

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 personal service and travel related industries.

RETAIL TRADE

The six year period between 1979-80 and 1985-86 saw the turnover of Victorian retailers increase by 81 per cent at current prices. The Australian turnover figure also rose by 81 per cent during that period.

Employment by Victorian retailers rose by 19 per cent (17 per cent for Australia), although the number of establishments increased by only 6 per cent (13 per cent for Australia).

These figures suggest that the marginal increase in the number of establishments during these six years was due to structural change in the industry rather than a contraction in the level of activity.

The next Retail Census will be conducted in respect of the 1991-92 financial year.

TABLE 8.1 RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, VICTORIA 1985-86

<i>Asic code</i>	<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Establishments at 30 June</i>	<i>Persons employed at 30 June ('000)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (\$m)</i>	<i>Retail sales (\$m)</i>	<i>Turnover (\$m)</i>	<i>Value added (\$m)</i>	<i>Total floor space ('000m²)</i>
481	Department and general stores	131	25.3	302.0	1685.5	1,784.4	534.6	829
484	Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores	7,714	31.6	306.7	2,430.7	2,483.9	692.6	1,523
485	Household appliance and hardware stores	4,070	17.7	178.7	1,524.0	1,759.2	428.9	834
486	Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers	9,270	52.2	637.1	7,064.1	11,466.8	1,863.5	n.a.
488	Food stores	13,520	93.2	687.6	6,485.3	6,549.0	1,271.0	2,305
489	Other retailers	7,191	29.4	210.5	1,870.1	1,934.8	583.1	1,195
	Total	41,896	249.5	2,322.6	21,059.7	25,978.2	5,373.7	n.a.

In 1985-86, the central business district (CBD) of Melbourne accounted for 5.5 per cent of turnover in the Melbourne Statistical Division, a drop from 7 per cent in 1979-80.

In the five years between the retail censuses of 1979-80 and 1985-86, there was considerable development and promotion of shopping centres outside the CBD.

Doncaster Shopping Town recorded the highest turnover per square metre of floorspace of the major shopping areas - \$3,964. Parkmore Shopping Centre (Keysborough) registered the second highest turnover/floorspace ratio at \$3,882.

TABLE 8.2 RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS: SELECTED ITEMS BY SELECTED SHOPPING AREAS, VICTORIA, 1985-86

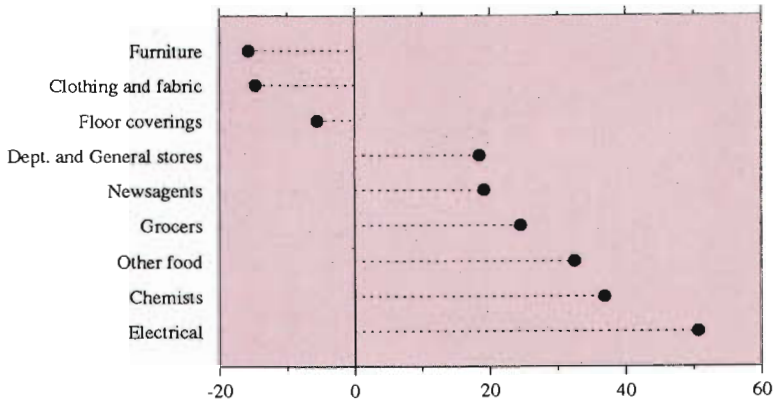
<i>Shopping area</i>	<i>Establishments at 30 June</i>	<i>Persons employed at 30 June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Total floor space</i>	<i>Turnover/ total floor space</i>
	No	No	\$'000	\$'000	'000m ²	\$ per m ²
Box Hill	255	1,802	15,356	138,427	54.7	2,529
Brunswick	280	1,475	15,341	126,020	59.8	2,106
Camberwell	248	1,566	15,114	137,063	43.7	3,138
Chadstone	118	2,000	18,013	153,951	54.0	2,808
Cheltenham/Southland	140	1,603	15,272	133,206	46.5	2,863
Coburg	209	1,396	10,682	112,949	46.0	2,455
Dandenong	703	3,121	24,098	237,920	101.0	2,355
Doncaster Shopping Town	127	1,859	18,234	162,641	41.0	3,964
Frankston	338	2,624	23,042	226,366	83.9	2,698
Moonee Ponds	274	1,398	11,442	117,568	45.9	2,560
Parkmore (Keysborough)	108	1,216	10,674	112,598	29.6	3,882
Prahran	506	2,318	19,897	186,024	87.5	2,126
Preston	294	1,325	8,562	94,418	39.0	2,420
Sunshine	4,127	1,000	8,021	85,297	40.4	2,113
Toorak	113	545	4,709	43,541	12.2	3,576
Williamstown	83	442	3,141	27,962	18.7	1,495

Since the 1979-80 retail census, the largest annual increase in retail turnover was experienced in 1982-83, when a 13 per cent increase was achieved. Since 1982-83 however, the annual rate of growth of retail turnover in Victoria has declined almost every year. Turnover for Australia has not declined at the same rate.

Total turnover from retail establishments in Victoria for 1989-90 was \$21,145.5m, an increase of only 5 per cent on turnover for 1988-89. Turnover for Australia over the same period increased by 8 per cent.

Monthly retail trade data since the 1985-86 retail census shows significant differences in the performance between retail industries. During the four years between 1985-86 and 1989-90; Electrical Goods stores, for example, experienced an increase in turnover at current prices of 50.7 per cent, Chemists an increase of 36.9 per cent, and Other Foods stores 32.5 per cent. On the other hand, Furniture stores experienced a 15.7 per cent drop in turnover, Clothing and Fabric stores 14.7 per cent, and Floor Covering stores 5.5 per cent.

**PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TURNOVER FOR SELECTED RETAIL INDUSTRIES,
1985-86 TO 1989-90, VICTORIA**



An overview of retailing in 1989-90

In its 1990 Annual Report, the Retail Traders' Association of Victoria identified a number of events that provided a composite picture of retailing over the previous 12 months.

The Federal Government's high interest rate policy and industrial disputation in the tramways and airlines industries had a major influence on retail activity. The major issues within the industry included increasing leasing costs, the introduction of the Australian Code of Practice for computerised checkout systems in supermarkets, increased land tax, and the lobbying for extended trading hours. The increasing prominence of environmental issues such as bio-degradable packaging was also significant.

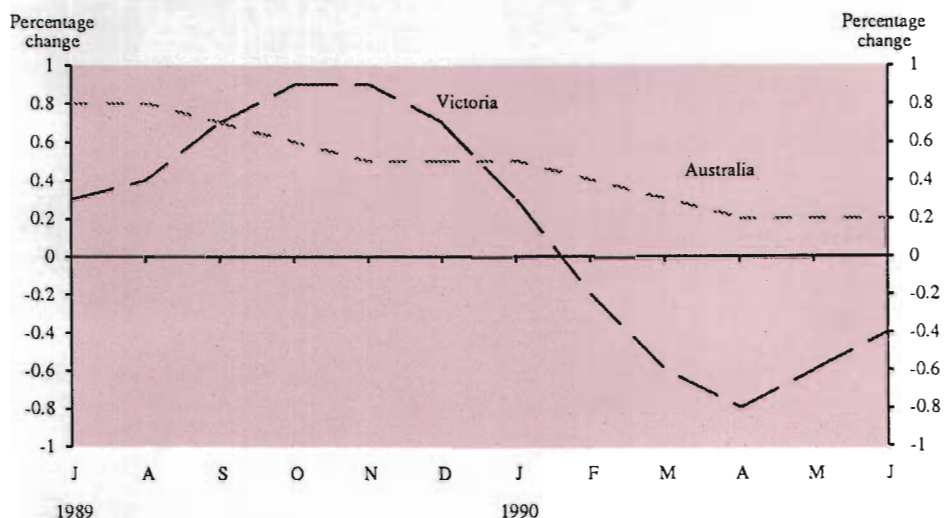
While Victorian retail turnover in 1989-90 increased by 5 per cent over the previous year, the increase was less than the 8 per cent increase in the Consumer Price Index (All Groups) for Melbourne. For the same period, turnover for Australia increased by 8 per cent.

According to trend estimates, the first 7 months of the 1989-90 financial year saw weak growth in the retail sector in Victoria, with monthly growth in turnover averaging 0.6 per cent. From February 1990, there were 5 consecutive months of negative growth, with a monthly average of 0.5 per cent. Of the 15 industry groupings included in the monthly retail survey, 5 experienced decreased turnover at current prices in 1989-90 compared with 1988-89. The largest decrease was experienced by Clothing and Fabric stores, with a decline of 16 per cent. Floor Coverings stores was second with a decrease of 9 per cent. Furniture (-5.7), Footwear (-4.3) and Domestic Hardware (-2.0) were the other groups to experience a fall in turnover. For Australia, however, only Clothing (-3.1) and Domestic Hardware (-2.9) stores experienced decreases in turnover when compared with the previous year.

Wholesale and Retail Trade contributed 15.2 per cent of Australia's and 16.4 per cent of Victoria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost in 1988-89. The Australian share of GDP at factor cost held by Retail and Wholesale trade declined from 14.8 per cent in 1978-79 to 13.2 per cent in 1983-84 before rising to 14.3 per cent in 1985-86. A slight increase of 1.0 per cent then occurred in 1986-87.

Three industries in Victoria showed large percentage increases in turnover compared with the previous year; Cafes and Restaurants (26.0), Electrical Goods (21.6) and Newsagents (21.9). The largest increases for Australia were for Cafes and Restaurants (20.3) and Pharmacies (15.0). Electrical goods stores also had significant increases in turnover (14.0).

**TURNOVER OF RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS, MONTHLY
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TREND ESTIMATES AT CURRENT PRICES,
VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1989-90**



**TABLE 8.3 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (EXCLUDING MOTOR
VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC.) AT CURRENT PRICES: BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA (a)**
(\$m)

Industry group	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	4,512.4	4,905.6	5,282.1	5,495.7	6,046.6	6,571.7
Butchers	355.5	478.0	475.4	460.1	472.5	515.5
Other food stores	660.0	732.9	969.9	1,128.7	1,233.1	1,284.9
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	1,644.0	1,783.5	1,892.3	2,093.7	2,088.3	2,091.4
Cafes and restaurants	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	861.3	1,090.0
Clothing and fabrics stores	1,683.2	1,849.4	1,933.7	2,054.1	1,972.3	1,648.6
Department and general stores	1,621.0	1,759.4	1,921.9	2,081.1	2,169.7	2,276.0
Footwear stores	214.4	216.4	265.4	296.1	272.6	261.0
Domestic hardware stores, jewellers	541.4	619.1	750.6	865.8	880.8	862.9
Electrical goods stores	730.3	850.4	891.5	938.9	1,104.2	1,343.2
Furniture stores	380.4	506.9	508.6	492.6	454.7	428.6
Floor coverings stores	129.4	168.6	192.9	206.5	199.3	182.2
Chemists	431.7	491.4	566.5	642.4	700.8	775.3
Newsagents	611.8	624.1	633.4	634.2	623.7	754.2
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,026.3	1,060.0
Total	14,649.1	16,345.2	17,852.9	19,071.2	20,106.2	21,145.5

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

PRICE INDEXES

Prices Indexes in general

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.

Introduction to 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. Pensioners 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 December quarter 1986 (Eleventh Series) is as follows:

<i>Percentage contribution to the All Groups CPI.</i>			
<i>Group</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Food	19.013	Transportation	17.025
Clothing	6.898	Tobacco and alcohol	8.173
Housing	14.062	Health and personal care	5.596
Household equipment and operation	18.429	Recreation and education	18.804
Total All Groups			100.000

In 1989-90, the Consumer Price Index for Melbourne stood at 203.6 (base year 1980-81 = 100.0). This figure represented an increase of 8.4 per cent over the previous year and a rise of 47.4 per cent over the past six years. By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 202.3, which was an annual rise in the CPI of 8.0 per cent and a six yearly increase of 47.4 per cent.

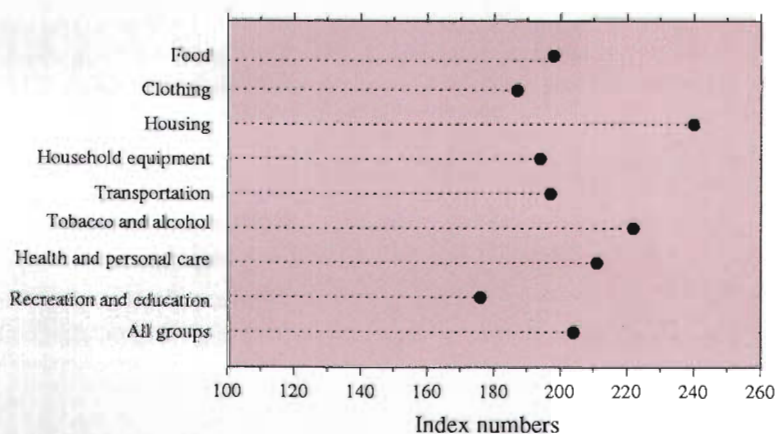
During 1989-90 the largest price rises were in housing (16.3 per cent), tobacco and alcohol (8.4 per cent) and Food (7.7 per cent). The lowest price increases applied to clothing (5.6 per cent), and health (6.3 per cent).

TABLE 8.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES
(Base year: 1980-81 = 100.0)

Year	<i>Eight capitals (a)</i>	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
1984-85	137.2	136.0	138.1	137.9	138.7	136.1	136.1	135.1	138.8
1985-86	148.7	147.5	149.8	149.0	150.2	147.1	147.9	146.2	150.8
1986-87	162.6	161.4	163.9	161.8	164.0	161.8	162.5	159.3	163.4
1987-88	174.5	173.7	175.9	173.1	175.0	173.3	174.4	170.6	174.7
1988-89	187.3	187.7	187.9	185.4	187.8	186.1	185.3	178.9	186.4
1989-90	202.3	203.0	203.6	199.3	201.2	201.7	198.3	190.0	200.2

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE 1989-90



Base of index: year 1980-81 = 100.0

TABLE 8.5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE
(Base year: 1980-81 = 100.0)

Group	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Percentage increase	
							1984-85 to 1989-90	1988-89 to 1989-90
Food	135.4	146.3	158.9	167.7	184.1	198.2	46.4	7.7
Clothing	127.4	138.4	151.6	164.0	176.8	186.7	46.5	5.6
Housing	149.6	163.3	175.6	185.8	206.1	239.7	60.2	16.3
Household equipment	138.9	150.0	162.0	173.6	181.8	193.7	39.5	6.5
Transport	138.3	149.3	165.5	179.3	184.0	196.9	42.4	7.0
Tobacco and alcohol	151.1	163.1	178.7	192.9	204.6	221.8	46.8	8.4
Health	128.3	141.3	164.2	181.9	198.5	211.1	64.5	6.3
Recreation and Education	120.5	131.8	144.5	156.0	164.5	176.1	46.1	7.1
All groups	138.1	149.8	163.9	175.9	187.9	203.6	47.4	8.4

TABLE 8.6 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES (a)
(Base year: 1980-81 = 100.0)

Group	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Percentage increase	
							1984-85 to 1989-90	1988-89 to 1989-90
Food	134.4	144.7	156.3	164.5	179.9	192.7	43.3	7.1
Clothing	128.4	139.0	152.3	164.2	175.9	185.0	44.1	5.2
Housing	141.4	153.4	164.8	176.2	198.4	228.2	61.4	15.0
Household equipment	138.9	150.2	161.2	172.4	182.2	192.2	38.4	5.5
Transport	143.4	155.5	172.9	186.4	193.7	209.2	45.9	8.0
Tobacco and alcohol	151.3	165.1	182.5	197.8	209.1	226.4	49.6	8.3
Health	121.8	133.0	154.4	171.9	186.3	199.7	64.0	7.2
Recreation and Education	118.9	129.5	141.5	152.6	162.1	172.1	44.7	6.2
All groups	137.2	148.7	162.6	174.5	187.3	202.3	47.4	8.0

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

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. The following table shows average retail prices for the years 1985 to 1990.

TABLE 8.7 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS, MELBOURNE
(cents)

Item	Unit	June quarter					
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Dairy products							
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	71	75	76	80	82	85
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	212	227	242	246	286	315
Butter	500g	161	173	178	193	209	209
Cereal products-							
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	95	106	112	111	127	137
Flour, self-raising	2kg	184	199	218	235	239	284
Rice, medium grain	1kg	76	82	88	96	92	103
Meat and Seafoods							
Beef-							
Rump steak	1kg	798	824	836	950	1,080	1,153
Chuck steak	1kg	454	434	470	515	598	619
Lamb-							
Leg	1kg	354	376	425	479	506	545
Loin chops	1kg	456	484	575	630	709	780
Chicken, frozen	1kg	271	300	298	303	326	312
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt.	238	234	232	240	273	289
Salmon, pink	210g can	179	173	217	262	343	279

TABLE 8.7 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS, MELBOURNE - *continued*
(cents)

Item	Unit	June quarter					
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Fruit and vegetables							
Potatoes	1kg	42	65	65	77	110	99
Onions	1kg	62	58	80	99	101	109
Peaches, canned	825g	122	138	135	153	160	185
Oranges	1kg	108	96	103	119	172	122
Other food-							
Eggs	55g dozen	171	179	161	174	192	178
Sugar, white	2kg	131	187	150	160	174	217
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	131	147	180	182	193	212
Tea	250g	157	143	145	146	145	164
Coffee, instant	150g jar	381	590	501	495	474	454
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	139	126	130	120	139	144
Other items-							
Beer, full strength, unchilled	12x750ml bottles	1,542	1,674	1,860	1,897	1,816	1,936
Pet food	415g	62	69	72	78	79	84
Laundry detergent	1kg	307	326	351	372	398	439
Toilet soap	2 x 125 gm	110	114	120	134	132	150
Petrol, super grade	1 litre	54.4	48.8	54.1	52.3	55.2	61.7

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.

Separate price indexes exist from 1985-86 for project homes and for established houses. Price information for project homes is obtained at the end of each quarter from a sample of project home builders in the metropolitan area. Sale prices of established homes are obtained from real estate organisations and government agencies and relate to actual sales transacted during the quarter.

TABLE 8.8 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES: EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES AND AUSTRALIA (a)
(Base of each index: September quarter 1986=100.0)

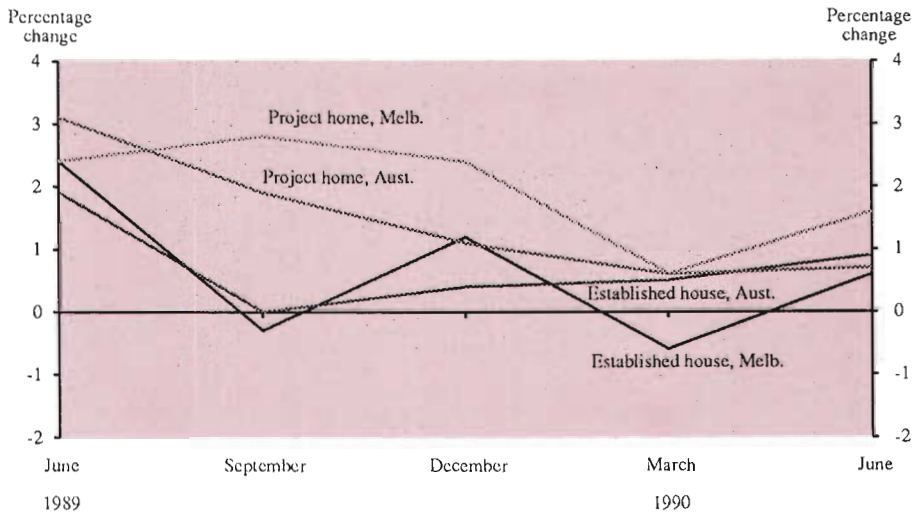
	Established houses			Project homes		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Melbourne	109.9	142.0	155.4	107.4	121.0	132.9
Sydney	121.1	176.9	185.9	112.1	139.6	152.8
Brisbane	109.3	135.9	157.7	110.5	135.9	152.6
Adelaide	103.9	111.2	121.8	101.1	110.7	115.1
Perth	112.6	153.6	172.6	109.4	134.2	143.0
Hobart	105.2	116.1	124.6	106.3	114.9	122.9
Canberra	104.8	121.3	129.2	101.8	109.4	119.4
Darwin	98.3	100.4	101.6	106.3	116.2	137.8
Australia (a)	113.0	149.9	162.6	108.9	129.2	141.3

a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

In 1989-90, the Established House Price Index for Melbourne was 155.4 (base year September quarter 1986 = 100.0). This figure represented an increase of 9.4 per cent over the previous year. By comparison, the equivalent increase for Australia was 8.5 per cent.

The Project Home Index for Melbourne in 1989-90 was 132.9, an increase of 9.8 per cent over the previous year. For Australia, the increase was 9.4 per cent.

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



PRODUCER AND FOREIGN TRADE INDEXES

Overview

During the nineteen sixties, 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 Used in Coal Mining. Only the Building Indexes are produced on a State basis.

The Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining was introduced in February 1989 and covered the period July 1987 to November 1988. This Index measures price movements of materials used in the mining of coal. Indexes are published for materials used in underground mining and in open-cut mining.

The ABS also compiles price indexes for merchandise imported into and exported from Australia. The Import Price Index is released quarterly while the Export Price Index is monthly. The first issue of the Import Price Index was released in May 1983 and covers 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. Both the Import Price Index and the Export Price Index are produced on a national basis only.

Materials used in house building

The two building materials indexes are published for each of the six state capital cities and Canberra. In 1989-90, the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Melbourne (base year 1985-86 = 100.0) was 133.5, an increase of 6 per cent over the previous year. During the same period the weighted average of the six state capital cities rose to 135.8, an increase of 8 per cent.

TABLE 8.9 INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE
(Base year: 1985-86 = 100.0)

<i>Selected major materials</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Ready mixed concrete	100.01	102.34	104.83	116.33	121.09
Clay bricks	100.01	107.20	115.38	122.70	130.88
Hardwood	100.00	100.33	102.96	119.38	120.41
Cupboard and building furniture	100.01	107.83	120.49	130.15	132.63
Aluminium windows and doors	99.99	104.41	117.06	134.52	142.50
Ceramic tiles	99.98	103.29	107.25	107.84	107.31
Paint	99.99	111.18	115.45	125.11	143.44
Toilets	99.98	119.68	142.75	147.60	165.05
Plaster and plaster products	99.98	106.28	116.48	126.48	133.27
All groups, Melbourne	100.00	105.70	114.30	125.80	133.50
All groups, weighted average of six state capital cities	100.00	105.80	113.80	126.10	135.80

Materials used in building other than house building

In 1989-90, the Materials Used in Building Other than House Building Index for Melbourne (base year 1979-80 = 100.0) was 227.8, an increase of 8 per cent over 1988-89. The weighted average of the six state capital cities and Canberra also increased by 8 per cent, to stand at 231.9.

The largest increases since 1988-89 in Melbourne were the cost of paint (13 per cent), aluminium windows (12 per cent), and galvanised steel decking (11 per cent). The smallest increases occurred in structural timber (3 per cent) and non-ferrous pipes (2 per cent).

TABLE 8.10 PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE
(Base year: 1979-80 = 100.0)

<i>Selected major materials</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Structural timber	167.9	181.2	184.2	190.2	219.8	225.9
Clay bricks	184.3	198.7	213.7	233.8	248.5	264.8
Ready mixed concrete	150.3	152.3	156.3	159.7	176.0	183.7
Precast concrete products	148.1	154.0	161.0	173.1	185.2	204.4
Galvanised steel decking, etc.	133.5	135.8	142.0	155.5	175.2	195.0
Structural steel	140.8	150.5	160.4	175.5	195.0	210.4
Reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc.	152.9	164.3	174.2	179.2	195.0	209.5
Aluminium windows	140.8	149.3	156.5	170.4	184.2	206.1
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc.	149.8	157.5	169.8	180.5	209.6	233.4
Builders' hardware	170.2	187.3	201.9	212.1	233.1	246.5
Paint	176.7	193.8	215.7	231.0	249.3	282.0

TABLE 8.10 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>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Non-ferrous pipes	126.3	142.0	153.7	195.2	230.8	234.4
All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	152.2	162.1	172.2	184.7	203.0	218.6
All electrical materials	151.6	165.4	188.4	222.0	254.4	274.5
All mechanical services	156.7	180.3	199.5	214.6	229.1	246.0
All plumbing materials	148.1	158.3	171.8	194.9	217.1	235.3
All groups, Melbourne	152.8	165.2	177.8	192.6	211.6	227.8
All groups, weighted average of six state capital cities	155.5	167.9	180.9	196.8	214.9	231.9

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEYS

The 1988-89 Survey

The 1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey (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/SERVICE ITEMS, VICTORIA, 1988-89

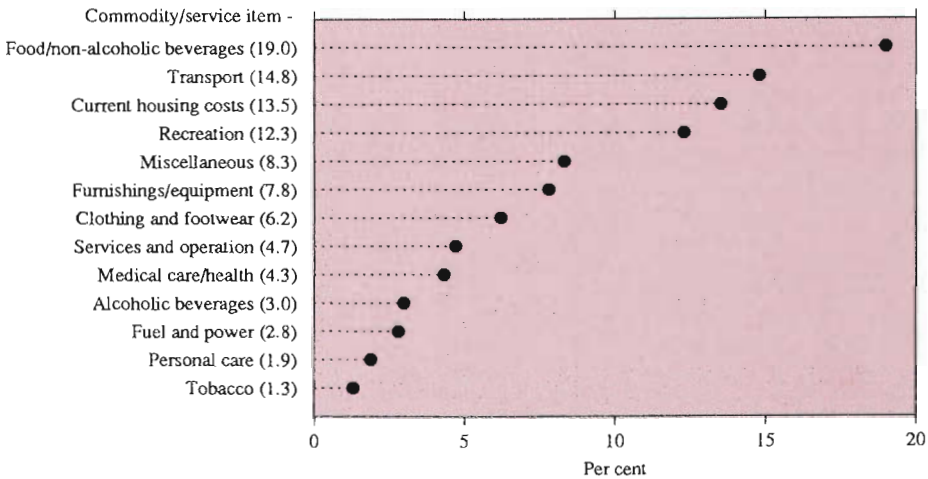


TABLE 8.11 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGIONS

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>					
Commodity or service expenditure -					
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
Food and non-alcoholic beverages -					
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
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 less 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.

THE 1986-87 SERVICE INDUSTRY SURVEY

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

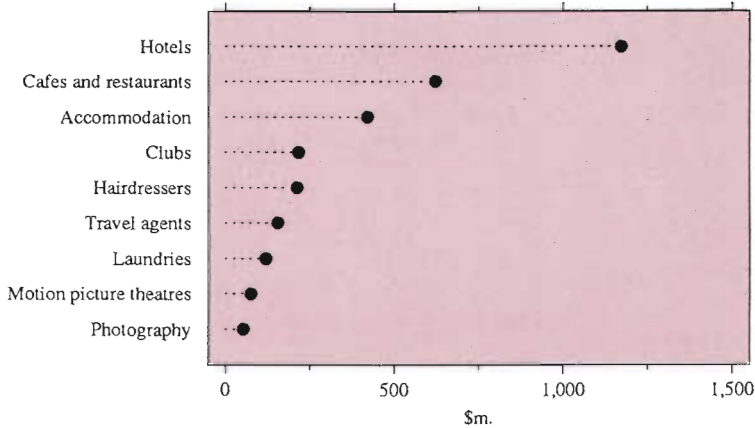


TABLE 8.12 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS: VICTORIA, 1986-87

Industry	Enterprises operating at 30th June 1987	Persons employed at 30th June 1987	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
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.

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

<i>Components of turnover</i>	<i>Enterprises</i>		<i>Turnover</i>	
	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
Weddings/Portrait photography	274	1001	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	1582	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 8.14 HAIRDRESSERS AND BEAUTY SALONS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES, TURNOVER AND PERCENTAGE OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA 1986-87

Components of turnover	Enterprises		Turnover		Percentage of turnover	
	Vic.	Aust.	Vic.	Aust.	Vic.	Aust.
	No.		Sm.		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 contraction 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 8.15 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 8.16 MOTOR VEHICLE HIRE INDUSTRY: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

	<i>Enterprises at end June 1987</i>	<i>Employment at end 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 what can be called 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 (by 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 8.17 HOSPITALITY SECTOR: CHANGE IN TURNOVER BETWEEN 1979-80 AND 1986-87, AT AVERAGE 1986-87 PRICES, VICTORIA & 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 8.18 LICENSED CLUBS: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER,
VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87**

<i>Industry components</i>	<i>Victoria</i>		<i>Australia</i>	
	\$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 SERVICES

The ABS conducted a survey of a wide range of professional and business services industries for the first time in 1987-88. 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 8.19 SELECTED PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRIES:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS VICTORIA, 1987-88**

	<i>Enterprises at end June 1988</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Net operating surplus</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.

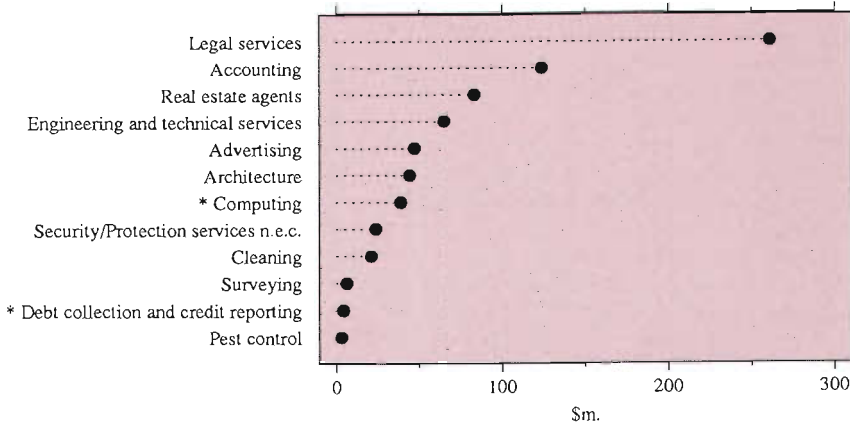
**TABLE 8.20 LEGAL AND ACCOUNTING SERVICES INDUSTRIES:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS: VICTORIA, 1987-88**

	<i>Enterprises at end 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>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
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



* Standard error > 25%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Exports

Exports from Victoria increased by 32 per cent from \$6,452m in 1984-85 to \$8,514m in 1989-90, compared with an increase of 59 per cent in Australian exports over the same period.

In 1989-90, the significant importers of Victorian origin exports were Japan (\$1,415m), United States of America (\$846m), and New Zealand (\$720m). The major commodities exported from Victoria were textile fibres and their wastes (\$1,321m), non-ferrous metals (\$1,070m), dairy products and birds' eggs (\$613m), and cereals and cereal preparation (612m).

Imports

In the period 1984-85 to 1989-90, imports into Victoria increased by 60 per cent, compared with an increase of 71 per cent in imports into Australia. Available statistics do not enable assessment of the end destination of commodities imported.

In 1989-90 the significant exporters of commodities into Victoria were the United States of America (\$3,567m), Japan (\$3,307m) and the Federal Republic of Germany (\$1,498m). The major commodities exported into Victoria were road vehicles, including air cushion vehicles (\$1,842m), general industrial machinery, equipment and machine parts (\$1,220m) and textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles and related products (\$963m).

TABLE 8.21 OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess of imports
1984-85	10,501	6,452	4,049
1985-86	12,409	6,806	5,603
1986-87	13,743	7,398	6,345
1987-88	14,015	9,051	4,964
1988-89	15,968	8,519	7,449
1989-90	16,782	8,514	8,268

TABLE 8.22 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA
(\$m)

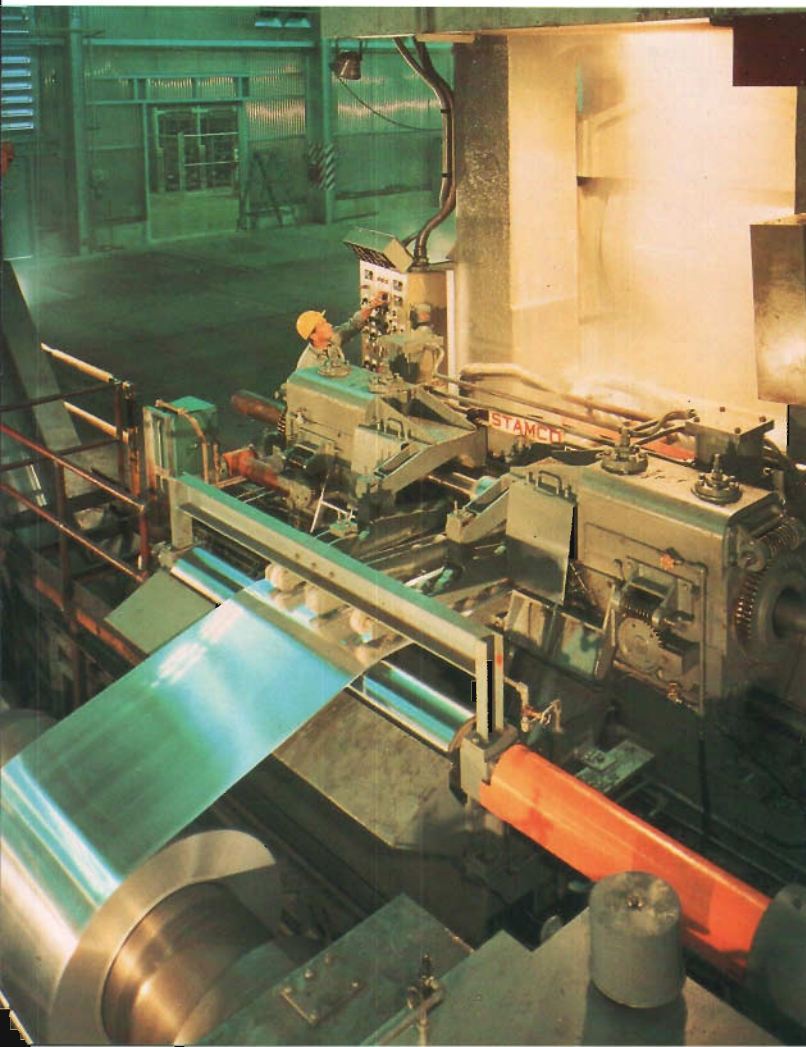
Division number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
00	Live animals chiefly for food	44	36	29	76	72	38
01	Meat and meat preparations	8	8	7	436	368	420
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	35	40	46	440	481	613
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	93	110	115	70	66	86
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	30	29	36	409	392	612
05	Vegetables and fruit	89	132	148	313	257	238
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	16	21	21	8	8	10
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	133	132	125	47	44	49
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	16	19	22	68	82	68

TABLE 8.22 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,
VICTORIA - *continued*
(\$m)

Division number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	25	27	38	17	34	23
11	Beverages	60	72	83	38	39	34
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	34	27	28	4	2	3
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins (raw)	5	5	10	282	209	230
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	8	16	7	4	8	7
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	60	67	51	7	8	6
24	Cork and wood	130	163	158	2	2	1
25	Pulp and waste paper	83	75	87	13	11	10
26	Textile fibres and their wastes	100	108	86	1,864	1,917	1,321
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	54	72	6	5	7	5
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3	3	6	29	39	42
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	35	35	41	43	43	45
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	1	1	1	4	2	2
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	318	329	372	1,020	474	512
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	-	-	-	8	6	-
41	Animal oils and fats	-	1	-	10	11	9
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	34	37	39	3	2	1
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	21	11	5	5	4	2
51	Organic chemicals	246	242	343	2	4	7
52	Inorganic chemicals	55	77	99	21	21	18
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	77	104	127	13	15	27
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	95	125	176	32	40	80
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	54	49	74	10	12	17
56	Fertilisers manufactured	35	32	51	-	-	-
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	6	4	277	-	-	69
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers	304	353	193	23	36	22
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	164	124	206	28	43	47
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	90	85	74	47	42	46
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	175	199	229	25	33	33
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	53	62	72	3	4	4
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	451	478	473	32	37	47

**TABLE 8.22 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,
VICTORIA - *continued***
(Sm)

Division number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	949	1013	963	60	62	71
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	258	287	310	39	37	40
67	Iron and steel	272	323	337	115	130	195
68	Non-ferrous metals	83	118	117	653	1,140	1,070
69	Manufactures of metal n.e.s.	459	486	522	119	134	120
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	504	567	675	262	181	222
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	709	839	976	48	54	76
73	Metalworking machinery	170	159	165	13	11	21
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts n.e.s.	866	1,058	1,220	79	99	106
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	291	409	449	19	21	28
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	519	602	635	27	44	82
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	824	899	1,054	69	84	93
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	1,266	1,676	1,842	284	160	229
79	Other transport equipment	142	443	362	58	77	32
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings n.e.s.	39	49	56	3	6	5
82	Furniture and parts thereof	82	89	108	11	9	8
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	63	62	70	-	2	2
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	397	416	493	23	25	34
85	Footwear	145	186	201	3	5	10
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, and apparatus n.e.s.	368	417	434	78	77	88
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods n.e.s.; watches and clocks	278	273	292	188	151	130
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	695	798	838	100	101	138
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade n.e.c.	1,124	917	648	1,227	907	909
Total		14,015	15,968	16,728	9,051	8,519	8,514



MANUFACTURING

Above - Car assembly plant at Ford Motor Co. Australia Ltd

Left - Aluminum Sheeting manufacture
Below - Production of Citric Acid for use in footstuffs and cleaning agents
(Department of Industry and Economic Planning)





COMMERCE/FINANCE

Left - Port Handling facilities, Portland.
(Department of Industry and Economic
Planning)

Below - Interior of the largest
Department Store in the Southern
hemisphere. (Myer)



TABLE 8.23 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND
CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Description	Imports			Exports		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Bangladesh	11	11	11	16	27	17
Belgium-Luxembourg	130	144	160	49	32	47
Brazil	139	191	127	6	9	9
Canada	282	321	318	95	93	79
China -						
Excluding Taiwan Province	399	447	555	442	399	243
Taiwan Province only	667	735	714	291	311	357
Chzechoslovakia	11	21	18	23	28	15
Denmark	79	83	97	10	6	10
Egypt, Arab Republic of	1	2	1	78	95	126
Fiji	5	7	22	43	58	89
Finland	128	144	138	4	5	4
France	303	339	375	210	201	165
French Polynesia	*	*	*	12	22	19
Germany, Federal Republic of	1,324	1,325	1,498	267	263	242
Greece	22	43	39	12	16	19
Hong Kong	310	315	293	683	502	422
India	87	96	108	118	105	105
Indonesia	124	111	108	75	83	122
Iran	2	3	4	97	61	144
Iraq	*	*	*	18	32	29
Ireland	26	27	29	1	2	2
Israel	44	47	52	11	16	10
Italy	445	493	594	266	226	246
Japan	2,615	3,172	3,307	1,461	1,791	1,415
Korea, Republic of	381	457	463	383	504	489
Kuwait	57	51	72	27	26	25
Macau	27	27	27	*	*	1
Malaysia	202	211	188	138	157	192
Mauritius	2	*	1	17	13	15
Mexico	29	27	35	8	13	41
Nauru, Republic of	20	27	17	10	10	13
Netherlands	172	194	155	41	41	79
New Caledonia	*	*	*	29	23	19
New Zealand	605	687	796	711	619	720
Norway	98	91	87	10	8	5
Pakistan	35	42	40	21	16	33
Papua New Guinea	41	30	26	208	155	171
Philippines	41	53	51	80	129	170
Poland	10	20	19	39	37	27
Portugal	20	27	30	12	17	13
Samoa (American)	*	*	*	13	14	12
Saudi Arabia	68	70	75	105	72	63
Singapore	241	317	345	341	319	332
Solomon Islands	*	*	*	12	9	12
South Africa	26	31	34	41	34	27
Spain	56	79	80	76	29	32
Sri Lanka	6	8	9	10	9	33

TABLE 8.23 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA - *continued*
(*\$m*)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Imports</i>			<i>Exports</i>		
	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Sweden	311	332	360	13	12	22
Switzerland	170	159	185	8	10	9
Thailand	131	160	176	121	154	199
Turkey	10	11	31	25	16	17
USSR	7	19	16	166	260	170
United Arab Emirates	8	16	*	56	51	39
United Kingdom	1,060	1,190	1,083	500	281	430
United States of America	2,849	3,323	3,567	1,194	824	846
Yemen Arab Republic	*	*	*	11	13	29
Yugoslavia	22	21	22	33	32	23
Other and unknown	157	211	224	304	229	270
Total	r14,015	15,968	16,782	9,051	8,519	8,514

TABLE 8.24 OVERSEAS IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA, TOP TEN COUNTRIES FOR 1989/90
(*\$'000*)

<i>Imports</i>		<i>Exports</i>			
1	USA	3,566,681	1 Japan	1,414,980	
2	Japan	3,307,312	2	USA	846,366
3	Germany, Federal Republic of	1,497,623	3	New Zealand	719,518
4	United Kingdom	1,082,746	4	Korea, Republic of	489,174
5	New Zealand	795,519	5	United Kingdom	429,805
6	Taiwan	714,117	6	Hong Kong	421,560
7	Italy	593,685	7	Taiwan	357,083
8	China	555,128	8	Singapore	331,721
9	Korea, Republic of	462,530	9	Italy	245,947
10	France	375,312	10	China	243,182

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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.

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- Foreign Trade, Australia, Part 2: Comparative and Summary Tables* (5410.0)
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- Exports of Major Commodities and Their Principal Markets, Australia* (5423.0)
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- Imports, Australia: Annual Summary Tables* (5426.0)
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- 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)
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- 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)
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