



8 Commerce

INTRODUCTION

This Chapter covers retail trade, price indexes, external trade - both imports and exports, and household expenditure surveys. It also contains details of the 1986-87 Service Industry Survey, which covered ten industries, and the 1987-88 Service Industry Survey, which covered an additional twelve industries.

RETAIL TRADE

Retailing in 1991-92

In November 1990, the ABS released preliminary National Accounts figures which showed that for two consecutive quarters

Australia experienced negative rates of real growth (i.e. adjusted for inflation) in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This indicated that the Australian economy was technically in a recession.

Recovery from the recession has been slow. In seasonally adjusted terms, GDP increased marginally each quarter during 1991-92, by 0.1, 0.4, 0.4 and 0.6 per cent respectively.

Retail sales have a significant impact on the level of economic growth, accounting for approximately one quarter of GDP. A sustained increase in the growth of retail sales would contribute to a consumer-led recovery from the recession.

Victoria, however, experienced a weakening in the growth rate of retail turnover, as evidenced by the trend estimates over the three months ended June 1992. During this period Victoria showed only moderate growth, averaging 0.4 per cent per month.

TABLE 8.1 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC.) AT CURRENT PRICES: BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA (a)
(\$m)

Industry group	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	5,366.6	5,583.5	6,142.1	6,674.3	6,979.2	7,335.0
Butchers	495.8	479.9	492.4	537.7	550.0	507.9
Other food stores	1,109.6	1,291.2	1,410.9	1,473.2	1,408.5	1,589.2
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	1,994.5	2,206.8	2,200.4	2,204.6	2,138.4	2,044.2
Cafes and restaurants	n.a.	n.a.	969.5	1,228.1	1,120.3	1,070.7
Clothing and fabrics stores	2,051.7	2,179.5	2,092.2	1,749.7	1,715.8	1,675.7
Department and general stores	1,925.7	2,085.2	2,173.0	2,278.6	2,251.3	2,397.6
Footwear stores	274.7	306.5	282.1	270.2	302.2	367.0
Domestic hardware stores, jewellers	798.6	921.1	934.4	914.2	878.2	904.7
Electrical goods stores	977.1	1,029.0	1,210.1	1,472.9	1,324.7	1,208.7
Furniture stores	561.0	543.3	501.5	472.8	451.3	481.9
Floor coverings stores	214.7	229.9	221.6	202.9	141.5	179.2
Pharmacies	528.5	599.3	653.6	722.7	663.5	842.3
Newsagents	677.1	677.9	667.1	806.4	696.2	657.6
Other	n.a.	n.a.	1,157.6	1,193.4	1,171.2	1,178.1
Total	18,719.5	19,972.2	21,108.3	22,202.2	21,792.3	22,440.7

(a) Prior to June 1988 these series reflect retail sales adjusted to turnover.

Trend estimates

A clearer picture of Retail Trade can be obtained by looking at trend estimates of monthly turnover rather than original figures. The trend series can be used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time. Trend estimate series have been adjusted to take account of three factors:

- (i) seasonal influences
- (ii) trading-day effects, and
- (iii) residual irregular factors.

Retail Trade statistics are appreciably affected by seasonal influences and trading day effects. November, and to a much greater extent December, are seasonally high months due to the increased retail trade associated with the pre-Christmas period. There is a compensating downwards movement in January. January is the seasonally lowest month in Retail Trade, though to a lesser extent over recent years.

Trading-day effects include the number of trading days, and the number of occurrences of each day of the week in a given month. For example, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays are high activity days for Retail Trade.

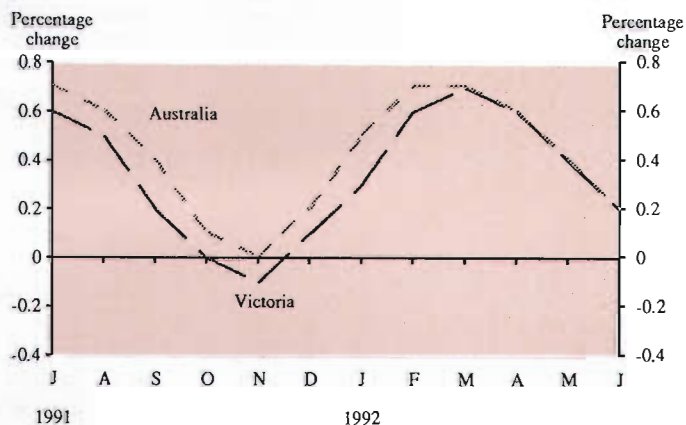
Monthly Retail Trade using Trend Estimates

On a month by month basis, trend estimates of Victorian retail turnover fluctuated throughout 1991-92. Growth during the last quarter of 1991 was very weak (October 0.0 per cent, November -0.1 per cent, December 0.1 per cent).

Moderate growth was achieved during February (0.6 per cent), March (0.7 per cent) and April (0.6 per cent) 1992, suggesting that the retail sector was beginning to recover from the recession. The April turnover figure was bolstered by the one-off family allowance additional payment promised in the Commonwealth Government's *One Nation Statement* announced in February. As a result, \$307m was paid to people Australia-wide, many of whom were expected to use the money to buy goods they otherwise could not afford.

The rate of growth declined during May (0.4 per cent) and June (0.2 per cent) 1992. By comparison, trend estimates for Australia over the last three months of the 1991-92 financial year showed an average increase of 0.6, 0.4 and 0.2 per cent respectively.

**TURNOVER OF RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE
ESTABLISHMENTS, MONTHLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN
TREND ESTIMATES AT CURRENT PRICES,
VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1991-92**



Industry analysis

During 1991-92, estimates of Victorian retail turnover in original terms increased by 2.8 per cent, compared with 1990-91 when turnover decreased by 1.6 per cent. In 1990-91, eleven of the fifteen industries included in the monthly retail trade survey experienced negative growth. The improvement achieved during the 1991-92 financial year was small with six of the fifteen industries recording negative growth.

Clothing and fabric stores in Victoria have recorded four consecutive years of decline in retail turnover. Over the same period increases in the CPI in Melbourne have compounded the difficulties experienced by retailers generally and the clothing industry in particular.

Separate turnover figures are published for two service industries included in the monthly survey. Hotels, liquor stores and licensed clubs have experienced two consecutive years of declining turnover (-0.3 per cent and -4.4 per cent respectively). Cafes and restaurants also encountered difficult times during the recession with significant drops in turnover over the last two financial years (-8.8 per cent and -4.4 per cent respectively).

On the other hand, Floor coverings stores improved dramatically in 1991-92 with a 26.6 per cent increase in turnover. This compares with a 30.3 per cent drop in turnover during the previous year. Pharmacists also experienced a significant turnaround in trade with a 26.9 per cent increase in retail turnover in 1991-92, compared with a decrease (-8.2 per cent) in 1990-91.

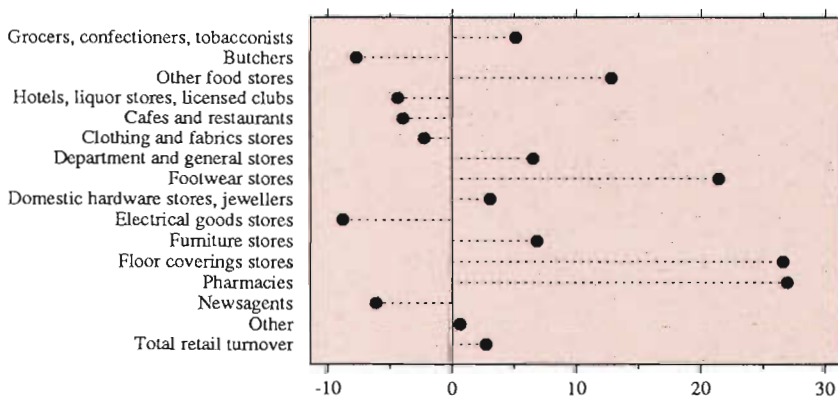
Department and general stores achieved moderate growth (6.5 per cent) during 1991-92, following a decline (-1.2 per cent) in turnover during the previous year.

Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists is the largest industry group included in the monthly retail trade survey, accounting for approximately one third of retail turnover. During 1991-92, this group achieved moderate growth of 5.1 per cent in Victoria. Increases in grocery prices have been restrained by significant competition between the major supermarket chains. Despite the price wars, grocery spending was a strong point in the recovery in retail turnover during 1991-92.

TABLE 8.2 RETAIL TURNOVER: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN ORIGINAL FIGURES BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

Industry	1989-90 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1991-92	Industry	1989-90 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1991-92
Floor coverings stores	-30.3	26.6	Pharmacies	-8.2	26.9
Newsagents	-13.7	-6.1	Department and general stores	-1.2	6.5
Electrical goods stores	-3.9	-8.8	Butchers	2.8	-7.7
Furniture stores	-4.5	6.8	Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	4.6	5.1
Other food stores	-4.4	12.8	Footwear stores	11.8	21.4
Domestic hardware stores, jewellers	-3.9	3.0	Cafes and restaurants	-3.0	-4.4
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	-3.0	-4.4	Other stores	-1.9	0.6
Clothing and fabric stores	-1.9	-2.3	Total	-1.2	2.9

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN MONTHLY ESTIMATES, AT CURRENT PRICES: BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA (a) 1990-91 TO 1991-92



(a) Prior to June 1988 these series reflect retail sales adjusted to turnover.

Retail employment

Employment in the Victorian retail sector continued to decline during 1991-92. Although there was a slight upturn in employment during March, April and May, when compared with the same period during the previous year, employment decreased by 1.6 per cent over the year.

In sharp contrast with 1990-91, the majority (3,300) of job losses were borne by males (females 1,200).

TABLE 8.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS IN RETAIL INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Feb 1990	155,800	153,400	309,200
May 1990	150,100	154,000	304,100
Aug 1990	151,100	151,400	302,500
Nov 1990	148,600	156,200	304,800
Feb 1991	143,900	150,800	294,700
May 1991	144,100	135,600	279,700
Aug 1991	146,800	141,000	287,800
Nov 1991	134,900	140,500	275,300
Feb 1992	132,200	136,300	268,600
May 1992	140,800	134,400	275,200

Retail profits

The survey of company profits is designed to measure profits, depreciation, and net interest paid by companies in the private sector in Australia (state figures are not available). The data relates to companies employing more than 30 people. Although such businesses account for approximately 74 per cent of company profit in the retail sector, these figures should be used with care.

After the major drop (-46.9 per cent) in company profits (seasonally adjusted) for the retail sector during 1990-91, a small increase (1.5 per cent) was recorded in 1991-92. This improvement can largely be attributed to improved profits during the March quarter 1992 compared with the same quarter in 1991.

Profit levels in 1991-92 were still 46.1 per cent below those in 1989-90. On the other hand, retail turnover in 1991-92 was higher than in 1989-90. This suggests that in order to maintain sales levels, retailers were forced to reduce profit margins and lower prices.

TABLE 8.4 COMPANY PROFITS (BEFORE INCOME TAX, NET INTEREST PAID AND DEPRECIATION), SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES, AUSTRALIA

	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	<i>\$million</i>	<i>Percentage change over previous qtr</i>	<i>\$million</i>	<i>Percentage change over previous qtr</i>	<i>\$million</i>	<i>Percentage change over previous qtr</i>
Sept.	413	25	286	-24	171	-5
Dec.	294	-29	258	-10	267	56
Mar.	429	46	80	-69	176	-34
June	379	-12	180	126	202	15

**1991-92 retail
census**

A retail census is currently being conducted in respect of the reference period 1991-92. Data is expected to be available for release during 1993.

PRICE INDEXES

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

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

Because it would be impossible to conduct a continuous census to obtain prices for every item, a representative sample of items is priced. Prices for items not collected are assumed to move in a similar way to those items for which prices are collected. Suppliers of the prices included as part of the sample are assumed to have similar pricing policies as (and the prices of their goods and services would be expected to move in the same way as) suppliers of prices not in the sample (although actual price levels may be different). Price indexes measure price movements, not actual price levels.

**Percentage changes
in index numbers**

Percentage changes are calculated to illustrate three different kinds of movements in index numbers:

- . movements between consecutive financial years (where the index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the quarterly index numbers)
- . movements between corresponding quarters of consecutive years, and
- . movements between consecutive quarters.

**The Consumer Price
Index**

The Consumer Price Index is sometimes referred to as a measure of inflation, a measure of changes in purchasing power or a measure of changes in the cost of living. It is in fact, 'a measure of change, over time, in the retail prices of a constant basket of goods and services'. The basket represents the purchases made by metropolitan employee households in the base period. Employee households are defined as those which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, excluding the top 10 percent (in terms of income) of such households. Pensioner households are excluded.

As well as giving the information needed to select items to be included in the CPI, household expenditure survey figures also show the relative importance of each item to the total spending on all items. The weighting pattern for the Consumer Price Index as at September quarter 1992 (Twelfth Series) is as follows:

<i>Percentage contribution to the All Groups CPI.</i>					
<i>Group</i>	<i>11th series</i>	<i>12th series</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>11th series</i>	<i>12th series</i>
Food	18.586	18.324	Transportation	16.794	15.967
Clothing	6.664	6.264	Tobacco and alcohol	8.901	7.475
Housing	14.083	15.900	Health and personal care	6.581	6.850
Household equipment and operation	17.738	18.370	Recreation and education	10.653	10.850
			Total All Groups	100.000	100.000

Review of the CPI

Reviews of the CPI are conducted approximately every five years with timing linked to the availability of output from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). Within this cycle, every second review is a major review with a minor review in between. Major reviews provide an opportunity to reassess all aspects of the CPI while minor reviews are generally restricted to updating weights.

The current 12th series review was a minor review with three main objectives:

- . to derive updated weights based on the 1988-89 HES
- . to re-reference the index to a 1989-90 reference base, and
- . to review the treatment of home ownership costs.

The CPI was re-referenced to a 1989-90 reference base for the December quarter 1992. The CPI was re-weighted for the September quarter 1992 (12th Series), with a link to the June quarter 1992 (11th Series).

Annual movement in the CPI

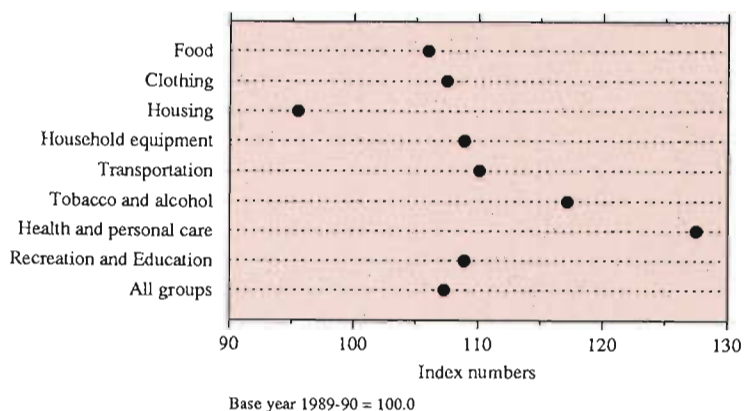
In 1991-92, the all groups Consumer Price Index for Melbourne stood at 108.1 (base year 1989-90=100.0). This figure represented an increase of 2.2 per cent over the previous year and a rise of 34.3 per cent over the previous five years. This was the lowest annual increase in the Melbourne CPI since 1962-63, when the all groups CPI decreased by 0.1 per cent compared with the previous year.

By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 107.3, which was a relatively small annual rise in the CPI of 1.9 per cent and a five yearly increase of 33.5 per cent.

TABLE 8.5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES
(Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Eight capitals (a)</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Canberra</i>
1986-87	80.4	79.5	80.5	81.2	81.5	80.2	81.9	83.8	81.6
1987-88	86.3	85.6	86.4	86.9	87.0	85.9	87.9	89.8	87.3
1988-89	92.6	92.5	92.3	93.0	93.3	92.3	93.4	94.2	93.1
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	105.3	104.9	105.8	104.9	106.2	105.1	104.9	105.7	105.1
1991-92	107.3	106.7	108.1	107.0	108.9	105.9	107.1	108.0	107.8

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE 1991-92**Analysis of price movements**

The Consumer Price Index covers a range of goods and services, locally produced and imported, arranged in eight groups. The relative significance of each of these groups to the All Groups index number is given above.

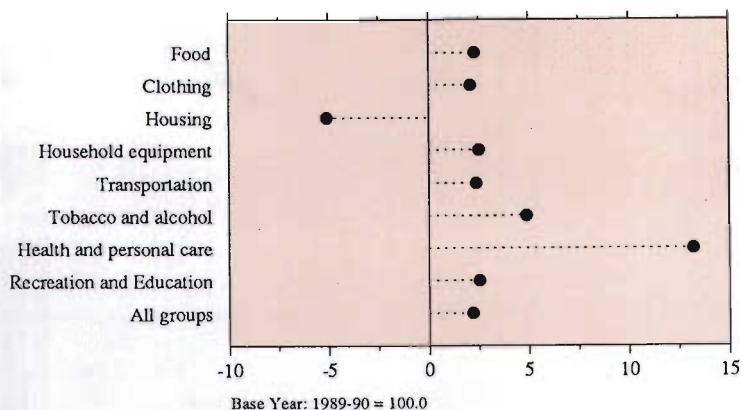
Relatively speaking, Food is the most significant group in the CPI, and is comprised of 8 subgroups. (Household equipment and operation is now the most heavily weighted group). During 1991-92, Melbourne prices for the Food group increased by 2.3 per cent. The Meat and Seafood (-0.4 per cent), and Fruit and Vegetable (-1.3 per cent) subgroups both experienced price decreases.

However these decreases were more than offset by price increases in the Dairy Products (4.6 per cent), Soft drinks, Ice-cream and Confectionery (4.7 per cent) and Meals out and Take away food (4.4 per cent) subgroups.

In Melbourne during 1991-92, Housing was the only group to show a drop (-5.1 per cent) in prices. Mortgage interest charges, the most significant component of this group, decreased by a significant 14.6 per cent. This drop, however, was partly offset by a 7.2 per cent increase in Local Government Rates and Charges.

The Health and Personal Care group experienced the largest increase (13.2 per cent) in prices during 1991-92 in Melbourne (10.7 per cent Australian Weighted average). The major contributor to this increase in Melbourne was the Hospital and Medical Services component of this group, which increased by a significant 22.8 per cent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY GROUPS, VICTORIA



MORTGAGE INTEREST CHARGES PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, VICTORIA

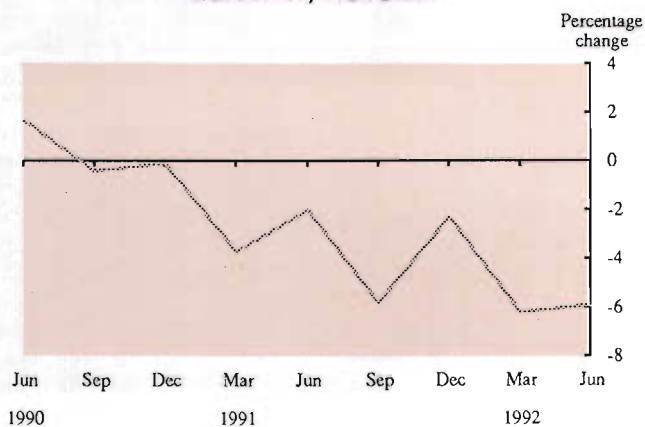


TABLE 8.6 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE
(Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0)

Group	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Percentage change	
							1986-87 to 1991-92	1990-91 to 1991-92
Food	80.2	84.6	92.9	100.0	102.5	104.9	30.8	2.3
Clothing	81.2	87.8	94.7	100.0	104.6	106.8	31.5	2.1
Housing	73.3	75.5	86.0	100.0	104.2	98.9	34.9	-5.1
Household equipment	83.6	89.6	93.8	100.0	105.7	108.3	29.5	2.5
Transport	84.1	91.1	93.5	100.0	107.2	109.8	30.6	2.4
Tobacco and alcohol	80.6	87.0	92.3	100.0	111.3	116.8	44.9	4.9
Health and personal care	77.8	86.2	94.0	100.0	111.6	126.3	62.3	13.2
Recreation and Education	82.1	88.6	93.4	100.0	105.9	108.6	32.3	2.5
All groups	80.5	86.4	92.3	100.0	105.8	108.1	34.3	2.2

TABLE 8.7 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES (a)
(Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0)

Group							Percentage change	
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1986-87 to	1990-91 to
							1991-92	1991-92
Food	81.1	85.4	93.4	100.0	103.3	105.8	30.5	2.4
Clothing	82.3	88.8	95.1	100.0	104.6	106.4	29.3	1.7
Housing	72.2	77.2	86.9	100.0	103.5	98.9	37.0	-4.4
Household equipment	83.9	89.7	94.8	100.0	105.1	107.5	28.1	2.2
Transport	82.6	89.1	92.6	100.0	106.9	108.8	31.7	1.8
Tobacco and alcohol	80.6	87.4	92.4	100.0	108.8	115.0	42.7	5.7
Health and personal care	77.3	86.1	93.3	100.0	109.6	121.3	56.9	10.7
Recreation and Education	82.2	88.7	94.2	100.0	105.0	106.9	30.0	1.8
All groups	80.4	86.3	92.6	100.0	105.3	107.3	33.5	1.9

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

Imported Items

Since 1989-90 the price of wholly or predominantly imported goods included in the CPI increased by 3.1 per cent (weighted average of the eight capital cities). By comparison the price of non-imported goods increased by 8.5 per cent over the same period.

During 1991-92 the increase in price of non-imported goods (2.8 per cent) was double that for imported goods (1.4 per cent). Motor vehicles, a major imported item included in the CPI basket of goods and services, increased in price by 4.1 per cent during the year.

TABLE 8.8 PRICE INDEXES OF IMPORTED AND NON-IMPORTED ITEMS, WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES
(Base year: 1989-90 = 100.0)

	Imported items			Non-imported items			All Groups
	Motor vehicles	Other goods	Total goods	Goods	Services	Total	
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	101.0	101.9	101.7	105.5	105.9	105.7	105.3
1991-92	105.1	102.0	103.1	108.5	106.7	107.9	107.3

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES

Average retail prices of selected items are collected in each capital city for inclusion in the Consumer Price Index. The prices are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands etc. charged by a number of selected retailers in each metropolitan area. The specified brands etc. and the retailers are selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices should be regarded as no more than approximate indicators of price levels and price movements, and not the actual averages of all retail sales of these items.

In the June quarter 1992, compared with the corresponding quarter in 1991, many items were actually lower in price. The current recession directly contributed to price reductions and relatively small price increases for many items during 1991-92. Retailers have priced their products competitively to maintain sales in the current economic climate.

Most cuts of meat were lower in price in June 1992 compared with June 1991. Rump steak (-4.0 per cent), legs of lamb (-0.6 per cent), and loin chops (-2.5 per cent) all decreased in price. Pink Salmon also dropped significantly (-13.3 per cent) in price.

Partly offsetting the above were increases in the price of frozen chickens (6.1 per cent) and bacon rashers (7.2 per cent).

Butter has decreased in price by 6.2 per cent since June 1991, compared with poly-unsaturated margarine which has increased 2.6 per cent.

The price of pet food has steadily increased in price for several years. Over the last twelve months the price of pet food increased 8.8 per cent.

World sugar prices and Australia's sugar tariff both fell during 1991-92. This was reflected in a 7.9 per cent drop in the price of white sugar.

TABLE 8.9 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS, MELBOURNE
(cents)

Item	Unit	June quarter					
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Dairy products							
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	76	80	82	85	91	96
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	242	246	286	315	311	329
Butter	500g	178	193	209	209	194	182
Cereal products-							
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	112	111	127	137	155	159
Flour, self-raising	2kg	218	235	239	284	282	302
Rice, medium grain	1kg	88	96	92	103	107	111
Meat and Seafoods							
Beef-							
Rump steak	1kg	836	950	1,080	1,153	1,171	1,124
Chuck steak	1kg	470	515	598	619	631	633
Lamb-							
Leg	1kg	425	479	506	545	515	512
Loin chops	1kg	575	630	709	780	765	746
Chicken, frozen	1kg	298	303	326	312	309	328
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	232	240	273	289	265	284
Salmon, pink	210gm can	217	262	343	279	270	234
Fruit and vegetables							
Potatoes	1kg	65	77	110	99	85	82
Onions	1kg	80	99	101	109	79	66
Peaches, canned	825g	135	153	160	185	183	190
Oranges	1kg	103	119	172	122	130	135
Other food-							
Eggs	55g dozen	161	174	192	178	180	178
Sugar, white	2kg	150	160	174	217	189	174
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	180	182	193	212	230	224

TABLE 8.9 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS, MELBOURNE - *continued*
(cents)

Item	Unit	June quarter					
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Tea	250g	145	146	145	164	172	167
Coffee, instant	150g jar	501	495	474	454	431	425
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	130	120	139	144	156	160
Other items-							
Beer, full strength, unchilled	12x750ml bottles	1,860	1,897	1,816	1,936	2,144	2,252
Pet food	415g	72	78	79	84	80	87
Laundry detergent	1kg	351	372	398	439	437	442
Toilet soap	2 x 125 gm	120	134	132	150	151	152
Petrol, super grade	1 litre	54.1	52.3	55.2	61.7	65.1	67.2

PRODUCER AND FOREIGN TRADE INDEXES

Overview

During the 1960's, the ABS began producing a range of price indexes covering materials used and articles produced by defined sectors of the Australian economy. The following producer price indexes (previously known as Wholesale Prices Indexes) are now published monthly: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building; Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries; Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry; Price Indexes of Copper Materials; and Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining. Only the Building Indexes are produced on a State basis, while the remaining Indexes are produced on a national basis.

The Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining were introduced in February 1989 and covered the period July 1987 to November 1988. Indexes are published for materials used in both underground and in open-cut mining.

The ABS also compiles monthly price indexes for merchandise imported into and exported from Australia. The first issue of the Import Price Index was released in May 1983 and covered the period September quarter 1981 to December quarter 1982. The current Export Price Index was introduced in July 1979, although prior to this an annual index of export prices was published dating back to 1901.

Materials Used in House Building

The Materials Used in House Building Index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses in each capital city Statistical Division. A house is defined as a detached building, predominantly used for long term residential purposes and consisting of only one dwelling unit.

Annual price movement

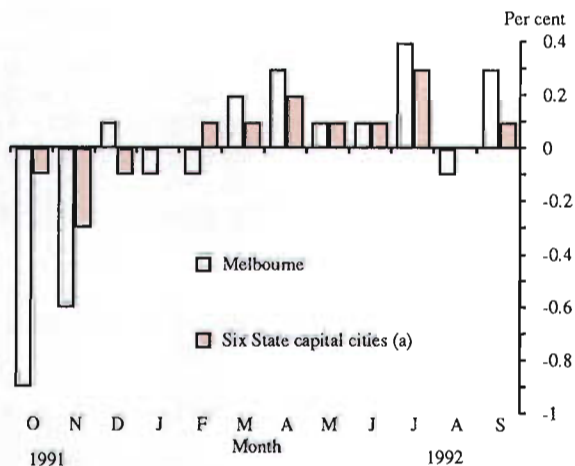
The 1991-92 Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Melbourne was 137.3, a decrease of 0.6 per cent compared with the previous year. During the same period the weighted average of the six state capital cities rose to 142.4, an increase of 0.2 per cent.

The significant decline in house building activity over the last three years has contributed to the reduction in price of many building materials. Housing commencements have decreased 36.3 per cent since 1988-89, although there was a small improvement (6.2 per cent) in 1991-92 compared with 1990-91. The drop in demand for building materials saw an increase in competition and discounting by building suppliers.

Analysis of price movements

Three of the major materials used in house building in Melbourne dropped in price during 1991-92: ready mixed concrete (-9.5 per cent), hardwood (-2.3 per cent), and cupboards and building furniture (-0.9 per cent). These decreases were largely offset by increases in the prices of clay bricks (3.1 per cent), plaster and plaster products (3.7 per cent), and paint (7.3 per cent).

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING - ALL GROUPS
(Percentage change from previous month)



(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

TABLE 8.10 PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE
(Base year: 1985-86 = 100.0)

<i>Selected major materials</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92p</i>
Ready mixed concrete	102.3	104.8	116.3	121.1	133.7	121.0
Clay bricks	107.2	115.4	122.7	130.9	136.0	140.2
Hardwood	100.3	103.0	119.4	120.4	117.8	115.1
Cupboard and building furniture	107.8	120.5	130.2	132.6	126.4	125.2
Aluminium windows and doors	104.4	117.1	134.5	142.5	146.5	146.9
Ceramic tiles	103.3	107.3	107.8	107.3	110.3	106.5
Paint	111.2	115.5	125.1	143.4	158.4	170.0
Toilets	119.7	142.8	147.6	165.1	184.9	107.6
Plaster and plaster products	106.3	116.5	126.5	133.3	142.4	147.7
All groups, Melbourne	105.7	114.3	125.8	133.5	138.1	137.3
All groups, weighted average of six state capital cities	105.8	113.8	126.1	135.8	142.1	142.4

Materials Used in Building Other than House Building (OTHB)

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings (other than houses) in the metropolitan area. The building types directly represented in the index include flats, hotels and motels, shops, factories, offices, schools etc.

The index relates to all materials, fittings and fixtures which form an integral part of the structures of buildings other than houses and which are customarily installed before the buildings are occupied.

TABLE 8.11 PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE
(Base year: 1979-80=100.0)

<i>Selected major materials</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92p</i>
Structural timber	184.7	190.2	219.8	225.9	226.2	219.8
Clay bricks	213.7	233.8	248.5	264.8	274.8	283.0
Ready mixed concrete	156.3	159.7	176.0	183.7	197.3	172.7
Precast concrete products	161.0	173.1	185.2	204.4	212.0	210.2
Galvanised steel decking, etc.	142.0	155.5	175.2	195.0	202.8	209.6
Structural steel	160.4	175.5	195.0	210.4	207.9	196.3
Reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc.	174.2	179.2	195.0	209.5	223.5	204.3
Aluminium windows	156.5	170.4	184.2	206.1	205.1	198.7
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc.	169.8	180.5	209.6	233.4	249.5	255.6
Builders' hardware	210.9	212.1	233.1	246.5	259.4	277.4
Sand, aggregate, and filling	180.5	186.6	197.9	211.8	244.5	252.0
Carpet	184.3	211.8	225.8	230.8	235.6	231.7
Paint	215.7	231.0	249.3	282.0	312.9	336.1
Non-ferrous pipes	153.7	195.2	230.8	234.4	233.1	209.4
All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	172.2	184.7	203.0	218.6	227.9	222.7

TABLE 8.11 PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE - *continued*
(Base year: 1979-80=100.0)

<i>Selected major materials</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92p</i>
All electrical materials	288.4	222.0	254.4	274.5	294.7	303.9
All mechanical services	199.5	214.6	229.1	246.0	254.9	259.8
All plumbing materials	171.8	194.9	217.1	235.3	247.0	245.0
All groups	177.8	192.6	211.6	227.8	238.0	235.6
All groups, weighted average of six state capital cities	180.9	196.8	214.9	231.9	243.7	245.2

Review of OTHB

The Australian Bureau of Statistics is currently undertaking a review of the OTHB index. The review covers:

- (i) the conceptual basis of the index (eg. should the coverage of the index be expanded to include alterations and additions)
- (ii) the classifications used (eg. is there user demand for separate indexes relating to different building types such as hotels, shops, offices, etc), and
- (iii) an update of the weights (measures of significance of the components of the index. In the current index, the weighting pattern is based on the relative value of material used in 1976-77.

The review is due for completion in 1993.

Decline in non-residential building activity

The current economic recession has had a significant impact on the construction industry, particularly in Victoria. The surplus of office space in Melbourne, and the decline in property values have also contributed to the decline in non-residential building activity. The consequential drop in demand for non-residential construction is reflected in the falling prices of many building materials.

Annual price movement

In 1991-92, the All Groups index number for Materials Used in Building Other than House Building Index for Melbourne decreased from 238.0 to 235.6 (1.0 per cent). This compared with a 0.6 per cent increase in the index for the weighted average of the six state capital cities over the same period. Perth was the only other capital city to experience an annual decrease (-0.3 per cent) in the All Groups index number during 1991-92.

Analysis of price movements

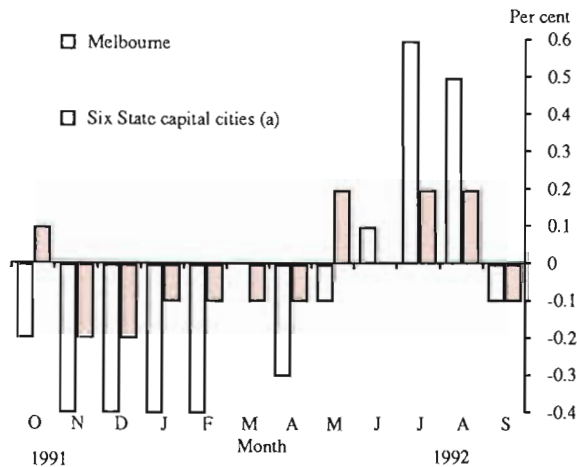
Prices for a significant number of materials used in building other than house building (OTHB) decreased in 1991-92 compared with 1990-91. Melbourne experienced bigger price reductions than the other capital cities.

The largest decreases in Melbourne occurred in ready mixed concrete (-12.5 per cent), non-ferrous pipes (-10.2 per cent), reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh (-8.6 per cent) and structural steel (-2.8 per cent).

These price reductions were largely offset by increases in paint (7.4 per cent) and builders' hardware (6.9 per cent).

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING - ALL GROUPS

Percentage change from previous month



(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

These indexes provide estimates of changes in housing prices for the eight capital cities. **They measure price movements over time in each city. They do not measure differences in price levels between cities.**

Established houses are defined as detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age. Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwellings and land.

Project homes are dwellings available for construction on a client's block of land. Price changes therefore relate only to the price of the dwelling (excluding land).

In 1991-92 the Established Houses Price Index for Melbourne dropped for the second consecutive year (-4.8 per cent and -0.4 per cent respectively). This represents a 5.2 per cent decrease since 1989-90.

Perth was the only other capital city to experience a decrease in the price of established houses in 1991-92. In sharp contrast Canberra, Brisbane and Sydney experienced increases of 15.9 per cent, 12.1 per cent, and 4.4 per cent respectively.

Melbourne and Perth both experienced decreases of 1.4 per cent in the prices of project homes during 1991-92. In all other capital cities prices increased (Sydney 0.2 per cent, Brisbane 0.9 per cent, Canberra 11.8 per cent).

Some of the factors likely to be contributing to the drop in demand for both established houses and project homes in Melbourne include:

- (i) a high unemployment rate of 11.9 per cent in Victoria (NSW 10.4 per cent, Qld 11.1 per cent)
- (ii) very low net estimated migration gains in Victoria. For the first three quarters in 1991-92, the net gain was only 9,879 (NSW 26,250, Qld 36,872), and
- (iii) uncertainty caused by the current economic recession.

TABLE 8.12 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES: EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES AND AUSTRALIA (a)
(Base of each index: 1989-90=100.0)

	Established houses			Project homes		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Melbourne	100.0	95.2	94.8	100.0	103.2	101.8
Sydney	100.0	100.5	104.9	100.0	102.9	103.1
Brisbane	100.0	114.3	128.2	100.0	104.3	105.2
Adelaide	100.0	106.2	106.5	100.0	104.5	105.4
Perth	100.0	94.8	94.1	100.0	91.9	90.6
Hobart	100.0	106.3	112.0	100.0	106.4	110.1
Darwin	100.0	109.3	115.5	100.0	105.3	107.8
Canberra	100.0	107.3	124.4	100.0	110.6	123.7
Australia (a)	100.0	100.8	104.6	100.0	102.1	102.1

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

TABLE 8.13 SELECTED HOUSING PRICE INDEX NUMBER SERIES, VICTORIA
(Base of each index: 1989-90=100.0) (a)

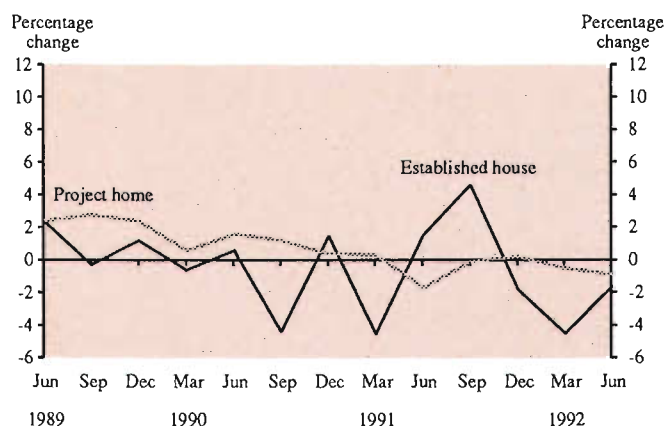
	Established houses	Project homes	Materials used in house building	Award rates of pay construction industry (b)
1989-90				
June	100.4	102.0	102.0	103.3
1990-91				
September	96.0	103.2	102.7	104.2
December	97.4	103.6	103.0	104.3
March	93.0	103.9	104.1	104.5
June	94.4	102.2	104.2	104.5

**TABLE 8.13 SELECTED HOUSING PRICE INDEX NUMBER SERIES,
VICTORIA - continued**
(Base of each index: 1989-90=100.0) (a)

	<i>Established houses</i>	<i>Project homes</i>	<i>Materials used in house building</i>	<i>Award rates of pay construction industry (b)</i>
1991-92				
September	98.7	102.1	103.9	106.2
December	96.9	102.3	102.4	107.3
March	92.5	101.8	102.3	107.4
June	91.1	100.9	102.9	107.5

- (a) For comparative purposes the Materials Used in Housing Building and Award Rates of Pay indexes were converted to a base year of 1989-90.
- (b) Index numbers are the latest available as at 7 October 1992. Review to indexes are made where award variations are retrospective, or when there is a delay in receipt of notification of variations.

**ESTABLISHED HOUSE AND PROJECT HOME PRICE
INDEXES: PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS
QUARTER, MELBOURNE**



**Household
Expenditure**

The ABS collects information on household expenditure patterns by means of Household Expenditure Surveys (HES). The 1988-89 HES was the fourth in a series of such surveys. Previous surveys were conducted in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1984.

Results based on data collected in the 1988-89 HES showed that the average weekly household expenditure for Victorian households was \$534.36. The four broad commodity and service groups which accounted for most (59.6 per cent) of the expenditure were: food and non-alcoholic beverages (accounting for 19.0 per cent of total weekly household expenditure), transport and communication (14.8 per cent), current housing costs (13.5 per cent), and recreation (12.3 per cent).

By way of comparison, the average weekly household expenditure for Australian households was \$502.71. There was only one item of expenditure where Victorian households spent less than the national average; expenditure on alcoholic beverages (4.6 per cent less).

**PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SPENT ON
SELECTED COMMODITY OR SERVICE ITEMS, VICTORIA, 1988-89**

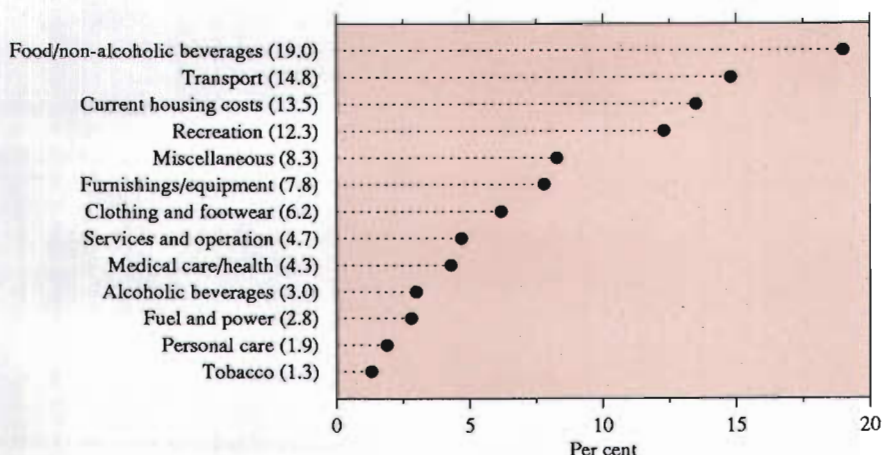


TABLE 8.14 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGIONS

Particulars	1984			1988-89	
	Melbourne	Urban regions (a)	Rural regions (b)	Victoria	Victoria
Number of households in sample	1,325	471	151	1,947	1,332
Estimated total number of households in population ('000)	945.3	283.2	92.1	1,320.6	1,392.7
Average number of persons per household	2.83	2.77	3.01	2.83	2.82
Average age of household head (years)	47.43	48.48	47.17	47.64	47
Average weekly household income (\$)	492.49	433.27	383.97	472.22	681.43
<i>Average weekly household expenditure (\$)-</i>					
<i>Commodity or service expenditure -</i>					
Current housing costs (selected dwelling) (c)	50.46	35.42	28.49	45.70	72.17
Fuel and power	12.47	11.58	11.16	12.19	15.00
<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages -</i>					
Bread, cakes, and cereals	8.65	7.79	7.91	8.41	11.77
Meat and fish	16.67	14.68	15.94	16.19	20.26
Dairy products, oils, and fats	9.23	8.72	10.29	9.19	10.12
Fruit and vegetables (includes nuts)	9.74	7.91	8.15	9.23	13.53
Miscellaneous food	9.56	9.07	8.94	9.41	13.73
Non-alcoholic beverages	4.67	4.30	3.29	4.49	6.95
Meals out and take-away food	17.20	14.76	10.95	16.24	25.28
Total food and non-alcoholic beverages	75.71	67.23	65.46	73.18	101.65

TABLE 8.14 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGIONS - continued

Particulars	1984			1988-89	
	Melbourne	Urban regions (a)	Rural regions (b)	Victoria	Victoria
Alcoholic beverages	11.36	10.32	11.04	11.11	16.12
Tobacco	6.72	5.86	4.95	6.41	7.09
Clothing and footwear	25.65	21.77	16.94	24.21	33.22
Household furnishings and equipment	27.52	28.80	25.70	27.67	41.55
Household services and operations	16.25	15.01	14.45	15.86	25.35
Medical care and health expenses	15.89	14.19	14.09	15.40	22.84
Transport and communication	60.38	62.49	75.95	61.92	79.14
Recreation	48.25	39.72	40.55	45.89	65.83
Personal care	7.32	5.99	5.17	6.89	10.08
Miscellaneous commodities and services	25.24	21.28	18.01	23.89	44.30
Total commodity and service expenditure	383.23	339.66	331.98	370.31	534.36
<i>Selected other payments - (\$)</i>					
Income tax	91.09	74.99	58.21	85.35	138.64
Mortgage payments - principal (selected dwelling)	6.77	5.90	4.52	6.43	6.14
Other capital housing costs (f)	20.54	(g) 6.63	*	16.70	12.30
Superannuation and life insurance	12.04	12.72	10.30	12.07	18.16
Total selected other payments	130.44	100.23	81.28	120.54	175.24
Total	513.67	439.89	413.26	490.85	709.60

(a) All towns and urban centres with a population of more than 500 persons (excluding the capital city) as defined for purposes of the 1981 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Localities with a population of fewer than 500 persons and rural areas (excluding remote areas).

(c) Included in current housing costs is the interest component of any housing loan repayments. Excluded are outright purchase, or deposit on, dwellings or land and other payments of a capital nature.

(d) As figures are preliminary, no breakdown of food and non-alcoholic beverages is available.

(e) 1988 figure excludes communication.

(f) The main components of this item are the principal component of any housing loan repayment for property other than the selected dwelling, purchase of and deposit on dwellings and land or other property, and home improvements.

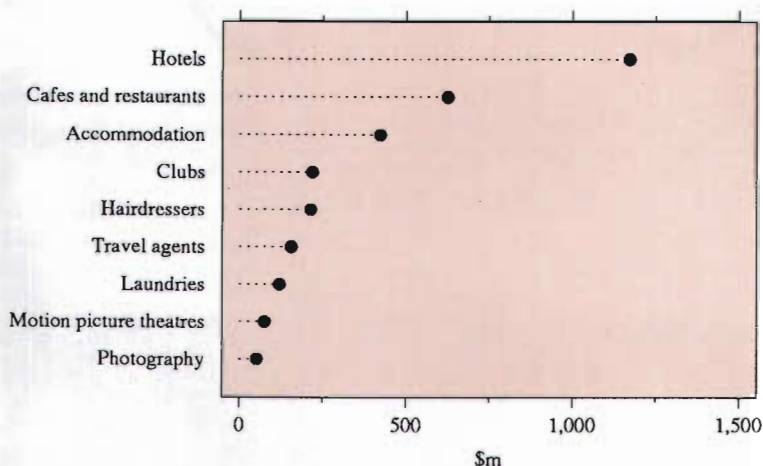
(g) Subject to high standard error and therefore should be used with caution.

PERSONAL SERVICE AND TRAVEL RELATED INDUSTRIES

The ABS collects information on the services sector of the economy by periodic Service Industry Surveys. The 1986-87 Service Industry Survey covered ten personal service and travel related industries. In Victoria these industries recorded a total turnover of \$3,058m and employed 83,500 people.

For the industries included in the survey (excluding Motor Vehicle Hire), Victoria accounted for 21 per cent of the total Australian turnover, and 24 per cent of total employment.

SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES : TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA, 1986-87



**TABLE 8.15 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS:
VICTORIA, 1986-87**

Industry	Enterprises operating at 30 June 1987	Persons employed at 30 June 1987	Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m	Value added \$m
	No.	No.			
Hotels etc, (mainly drinking places) (ASIC 9232)	1,233	23,134	199.6	1,171.9	423.1
Licensed clubs (ASIC 9241-3)	599	5,520	62.7	219.0	120.6
Cafes and restaurants (ASIC 9231)	2,138	23,511	154.9	624.3	290.8
Accommodation (ASIC 9233)	1,099	11,570	122.4	422.6	261.5
Travel agency services (ASIC 5741)	469	3,493	62.7	156.0	129.6
Motor vehicle hire (ASIC 5711)	70	825	15.7	n.a.	n.a.
Hairdressers and beauty salons (ASIC 9351-2)	2,870	10,409	82.6	213.8	135.4
Laundries and dry cleaners (ASIC 9340)	402	3,612	46.0	120.9	88.1
Photography services (ASIC 9361)	422	1,168	11.0	52.5	25.7
Motion picture theatres (ASIC 9133)	58	1,088	15.5	76.6	41.0

Motion Picture Theatres

Of the 202 enterprises (businesses) operating in the Motion Picture Theatre Industry in Australia in 1986-87, there were 58 located in Victoria. The industry in Victoria employed 1,093 people, 24 per cent of the total Australian employment in the industry.

Turnover in Victoria for the 1986-87 financial year was \$77m (Australia \$257m) whilst the turnover in 1979-80 (at average 1986-87 prices) was \$95m (Australia \$333m). The Victorian figure represented a drop in turnover of 19 per cent over the 7 year period between surveys. This decrease can be partially attributed to the increase in home video usage.



Launching of HMAS Newcastle, February 1992, built at Amcon Shipyards, Williamstown - *Department of Business and Employment*

Underground Mining operations in Stawell - *Department of Business and Employment*





Australian International
Airshow at Avalon -
*Department of Business
and Employment*

Photography Services

Using both turnover and number of enterprises as a measure, the Photography Services industry is a relatively small, service providing industry. There were some 423 enterprises (businesses) in Victoria (Australia 1,547) in 1986-87. These enterprises employed 1,168 people (Australia 4,290), of whom 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. The industry is dominated by small businesses (those employing fewer than 20 persons), with an average employment per enterprise of 2.8 persons in Victoria.

Victoria accounted for 29 per cent of the total Australian industry turnover. The major components of turnover in Victoria were Weddings/Portrait photography (51 per cent), Commercial/Industrial photography (18 per cent) and Advertising/Fashion photography (22 per cent).

TABLE 8.16 PHOTOGRAPHY SERVICES INDUSTRIES: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA 1986-87

Components of turnover	Enterprises		Turnover	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
Weddings/Portrait photography	274	1,001	26.6	84.6
Commercial/Industrial photography	205	887	9.4	39.5
Advertising/Fashion photography	140	489	11.4	39.5
Other photography services	69	332	3.2	16.2
Other revenue	-	-	1.9	7.9
Total	426	1,582	52.5	183.3

Hairdressers and Beauty Salons

Employment in the Hairdressers and Beauty Salons industry grew from 7,418 to 10,409 (40 per cent) between June 1980 and June 1987 in Victoria. Over the same period of time, total employment in Australia for this industry increased from 29,559 to 39,628, an increase of 34 per cent. Female employment in Victoria rose at a slightly greater rate; 43 per cent (2,401) as against the growth in male employment of 31 per cent (590).

The industry turnover of \$214m in Victoria (Australia \$790m) represented approximately \$51 per head of population, compared with the Australian average of \$49 per head. Net operating surplus (operating profit, before non-operating income and expenses and before income tax) represented 13 per cent of turnover in 1986-87. However, if working proprietors and partners of unincorporated enterprises were allocated a national average salary, the industry would have operated at a considerable loss for the year.

TABLE 8.17 HAIRDRESSERS AND BEAUTY SALONS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

Components of turnover	Enterprises		Turnover		Percentage of turnover	
	Vic.	Aust.	Vic.	Aust.	Vic.	Aust.
	No.		\$m		Per cent	
Takings from hairdressing	2,771	10,696	178.5	669.8	83.5	84.8
Takings from manicures and beauty treatments	*389	1,580	*12.4	35.0	5.8	4.4
Retail sales	2,089	8,159	21.5	72.7	10.1	9.2
Other revenue	*259	780	1.3	12.5	0.6	1.6
Total	2,898	11,281	213.8	790	100.0	100.0

Laundries and Dry Cleaners

There was a large decrease in the size of the Laundries and Dry Cleaners industry in Australia between 1979-80 and 1986-87. The number of enterprises (businesses) decreased from 2,538 in 1979-80 to 1,581 in 1986-87, whilst employment decreased from 14,558 to 12,452 over the same period.

In Victoria in 1986-87, there were only 403 enterprises. These businesses generated a turnover of \$120.9m (Australia \$400.1m) and a net operating surplus (operating profit) of \$15m (Australia \$52.6m). Of the 3,612 people employed in Victoria, 1,547 were males and 2,065 were females.

TABLE 8.18 LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANERS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

Components of turnover	Number of Enterprises		Turnover	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
Takings from laundry and ironing	249	1,026	27.8	121.0
Takings from dry cleaning, dyeing, etc.	245	999	37.7	135.1
Takings from hire of linen, babies napkins, uniforms, etc.	26	101	52.8	132.1
Other revenue	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	11.9
Total	407	1,615	120.9	400.1

Motor Vehicle Hire

The Motor Vehicle Hire industry is a small service providing industry. In Victoria in 1986-87 there were 72 enterprises (businesses) employing 837 full-time and part-time staff. Takings from rentals amounted to \$61.5m, with Victoria's share of the total Australian rental takings being 21 per cent, from only 19.8 per cent (1.2m) of vehicle rental days.

TABLE 8.19 MOTOR VEHICLE HIRE INDUSTRY: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

	<i>Enterprises at 30 June 1987</i>	<i>Employment at 30 June 1987</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Vehicle rental days (a)</i>	<i>Takings from rentals (a)</i>
	No.	No.	\$'000	'000	\$'000
Victoria	72	837	15,960	1,210	61,509
Australia	281	3173	54,837	6,104	288,755

(a) State or Territory in which rentals were commenced.

Travel Agency Services

The Survey of the Travel Agency Services industry revealed that the industry did not generate any net operating surplus (operating profit) in 1986-87.

The survey showed that in 1986-87 the industry was concentrated in New South Wales, which accounted for 47 per cent (\$202.1m) of the industry's turnover and 46 per cent (5,316) of its employment. Victoria accounted for 28 per cent (\$121.8m) of the industry's turnover and 27 per cent (3,094) of its employment.

For Australia, international travel (including package tours and air tickets) accounted for 67 per cent of turnover within the industry. Domestic travel accounted for 23 per cent.

The Hospitality Sector

There are four industries (Cafes and Restaurants, Licensed Clubs, Hotels and Bars, and Accommodation) which together comprise the 'Hospitality Sector'.

Victoria's growth in turnover between 1979-80 and 1986-87 (at average 1986-87 prices) for the Hospitality Sector (5 per cent) was less than the national average (8 per cent). There was a considerable decline in the Licensed Clubs Industry (13 per cent) and negligible growth in the Hotels and Bars Industry (0.8 per cent). Although the Accommodation Industry experienced a large increase of 29 per cent in turnover over the same period, this was significantly less than the Australian average of 45 per cent.

TABLE 8.20 HOSPITALITY SECTOR: CHANGE IN TURNOVER BETWEEN 1979-80 AND 1986-87, AT AVERAGE 1986-87 PRICES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA

<i>Industry components</i>	<i>Victoria</i>		<i>Australia</i>	
	\$m	Per cent	\$m	Per cent
Cafes and restaurants (ASIC 9231)	47.7	8.3	430.0	20.0
Licensed clubs (ASIC 9241-3)	-33.6	-13.3	-196.8	-6.9
Hotels and bars (ASIC 9232)	9.7	0.8	-19.4	-0.4
Accommodation (ASIC 9233)	94.4	28.8	712.6	45.4
Total Hospitality Sector	118.2	5.1	926.6	8.1

Cafes and Restaurants

The Cafes and Restaurants industry is a large service industry in Victoria, which operated from 2,398 establishments in 1986-87. The industry is dominated by small businesses (enterprises employing fewer than 20 persons), with an average employment per establishment of 10 persons. Total industry employment in Victoria was 23,449 persons, 53 per cent of whom were females.

Turnover increased by only 8 per cent in Victoria between 1979-80 and 1986-87 (at average 1986-87 prices). This compares with increases of 25 per cent in New South Wales and 20 per cent for Australia over the same period. In 1986-87 net operating surplus (operating profit) for Victoria was only 8 per cent of turnover, marginally less than the Australian average of 9 per cent.

Licensed Clubs

The total turnover for Licensed Clubs in Victoria in 1986-87 was \$219.0m. This was only 8 per cent of the total Australian turnover for this industry. In average 1986-87 price terms, Victorian turnover for Licensed Clubs actually declined by 13 per cent between 1979-80 and 1986-87. Employment, however increased by 7 per cent to 5,520 over the same period. Employment for Australia dropped from 52,967 at the end of June 1980, to 52,336 in 1987, a decrease of one per cent.

Takings from the sales of beer, wine and spirits represented the largest component (47 per cent) of turnover in Victoria. This was higher than the Australian average of 42 per cent. Membership subscriptions were the second largest source of turnover (21 per cent), followed by takings from meals (14 per cent).

**TABLE 8.21 LICENSED CLUBS: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER,
VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87**

Industry components	Victoria		Australia	
	\$m	Per cent	\$m	Per cent
Sales of beer, wine & beer	101.8	46.5	1,097.6	41.6
Takings from poker machines	-	-	904.6	34.3
Takings from meals	*30.9	14.1	217.1	8.2
Membership subscriptions	46.6	21.3	162.7	6.2
Other retail sales	6.7	3.1	64.8	2.5
Other revenue	33.4	15.2	189.4	7.2
Total turnover	219.0	100.0	2,636.1	100.0

Hotels and Bars, and Accommodation

For the Hotels and Bars industry in Victoria, the period 1980-87 saw an increase of only 0.8 per cent in turnover (at average 1986-87 prices). By contrast, the Accommodation industry saw very strong growth with a 29 per cent increase in turnover. Over the same period, total Australian turnover decreased 0.4 per cent for the Hotels and Bars industry, but increased 45 per cent for the Accommodation industry. In Victoria net operating surplus generated by the Hotels and Bars industry in 1986-87 was over \$89m, and over \$57m for the Accommodation industry.

**PROFESSIONAL
AND BUSINESS
SERVICE
INDUSTRIES**

The 1987-88 Service Industry Survey covered a survey of a wide range of professional and business services industries for the first time. The 12 industries covered were -

- . Legal Services
- . Architectural Services
- . Accounting Services
- . Surveying Services
- . Computing Services
- . Engineering and Technical Services nec.
- . Advertising Services
- . Debt Collecting and Credit Reporting Services
- . Pest Control Services
- . Cleaning Services
- . Real Estate Agents
- . Security/Protection and Business Services nec.

The industries surveyed employed 83,731 people in Victoria on a full or part-time basis, which was about 4 per cent of all persons employed in Victoria at 30 June 1988.

**TABLE 8.22 SELECTED PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRIES:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS VICTORIA, 1987-88**

	<i>Enterprises at 30 June 1988</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (a)</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Net operating surplus (b)</i>
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
Real estate agents (ASIC 6310)	1,161	10,431	267	608	83
Architectural services (ASIC 6334)	1,260	4,808	94	278	44
Surveying services (ASIC 6335)	159	977	17	41	6
Engineering and technical services (ASIC 6336)	1,569	6,620	157	414	65
Computing services (ASIC 6381)	1,367	7,773	192	536	39*
Advertising services (ASIC 6382)	767	4,787	133	1,564	47
Debt collecting and credit reporting services (ASIC 6385)	52	948	20	47	4*
Pest control services (ASIC 6386)	49	370	7	22	3
Cleaning services (ASIC 6387)	1,046	12,975	99	180	21
Security/Protection and business services nec (ASIC 6388-9)	381	5,619	93	219	24

(a) Wages and salaries do not include payments to employees of service enterprises or proprietors of Legal and Accounting enterprises.

(b) This item does not include any profit (net operating surplus) derived by service enterprises.

Computing Services

The private sector Computing Services industry in Victoria comprised 1,367 enterprises at the end of June 1988. This represented 37 per cent of the total number of enterprises in this industry in Australia. The industry in Victoria employed 7,773 (Australia 24,067) people, of whom 41 per cent (Australia 42 per cent) were females.

In 1987-88, turnover generated by the Computer Services Industry in Victoria was \$536.4m, 33 per cent of the industry's turnover for Australia.

Advertising Services

At the end of June 1988 the Advertising Services Industry in Victoria employed 4,787 people (Australia 16,048) with approximately equal numbers of males (2,208) and females (2,346). In addition there were 233 working proprietors. Using the criterion of turnover, the industry was quite heavily concentrated in New South Wales (accounting for 45 per cent of the industry's turnover) and to a lesser extent in Victoria (accounting for 33 per cent of the industry's turnover).

**Legal and
Accounting Services**

Enterprises which have been established to provide administrative, secretarial or similar services to the general business community were not included in this survey. However, it is very common for service enterprises to be established by the principals of an accounting or legal industry enterprise to provide services solely to that accounting or legal enterprise. To provide a measure of the importance of such service enterprises, accounting and legal industries enterprises were asked to provide details of the employment of these associated service enterprises and the payments made to them. The resultant statistics are included in the following table.

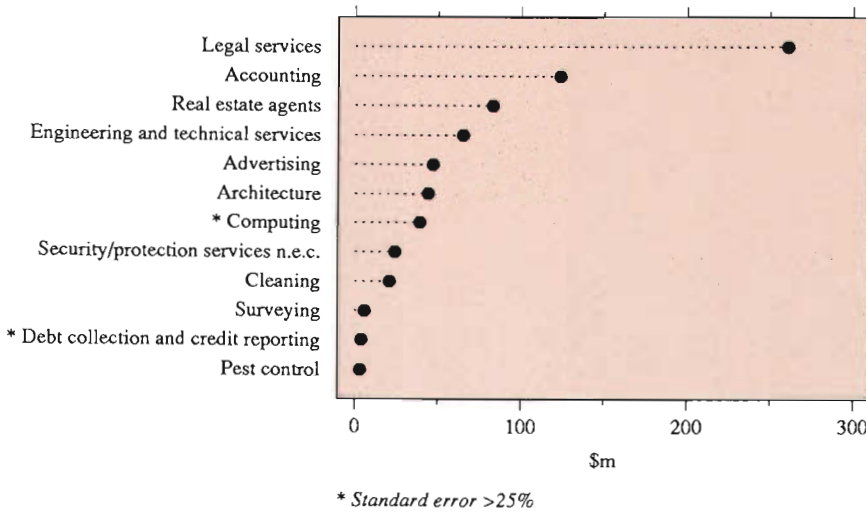
**TABLE 8.23 LEGAL AND ACCOUNTING SERVICES INDUSTRIES:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS: VICTORIA, 1987-88**

	<i>Enterprises at 30 June 1988</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (a)</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Net operating surplus (b)</i>	<i>Employment at 30 June 1988</i>	<i>Employees of service enterprises</i>
	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	No.	No.
Legal Services (ASIC 6371)	1,984	147	893	261	9,775	5,567
Accounting Services (ASIC 6372)	1,631	146	631	124	8,600	4,481

(a) Wages and Salaries do not include payments to employees of service enterprises or proprietors of Legal and Accounting industry enterprises.

(b) This item does not include any profit (net operating surplus) derived by service enterprises.

NET OPERATING SURPLUS BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA, 1987-88

**Surveying Services**

At the end of June 1988, there were 1,104 enterprises in Australia providing surveying services. Only 159 of these enterprises (14 per cent) were located in Victoria. Using turnover as a criterion, some 76 per cent of the industry was based in three states - New South Wales with 32 per cent, Queensland with 24 per cent, and Western Australia with 20 per cent. The industry is relatively less important in Victoria, accounting for only 13 per cent of the industry's national turnover. The distribution of the industry across the states may in part be a reflection of public sector surveying activities, which are not included in the statistics, and the extent of development activities, both of which vary from state to state.

Pest Control Services

This industry was relatively small in Victoria where it accounted for only 17 per cent of the Australian industry's turnover (\$134.9m) in 1987-88. The 49 enterprises operating in Victoria during this period employed 367 people, of whom 26 per cent were females (32 per cent for Australia). Victoria's net operating surplus (operating profit before interest and income tax) was 14 per cent of turnover in 1987-88, 29 per cent lower than the Australian average.

Security/Protection and Other Business Services

At the end of June 1988, 92 per cent of the enterprises in the Security/Protection and Other Business Services industries in Australia were small businesses (defined as those which employed fewer than 20 persons). These small businesses, however, employed only 22 per cent of the industries' staff and accounted for only 28 per cent of Australian turnover.

In Victoria, these industries employed 6,385 staff (Australia 27,532), of whom 32 per cent (Australia 26 per cent) were females. Approximately one third of all employees work part-time.

**TABLE 8.24 SECURITY/PROTECTION AND OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRIES:
COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES, TURNOVER AND
PERCENTAGE OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1987-88**

Components of turnover	Number of Enterprises		Turnover		Percentage of turnover	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	No.		\$m		Per cent	
Security and protection services	257	700	210.0	626.3	66.8	63.9
Debt collection and credit reporting services	58	280	45.7	138.1	14.5	14.1
Contract packing or filling services	n.p.	n.p.	*8.7	46.9	*2.8	4.8
Other gross income	n.p.	n.p.	49.9	169.3	15.9	17.3
Total	452	1,406	314.3	980.6	100.0	100.0

Architectural Services

At the end of June 1988, over 90 per cent of the enterprises in the architectural services industry were small businesses (defined as those employing fewer than 20 persons). The average turnover per enterprise was about \$224,000. This ranged from about \$90,000 for the smallest enterprises in the industry (those which employed fewer than 5 persons), to over \$10 million for the largest enterprises (those employing 100 or more persons).

There were 1,260 enterprises in Victoria (Australia 4,534) which generated turnover of \$278.4m, most of which was fees for professional services (Australia \$1,030.4m). For this period, net operating surplus was about 16 per cent of Victoria's turnover (Australia 18 per cent).

Engineering and Technical Services

This industry was estimated to comprise about 1,569 enterprises in Victoria (Australia 5,200) at the end of June 1988. These enterprises employed 6,619 staff, 69 per cent of whom were males.

Turnover generated by this industry in Victoria during 1987-88 was \$414m (Australia \$1,716m), with a net operating surplus of 16 per cent (Australia 13 per cent).

The Engineering and Technical Services industry includes enterprises which undertake a fairly diverse range of activities, as is shown in the following table:

**TABLE 8.25 ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES INDUSTRY:
COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA, 1987-88**

Major Income Producing Activity	Number of Enterprises	Income	Victoria's percentage share of each activity
		\$m	Per cent
Consulting engineering	1,083	284.3	26.5
Construction management services	*83	7.1	18.7
Quantity surveying services	*79	31.5	23.0

**TABLE 8.25 ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES INDUSTRY:
COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA, 1987-88 - continued**

<i>Major Income Producing Activity</i>	<i>Number of Enterprises</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Victoria's percentage share of each activity</i>
Technical testing/analysis services	76	42.2	19.5
Other technical and engineering services	477	33.5	21.4
Other	289	15.3	15.8
Total	1,611	413.9	24.1

Real Estate Agents

This industry was dominated by small businesses (defined as those employing fewer than 20 persons) in 1987-88. These small businesses employed 70 per cent of the industry's staff, and accounted for about 65 per cent of its turnover.

In Victoria during this period, 1,161 enterprises generated turnover of \$607.7m (Australia \$2,200.6m). Net operating surplus (calculated on the standard ABS basis i.e. operating profit before interest, franchise fees and income tax), was \$83.3m (Australia \$356.1m).

The largest component (75 per cent) of turnover in Victoria was commissions and fees from the sales of property. Residential sales accounted for two thirds of property sales, with commercial and industrial sales accounting for most of the remainder.

**TABLE 8.26 REAL ESTATE AGENTS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER,
VICTORIA, 1987-88**

<i>Source of Income</i>	<i>Number of enterprises</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Victoria's share of each activity</i>
		\$m	Per cent
Commissions and fees from sales of property			
- Residential	1,029	306.1	25.7
- Commercial/Industrial	790	133.5	35.8
- Other	278	*13.4	*28.0
Total	1,144	453.1	28.1
Commissions and fees from property management			
- Residential	891	57.4	24.8
- Commercial/Industrial	590	393	25.1
- Other	93	*0.9	*32.1
Total	962	97.6	25.0
Fees and charges for property valuations	333	38.9	33.3
Other income	435	18.1	21.7
Total	1,214	607.7	27.6

FORTHCOMING SURVEYS

Tourism Related Industries

The third Service Industry Survey is currently being undertaken and covers the following tourism-related industries in respect of the 1991-92 financial year.

- . Accommodation
- . Cafes and Restaurants
- . Pubs, Bars and Taverns
- . Amusement and Theme Parks
- . Casinos
- . Licensed Clubs
- . Motor Vehicle Hire

The survey seeks detailed financial information related to the activities of selected businesses. Results of the survey are expected in December 1993.

Professional and Business Service Industries

The fourth Service Industry Survey is currently at the research and development stage and will cover the following professional and business services-related industries:

- . Real Estate Agents
- . Architectural Services
- . Market Research Services
- . Business Management Services
- . Consultant Engineering Services
- . Commercial Art & Display Services
- . Legal Services
- . Computer Services
- . Accounting Services
- . Technical Services
- . Advertising Services
- . Surveying Services

The survey will seek detailed financial information related to the activities of selected businesses and will be conducted with respect to the 1992-93 financial year. Results of the survey are expected in December 1994.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Exports

Exports from Victoria increased by 29 per cent from \$7,398m in 1986-87 to \$9,531m in 1991-92, compared with an increase of 54 per cent in Australian exports over the same period.

In 1991-92, the significant importers of exports of Victorian origin were Japan (\$1,698m), the United States of America (\$947m) and New Zealand (\$825m). The major commodities exported from Victoria were textile fibres and their wastes (\$1,146m), non-ferrous metals (\$782m), dairy products and birds' eggs (\$689m) and meat and meat preparations (\$547m).

Imports

In the period 1986-87 to 1991-92, imports into Victoria increased by 12 per cent, compared with an increase of 38 per cent in imports into Australia. Available statistics do not enable assessment of the end destination of commodities imported.

In 1991-92 the significant exporters of commodities into Victoria were the United States of America (\$3,306m), Japan (\$2,882m) and Germany (\$1,199m). The major commodities exported into Victoria were road vehicles, including air cushion vehicles (\$1,495m), textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles and related products (\$1,015m), and general industrial machinery, equipment and machine parts (\$996m).

TABLE 8.27 OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess of imports
1986-87	13,743	7,398	6,345
1987-88	14,015	9,051	4,964
1988-89r	15,951	8,576	7,375
1989-90r	16,790	8,581	8,209
1990-91r	14,907	8,846	6,061
1991-92	15,372	9,531	5,841

TABLE 8.28 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA
(\$m)

SITC number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
00	Live animals chiefly for food	29	31	20	38	27	34
01	Meat and meat preparations	7	19	18	424	520	547
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	46	55	56	632	652	689
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	115	116	121	88	84	86
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	36	39	39	570	340	166
05	Vegetables and fruit	148	133	175	245	284	334
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	21	25	26	10	9	16
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	125	116	119	50	63	69
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	22	16	19	58	79	92
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	38	42	52	25	23	27
11	Beverages	83	72	77	37	29	34
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	28	31	35	3	3	4
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins (raw)	10	7	3	238	168	147
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	7	15	26	7	3	6

**TABLE 8.28 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,
VICTORIA - continued**
(\$m)

SITC number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	51	50	54	7	8	8
24	Cork and wood	158	125	123	1	2	4
25	Pulp and waste paper	87	49	54	10	12	2
26	Textile fibres and their wastes	86	76	83	1,363	944	1,146
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	60	31	33	5	6	7
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	6	6	4	39	41	36
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	41	36	45	45	51	61
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	1	1	1	2	3	7
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	372	263	185	502	518	473
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Animal oils and fats	-	1	1	9	6	8
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	39	42	50	1	1	-
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	5	6	6	2	1	1
51	Organic chemicals	343	273	317	7	8	14
52	Inorganic chemicals	99	80	93	18	20	21
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	144	127	125	27	32	26
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	176	204	236	82	110	160
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	74	68	86	17	25	23
56	Fertilisers manufactured	51	56	63	-	-	-
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	277	251	242	-	69	104
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers	193	168	178	22	32	34
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	207	211	234	54	47	52
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	74	64	64	48	49	63
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	229	198	216	34	32	41
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	72	60	68	4	5	4
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	473	427	497	48	67	75
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	963	921	1,015	73	84	99
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	310	261	240	41	49	60
67	Iron and steel	337	263	266	204	269	252
68	Non-ferrous metals	117	108	112	1,076	941	782
69	Manufactures of metal n.e.s.	522	448	470	122	120	140

**TABLE 8.28 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,
VICTORIA - continued**
(\$m)

SITC number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	682	527	546	181	223	305
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	975	713	574	54	81	76
73	Metalworking machinery	165	135	110	21	23	25
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts n.e.s.	1,221	990	996	108	134	146
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	449	483	574	29	31	47
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	635	520	556	84	132	110
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	1,055	892	935	95	116	165
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	1,842	1,400	1,495	241	549	417
79	Other transport equipment	362	657	365	33	81	97
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings n.e.s.	57	51	56	5	7	4
82	Furniture and parts thereof	109	93	101	9	8	8
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	70	68	76	2	1	1
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	493	528	570	35	48	61
85	Footwear	201	218	235	11	11	11
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, and apparatus n.e.s.	434	445	450	84	119	113
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods n.e.s.; watches and clocks	292	289	323	133	147	163
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	838	828	972	141	116	152
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade n.e.c.	648	482	469	930	1,624	1,675
Total		16,791	14,907	15,372	8,523	8,804	9,531

TABLE 8.29 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Description	Imports			Exports		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Bangladesh	11	11	11	17	20	27
Belgium-Luxembourg	160	133	128	47	41	77
Brazil	127	128	132	9	4	10
Canada	318	239	246	79	94	96
China -						
Excluding Taiwan Province	555	661	889	243	192	249
Taiwan Province only	714	646	713	357	400	517
Czechoslovakia and Slovak						
Federal Republic	18	13	13	15	7	6
Denmark	97	76	89	10	5	5
Egypt, Arab Republic of	1	1	1	126	57	58
Fiji	22	18	17	89	108	102
Finland	138	119	133	4	5	7
France	376	453	341	165	151	166
French Polynesia	-	-	-	19	18	19
Germany	1,505	1,326	1,199	254	284	297
Greece	39	19	19	19	9	16
Hong Kong	293	256	270	422	346	501
India	108	99	116	105	84	83
Indonesia	108	113	156	122	167	164
Iran	4	5	3	144	93	31
Iraq	-	-	-	29	3	-
Ireland	29	30	31	2	3	3
Israel	52	40	43	10	5	11
Italy	594	437	414	246	202	191
Japan	3,316	2,679	2,882	1,415	1,561	1,698
Korea, Republic of	463	500	413	489	574	558
Kuwait	72	12	-	25	3	21
Macau	27	24	13	1	2	7
Malaysia	188	179	207	192	247	264
Mauritius	12	2	1	15	16	23
Mexico	35	35	41	41	16	26
Nauru, Republic of	17	7	7	13	16	15
Netherlands	155	168	152	79	29	47
New Caledonia	-	-	-	19	18	50
New Zealand	796	724	765	720	725	825
Norway	87	61	31	5	7	6
Pakistan	40	46	57	33	38	31
Papua New Guinea	26	24	24	171	143	189
Philippines	51	43	42	170	199	182
Poland	19	17	15	27	9	1
Portugal	30	26	26	13	8	6
Samoa (American)	-	-	-	12	20	12
Saudi Arabia	75	89	74	63	81	87
Singapore	345	376	318	332	517	802
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	12	7	12
South Africa	34	21	24	27	38	58
Spain	80	68	62	32	29	39
Sri Lanka	9	10	12	33	12	15

TABLE 8.29 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA - *continued*
(\$m)

Description	Imports			Exports		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Sweden	360	257	254	22	21	20
Switzerland	185	192	191	9	27	27
Thailand	176	169	203	199	238	233
Turkey	31	13	17	17	12	14
USSR	16	8	4	170	89	55
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	39	40	51
United Kingdom	11,083	1,042	1,006	430	280	310
United States of America	3,566	3,115	3,306	846	1,186	947
Yemen Arab Republic	-	-	-	29	17	7
Yugoslavia	22	18	11	23	9	9
Other and unknown	216	159	250	258	272	247
Total	16,791	14,907	15,372	8,514	8,804	9,531

TABLE 8.30 OVERSEAS IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA, TOP TEN COUNTRIES FOR 1990-91
(\$m)

Imports			Exports		
1	USA	3,306	1	Japan	1,698
2	Japan	2,882	2	USA	947
3	Germany	1,199	3	New Zealand	825
4	United Kingdom	1,006	4	Singapore	802
5	China	889	5	Korea, Republic of	558
6	New Zealand	765	6	Taiwan	517
7	Taiwan	713	7	Hong Kong	501
8	Italy	414	8	United Kingdom	310
9	Korea, Republic of	413	9	Germany	297
10	France	341	10	Malaysia	264

REFERENCES

The latest year for which ABS estimates are available for State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost is 1985-86. In order to bring the series up to 1986-87, use was made of estimates for gross operating surplus prepared by the Victorian Department of Management and Budget.

Wholesale trade statistics were last produced from a Wholesale Trade Survey which the ABS conducted in respect of the year 1981-82.

Retail trade statistics are collected by the ABS through periodical censuses and regular sample surveys. Statistics on the performance and structure of the retail sector have been compiled from periodical censuses for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, 1973-74, 1979-80, and 1985-86.

The CPI measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by metropolitan wage and salary earner households. This 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services, arranged in the following eight groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation;

transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation and education. Each group is in turn divided into sub groups, and the sub groups into expenditure classes.

Producer Price Indexes were formerly described as Wholesale Price Indexes. Index numbers for each month, together with more detailed information concerning the methods used in compiling these indexes, are shown in the bulletins published for each index. For further information refer to the Victorian Year Book 1986, pages 331-7.

The ABS has conducted four surveys of household expenditure to obtain data about the expenditure patterns of private households. These took place during 1974-75, 1975-76, 1984 and 1988-89. Note that comparison of results between Surveys must be made with care as there are significant methodological and conceptual differences. Further information on the 1974-75 and 1975-76 surveys can be found in the Victorian Year Book 1979, pages 505-10.

Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters or importers, or their agents, to the Australian Customs Service, as required by the Customs Act.

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

State statistics for exports comprise State of origin or State of final shipment. 'State of origin' is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. For imports, the State is that in which the import entry was lodged with the Australian Customs Service.

ABS publications

- Balance of Payments, Australia* (5301.0)
- Foreign Trade, Australia, Part 2: Comparative and Summary Tables* (5410.0)
- Exports and Imports, Australia: Trade with Selected Countries and Major Country Groups* (5422.0)
- Exports of Major Commodities and Their Principal Markets, Australia* (5423.0)
- Exports, Australia: Annual Summary Tables* (5424.0)
- Imports, Australia: Annual Summary Tables* (5426.0)
- Exports, Australia, Monthly Summary Tables* (5432.0)
- Imports, Australia, Monthly Summary Tables* (5433.0)
- Exports, Australia* (5434.0)
- Imports, Australia* (5435.0)
- Foreign Trade, Australia, Exports* (5436.0)
- Foreign Trade, Australia, Imports* (5437.0)
- Consumer Price Index (quarterly)* (6401.0)
- Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (quarterly)* (6403.0)
- Export Price Index, Australia (monthly)* (6405.0)
- Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Darwin (monthly)* (6407.0)

- Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities (monthly)* (6408.0)
- Price Indexes of Copper Materials, Australia (monthly)* (6410.0)
- Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (monthly)* (6411.0)
- Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (monthly)* (6412.0)
- Import Price Index, Australia (quarterly)* (6414.0)
- Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining, Australia (monthly)* (6415.0)
- House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities (quarterly)* (6416.0)
- A guide to the Consumer Price Index* (6440.0)
- The Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (6461.0)
- 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, Victoria* (6501.2)
- Information Paper: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey* (6527.0)
- 1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia Preliminary (June to December)* (6528.0)
- Summary of Results* (6530.0)
- Household Characteristics* (6531.0)
- Specific Commodities* (6532.0)
- Household Expenditure by States and Territories* (6533.0)
- Consumer Credit Expenditure* (6534.0)
- Detailed Expenditure Items* (6535.0)
- Changes in Household Expenditure between 1975-76 and 1988-89* (6536.0)
- Information Paper: Sample File on Magnetic Tape* (6544.0)
- Retail Trade, Australia, (monthly)* (8501.0)
- Retail Industry: Details of Operations, Australia, 1985-86,* (8622.0)
- Retail Industry: Details of Operations, Victoria, 1985-86,* (8622.2)
- Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics, Victoria, 1985-86,* (8623.2)
- Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics, Victoria, 1985-86, Data on Floppy Disk, Technical Details and Explanatory Notes* (8641.2)
- Wholesale Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia, 1981-82* (8638.0)
- Selected Tourism and Personal Service Industries*
- Summary of Operations, Australia, 1986-87, Preliminary* (8650.0)
- 1986-87) Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia* (8652.0)
- 1986-87 Travel Agency Services Industry, Australia* (8653.0)
- 1986-87 Motion Picture Theatre Industry, Australia* (8654.0)
- 1986-87 Cafes and Restaurants Industry, Australia* (8655.0)
- 1986-87 Hotels and Bars and Accommodation Industries, Australia* (8656.0)
- 1986-87 Licensed Clubs Industry, Australia* (8657.0)
- 1986-87 Laundries and Dry Cleaners Industry, Australia* (8658.0)
- 1986-87 Hairdressers and Beauty Salons Industry, Australia* (8659.0)
- 1986-87 Photographic Services Industry, Australia* (8660.0)
- 1986-87 Tourist Attractions* (8661.0)
- Selected Service Industries, 1987-88*
- Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics, Australia, 1987-88* (8662.0)

1987-88 Computing Services Industry, Australia (8669.0)
1987-88 Advertising Services Industry, Australia (8670.0)
1987-88 Accounting Services Industry, Australia (8668.0)
1987-88 Legal Services Industry, Australia (8667.0)
1987-88 Cleaning Services Industry, Australia (8672.0)
1987-88 Security/Protection and Other Business Services Industries, Australia (8673.0)
1987-88 Pest Control Services Industry, Australia (8671.0)
1987-88 Surveying Services Industry, Australia (8665.0)
1987-88 Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia (8663.0)

Information Papers

The Australian Consumer price Index: Feasibility of Constructing Price Indexes for Special Population Groups (6445.0)
The Australian Consumer price index: 12th Series Review (6450.0)
Consumer Price Index, Technical Consultative Committee, Report of the 12th Series CPI Review (No Catalogue Number)