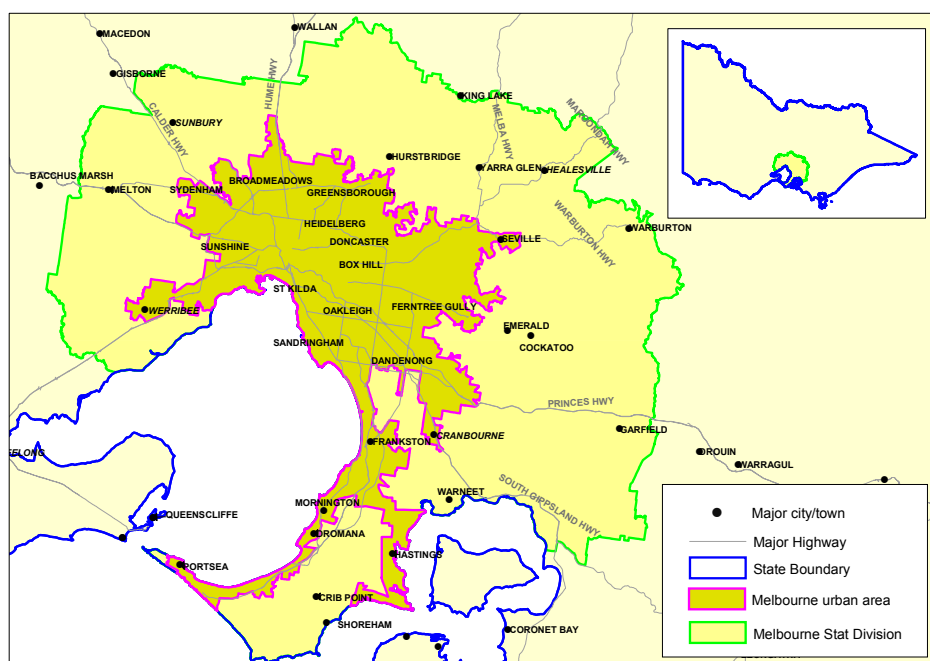


4.11 Melbourne Statistical Division

The Melbourne region covers the metropolitan area of Melbourne as well as the surrounding urban fringe and rural areas, including the Dandenong Ranges, the Yarra Valley and the Mornington Peninsula. It has a population of over 3.5 million, representing over 70 percent of Victoria’s population. A large proportion of people are employed in the manufacturing and retail industries, as well as property and business services.

Figure 23 **Melbourne Region**



The City of Melbourne is known for its culture, shopping, sporting events and eateries, among many other features. The Mornington Peninsula, which spans the eastern side of Port Phillip Bay, is renowned for its wineries, beaches and State Parks and is becoming increasingly popular for retirees. As identified in Appendix B, major industries in the region are Business Services (employing 12 percent of the working population), Education (7 percent), Health Services (7 percent), Personal and Household Good Retailing (7 percent) and Food Retailing (5 percent).

Of all Statistical Divisions in the state, Melbourne has by far the biggest population and the highest population density (Table 57). It also has larger average households than the rest of Victoria, and a more tertiary educated population. The labour force participation rate is higher in Melbourne than the rest of Victoria, while the mean wage and salary income is significantly higher (Table 58). A far greater proportion of the working population of

Melbourne work in big business than the rest of Victoria (Table 59), and a greater proportion of businesses have a higher turnover. The dominant industries in Melbourne are Manufacturing, Retail Trade and Property and Business Services, while the dominant occupation is that of the Professional (Table 60).

Table 57 Melbourne population demographics

VARIABLE	Melbourne	Regional Vic	Vic
Population (ERP 2003)	3,559,654	1,357,740	4,917,394
Population (Census 2001)	3,366,542	1,278,408	4,644,950
Number of households	1,243,373	487,970	1,731,343
Median age	35	37	35
Mean household size	2.70	2.50	2.60
Population density (per sq km)	462.67	6.17	21.61
% of population			
Postgraduate degree	1.71	0.62	1.41
Graduate diploma and certificate	1.52	1.06	1.39
Bachelor degree	9.61	5.26	8.41
Advanced diploma and diploma	5.14	4.01	4.83

Note: All data for 2001, other than ERP 2003 population.

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2001, Basic Community Profile; ABS Estimated Residential Population, Edition 2.6

Table 58 Melbourne labour force

VARIABLE	Melbourne	Regional Vic	Vic
Labour force (2001)			
Labour force ^a	1,653,195	580,880	2,234,075
Labour force participation rate ^b	64.55	61.08	63.61
Persons not in labour force ^c	907,753	370,189	1,277,942
% of labour force			
Employed persons - full time	61.48	58.25	60.64
Employed persons - other ^d	31.94	34.36	32.57
Unemployed persons 2001	6.59	7.40	6.80
Labour force (2004 June quarter)			
Labour force	1,854,493	659,819	2,514,312
Unemployment rate (%)	5.47	5.98	5.60
Wage and salary earners and income (2001)			
Number of wage and salary earners	1,422,660	461,163	1,883,823
Mean wage and salary earner income	\$36,411	\$30,215	\$34,894

^a Sum of employed and unemployed persons over 15 years old as defined by the ABS

^b Persons in the labour force as a percentage of the population over 15 years old

^c Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined

^d Includes part time and not stated

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2001 Basic Community Profile; ABS, Australian Taxation Office, 2001; DEWR, Small Area Labour Markets - Australia - June Quarter 2004.

Table 59 **Melbourne business profile**

VARIABLE	Melbourne	Regional Vic	Vic
Employees by business size (1998)			
Total business employment	1,459,689	408,695	1,868,384
	% of total business employment		
Business size - > 5 Employees	17.29	20.85	18.07
Business size - 5-9 Employees	11.00	15.09	11.90
Business size - 10-19 Employees	10.25	12.93	10.83
Business size - 20-49 Employees	14.04	15.36	14.33
Business size - 50-99 Employees	11.60	10.91	11.45
Business size - 100+ Employees	35.82	24.86	33.42
Businesses by annual turnover (2001)			
Total number of ABN registered businesses	375,088	138,952	514,040
	% of total number of ABN registered businesses		
Business turnover - \$0 - \$49,999	34.43	36.37	34.96
Business turnover - \$50 000 - \$99,999	28.08	24.20	27.03
Business turnover - \$100 000 - \$499,999	31.23	32.22	31.49
Business turnover - \$500,000 +	5.82	3.53	5.20

Note: Turnover categories excludes 'unknown' hence percentages do not equate to 100. Business size categories exclude business coded to agriculture.

Source: ABS, Australian Business Register Counts, 1998, 2001

Table 60 **Melbourne industry and occupation – residential population**

VARIABLE	Melbourne	Regional Vic	Vic
Total employment (2001)	1,544,301	537,915	2,082,216
	% of total employment		
Industry			
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.80	11.21	3.49
Mining	0.15	0.39	0.21
Manufacturing	15.95	13.36	15.28
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.44	1.13	0.62
Construction	6.51	6.68	6.55
Wholesale Trade	5.97	4.40	5.57
Retail Trade	14.59	15.26	14.76
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	4.14	4.90	4.34
Transport & Storage	3.89	3.51	3.79
Communication Services	2.27	1.27	2.01
Finance & Insurance	4.61	1.99	3.94
Property & Business Services	13.07	6.56	11.39
Government Administration & Defence	2.87	3.34	2.99
Education	6.93	7.53	7.08
Health & Community Services	9.33	10.82	9.71
Cultural & Recreational Services	2.76	1.97	2.56
Personal & Other Services	3.32	3.38	3.34
Other a	2.39	2.29	2.36
Occupation			
Managers & Administrators	8.34	12.90	9.52
Professionals	20.64	14.94	19.17
Associate Professionals	11.43	11.15	11.36
Tradespersons & Related Workers	11.75	13.46	12.20
Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	3.91	2.85	3.64
Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	16.87	13.88	16.10
Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	7.92	8.55	8.08
Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	9.66	9.41	9.60
Labourers & Related Workers	7.37	10.78	8.25
Other a	2.11	2.08	2.10

a Other = 'Inadequately described' or 'not stated'

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2001, Basic Community Profile

Table 61 **Melbourne other economic indicators**

VARIABLE	Melbourne	Regional Vic	Vic
Tourist Industry a			
Number of Tourist Establishments (per 1000 people)	0.08	0.29	0.14
Takings from Accommodation (per capita)	\$52	\$32	\$46
Number of People Employed (per 1000 people)	4.52	3.50	4.24
Building Approvals b			
No. New Houses & Other Residential App (per 1000 people)	6.56	8.25	7.03
Value of New Houses & Other Residential App (per capita)	\$2,549	\$1,692	\$2,312
No. of Non-Res Building Approvals (per 1000 people) #	1.83	1.39	1.71
Value of Non-Res Building Approvals (per capita) #	\$1,984	\$663	\$1,619

a December 2002 quarter

b 2003 calendar year

includes 'new' and 'additions' and 'alterations'

Source: ABS, Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA), 2003; ABS, Building Approvals (BAPS), 2003

4.11.1 Melbourne Statistical Division – metropolitan and non-metropolitan components

A problem with the Statistical Division as the spatial unit of analysis is that their boundaries do not tend to follow logical economic boundaries, such as the borders of a built-up urban area and the surrounding countryside. This is most notably a problem in the Melbourne Statistical Division, which is being used throughout this report to represent non regional Victoria. As evident in Figure 23, the Statistical Division boundary of Melbourne defines a much broader area than just the built up metropolitan area of Melbourne. While it is certainly true that the rural areas surrounding Melbourne, such as the Mornington Peninsula and Yarra Valley, have closer economic links to Melbourne than more distant regions, such as the Mallee or East Gippsland, the use of a boundary that is not a metropolitan area boundary will potentially yield misleading information. For example, it would reveal the existence of a number of primary production businesses within the metropolitan area boundaries, and a much lower labour force density than what we actually find within the metropolitan boundaries. Important rural trends in areas surrounding Melbourne, which include some of the most economically vibrant rural and regional areas of the state over recent years, would also be diluted and lost when aggregated with the much larger Melbourne economy.

To overcome this potential problem, the Melbourne Statistical Division has been broken down into its metropolitan area and regional area components where the data has allowed. The ASGC 2001 urban boundary of Melbourne has been used to define the metropolitan area.

The population density of the non-metropolitan area is 37 people per square kilometre, compared to 1,519 people per square kilometre for the metropolitan area. Metropolitan Melbourne is more educated than non-metropolitan Melbourne, with approximately double the proportion of the population with Bachelor degrees.

The unemployment rate in 2001 was lower in non-metropolitan Melbourne than metropolitan Melbourne by over a percentage point, 6.66 and 5.50 percent respectively.

There are two industries where there is a significant difference in the metropolitan and non-metropolitan area. The number of people employed in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry is far greater in non-metropolitan Melbourne (over 5 percent) than metropolitan Melbourne (less than 0.5 percent). In interpreting this figure, it is important to recognize that the data is based on place of enumeration rather than place of work. The other notable industry is Construction, with almost 10 percent of the non-



metropolitan working population compared to just over 6 percent for the metropolitan area.

The main industry that dominates in the metropolitan area is Property and Business Services industry, with over 13 percent of the working population of the metropolitan area compared to just over 8 percent in the non-metropolitan area.

Table 62 **Metropolitan and non-metropolitan Melbourne – current snapshot**

	Metro Melbourne	Non metro Melbourne	Melbourne Statistical Division
Demographics			
Population	3,160,171	206,371	3,366,542
Number of households	1,173,616	69,757	1,243,373
Population density (per sq km)	1,519	37	462.67
Tertiary education			
		% of population	
Postgraduate degree	1.77	0.69	1.71
Graduate diploma & certificate	1.55	0.99	1.52
Bachelor degree	9.90	5.21	9.61
Advanced diploma & diploma	5.20	4.22	5.14
Labour force			
Labour force size a	1,550,378	102,817	1,653,195
		% Labour force	
Employed persons - full time	61.57	60.10	61.48
Employed persons - other b	31.77	34.40	31.94
Unemployed persons	6.66	5.50	6.59
Industry			
		% of total employment	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.49	5.43	0.80
Mining	0.15	0.25	0.15
Manufacturing	15.96	15.82	15.95
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.44	0.48	0.44
Construction	6.28	9.99	6.51
Wholesale Trade	5.94	6.46	5.97
Retail Trade	14.56	15.01	14.59
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	4.20	3.25	4.14
Transport & Storage	3.80	5.28	3.89
Communication Services	2.30	1.73	2.27
Finance & Insurance	4.76	2.48	4.61
Property & Business Services	13.38	8.41	13.07
Government Administration & Defence	2.91	2.25	2.87
Education	6.96	6.37	6.93
Health & Community Services	9.39	8.33	9.33
Cultural & Recreational Services	2.78	2.54	2.76
Personal & Other Services	3.32	3.40	3.32
Other c	2.38	2.51	2.39
Occupation			
		% of total employment	
Managers & Administrators	8.21	10.25	8.34
Professionals	21.12	13.61	20.64
Associate Professionals	11.49	10.48	11.43
Tradespersons & Related Workers	11.47	16.00	11.75
Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	3.88	4.36	3.91
Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	16.95	15.69	16.87
Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	7.81	9.60	7.92
Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	9.71	9.03	9.66
Labourers & Related Workers	7.28	8.72	7.37
Other c	2.10	2.26	2.11

a Sum of employed and unemployed persons over 15 years old as defined by the ABS

b Other = 'part-time' and 'not stated'

c Other = 'inadequately described' or 'not stated'

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2001 Basic Community Profile.