1 678	11 904	969	4 055	1 519
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	1 413	13 048	2 150	3 819	1 829
Recreation and culture	\$'000	2 995	12 539	896	3 940	1 333
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	3 275	17 127	5 181	7 321	2 242
Other	\$'000	5 546	8 270	3 686	3 621	7 121
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	14 907	62 888	12 882	22 756	14 044
Rateable properties at 1 July	no.	7 604	41 313	7 247	16 374	9 583
Agriculture, 1999–2000						
Establishments	no.	n.p.	n.p.	873	n.p.	n.p.
Area	ha	n.p.	n.p.	473 954	n.p.	n.p.
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	12 345	25 986	85 042	8 125	13 884
Livestock slaughterings & other disposals	\$'000	7 344	64 183	49 718	15 242	6 309
Livestock products	\$'000	6 638	11 556	48 831	5 302	9 100

...continued

17.6 LODDON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Central Goldfields	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Macedon Ranges	Mount Alexander
Building approvals, 2000–01						
New dwellings	no.	29	495	14	229	89
Value						
New residential building	\$m	3.0	61.5	1.2	33.7	10.7
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	0.8	13.3	0.8	7.0	1.9
Non-residential building	\$m	3.2	43.9	5.0	14.5	9.5
Total	\$m	6.9	118.7	7.1	55.2	22.0
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)						
Sealed	km	495	1 258	917	725	515
Formed and surfaced	km	713	1 395	2 576	711	647
Natural surface	km	113	271	1 244	3	19
Total	km	1 321	2 924	4 737	1 439	1 181
Motor Vehicles						
Motor vehicle Census, 1999						
Passenger vehicles	no.	7 364	47 874	4 081	20 505	9 597
Campervans	no.	49	208	11	87	69
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 195	10 962	1 848	5 398	2 914
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	69	351	53	183	80
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	405	1 660	568	793	473
Articulated trucks	no.	97	339	127	129	155
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	20	160	42	55	29
Buses	no.	66	322	50	175	70
Motor cycles	no.	331	2 074	285	959	501
Plant and equipment	no.	144	552	291	274	150
Caravans	no.	678	2 981	377	986	741
Trailers	no.	2 170	11 567	1 710	5 267	2 622
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	313	2 274	249	1 103	384
New motor vehicle registrations, 2000–01	no.	329	2 591	226	1 202	363

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

Goulburn Statistical Division

Goulburn Statistical Division covers an area of approximately 27,297 square kilometres and lies in the north of the State. It comprises the LGAs of Campaspe, Delatite, Greater Shepparton, Mitchell, Moira, Murrindindi and Strathbogie.

The north of the Division runs along the Murray River and is part of the largest irrigated area in Australia. This part of the Division produces the bulk of the State's fruit, vegetables and dairy products as well as cereal crops, grapes and wine, beef, wool and lambs.

Situated in the heart of the fertile Goulburn Valley is Greater Shepparton, a rapidly developing region and the State's leading centre for intensive agriculture and food processing industries.

Further south, in the Strathbogie region, the agricultural activities continue with wool, dairying and mixed crops. There are also vineyards and orchards, some of which depend on irrigation. Extensive logging was carried out until the 1970s, evidence of which can be seen in the remains of mills and sawpits located in the Mount Samaria State Park.

17.7 GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Campaspe	Delatite	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moira	Murrindindi	Strathbogie
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	4 524.7	6 244.5	2 421.3	2 861.7	4 066.8	3 876.7	3 301.1
Estimated resident population								
Persons per km ²	no.	7.9	3.2	23.4	9.5	6.5	3.4	2.8
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	34 603	20 015	54 030	25 596	25 548	12 876	9 332
Estimated resident population, 2000								
0–14 years	no.	7 994	4 334	12 678	7 032	5 937	2 880	1 702
15–24 years	no.	4 244	2 308	7 709	3 626	2 934	1 195	926
25–44 years	no.	9 409	5 192	16 635	8 390	6 552	3 684	2 149
45–64 years	no.	8 495	4 974	12 516	5 833	6 320	3 292	2 602
65 years and over	no.	5 439	3 305	7 010	2 407	4 580	1 939	1 939
Total	no.	35 581	20 113	56 548	27 288	26 323	12 990	9 318
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	0.6	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.0
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	38	40	35	33	39	40	44
Population projections(a)								
Projected population at 2006	no.	36 589	21 747	58 076	28 978	27 038	13 274	8 989
Projected population at 2011	no.	37 372	22 247	59 893	29 958	27 659	13 440	8 790
Projected population at 2016	no.	38 170	22 631	61 724	31 323	28 307	13 629	8 660
Projected population at 2021	no.	38 954	23 070	63 494	32 914	28 928	13 882	8 680
Births/deaths, 2000(b)								
Births	no.	466	213	778	366	343	138	87
Birth rate	no.	13.1	10.6	13.8	13.4	13.0	10.6	9.3
Deaths	no.	293	168	374	142	252	107	97
Death rate	no.	8.2	8.4	6.6	5.2	9.6	8.2	10.4
Schools, February 2001								
Government								
Students FTE	no.	5 828.8	2 655.8	8 574.2	4 040.4	3 274.1	1 661.6	1 072.0
Schools	no.	23	14	34	16	18	14	7
Non-government								
Students FTE	no.	1 724.5	1 154.5	2 996.1	1 853.0	1 356.8	205.0	225.0
Schools	no.	7	6	9	5	7	2	2
Total students FTE	no.	7 553.3	3 810.3	11 570.3	5 893.4	4 630.9	1 866.6	1 297.0
Total schools	no.	30	20	43	21	25	16	9
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)								
Birthplace								
Australia	no.	30 252	19 385	45 082	21 346	22 097	10 426	7 829
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	1 035	956	1 599	1 298	896	778	337
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	3.1	4.3	3.1	5.2	3.6	6.2	3.8
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	964	1 065	3 536	1 299	914	648	272
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.9	4.7	6.8	5.2	3.7	5.2	3.1
Language spoken at home								
English	no.	29 100	19 270	41 944	20 986	21 485	10 607	7 785
Other language	no.	850	799	4 490	949	875	438	187
Proportion speaking other language	%	2.8	3.8	9.4	4.2	3.8	3.8	2.3

...continued

17.7 GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Local Government Area							
	Unit	Campaspe	Delatite	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moira	Murrindindi	Strathbogie
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)								
Acute	no.	136	83	239	64	105	42	—
Nursing home	no.	122	60	51	60	102	10	—
Hostel	no.	64	—	—	30	20	—	—
Mental health residential	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>—</i>
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)								
Total patient days	no.	34 812	20 659	73 552	14 974	24 127	13 410	—
Total separations	no.	11 521	5 432	18 518	5 536	5 401	1 813	—
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001								
Gaming venues	no.	3	4	7	5	1	1	1
Gaming machines	no.	122	128	339	178	38	20	27
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	3.4	6.4	6.0	6.5	1.4	1.5	2.9
Property prices — properties sold, 2000								
Median house	\$'000	114	93	120	115	100	102	85
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	115	80	100	86	85	84	78
Median vacant house block	\$'000	44	32	43	54	30	37	21
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)								
Public rental housing tenants	no.	659	398	1 079	417	406	70	82
Stock	no.	745	417	1 321	452	447	70	86
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 2000–01(f)								
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	13	22	18	6	8	13	3
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	369	629	531	106	191	422	52
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	1 045	2 377	1 506	345	578	1 075	148
Employment (June quarter)	no.	92	348	303	48	55	263	12
Room nights occupied	no.	63 890	70 574	94 236	20 874	24 674	46 716	7 248
Room occupancy rate	%	47.4	30.8	48.6	51.8	35.1	30.0	38.0
Guest nights	no.	120 995	169 483	148 212	36 563	41 565	75 504	12 424
Guest arrivals	no.	80 458	98 848	94 508	27 576	25 698	41 558	7 807
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	5 614	9 664	7 196	1 662	1 534	5 683	425
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)								
Establishments	no.	11	10	12	n.p.	13	12	n.p.
On-site vans	no.	89	50	114	n.p.	94	22	n.p.
Other powered sites	no.	906	960	1 029	n.p.	1 287	1 163	n.p.
Unpowered sites	no.	207	159	191	n.p.	813	636	n.p.
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	112	101	132	n.p.	76	79	n.p.
Employment	no.	47	35	30	n.p.	37	49	n.p.

...continued

17.7 GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Local Government Area							
	Unit	Campaspe	Delatite	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moira	Murrindindi	Strathbogie
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)								
Revenue and loan receipts								
Rates income	\$'000	10 394	6 455	18 081	7 128	8 162	4 704	3 552
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	9 120	2 542	10 434	3 655	3 375	3 162	1 772
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	4 816	2 896	5 823	3 260	2 483	1 768	2 037
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	4 558	2 405	7 061	2 223	4 963	1 563	1 962
Other	\$'000	4 272	2 616	4 677	759	1 269	1 819	2 291
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	33 160	16 914	46 076	17 025	20 252	13 016	11 614
Revenue per head of population	\$	932	841	815	624	770	1 002	1 247
Total outlays								
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	7 014	2 634	6 540	3 482	2 828	2 526	2 106
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	5 374	3 225	9 828	2 759	2 868	2 473	2 159
Recreation and culture	\$'000	3 773	3 384	6 917	3 580	1 632	1 346	1 001
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	9 236	5 007	10 807	3 540	5 885	3 390	3 894
Other	\$'000	7 006	3 765	11 962	3 600	7 628	3 444	1 008
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	32 403	18 015	46 054	16 961	20 841	13 179	10 168
Rateable properties at 1 July 1999	no.	17 423	13 156	24 012	12 325	14 007	8 473	6 417
Agriculture, 1999–2000								
Establishments	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	*1 368	n.p.	506
Area	ha	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	*372 571	n.p.	175 063
Gross value of commodities								
Crops	\$'000	76 607	14 726	170 128	10 671	121 538	33 655	14 275
Livestock slaughterings & other disposals	\$'000	88 762	27 227	45 336	15 604	41 906	22 551	14 441
Livestock products	\$'000	157 457	11 197	111 801	13 230	100 287	11 770	12 549
Building approvals, 2000–01								
New dwellings	no.	186	103	323	231	121	112	45
Value								
New residential building	\$m	24.2	13.6	43.3	31.5	15.8	11.9	5.8
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	3.1	2.8	7.8	4.1	3.5	2.3	1.4
Non-residential building	\$m	26.9	10.9	33.6	9.7	6.6	5.0	1.4
<i>Total</i>	\$m	54.2	27.3	84.7	45.3	26.0	19.2	8.6
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)								
Sealed	km	1 036	682	996	533	1 048	406	745
Formed and surfaced	km	2 341	1 231	1 294	566	2 036	779	1 320
Natural surface	km	1 102	124	154	205	544	—	107
<i>Total</i>	km	4 479	2 037	2 444	1 304	3 628	1 185	2 172
Motor Vehicles								
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999								
Passenger vehicles	no.	19 784	10 916	30 348	15 444	14 751	6 260	5 662
Campervans	no.	75	61	116	50	73	31	25
Light commercial vehicles	no.	7 091	3 649	7 816	4 254	4 931	2 309	2 253
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	194	103	281	149	126	99	70
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	1 358	647	1 544	700	1 037	387	416
Articulated trucks	no.	532	170	832	218	433	191	56
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	39	48	55	50	25	26	24
Buses	no.	182	188	229	119	155	120	46
Motor cycles	no.	1 576	713	1 732	892	945	500	380
Plant and equipment	no.	581	267	428	185	293	118	129
Caravans	no.	1 637	802	1 771	832	1 275	442	405
Trailers	no.	7 338	4 495	8 496	4 164	5 501	2 205	2 160
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	1 118	660	1 871	841	725	453	305
New motor vehicle registrations, 2000–01	no.	1 246	622	2 122	853	799	519	299

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

Ovens–Murray Statistical Division

Ovens-Murray Statistical Division lies in the northeast of the State and covers an area of approximately 17,640 square kilometres. It comprises the LGAs of Alpine, Indigo, Towong, Wangaratta and Wodonga.

This Division is dominated by the Alps, with the State's highest mountain, Mount Bogong, rising to 1,986 metres. The region is also home to the Falls Creek, Mount Hotham and Mount Buffalo ski resorts.

Wodonga, on the Victorian side of the River Murray, forms part of the Albury–Wodonga region and is a major centre which services a wide rural hinterland both in Victoria and New South Wales. Rutherglen, just south of the Murray, is an important wine, wheat and wool area. Wangaratta and Indigo are also major wine-growing areas.

17.8 OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Alpine	Indigo	Towong	Wangaratta	Wodonga
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	4 832.0	2 049.3	6 678.0	3 640.0	436.0
Estimated resident population						
Persons per km ²	no.	2.6	7.0	0.9	7.1	73.1
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	12 115	14 082	6 561	25 774	30 008
Estimated resident population, 2000						
0–14 years	no.	2 631	3 382	1 267	5 641	7 550
15–24 years	no.	1 357	1 475	550	3 247	5 288
25–44 years	no.	3 262	3 755	1 529	6 889	9 855
45–64 years	no.	3 355	3 674	1 757	6 048	6 391
65 years and over	no.	2 063	2 051	1 054	4 083	2 807
<i>Total</i>	no.	12 668	14 337	6 157	25 908	31 891
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	0.9	0.4	–1.3	0.1	1.2
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	41	39	42	38	31
Population projections(a)						
Projected population at 2006	no.	12 744	14 682	6 314	26 294	36 629
Projected population at 2011	no.	12 859	14 937	6 235	26 308	39 284
Projected population at 2016	no.	12 947	15 190	6 183	26 517	41 969
Projected population at 2021	no.	13 122	15 503	6 167	26 669	44 646
Births/deaths, 2000(b)						
Births	no.	127	137	56	274	479
Birth rate	no.	10.0	9.6	9.1	10.6	15.0
Deaths	no.	120	123	45	234	179
Death rate	no.	9.5	8.6	7.3	9.0	5.6
Schools, February 2001						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	1 693.3	1 944.6	1 236.2	3 773.1	4 891.3
Schools	no.	12	14	10	21	10
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	510.2	282.0	76.0	1 344.6	2 011.2
Schools	no.	2	3	2	4	5
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	2 203.5	2 226.6	1 312.2	5 117.7	6 902.5
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	14	17	12	25	15
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	14 646	12 145	5 432	22 200	25 213
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	1 009	604	236	761	1 162
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	5.6	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.0
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	1 546	481	251	1 478	1 882
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	8.5	3.5	4.1	5.9	6.4
Language spoken at home						
English	no.	14 683	11 975	5 383	21 436	24 757
Other language	no.	1 571	271	136	1 379	1 348
Proportion speaking other language	%	9.2	2.1	2.4	5.9	5.0
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)						
Acute	no.	20	71	30	125	110
Nursing home	no.	64	60	30	70	—
Hostel	no.	40	53	45	—	—
Mental health residential	no.	—	—	—	—	8
<i>Total</i>	no.	124	184	105	195	118
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)						
Total patient days	no.	8 914	3 351	5 815	45 410	41 142
Total separations	no.	2 170	708	604	11 385	15 269

...continued

17.8 OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Alpine	Indigo	Towong	Wangaratta	Wodonga
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001						
Gaming venues	no.	3	—	1	5.0	3
Gaming machines	no.	70	—	10	130	130
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	5.5	—	1.6	5.0	4.1
Property prices — properties sold, 2000						
Median house	\$'000	103	103	66	100	119
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	98	71	206	85	92
Median vacant house block	\$'000	39	30	13	43	43
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)						
Public rental housing tenants	no.	114	114	41	498	1 053
Stock	no.	126	119	42	552	1 180
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 2000–01(f)						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	41	3	3	7	7
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	1 032	63	65	218	177
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	3 741	179	186	716	567
Employment (June quarter)	no.	337	19	18	82	35
Room nights occupied	no.	106 386	11 969	7 780	40 806	28 607
Room occupancy rate	%	28.2	49.1	33.2	51.5	43.9
Guest nights	no.	252 951	20 872	14 623	67 112	49 065
Guest arrivals	no.	105 165	15 583	6 689	41 335	33 136
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	12 325	952	465	3 262	1 871
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)						
Establishments	no.	16	n.p.	5	4	n.p.
On-site vans	no.	83	n.p.	20	43	n.p.
Other powered sites	no.	1 416	n.p.	431	295	n.p.
Unpowered sites	no.	565	n.p.	323	60	n.p.
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	178	n.p.	23	57	n.p.
Employment	no.	56	n.p.	9	6	n.p.
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)						
Revenue and loan receipts						
Rates income	\$'000	5 001	3 479	2 331	7 233	9 370
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	1 026	1 297	741	4 943	5 989
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	1 470	1 931	1 378	3 173	2 563
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	1 445	1 920	360	3 428	3 861
Other	\$'000	3 610	1 799	1 600	2 128	3 176
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	12 552	10 426	6 410	20 905	24 959
Revenue per head of population	\$	991	727	1 041	807	783
Total outlays						
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	1 102	1 421	569	3 778	5 703
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	1 694	1 116	824	4 392	3 192
Recreation and culture	\$'000	1 107	1 629	639	2 039	3 169
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	2 885	4 258	2 791	6 126	6 090
Other	\$'000	5 497	2 602	1 406	4 686	8 030
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	12 285	11 026	6 229	21 021	26 184
Rateable properties at 1 July 1999	no.	7 277	6 968	4 078	12 786	12 991
Agriculture, 1999–2000						
Establishments	no.	n.p.	*469	*552	n.p.	*143
Area	ha	*115 444	*96 609	*233 941	n.p.	*43 940
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	37 517	10 191	4 525	28 175	2 215
Livestock slaughterings & other disposals	\$'000	12 100	19 948	27 785	40 103	7 688
Livestock products	\$'000	8 806	17 492	28 640	9 780	3 797

...continued

17.8 OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Alpine	Indigo	Towong	Wangaratta	Wodonga
Building approvals, 2000–01						
New dwellings	no.	101	84	9	83	203
Value						
New residential building	\$m	12.5	11.0	1.1	10.8	28.2
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	2.7	2.3	0.8	3.3	4.2
Non-residential building	\$m	8.6	2.8	0.6	9.3	27.2
Total	\$m	23.9	16.1	2.5	23.4	59.6
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)						
Sealed	km	275	444	439	640	304
Formed and surfaced	km	293	969	473	1 111	108
Natural surface	km	233	415	396	283	4
Total	km	801	1 828	1 308	2 034	416
Motor Vehicles						
Motor vehicle Census, 1999						
Passenger vehicles	no.	6 718	6 884	2 914	14 676	20 956
Campervans	no.	32	46	18	71	116
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 296	2 242	1 271	4 052	4 898
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	53	75	38	116	163
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	299	395	234	709	813
Articulated trucks	no.	183	117	46	111	349
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	26	18	6	104	40
Buses	no.	90	58	54	148	155
Motor cycles	no.	523	483	305	780	1 175
Plant and equipment	no.	162	132	76	189	213
Caravans	no.	363	465	227	838	1 080
Trailers	no.	2 262	2 546	1 372	5 050	6 256
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	357	388	199	951	1 254
New motor vehicle registrations, 2000–01	no.	406	422	205	908	1 349

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

East Gippsland Statistical Division

East Gippsland Statistical Division is in the southeast of the State, and covers an area of 31,920 square kilometres. It comprises the LGAs of East Gippsland and Wellington. The terrain is characterised by a coastal plain, rising to the peaks of the Great Dividing Range in the northern part of the Division.

The region is characterised by a wide range of major industrial activities — forestry, fishing, oil and gas processing plants and national parks.

The town of Sale is the centre for oil and gas processing from the Bass Strait wells, and together with Bairnsdale, is a major administrative and service centre in the region.

Orbost is a sawmilling and logging town in the agricultural region close to the Snowy River.

Most of East Gippsland is covered by expanses of State forest and National Park, such as Snowy River and Croajingolong, and a number of smaller conservation reserves.

The tourism industry in East Gippsland centres on the Gippsland Lakes, particularly in the townships of Lakes Entrance and Paynesville.

17.9 EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area	
		East Gippsland	Wellington
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	20 936.1	10 988.8
Estimated resident population			
Persons per km ²	no.	1.9	3.7
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	38 988	41 929
Estimated resident population, 2000			
0–14 years	no.	7 991	9 346
15–24 years	no.	4 179	5 122
25–44 years	no.	9 211	11 176
45–64 years	no.	10 539	9 735
65 years and over	no.	7 172	5 395
<i>Total</i>	no.	39 092	40 774
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	0.1	–0.6
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	42	37
Population projections(a)			
Projected population at 2006	no.	41 571	42 161
Projected population at 2011	no.	42 490	41 585
Projected population at 2016	no.	43 367	41 059
Projected population at 2021	no.	44 491	40 689
Births/deaths, 2000(b)			
Births	no.	372	467
Birth rate	no.	9.5	11.5
Deaths	no.	398	306
Death rate	no.	10.2	7.5
Schools, February 2001			
Government			
Students FTE	no.	5 325.8	5 486.8
Schools	no.	36	30
Non-government			
Students FTE	no.	1 478.6	2 609.2
Schools	no.	5	8
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	6 804.4	8 096.0
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	41	38
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)			
Birthplace			
Australia	no.	32 956	34 635
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	1 868	1 998
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	4.9	5.0
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	1 510	1 940
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	4.0	4.9
Language spoken at home			
English	no.	32 924	34 441
Other language	no.	1 063	1 119
Proportion speaking other language	%	3.0	3.0
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)			
Acute	no.	115	124
Nursing home	no.	35	85
Hostel	no.	97	—
Mental health residential	no.	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	247	209
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)			
Total patient days	no.	33 512	32 434
Total separations	no.	8 748	10 207

...continued

17.9 EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area	
		East Gippsland	Wellington
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001			
Gaming venues	no.	11	10
Gaming machines	no.	356	320
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	9.1	7.8
Property prices — properties sold, 2000			
Median house	\$'000	96	78
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	97	62
Median vacant house block	\$'000	30	12
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)			
Public rental housing tenants	no.	515	549
Stock	no.	694	611
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 2000–01(f)			
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	24	11
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	667	338
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	1 960	1 032
Employment (June quarter)	no.	225	83
Room nights occupied	no.	93 514	44 258
Room occupancy rate	%	38.3	35.9
Guest nights	no.	178 436	64 672
Guest arrivals	no.	118 607	41 007
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	6 944	3 478
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)			
Establishments	no.	36	14
On-site vans	no.	218	52
Other powered sites	no.	2 487	1 238
Unpowered sites	no.	1 201	377
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	353	66
Employment	no.	136	35
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)			
Revenue and loan receipts			
Rates income	\$'000	14 546	17 463
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	3 791	4 048
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	5 953	5 653
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	3 202	1 885
Other	\$'000	3 924	4 347
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	31 416	33 396
Revenue per head of population	\$	804	819
Total outlays			
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	1 092	1 841
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	7 083	8 066
Recreation and culture	\$'000	5 242	6 561
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	9 397	10 269
Other	\$'000	8 824	8 344
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	31 638	35 081
Rateable properties at 1 July 1999	no.	24 993	29 008
Agriculture, 1999–2000			
Establishments	no.	n.p.	n.p.
Area	ha	n.p.	n.p.
Gross value of commodities			
Crops	\$'000	47 278	28 827
Livestock slaughterings & other disposals	\$'000	38 206	46 016
Livestock products	\$'000	27 461	149 726

...continued

17.9 EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area	
		East Gippsland	Wellington
Building approvals, 2000–01			
New dwellings	no.	226	126
Value			
New residential building	\$m	24.9	13.4
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	5.2	4.6
Non-residential building	\$m	12.3	5.7
<i>Total</i>	\$m	42.5	24.0
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)			
Sealed	km	935	1 298
Formed and surfaced	km	1 918	2 026
Natural surface	km	607	108
<i>Total</i>	km	3 460	3 432
Motor Vehicles			
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999			
Passenger vehicles	no.	21 139	20 802
Campervans	no.	157	107
Light commercial vehicles	no.	6 698	6 086
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	213	198
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	969	1 018
Articulated trucks	no.	340	196
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	45	66
Buses	no.	278	223
Motor cycles	no.	1 223	1 367
Plant and equipment	no.	403	360
Caravans	no.	1 949	1 579
Trailers	no.	9 757	7 951
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	1 248	1 359
New motor vehicle registrations, 2000–01	no.	1 229	1 332

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

Gippsland Statistical Division

Gippsland Statistical Division is situated on the eastern side of the Melbourne Statistical Division, and its coastline runs along Bass Strait. The Division covers an area of approximately 9,618 square kilometres. It comprises the LGAs of Bass Coast, Baw Baw, La Trobe and South Gippsland.

The La Trobe Valley, in the east of the Division, generates most of the State's electricity. The power stations are fuelled from nearby open-cut coal mines which hold the world's largest known brown coal deposits. Reserves are estimated at 35,000 million tonnes and the seam is more than 60 kilometres long.

The region also has some major service facilities, including several large retail centres. Baw Baw Shire is a rich horticultural and dairying area, supplying much of Melbourne's milk. There is a diversity of farming activity in the area, and a timber industry in the foothills of the Great Dividing Range.

The southern part of the region has a strong agricultural sector, dominated by beef and dairy cattle production.

17.10 GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area			
		Bass Coast	Baw Baw	La Trobe	South Gippsland
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	864.0	4 032.3	1 426.1	3 295.3
Estimated resident population					
Persons per km ²	no.	26.8	8.8	48.5	7.7
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	21 303	34 447	72 009	25 598
Estimated resident population, 2000					
0–14 years	no.	4 354	8 400	15 563	5 756
15–24 years	no.	2 304	4 510	9 880	2 949
25–44 years	no.	5 509	9 726	19 714	6 547
45–64 years	no.	5 663	8 171	15 551	6 371
65 years and over	no.	5 349	4 553	8 498	3 906
<i>Total</i>	no.	23 179	35 360	69 206	25 529
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	1.7	0.5	–0.8	–0.1
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	43	36	35	38
Population projections(a)					
Projected population at 2006	no.	26 364	37 029	70 579	26 245
Projected population at 2011	no.	28 133	38 059	70 848	26 378
Projected population at 2016	no.	29 669	39 179	72 010	26 546
Projected population at 2021	no.	31 167	40 537	73 366	27 205
Births/deaths, 2000(b)					
Births	no.	244	422	1 678	299
Birth rate	no.	10.5	11.9	11.8	11.7
Deaths	no.	225	293	1 047	228
Death rate	no.	9.7	8.3	7.3	8.9
Schools, February 2001					
Government					
Students FTE	no.	2 807.0	5 347.3	9 533.3	4 472.1
Schools	no.	9	34	29	19
Non-government					
Students FTE	no.	688.0	2 961.0	3 715.8	1 140.2
Schools	no.	2	6	10	5
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	3 495.0	8 308.3	13 249.1	5 612.3
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	11	40	39	24
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)					
Birthplace					
Australia	no.	16 375	28 845	54 531	20 840
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	1 790	1 664	4 365	1 328
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	8.9	5.0	6.5	5.5
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	1 185	1 410	6 115	1 190
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	5.9	4.3	9.1	4.9
Language spoken at home					
English	no.	17 341	28 556	55 035	21 048
Other language	no.	871	1 004	5 143	824
Proportion speaking other language	%	4.6	3.3	8.3	3.7
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)					
Acute	no.	60	77	237	76
Nursing home	no.	60	60	20	52
Hostel	no.	29	30	—	30
Mental health residential	no.	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	149	167	257	158
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)					
Total patient days	no.	12 822	26 897	77 591	15 592
Total separations	no.	4 504	10 171	21 781	5 069

...continued

17.10 GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area			
		Bass Coast	Baw Baw	La Trobe	South Gippsland
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001					
Gaming venues	no.	8	3	16	5
Gaming machines	no.	261	140	660	110
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	11.3	4.0	9.5	4.3
Property prices — properties sold, 2000					
Median house	\$'000	98	100	65	88
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	110	85	66	83
Median vacant house block	\$'000	30	40	28	20
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)					
Public rental housing tenants	no.	235	337	1 759	193
Stock	no.	268	394	2 051	217
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 2000–01(f)					
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	11	3	16	5
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	372	105	472	120
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	1 405	335	1 326	352
Employment (June quarter)	no.	131	18	146	40
Room nights occupied	no.	54 330	10 394	60 147	14 784
Room occupancy rate	%	43.5	27.2	35.2	33.8
Guest nights	no.	134 122	19 350	85 133	25 953
Guest arrivals	no.	69 887	12 257	54 604	17 710
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	5 558	721	4 238	1 057
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)					
Establishments	no.	23	5	4	9
On-site vans	no.	178	28	35	37
Other powered sites	no.	2 293	271	401	627
Unpowered sites	no.	311	142	4	309
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	121	89	66	95
Employment	no.	89	15	11	30
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)					
Revenue and loan receipts					
Rates income	\$'000	9 219	11 356	23 473	9 957
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	4 475	2 195	6 222	3 704
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	2 804	4 292	7 695	4 289
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	1 321	2 730	6 257	1 578
Other	\$'000	1 731	7 375	10 072	8 178
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	19 550	27 948	53 719	27 706
Revenue per head of population	\$	844	791	776	1 085
Total outlays					
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	3 120	3 717	8 909	3 468
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	4 648	3 995	7 237	5 742
Recreation and culture	\$'000	2 274	5 459	8 692	2 577
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	4 662	9 528	10 824	6 707
Other	\$'000	5 604	6 183	16 219	8 681
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	20 308	28 882	51 878	27 175
Rateable properties at 1 July 1999	no.	22 771	17 044	32 172	16 576
Agriculture, 1999–2000					
Establishments	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Area	ha	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Gross value of commodities					
Crops	\$'000	5 770	60 325	3 742	24 911
Livestock slaughterings & other disposals	\$'000	20 032	37 699	10 452	76 039
Livestock products	\$'000	30 260	95 759	30 897	165 927

...continued

17.10 GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area			
		Bass Coast	Baw Baw	La Trobe	South Gippsland
Building approvals, 2000–01					
New dwellings	no.	591	210	161	163
Value					
New residential building	\$m	63.5	28.3	21.7	18.0
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	9.6	5.0	6.9	3.7
Non-residential building	\$m	12.3	10.7	15.1	13.7
<i>Total</i>	\$m	85.4	43.9	43.6	35.4
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)					
Sealed	km	522	717	824	1 145
Formed and surfaced	km	356	1 032	585	1 324
Natural surface	km	197	15	—	2
<i>Total</i>	km	1 075	1 764	1 409	2 471
Motor Vehicles					
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999					
Passenger vehicles	no.	12 287	18 670	40 674	15 305
Campervans	no.	77	73	135	68
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 482	4 703	8 483	4 749
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	88	181	265	166
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	303	897	1 079	925
Articulated trucks	no.	74	290	237	215
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	26	35	150	34
Buses	no.	110	199	284	203
Motor cycles	no.	537	981	2 135	1 121
Plant and equipment	no.	146	272	464	317
Caravans	no.	875	1 069	2 266	1 102
Trailers	no.	2 947	4 656	9 141	5 207
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	580	1 026	2 530	823
New motor vehicle registrations, 2000–01	no.	653	1 051	2 647	805

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

Inner Melbourne and Southern Melbourne Statistical Subdivisions

The Inner Melbourne and Southern Melbourne Statistical Subdivisions cover an area of 270 square kilometres, and are located on the northeastern side of Port Phillip Bay.

The City of Melbourne is the economic and social hub of Victoria, containing, among other attractions, the Central Business District (CBD), the Parliament of Victoria, State Library of Victoria, Queen Victoria Market, Melbourne Cricket Ground, and the Botanical Gardens. European settlement first occurred along the banks of the Yarra River in 1834, and quickly grew north into what are now the suburbs of North Melbourne, Carlton and Fitzroy.

Bayside and Port Phillip LGAs are located along the Port Phillip Bay foreshore. Some of Melbourne's oldest suburbs fall into the boundary of Port Phillip, including Port Melbourne (originally known as Sandridge). The oldest railway line in Australia was opened in 1854 and ran from Melbourne to Sandridge. Originally a “working class” suburb, Port Melbourne has been characterised by substantial residential foreshore development in recent years. St Kilda has a diverse population and is famous for its Acland Street shopping strip. Suburbs that fall within Bayside include Sandringham and Brighton — the latter has always been one of the more affluent areas in Melbourne, as seen by the number of large, historic mansions and the larger proportion of the population in the higher income brackets.

Stonnington also contains some of the more affluent suburbs in Melbourne, such as Toorak, South Yarra and Malvern. Notable landmarks in Stonnington include the Chapel Street shopping strip, and Chadstone Shopping Centre.

Yarra is the smallest LGA in Victoria, covering an area of just 19.5 square kilometres. Located to the east and northeast of the CBD, suburbs include Richmond, Fitzroy and Collingwood.

Glen Eira includes the suburbs of Caulfield, Carnegie and Bentleigh. Although the area was first settled in the 1850s, much of the housing development in this LGA has occurred since the 1920s. Notable landmarks include Caulfield Racecourse.

Kingston LGA stretches south along Port Phillip Bay to the suburb of Bonbeach, 35km from the CBD, and contains the suburbs of Moorabbin, Mentone, and parts of Cheltenham. This area was developed significantly after World War II. The flat topography has enabled the construction of large industrial estates and famous sandbelt golf courses. The Moorabbin Airport is located here.

**17.11 INNER MELBOURNE AND SOUTHERN MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS,
Selected Characteristics**

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Bayside	Glen Eira	Kingston	Melbourne	Port Phillip	Stonning-ton	Yarra
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	37.0	38.7	91.1	36.1	20.6	25.6	19.5
Estimated resident population								
Persons per km ²	no.	2 452.3	3 220.1	1 484.9	1 441.4	3 959.0	3 616.3	3 562.2
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	85 586	118 931	128 457	37 830	74 710	87 447	66 362
Estimated resident population, 2000								
0–14 years	no.	16 467	20 261	24 104	4 700	8 218	11 817	8 142
15–24 years	no.	10 901	16 149	17 541	14 639	10 208	14 059	11 253
25–44 years	no.	25 108	39 807	41 213	20 086	37 070	33 761	31 045
45–64 years	no.	22 389	27 144	31 756	8 326	16 499	20 402	12 285
65 years and over	no.	15 869	21 257	20 664	4 282	9 561	12 537	6 737
Total	no.	90 734	124 618	135 278	52 033	81 556	92 576	69 462
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	1.2	0.9	1.0	6.6	1.8	1.1	0.9
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	40	38	38	29	35	35	32
Population projections(a)								
Projected population at 2006	no.	95 193	127 039	136 071	51 819	87 663	94 336	70 505
Projected population at 2011	no.	97 698	128 582	137 671	56 456	90 117	95 733	71 498
Projected population at 2016	no.	99 413	129 657	138 829	60 418	91 849	96 729	72 371
Projected population at 2021	no.	100 454	130 064	140 003	63 447	93 230	97 276	73 071
Births/deaths, 2000(b)								
Births	no.	943	1 501	1 608	467	905	966	858
Birth rate	no.	10.4	12.0	11.9	9.0	11.1	10.4	12.4
Deaths	no.	801	986	1 012	231	619	655	411
Death rate	no.	8.8	7.9	7.5	4.4	7.6	7.1	5.9
Schools, February 2001								
Government								
Students FTE	no.	7 440.0	6 763.5	12 317.8	2 241.4	5 175.6	3 767.4	5 640.1
Schools	no.	14	18	31	7	12	8	17
Non-government								
Students FTE	no.	6 635.6	9 042.4	7 490.7	5 764.4	2 391.8	9 485.1	2 424.3
Schools	no.	14	21	14	13	7	19	11
Total students FTE	no.	14 075.6	15 805.9	19 808.5	8 005.8	7 567.4	13 252.5	8 064.4
Total schools	no.	28	39	45	20	19	27	28
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)								
Birthplace								
Australia	no.	60 214	72 449	81 959	24 849	44 538	56 472	39 750
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	6 987	7 079	9 888	3 084	5 944	5 715	3 727
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	8.6	6.2	8.1	6.4	8.1	6.8	5.7
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	10 845	28 885	26 618	11 740	16 514	17 378	17 829
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	13.4	25.5	21.7	24.2	22.6	20.6	27.4
Language spoken at home								
English	no.	64 990	75 258	83 992	27 220	48 746	60 141	38 588
Other language	no.	8 778	27 063	27 126	10 848	15 561	16 005	19 461
Proportion speaking other language	%	11.5	25.3	23.7	23.2	22.2	19.9	31.5
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)								
Acute	no.	163	259	275	2 058	—	—	373
Nursing home	no.	—	90	130	186	—	—	—
Hostel	no.	—	16	—	96	—	—	—
Mental health residential	no.	—	30	94	122	—	—	—
Total	no.	163	395	499	2 462	—	—	373

...continued

**17.11 INNER MELBOURNE AND SOUTHERN MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS,
Selected Characteristics — continued**

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Bayside	Glen Eira	Kingston	Melbourne	Port Phillip	Stonning- ton	Yarra
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)								
Total patient days	no.	42 647	89 665	87 443	751 754	—	—	140 953
Total separations	no.	13 120	8 263	26 423	214 151	—	—	41 380
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001								
Gaming venues	no.	7	13	16	15	10	7	10
Gaming machines	no.	230	792	924	904	398	285	404
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	2.5	6.4	6.8	17.4	4.9	3.1	5.8
Property prices — properties sold, 2000								
Median house	\$'000	442	315	222	290	410	450	299
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	275	190	160	227	225	210	235
Median vacant house block	\$'000	60	75	123	82	129	37	63
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)								
Public rental housing tenants	no.	1 140	406	1 046	1 828	2 235	1 473	4 130
Stock	no.	1 209	534	1 255	2 218	3 050	1 638	4 911
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 2000–01(f)								
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	2	2	4	87	29	16	5
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	n.p.	198	11 567	2 497	686	266
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	n.p.	575	27 195	6 717	1 717	834
Employment (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	n.p.	153	11 996	1 190	241	130
Room nights occupied	no.	n.p.	n.p.	41 593	2 990 784	614 075	173 798	66 054
Room occupancy rate	%	n.p.	n.p.	57.8	73.0	70.1	66.9	68.0
Guest nights	no.	n.p.	n.p.	60 075	4 776 010	996 000	297 072	119 142
Guest arrivals	no.	n.p.	n.p.	28 707	2 010 678	338 556	82 857	35 980
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	n.p.	n.p.	4 621	475 887	79 866	23 788	10 046
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)								
Establishments	no.	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
On-site vans	no.	—	—	112	—	—	—	—
Other powered sites	no.	—	—	334	—	—	—	—
Unpowered sites	no.	—	—	60	—	—	—	—
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	—	—	67	—	—	—	—
Employment	no.	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)								
Revenue and loan receipts								
Rates income	\$'000	23 057	27 150	29 923	96 294	41 606	29 591	38 046
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	12 455	17 179	15 856	71 983	25 606	28 683	22 171
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	1 735	1 926	3 129	948	1 446	1 688	1 305
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	3 984	9 244	8 374	4 709	6 989	3 491	4 305
Other	\$'000	7 072	8 845	10 867	32 064	18 478	9 736	4 438
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	48 303	64 344	68 149	205 998	94 125	73 189	70 265
Revenue per head of population	\$	532	516	504	3 960	1 154	791	1 012
Total outlays								
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	7 649	18 468	17 191	12 351	18 408	7 772	10 731
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	11 798	11 600	13 224	34 489	18 329	12 502	10 498
Recreation and culture	\$'000	8 035	10 499	15 771	34 591	15 258	17 866	12 788
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	3 786	6 997	11 350	49 239	19 336	8 891	14 202
Other	\$'000	10 545	17 465	8 373	59 256	7 715	26 456	23 494
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	41 813	65 047	65 909	189 926	79 046	73 487	71 713
Rateable properties at 1 July 1999	no.	37 732	54 416	59 274	30 479	49 251	48 820	36 989

...continued

**17.11 INNER MELBOURNE AND SOUTHERN MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS,
Selected Characteristics — *continued***

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Bayside	Glen Eira	Kingston	Melbourne	Port Phillip	Stonning-ton	Yarra
Agriculture, 1999–2000								
Establishments	no.	n.p.	n.p.	*56	n.p.	—	—	n.p.
Area	ha	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	n.p.
Gross value of commodities								
Crops	\$'000	n.p.	n.p.	*8 160	n.p.	—	—	n.p.
Livestock slaughtering & other disposals	\$'000	n.p.	n.p.	195	n.p.	—	—	n.p.
Livestock products	\$'000	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	n.p.
Building approvals, 2000–01								
New dwellings	no.	696	532	887	2 950	1 992	634	377
Value								
New residential building	\$m	141.6	90.1	123.5	530.4	344.2	173.8	39.1
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	53.6	43.8	24.4	107.0	68.5	70.8	62.2
Non-residential building	\$m	43.9	31.7	69.8	1 053.3	89.1	212.5	223.2
<i>Total</i>	\$m	239.1	165.7	217.7	1 690.6	501.8	457.0	324.5
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)								
Sealed	km	347	425	565	202	210	257	218
Formed and surfaced	km	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Natural surface	km	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	km	347	425	578	202	212	257	218
Motor Vehicles								
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999								
Passenger vehicles	no.	46 143	67 396	73 825	51 227	68 693	49 516	34 448
Campervans	no.	85	96	159	33	71	52	374
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 967	5 089	8 420	5 448	7 834	2 918	3 990
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	140	219	485	317	369	186	458
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	231	545	1 491	1 207	956	320	402
Articulated trucks	no.	77	149	181	279	271	26	18
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	17	35	79	315	134	39	44
Buses	no.	140	288	277	424	302	111	460
Motor cycles	no.	937	1 299	1 618	952	3 244	939	865
Plant and equipment	no.	53	106	592	404	361	163	193
Caravans	no.	728	852	1 642	122	272	306	135
Trailers	no.	3 363	3 477	6 578	2 162	2 535	1 964	1 016
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	3 635	3 895	4 962	17 385	16 832	4 068	3 908
New motor vehicle registrations, 2000–01	no.	4 502	4 904	4 942	15 272	17 248	4 742	3 509

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

Western Melbourne and Melton-Wyndham Statistical Subdivisions

The Western Melbourne and Melton-Wyndham Statistical Subdivisions cover an area of 1,333 square kilometres, from the city fringe on the eastern border, to the semi-rural environments of Melton Shire and the City of Wyndham in the west.

The major road transport links between this region and the Melbourne CBD are the West Gate and Bolte Bridges over the Yarra River. The region is characterised by its extensive industrial landscape and a wide variety of housing styles exist, ranging from older stock in the inner suburbs, to new housing estates in the west and northwest.

Hobsons Bay is situated on the northern shore of Port Phillip Bay and contains the suburbs of Williamstown, Altona, and parts of Laverton. Williamstown is one of the oldest settlements in Victoria, dating from the late 1830s, but much of the western part of this LGA has been developed in the post-war period.

Maribyrnong includes the suburbs of Footscray and Yarraville, and one of Melbourne's largest shopping centres, Highpoint Shopping Centre.

Moonee Valley is a diverse region with older suburbs such as Ascot Vale and Moonee Ponds in the southeast, and the newer suburbs of Avondale Heights and Keilor East in the northwest.

Brimbank is characterised by its industrial base, and the higher proportion of people from non-English speaking backgrounds. Suburbs in this LGA include Sunshine, St Albans and Keilor, all of which have been settled since the mid 19th century, but did not experience significant growth until the post-war period.

Melton and Wyndham are geographically the two largest LGAs within the Melbourne Statistical Division, and are characterised by high rates of population growth and building activity.

**17.12 WESTERN MELBOURNE AND MELTON-WYNDHAM STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS,
Selected characteristics**

	Unit	Local Government Area					
		Brimbank	Hobsons Bay	Maribyrnong	Melton	Moonee Valley	Wyndham
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	123.4	64.4	31.2	527.3	44.2	541.8
Estimated resident population							
Persons per km ²	no.	1 333.4	1 297.8	1 965.0	95.7	2 541.4	159.0
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	153 122	76 376	61 198	39 635	108 671	73 902
Estimated resident population, 2000							
0–14 years	no.	35 273	16 864	10 370	12 987	19 144	22 127
15–24 years	no.	26 191	10 362	8 469	8 365	15 072	12 570
25–44 years	no.	51 843	28 073	21 672	16 825	36 938	29 741
45–64 years	no.	37 376	17 877	11 658	10 013	24 824	16 638
65 years and over	no.	13 853	10 403	9 139	2 274	16 351	5 047
<i>Total</i>	no.	164 536	83 579	61 308	50 464	112 329	86 123
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	1.4	1.8	—	4.9	0.7	3.1
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	33	35	35	29	36	31
Population projections(a)							
Projected population at 2006	no.	164 006	83 604	69 446	62 897	113 610	95 067
Projected population at 2011	no.	164 590	84 466	72 465	80 612	114 472	106 675
Projected population at 2016	no.	164 954	84 735	73 749	93 462	115 080	119 840
Projected population at 2021	no.	165 498	84 894	74 454	102 542	115 155	132 223
Births/deaths, 2000(b)							
Births	no.	2 333	1 183	915	728	1 267	1 362
Birth rate	no.	14.2	14.2	14.9	14.4	14.7	12.1
Deaths	no.	801	986	1 012	231	619	655
Death rate	no.	8.8	7.9	7.5	4.4	7.6	7.1
Schools, February 2001							
Government							
Students FTE	no.	19 324.0	8 237.4	5 574.8	6 012.8	10 195.2	11 192.0
Schools	no.	42	20	16	15	25	19
Non-government							
Students FTE	no.	10 069.1	3 790.4	2 752.2	3 186.2	9 855.0	7 887.2
Schools	no.	20	12	7	8	17	13
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	29 393.1	12 027.8	8 327.0	9 199.0	20 050.2	19 079.2
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	62	32	23	23	42	32
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)							
Birthplace							
Australia	no.	78 924	48 303	30 138	30 390	69 723	53 909
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	4 397	5 609	2 445	3 238	4 105	5 543
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	2.9	7.6	4.1	8.3	3.9	7.5
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	61 152	17 728	23 500	4 371	27 526	11 546
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	41.0	23.9	39.8	11.2	26.3	15.6
Language spoken at home							
English	no.	59 179	45 302	25 937	30 769	62 736	52 075
Other language	no.	74 679	21 122	26 088	4 125	32 838	12 404
Proportion speaking other language	%	54.1	30.9	47.5	11.6	33.4	18.6

...continued

**17.12 WESTERN MELBOURNE AND MELTON-WYNDHAM STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS,
Selected characteristics — continued**

	Unit	Local Government Area					
		Brimbank	Hobsons Bay	Maribyrnong	Melton	Moonee Valley	Wyndham
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)							
Acute	no.	254	78	377	—	—	151
Nursing home	no.	30	40	—	—	—	—
Hostel	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental health residential	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>151</i>
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)							
Total patient days	no.	78 652	22 027	133 641	—	—	49 738
Total separations	no.	24 994	6 707	36 928	—	—	18 028
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001							
Gaming venues	no.	16	10	14	4	12	10
Gaming machines	no.	950	584	789	242	757	571
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	5.8	7.0	12.9	4.8	6.7	6.6
Property prices — properties sold, 2000							
Median house	\$'000	146	190	188	125	253	133
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	124	145	124	88	172	107
Median vacant house block	\$'000	68	72	85	64	110	64
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)							
Public rental housing tenants	no.	1 329	989	1 838	320	3 399	651
Stock	no.	1 567	1 215	2 148	358	3 813	690
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 2000–01(f)							
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	3	3	3	n.p.	5	4
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	86	n.p.	101	n.p.	154	174
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	214	n.p.	270	n.p.	476	433
Employment (June quarter)	no.	29	n.p.	29	n.p.	127	193
Room nights occupied	no.	17 983	n.p.	20 108	n.p.	33 225	31 470
Room occupancy rate	%	60.3	n.p.	55	n.p.	59.2	56.9
Guest nights	no.	28 513	n.p.	30 602	n.p.	73 715	54 160
Guest arrivals	no.	14 871	n.p.	17 491	n.p.	26 453	33 804
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	1 460	n.p.	1 704	n.p.	4 134	4 258
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)							
Establishments	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	3
On-site vans	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	11
Other powered sites	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	203
Unpowered sites	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	2
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	47
Employment	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	12

...continued

**17.12 WESTERN MELBOURNE AND MELTON-WYNDHAM STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS,
Selected characteristics — continued**

	Unit	Local Government Area					
		Brimbank	Hobsons Bay	Maribyrnong	Melton	Moonee Valley	Wyndham
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)							
Revenue and loan receipts							
Rates income	\$'000	34 643	27 371	28 289	14 494	27 988	29 106
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	10 434	10 631	7 933	6 903	16 723	8 700
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	8 891	4 437	3 103	3 064	4 154	4 443
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	6 600	5 269	4 804	4 102	7 916	6 626
Other	\$'000	25 958	4 707	13 687	20 655	13 783	24 100
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	86 526	52 415	57 816	49 218	70 564	72 975
Revenue per head of population	\$	526	627	943	976	628	847
Total outlays							
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	10 587	13 686	11 819	5 708	15 540	13 895
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	10 993	10 886	9 979	4 668	10 281	14 667
Recreation and culture	\$'000	13 859	15 221	14 458	4 928	20 504	14 691
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	13 945	7 702	9 525	2 286	10 144	6 497
Other	\$'000	23 463	6 570	7 533	15 389	7 287	6 168
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	72 847	54 065	53 314	32 979	63 756	55 918
Rateable properties at 1 July 1999	no.	58 541	34 711	28 982	17 900	48 138	30 565
Agriculture, 1999–2000							
Establishments	no.	*26	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Area	ha	n.p.	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Gross value of commodities							
Crops	\$'000	2 207	—	—	2 910	n.p.	62 529
Livestock slaughterings	\$'000	404	—	—	9 609	n.p.	5 057
Livestock products	\$'000	—	—	—	300	n.p.	*4 443
Building approvals, 2000–01							
New dwellings	no.	1 105	428	533	1 465	363	1 274
Value							
New residential building	\$m	136.1	62.2	65.0	198.3	46.3	181.4
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	9.6	18.7	12.3	4.2	40.0	6.6
Non-residential building	\$m	93.5	44.8	76.1	25.7	39.1	83.3
<i>Total</i>	\$m	239.2	125.7	153.5	228.2	125.4	271.3
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)							
Sealed	km	757	416	259	368	475	589
Formed and surfaced	km	16	—	—	165	—	87
Natural surface	km	5	3	2	8	2	1
<i>Total</i>	km	778	419	261	541	477	677
Motor Vehicles							
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999							
Passenger vehicles	no.	90 500	43 189	28 340	28 713	64 876	41 693
Campervans	no.	106	77	259	35	73	45
Light commercial vehicles	no.	8 700	5 156	3 200	3 774	6 449	4 920
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	458	227	219	138	333	164
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	1 774	1 241	765	622	1 100	843
Articulated trucks	no.	434	722	370	187	67	278
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	52	128	40	17	53	30
Buses	no.	335	150	460	83	236	148
Motor cycles	no.	1 712	1 188	542	957	1 597	1 175
Plant and equipment	no.	224	358	480	110	264	209
Caravans	no.	1 632	1 092	369	764	1 163	1 189
Trailers	no.	6 431	5 655	3 169	3 307	4 113	4 749
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	3 488	2 261	2 067	1 308	3 250	2 535
New motor vehicle registrations, 2000–01	no.	4 287	2 587	2 865	1 582	4 028	3 298

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

Moreland City, Northern Middle Melbourne, Hume City and Northern Outer Melbourne Statistical Subdivisions

The Statistical Subdivisions of Moreland City, Northern Middle Melbourne, Hume City and Northern Outer Melbourne cover an area of 1,594 square kilometres, stretching from the northern fringe of the CBD to the outer fringes of the Melbourne urban area. This is a diverse area containing some of Melbourne's oldest and newest suburbs.

Hume is located on the northwestern fringe of Melbourne, encompassing the suburbs of Broadmeadows, Greenvale, Craigieburn and the township of Sunbury. Melbourne Airport is located here, as well as a large number of major manufacturing firms.

Located on the northern fringe of Melbourne, Whittlesea covers an area from the industrial suburbs of Thomastown and Epping in the south, to the semi-rural area around the township of Whittlesea in the north.

Nillumbik, on the northeastern fringe of Melbourne, is noted for its hilly topography, stretching from the established suburb of Eltham, through to the semi-rural areas of Hurstbridge, Kangaroo Ground and Panton Hill.

In contrast to these fringe areas, the LGAs of Moreland, Darebin and Banyule contain more established areas. Banyule contains a mix of established suburbs, such as Heidelberg and Ivanhoe. Moreland and Darebin both contain diverse populations, with a higher than average proportion of their people being from non-English speaking backgrounds. The suburbs closest to the CBD are slowly changing through gentrification, particularly Northcote (in Darebin) and Brunswick (in Moreland). Darebin is noted for having the largest Indigenous community of any LGA in Victoria, and the main campus of Latrobe University is located in the northeast corner of this municipality.

**17.13 MORELAND CITY, NORTHERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, HUME CITY AND NORTHERN OUTER
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics**

	Unit	Local Government Area					
		Banyule	Darebin	Hume	Moreland	Nilumbik	Whittlesea
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	62.6	53.4	503.6	50.9	432.7	490.0
Estimated resident population							
Persons per km ²	no.	1 904.6	2 430.9	264.7	2 692.0	139.1	236.5
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	117 265	126 612	118 492	135 965	56 458	104 120
Estimated resident population, 2000							
0–14 years	no.	22 218	20 866	34 161	22 801	14 723	25 930
15–24 years	no.	17 116	17 681	20 078	18 466	9 207	18 006
25–44 years	no.	34 513	44 710	44 419	46 313	18 443	38 644
45–64 years	no.	28 775	25 946	26 015	26 793	14 398	24 842
65 years and over	no.	16 607	20 608	8 629	22 651	3 398	8 443
<i>Total</i>	no.	119 229	129 811	133 302	137 024	60 169	115 865
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	0.3	0.5	2.4	0.2	1.3	2.2
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	37	36	31	36	33	32
Population projections(a)							
Projected population at 2006	no.	118 572	133 991	138 503	143 615	60 342	126 399
Projected population at 2011	no.	118 733	135 843	149 675	145 670	61 307	136 099
Projected population at 2016	no.	118 943	136 839	162 106	146 575	62 174	149 355
Projected population at 2021	no.	118 982	137 310	174 248	146 911	62 628	162 268
Births/deaths, 2000(b)							
Births	no.	1 367	1 675	2 118	1 823	786	1 681
Birth rate	no.	11.5	12.9	15.9	13.3	13.1	14.5
Deaths	no.	851	1 064	505	1 098	205	400
Death rate	no.	7.1	8.2	3.8	8.0	3.4	3.5
Schools, February 2001							
Government							
Students FTE	no.	12 928.8	9 944.8	17 864.4	8 759.0	6 114.2	14 166.2
Schools	no.	32	31	41	29	20	30
Non-government							
Students FTE	no.	8 595.8	5 148.6	7 287.8	7 416.4	4 139.6	5 860.4
Schools	no.	16	16	15	19	8	11
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	21 524.6	15 093.4	25 152.2	16 175.4	10 253.8	20 026.6
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	48	47	56	48	28	41
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)							
Birthplace							
Australia	no.	86 615	74 504	78 205	78 875	44 859	63 445
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	6 317	4 386	5 552	4 618	3 582	3 083
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	5.6	3.6	4.8	3.5	6.6	3.0
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	15 945	37 733	28 374	41 686	4 389	32 759
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	14.2	31.0	24.5	32.0	8.1	32.3
Language spoken at home							
English	no.	85 246	60 061	67 544	62 223	45 068	46 198
Other language	no.	17 157	49 393	34 911	54 502	3 992	45 494
Proportion speaking other language	%	16.3	43.3	33.1	44.8	7.9	48.6
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)							
Acute	no.	881	82	126	—	—	261
Nursing home	no.	—	30	—	—	—	—
Hostel	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental health residential	no.	28	—	—	—	—	30
<i>Total</i>	no.	909	112	126	—	—	291

...continued

**17.13 MORELAND CITY, NORTHERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, HUME CITY AND NORTHERN OUTER
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics — continued**

	Unit	Local Government Area					
		Banyule	Darebin	Hume	Moreland	Nillumbik	Whittlesea
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)							
Total patient days	no.	274 288	—	39 822	—	—	88 474
Total separations	no.	66 747	—	5 198	—	—	25 981
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001							
Gaming venues	no.	11	16	13	15	4	9
Gaming machines	no.	625	986	739	775	142	616
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	5.2	7.6	5.5	5.7	2.4	5.3
Property prices — properties sold, 2000							
Median house	\$'000	205	207	145	210	235	165
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	179	133	127	145	179	144
Median vacant house block	\$'000	110	100	64	89	119	86
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)							
Public rental housing tenants	no.	2 003	2 886	1 945	1 748	119	553
Stock	no.	2 203	3 310	2 058	1 956	142	691
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 2000–01(f)							
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	5	7	10	2	—
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	155	767	360	n.p.	—
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	403	1 955	1 057	n.p.	—
Employment (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	64	434	81	n.p.	—
Room nights occupied	no.	n.p.	32 000	139 443	76 567	n.p.	—
Room occupancy rate	%	n.p.	56.3	68.2	58.4	n.p.	—
Guest nights	no.	n.p.	50 158	201 179	129 928	n.p.	—
Guest arrivals	no.	n.p.	29 673	148 488	75 342	n.p.	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	n.p.	3 104	15 908	6 288	n.p.	—
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)							
Establishments	no.	—	—	4	n.p.	—	—
On-site vans	no.	—	—	35	n.p.	—	—
Other powered sites	no.	—	—	284	n.p.	—	—
Unpowered sites	no.	—	—	10	n.p.	—	—
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	—	—	181	n.p.	—	—
Employment	no.	—	—	26	n.p.	—	—

...continued

**17.13 MORELAND CITY, NORTHERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, HUME CITY AND NORTHERN OUTER
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics — continued**

	Unit	Local Government Area					
		Banyule	Darebin	Hume	Moreland	Nilllumbik	Whittlesea
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)							
Revenue and loan receipts							
Rates income	\$'000	25 628	39 454	33 318	37 036	16 231	31 046
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	16 671	11 993	15 879	13 263	8 837	10 223
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	5 412	7 301	5 216	8 240	2 824	5 421
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	5 372	6 014	6 470	6 342	1 536	2 372
Other	\$'000	10 222	8 466	14 597	7 323	8 804	13 449
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	63 305	73 228	75 480	72 204	38 232	62 511
Revenue per head of population	\$	531	564	566	527	636	540
Total outlays							
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	14 921	15 748	18 070	17 463	4 557	7 182
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	18 016	15 509	17 829	19 194	8 238	10 777
Recreation and culture	\$'000	20 886	27 974	17 212	23 219	9 822	15 939
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	6 584	11 269	5 660	8 967	6 635	11 414
Other	\$'000	4 473	12 505	13 098	10 088	5 016	9 767
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	64 880	83 005	71 869	78 931	34 268	55 079
Rateable properties at 1 July 1999	no.	46 529	55 835	45 883	59 568	20 055	39 369
Agriculture, 1999–2000							
Establishments	no.	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Area	ha	—	n.p.	*4 135	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Gross value of commodities							
Crops	\$'000	—	n.p.	*1 079	n.p.	3 596	50 169
Livestock slaughtering & other disposals	\$'000	—	n.p.	2 899	n.p.	1 140	5 478
Livestock products	\$'000	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	294	9 845
Building approvals, 2000–01							
New dwellings	no.	451	495	1 274	722	199	1 190
Value							
New residential building	\$m	55.3	56.9	179.1	84.9	39.5	149.6
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	26.1	36.0	13.2	29.6	12.2	8.5
Non-residential building	\$m	40.1	56.8	126.9	19.9	15.6	79.3
<i>Total</i>	\$m	121.6	149.8	319.2	134.3	67.3	237.4
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)							
Sealed	km	547	489	766	493	338	535
Formed and surfaced	km	4	—	58	—	427	115
Natural surface	km	—	5	22	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	km	551	494	846	493	765	650
Motor Vehicles							
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999							
Passenger vehicles	no.	73 740	62 326	60 212	70 186	30 504	55 203
Campervans	no.	123	76	60	99	78	65
Light commercial vehicles	no.	7 085	6 732	6 902	6 955	4 796	6 171
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	276	423	323	393	209	374
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	701	1 082	1 664	976	768	1 401
Articulated trucks	no.	101	106	514	158	81	120
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	37	57	73	98	48	59
Buses	no.	330	302	320	269	129	108
Motor cycles	no.	1 826	1 414	1 641	1 653	1 320	1 277
Plant and equipment	no.	210	316	252	341	189	334
Caravans	no.	2 060	827	1 323	1 175	1 190	948
Trailers	no.	5 393	3 300	5 813	3 858	4 731	4 442
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	3 537	3 271	10 280	4 817	1 823	2 782
New motor vehicle registrations, 2000–01	no.	4 010	6 317	12 871	5 377	1 934	3 170

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

Boroondara City, Eastern Middle Melbourne, Eastern Outer Melbourne Statistical Subdivisions and Yarra Ranges Shire

Boroondara City, Eastern Middle Melbourne, Eastern Outer Melbourne and Yarra Ranges Shire cover an area of 2,967 square kilometres, stretching from the inner eastern suburb of Hawthorn, to the rural environment beyond Warburton.

In particular, Yarra Ranges Shire covers a wide area, some of which falls outside the Melbourne Statistical Division. A large proportion of this area is forested and mountainous, and it includes Mt Donna Buang, the closest point to the Melbourne CBD which regularly receives snowfall in winter. Suburbs which fall into this municipality include Upwey, Belgrave, and Mt Evelyn, as well as the townships of Monbulk, Woori Yallock, Yarra Junction and Warburton. The timber, tourism and wine industries are important components of the local economy.

The municipalities of Knox and Maroondah sit at the foothills of the Dandenongs, and contain the suburbs of Bayswater, Boronia, and Ferntree Gully (in Knox), and Ringwood and Croydon (in Maroondah). Knox in particular has a large number of light industrial firms, which became established in the area in the 1970s.

Manningham, Whitehorse and Monash were well established market garden areas, before post-war development used up much of the original farming land. The suburb of Box Hill, located in Whitehorse, is a notable social and commercial hub for the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. Other suburbs located in Whitehorse include Nunawading and Blackburn.

The main campus of Monash University is located within Monash, in the suburb of Clayton, which is also noted for large tracts of light industrial zones. The suburbs of Mount Waverley, Glen Waverley and Oakleigh are also located here.

Manningham is a diverse municipality, stretching from the relatively established area of Doncaster in the west, to Warrandyte and Wonga Park in the east. Much of the terrain is hilly, which has influenced the development of transportation in the area — it is one of the few areas in Melbourne not to have a major train line connecting it to the CBD.

Boroondara is noted for its “leafy” suburbs, such as Hawthorn, Camberwell, Kew and Balwyn. It’s population is older than the Melbourne average, and has a lower proportion of people from non-English speaking backgrounds.

**17.14 BOROONDARA CITY, EASTERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE
STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND YARRA RANGES SHIRE, Selected Characteristics**

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Boroondara	Knox	Manningham	Maroondah	Monash	Whitehorse	Yarra Ranges(j)
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	60.2	113.8	113.3	61.4	81.5	64.2	2 470.4
Estimated resident population								
Persons per km ²	no.	2 653.4	1 282.1	1 014.2	1 618.0	2 007.4	2 294.4	57.9
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	152 235	135 317	110 350	95 008	160 647	142 459	136 318
Estimated resident population, 2000								
0–14 years	no.	26 774	32 967	19 402	20 729	24 399	24 486	32 655
15–24 years	no.	24 602	21 228	17 478	14 312	26 138	19 726	20 261
25–44 years	no.	46 793	46 490	31 774	30 449	47 475	44 422	43 371
45–64 years	no.	37 451	33 120	32 529	22 249	41 596	34 396	34 101
65 years and over	no.	24 113	12 097	13 723	11 606	23 994	24 271	12 706
<i>Total</i>	no.	159 733	145 902	114 906	99 345	163 602	147 301	143 094
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.0
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	37	33	38	35	38	38	34
Population projections(a)								
Projected population at 2006	no.	163 877	143 480	112 777	99 306	169 345	155 495	141 362
Projected population at 2011	no.	166 928	143 657	113 844	99 677	173 129	161 188	139 081
Projected population at 2016	no.	168 785	143 365	115 049	99 892	176 861	165 826	137 224
Projected population at 2021	no.	169 461	143 066	115 871	100 225	179 692	169 350	136 167
Births/deaths, 2000(b)								
Births	no.	1 567	1 939	1 121	1 300	1 569	1 844	1 837
Birth rate	no.	9.8	13.3	9.8	13.1	9.6	12.5	12.8
Deaths	no.	1 351	765	581	614	1 021	1 111	673
Death rate	no.	8.5	5.2	5.1	6.2	6.2	7.5	4.7
School, February 2001								
Government								
Students FTE	no.	14 055.3	17 445.9	9 583.6	12 160.2	18 032.8	13 939.8	20 337.4
Schools	no.	27	36	21	26	42	35	61
Non-government								
Students FTE	no.	17 543.9	5 068.1	5 399.2	6 848.4	10 048.0	7 956.7	7 822.9
Schools	no.	30	13	11	11	18	21	22
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	31 599.2	22 514.0	14 982.8	19 008.6	28 080.8	21 896.5	28 160.3
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	57	49	32	37	60	56	83
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)								
Birthplace								
Australia	no.	104 356	94 582	67 536	70 349	95 566	95 047	102 699
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	8 945	12 006	5 112	8 613	9 500	9 046	13 061
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	6.2	9.2	4.9	9.4	6.2	6.7	10.0
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	25 690	20 334	28 558	9 536	43 061	27 210	10 484
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	17.8	15.5	27.5	10.4	28.2	20.1	8.0
Language spoken at home								
English	no.	107 570	99 194	63 926	74 468	95 792	96 904	109 853
Other language	no.	24 100	18 191	32 356	7 731	45 275	27 022	7 467
Proportion speaking other language	%	17.6	15.1	32.9	9.2	31.3	21.2	6.2

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**17.14 BOROONDARA CITY, EASTERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE
 STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND YARRA RANGES SHIRE, Selected Characteristics — continued**

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Boroondara	Knox	Manningham	Maroondah	Monash	Whitehorse	Yarra Ranges(j)
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)								
Acute	no.	250	209	—	256	629	450	19
Nursing home	no.	90	30	—	—	—	60	—
Hostel	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Mental health residential	no.	—	—	—	20	20	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>49</i>
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)								
Total patient days	no.	79 480	62 031	—	73 142	194 063	175 585	4 231
Total separations	no.	4 868	22 061	—	15 198	51 518	43 763	1 640
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001								
Gaming venues	no.	6	12	8	11	16	7	8
Gaming machines	no.	226	904	600	774	1 221	536	402
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	1.4	6.2	5.2	7.8	7.5	3.6	2.8
Property prices — properties sold, 2000								
Median house	\$'000	415	165	270	175	227	225	147
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	230	138	199	137	188	180	123
Median vacant house block	\$'000	92	98	135	94	153	114	75
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)								
Public rental housing tenants	no.	589	1 097	189	823	1 191	1 182	476
Stock	no.	749	1 201	227	956	1 383	1 393	567
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 2000–01(f)								
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	6	4	2	4	14	8	9
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	240	154	n.p.	116	555	269	282
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	761	399	n.p.	314	1 645	654	651
Employment (June quarter)	no.	66	63	n.p.	37	468	226	319
Room nights occupied	no.	51 746	25 298	n.p.	21 519	125 483	57 325	42 477
Room occupancy rate	%	58.9	43.1	n.p.	50.7	60.9	58.4	33.1
Guest nights	no.	93 290	39 139	n.p.	34 197	184 014	82 857	61 480
Guest arrivals	no.	30 142	17 380	n.p.	14 970	87 073	46 122	36 122
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	6 248	2 674	n.p.	1 782	18 006	5 857	5 173
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)								
Establishments	no.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.
On-site vans	no.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.
Other powered vans	no.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.
Unpowered sites	no.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.
Employment	no.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.

...continued

**17.14 BOROONDARA CITY, EASTERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE
STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND YARRA RANGES SHIRE, Selected Characteristics — continued**

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Boroondara	Knox	Manningham	Maroondah	Monash	Whitehorse	Yarra Ranges(j)
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)								
Revenue and loan receipts								
Rates income	\$'000	44 817	31 052	26 572	20 645	37 841	32 496	38 751
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	22 583	10 708	7 662	13 372	13 810	20 466	13 763
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	3 021	4 871	2 694	4 353	3 186	5 106	9 305
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	5 522	8 000	4 917	6 257	9 965	9 375	6 544
Other	\$'000	16 035	11 511	10 696	5 080	13 222	10 214	18 739
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	91 978	66 142	52 541	49 707	78 024	77 657	87 102
Revenue per head of population	\$	576	453	457	500	477	527	609
Total outlays								
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	10 023	12 791	7 618	12 244	15 558	19 876	14 444
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	15 969	14 373	9 712	10 468	12 482	20 023	20 947
Recreation and culture	\$'000	23 772	11 099	10 670	17 286	16 734	22 678	14 791
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	12 972	19 154	9 856	6 428	7 852	8 510	20 334
Other	\$'000	28 762	9 787	22 995	3 780	19 878	6 772	9 996
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	91 448	67 204	60 851	50 206	72 504	77 859	80 512
Rateable properties at 1 July 1999	no.	65 449	54 915	41 827	40 490	66 630	60 559	54 663
Agriculture, 1999–2000								
Establishments	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Area	ha	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Gross value of commodities								
Crops	\$'000	n.p.	*2 103	*1 002	*730	*1 765	n.p.	107 257
Livestock slaughtering	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 379
Livestock products	\$'000	84	—	—	—	—	—	3 948
Building approvals, 2000–01								
New dwellings	no.	548	861	521	540	788	526	684
Value								
New residential building	\$m	105.5	125.6	87.9	65.1	110.2	74.7	94.5
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	109.9	18.4	16.4	15.1	27.5	34.3	21.5
Non-residential building	\$m	108.3	158.6	24.9	126.6	160.3	97.5	60.3
<i>Total</i>	\$m	323.7	302.6	129.2	206.8	298.1	206.4	176.4
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)								
Sealed	km	568	685	533	434	704	594	849
Formed and surfaced	km	2	22	45	26	2	5	896
Natural surface	km	2	5	3	9	2	1	—
<i>Total</i>	km	572	712	581	469	708	600	1 745

...continued

**17.14 BOROONDARA CITY, EASTERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE
STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND YARRA RANGES SHIRE, Selected Characteristics — continued**

Unit	Local Government Area							
	Boroondara	Knox	Manningham	Maroondah	Monash	Whitehorse	Yarra Ranges()	
Motor Vehicles								
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999								
Passenger vehicles	no.	95 066	75 042	66 907	63 239	92 440	84 583	77 346
Campervans	no.	131	120	106	154	110	142	284
Light commercial vehicles	no.	5 594	8 439	5 064	7 684	7 915	6 466	13 318
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	261	420	225	397	476	307	623
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	825	1 174	727	1 121	1 722	688	1 848
Articulated trucks	no.	67	206	118	99	372	17	262
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	40	103	210	37	208	1 069	122
Buses	no.	294	167	126	213	385	345	543
Motor cycles	no.	1 541	2 426	1 436	2 051	1 672	1 787	3 733
Plant and equipment	no.	236	215	160	248	499	190	428
Caravans	no.	902	2 328	1 465	2 270	1 916	2 023	3 507
Trailers	no.	4 403	7 296	5 077	6 151	7 090	5 736	11 427
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	7 501	4 961	4 206	3 472	8 619	5 558	3 877
New motor vehicle registrations, 2000–01	no.	8 477	5 733	5 450	3 880	10 586	6 118	4 181

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

Greater Dandenong City, South Eastern Outer Melbourne, Frankston City and Mornington Peninsula Shire Statistical Subdivisions

This region covers an area of 2,670 square kilometres on the southeastern outskirts of the Melbourne Statistical Division, and contains some of the fastest growing municipalities in Australia.

The municipalities of Casey and Cardinia are characterised by high rates of population growth and a predominantly young population. Suburbs which have grown considerably in the last decade, such as Berwick, Narre Warren and Cranbourne, are located in Casey, while Cardinia is more semi-rural and contains the communities of Pakenham, Nar Nar Goon and Cockatoo.

Frankston City is characterised by strong growth in the east around Carrum Downs and Langwarrin, and an ageing population in the west, where the original township developed independent of the Melbourne urban area. Frankston, as well as Dandenong, are important commercial and employment hubs for the southeast region of Melbourne.

Greater Dandenong has a diverse population with approximately half coming from a non-English speaking background. It's economic base is predominantly manufacturing. Suburbs such as Springvale, Noble Park and Dandenong are located here.

Mornington Peninsula, located on a promontory between Port Phillip and Westernport Bays, is characterised by continuous urban development along Port Phillip Bay. The area has one of the highest median ages in Victoria, due to the influx of retirees. Tourism is a major industry here, and there are many 'holiday homes' in the area. Sorrento, near the tip of the promontory, was the site of first European settlement in Victoria in 1803. Other localities in Mornington Peninsula include Rosebud, Rye, Hastings and Mornington.

17.15 GREATER DANDENONG CITY, SOUTH EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE, FRANKSTON CITY AND MORNINGTON PENINSULA SHIRE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Cardinia	Casey	Frankston	Greater Dandenong	Mornington Peninsula
Area, 30 June 2000	km ²	1 280.6	409.7	129.5	129.7	723.1
Estimated resident population						
Persons per km ²	no.	35.8	427.0	877.5	1 016.5	176.0
Estimated resident population, 1995	no.	41 933	144 110	108 212	130 752	115 847
Estimated resident population, 2000						
0–14 years	no.	11 379	45 830	24 602	24 775	25 932
15–24 years	no.	6 335	24 185	15 830	21 250	15 410
25–44 years	no.	13 728	61 333	34 568	39 135	33 077
45–64 years	no.	10 062	32 406	24 917	30 677	29 676
65 years and over	no.	4 339	11 191	13 723	16 002	23 184
<i>Total</i>	no.	45 843	174 945	113 640	131 839	127 279
Average annual rate of change, 1995–2000	%	1.8	4.0	1.0	0.2	1.9
Median age, 30 June 2000	years	33	31	34	35	39
Population projections(a)						
Projected population at 2006	no.	47 195	203 470	118 791	132 435	144 276
Projected population at 2011	no.	53 980	226 446	123 342	133 130	148 555
Projected population at 2016	no.	61 754	243 741	126 654	134 030	150 791
Projected population at 2021	no.	70 769	258 190	129 515	134 810	153 104
Births/deaths, 2000(b)						
Births	no.	632	2 831	1 507	1 651	1 427
Birth rate	no.	13.8	16.2	13.3	12.5	11.2
Deaths	no.	246	603	778	814	1 054
Death rate	no.	5.4	3.4	6.8	6.2	8.3
Schools, February 2001						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	7 002.9	24 414.0	15 759.5	14 911.8	15 635.1
Schools	no.	18	41	31	37	34
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	3 240.5	7 754.0	4 369.9	8 165.2	5 927.6
Schools	no.	8	16	11	14	13
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	10 243.4	32 168.0	20 129.4	23 077.0	21 562.7
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	26	57	42	51	47
1996 Census of Population and Housing(c)						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	33 308	98 040	77 037	58 913	86 373
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	3 292	12 913	13 977	7 401	12 704
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	8.1	9.0	13.4	5.9	11.5
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	2 600	28 244	9 109	55 601	6 728
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	6.4	19.7	8.8	44.1	6.1
Language spoken at home						
English	no.	34 243	100 356	85 657	56 925	94 316
Other language	no.	1 771	25 719	6 896	56 310	4 616
Proportion speaking other language	%	4.8	19.9	7.2	48.0	4.5
Public hospital beds, 1999–2000(d)						
Acute	no.	20	—	448	425	72
Nursing home	no.	20	—	55	—	—
Hostel	no.	40	—	80	—	—
Mental health residential	no.	—	—	48	40	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	80	—	631	465	72
Public hospital patient information, 1999–2000(d)						
Total patient days	no.	4 446	—	115 162	123 674	65 986
Total separations	no.	1 999	—	38 030	33 395	6 394

...continued

17.15 GREATER DANDENONG CITY, SOUTH EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE, FRANKSTON CITY AND MORNINGTON PENINSULA SHIRE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics — continued

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Cardinia	Casey	Frankston	Greater Dandenong	Mornington Peninsula
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2001						
Gaming venues	no.	4	11	10	16	20
Gaming machines	no.	212	801	589	1 164	864
Gaming machines per 1,000 persons	no.	4.6	4.6	5.2	8.8	6.8
Property prices — properties sold, 2000						
Median house	\$'000	135	143	133	131	163
Median unit/apartment	\$'000	99	120	103	95	123
Median vacant house block	\$'000	60	62	58	89	56
Public housing, 30 June 2001(e)						
Public rental housing tenants	no.	269	1 658	1 402	1 952	1 088
Stock	no.	308	1 816	1 597	2 216	1 207
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 2000–01(f)						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	4	6	8	15
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	87	264	223	473
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	248	767	625	1 249
Employment (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	71	83	238	309
Room nights occupied	no.	n.p.	13 512	38 280	41 169	73 572
Room occupancy rate	%	n.p.	42.6	40.6	50.5	42.3
Guest nights	no.	n.p.	20 141	71 566	67 789	129 430
Guest arrivals	no.	n.p.	12 090	30 810	37 505	76 466
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	n.p.	1 054	3 090	3 807	11 475
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(g)						
Establishments	no.	n.p.	n.p.	4	4	38
On-site vans	no.	n.p.	n.p.	16	78	232
Other powered sites	no.	n.p.	n.p.	282	158	3 174
Unpowered sites	no.	n.p.	n.p.	8	15	273
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	n.p.	n.p.	212	105	180
Employment	no.	n.p.	n.p.	29	19	107
Local government finance, 1999–2000(h)						
Revenue and loan receipts						
Rates income	\$'000	10 982	34 167	23 754	29 335	43 491
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	2 871	8 539	16 158	9 694	11 302
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	3 287	6 978	6 295	5 616	4 987
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	1 157	8 763	6 267	6 233	6 232
Other	\$'000	20 578	16 490	10 795	5 912	37 451
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	38 875	75 387	63 269	56 790	103 463
Revenue per head of population	\$	848	431	557	431	813
Total outlays						
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	2 666	14 559	10 490	16 419	13 637
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	6 128	13 647	10 191	13 788	23 325
Recreation and culture	\$'000	4 885	15 513	10 976	12 669	12 109
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	11 300	10 882	4 358	5 678	13 614
Other	\$'000	8 792	20 646	20 492	8 435	13 493
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	33 771	75 247	56 507	56 989	76 178
Rateable properties at July 1999	no.	17 937	60 354	45 918	52 116	80 961

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**17.15 GREATER DANDENONG CITY, SOUTH EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE, FRANKSTON CITY AND
MORNINGTON PENINSULA SHIRE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics — *continued***

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Cardinia	Casey	Frankston	Greater Dandenong	Mornington Peninsula
Agriculture, 1999–2000						
Establishments	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Area	ha	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	89 276	54 824	*5 989	*9 560	69 228
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	40 807	8 715	19 728	2 795	101 585
Livestock products	\$'000	27 144	*3 243	—	7 019	6 587
Building approvals, 2000–01						
New dwellings	no.	518	2 638	759	320	1 581
Value						
New residential building	\$m	63.5	333.1	87.9	29.7	234.7
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	9.5	19.7	12.6	10.5	47.9
Non-residential building	\$m	11.1	96.2	50.0	91.6	60.4
<i>Total</i>	\$m	85.9	449.0	150.6	131.8	343.0
Length of roads, 30 June 2001(i)						
Sealed	km	300	860	568	562	1 254
Formed and surfaced	km	978	248	48	17	311
Natural surface	km	10	—	—	—	70
<i>Total</i>	km	1 288	1 108	616	579	1 635
Motor Vehicles						
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999						
Passenger vehicles	no.	26 553	84 882	57 314	78 979	76 396
Campervans	no.	95	167	141	133	323
Light commercial vehicles	no.	6 010	10 638	7 078	9 004	11 662
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	289	519	306	608	488
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	1 361	1 977	775	1 996	1 509
Articulated trucks	no.	321	402	102	510	150
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	52	47	65	79	94
Buses	no.	213	198	278	497	384
Motor cycles	no.	1 465	2 742	1 752	1 339	2 499
Plant and equipment	no.	302	352	138	595	343
Caravans	no.	1 300	2 209	2 057	1 636	3 445
Trailers	no.	6 308	10 200	6 420	8 061	13 242
New motor vehicle registrations, 1999–2000	no.	1 343	4 650	3 206	5 171	3 981
New motor vehicle registrations, 2000–01	no.	1 410	5 655	3 624	6 108	4 491

Source: For footnotes see pg 247.

Footnotes

- (a) Population projections are based on ABS Series L. Further information is available in *Population Projections 1997–2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0).
- (b) The number of births and deaths are based on usual residence. For births, the usual residence of the mother determines the area to which the birth will be coded, whereas deaths are taken from the usual residence of the deceased. Birth and death rates are expressed as per 1,000 of the estimated mid year population.
- (c) Language spoken at home data refers to persons aged 5 years and over.
- (d) The number of beds operated by Victorian public hospitals by geographic location of hospital. Where a hospital has a parent campus located in one LGA and a subsidiary campus located in a different LGA, beds are attributed to the parent campus. Information is as reported by hospitals to DHS at July 1999. 'Acute beds' includes those for acute patients in psychiatric and rehabilitation units. Other data gives number of beds in nursing homes, hostels and mental health supported units operated by public hospitals.

Where a hospital has a parent campus located in one LGA, and a subsidiary campus located in another, data have been attributed to the parent campus. Patient days and separations include same day separations, patient days and multiple separations for a single patient.

- (e) Public housing tenants and stock refer to dwellings. Excess of stock over tenants is due to turnover, and the need to bring new stock to a suitable condition before commencing a new tenancy.
- (f) Includes hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities, and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.
- (g) Includes caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites, cabins, etc.
- (h) Rates income includes interest charged on overdue rates. Revenue and capital grants includes specific purpose payments from the Commonwealth Government and State Government grants.
- (i) The length of roads listed is for only those roads which are the responsibility of Local Government.
- (j) Part of Yarra Ranges Shire falls outside the boundary of the Melbourne Statistical Division. As such, readers should note that correct figures for the Melbourne Statistical Division are not obtained by simply totalling the relevant Statistical Subdivisions.

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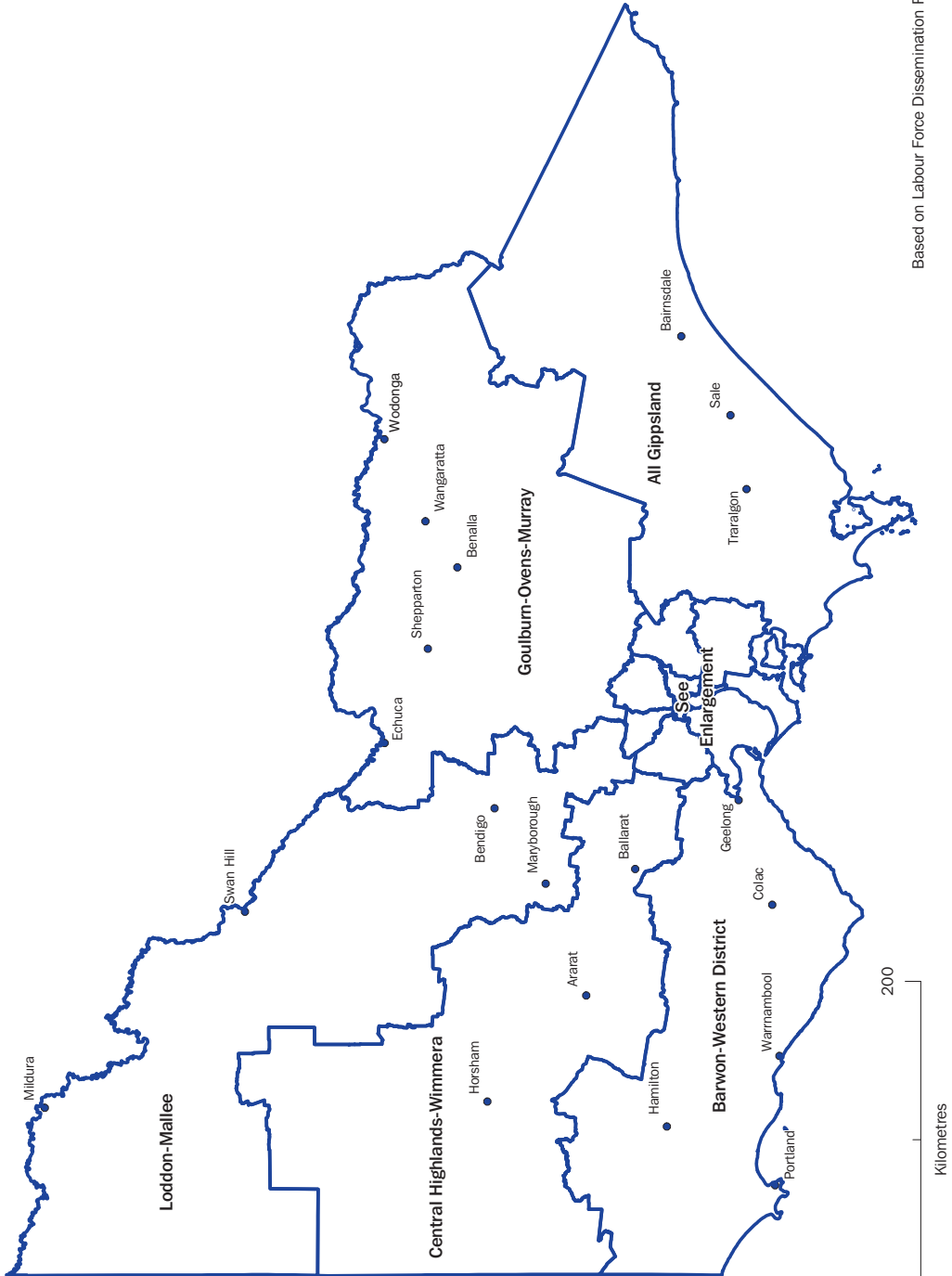
Victorian Department of Infrastructure. Victorian Grants Commission.

ANZSIC Divisions

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) has a structure comprising categories at four levels, of which Divisions are the broadest level.

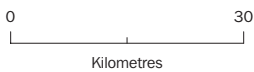
- A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
- B Mining
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- D Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
- E Construction
- F Wholesale Trade
- G Retail Trade
- H Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants
- I Transport and Storage
- J Communication Services
- K Finance and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

Labour Force Dissemination Regions, Victoria



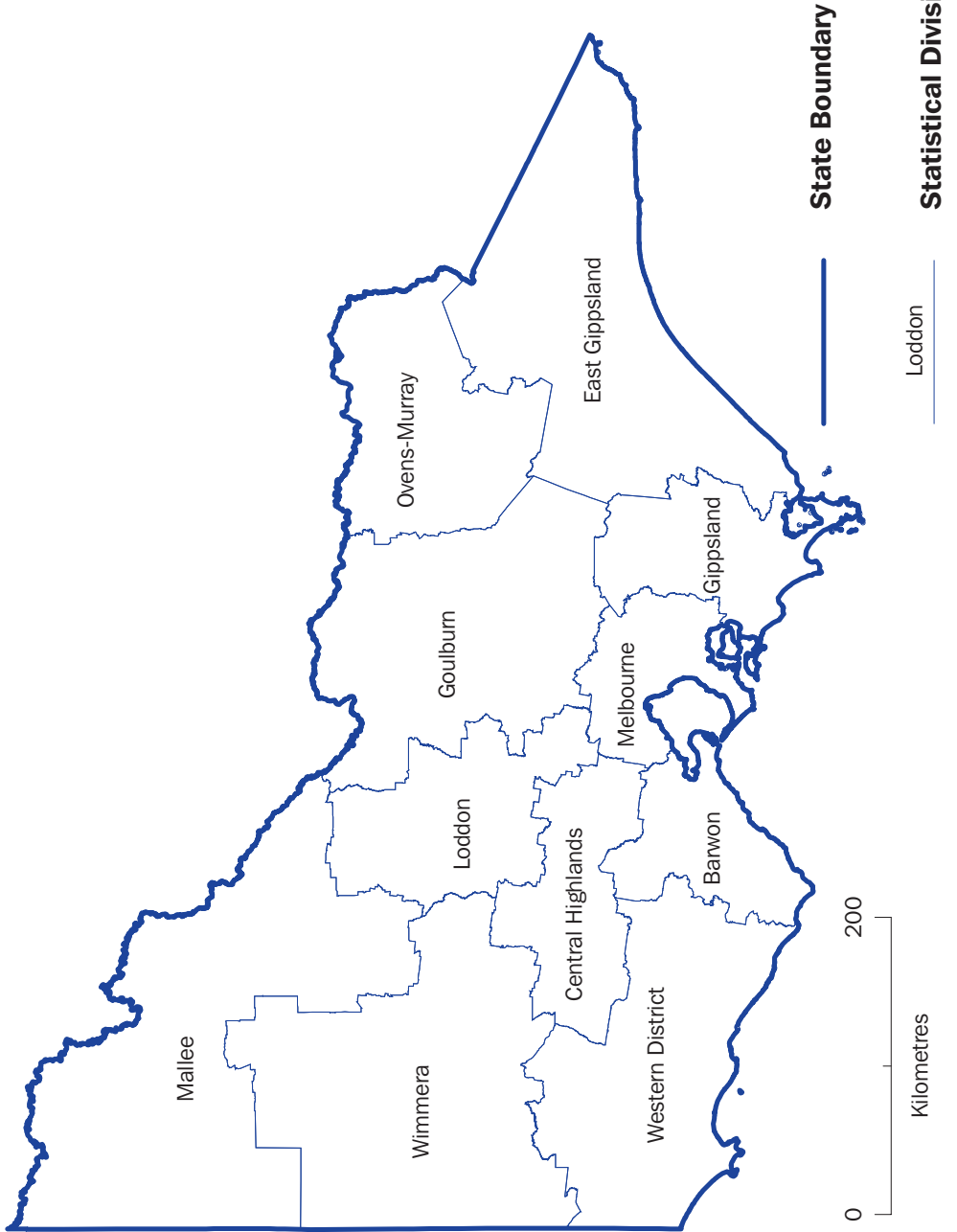
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Labour Force Dissemination Regions, Enlargement — Melbourne Major Statistical Region

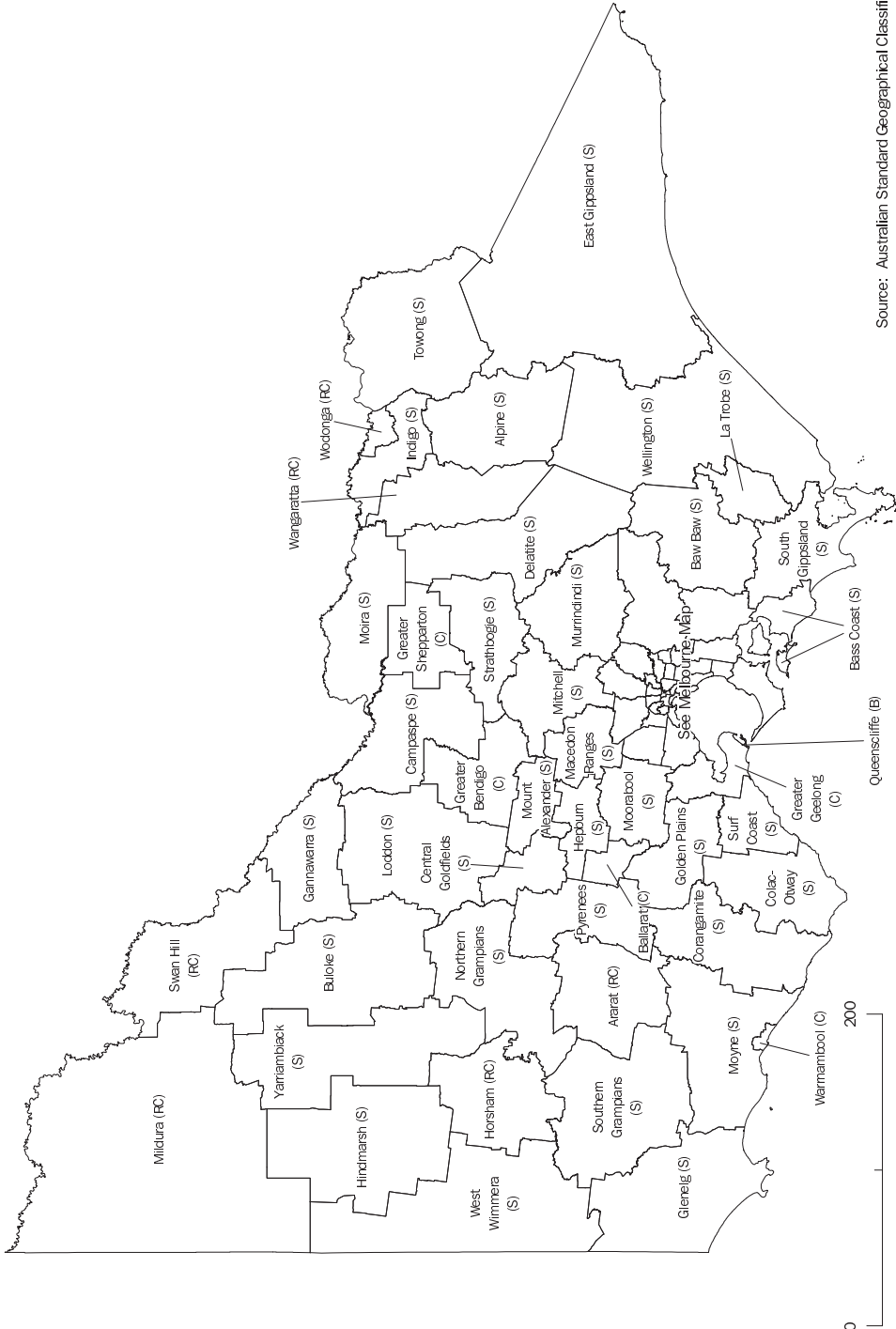


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Statistical Divisions, Victoria

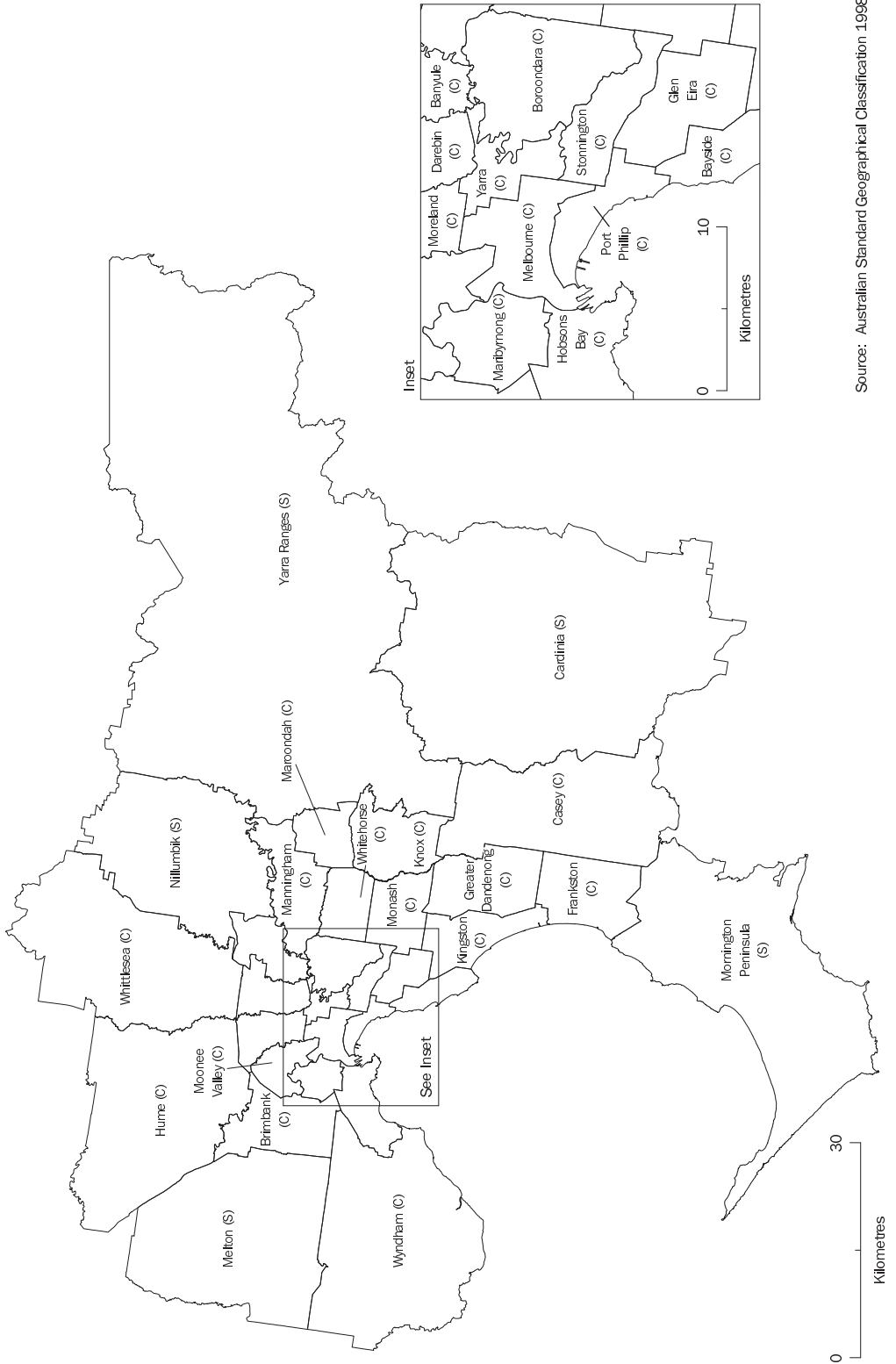


Local Government Areas, Victoria



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 1998 Edition

Local Government Areas, Melbourne



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