# INTERNAL TRADE 

## CONSUMER PROTECTION

## Ministry of Consumer Affairs

On 3 June 1974 the Ministry of Consumer Affairs came into operation under the provisions of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973, to administer the Consumer Affairs Act 1972 (as amended) and the Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973. The activities of the Consumer Affairs Bureau and the Small Claims Tribunal were brought under the administration of the Ministry. The Consumer Affairs Council, which is an independent advisory body, is also associated with the Ministry.

At the same time, a Director of Consumer Affairs, who is responsible for the operation of the Ministry, was appointed. The Director is required to submit, annually, for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on the activities of the Ministry.

The Consumer Affairs Bureau is staffed by officers of the Victorian Public Service and, unlike the Consumer Affairs Council (which is responsible to the Minister), the Bureau is directly responsible to the Director of Consumer Affairs. The function of the Bureau is to receive and investigate individual consumers' complaints and, in certain circumstances, to institute legal proceedings for breaches of the Consumer Affairs Act. The Bureau advises consumers on how to obtain their rights and in matters affecting the interests of consumers, investigates such matters, and collects and collates relevant information. The Bureau also prepares and issues a number of pamphlets giving advice to consumers on a variety of topics.

The Small Claims Tribunal was established on 4 February 1974 under the provisions of the Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973. The function of the Tribunal is to provide, at a nominal cost, an alternative to court action for consumers requiring redress. The aim of the Tribunal is to settle claims by negotiation, but a settlement or order made by the Tribunal is binding on both parties. The Tribunal's referee can hear any claim (as defined by the Act) irrespective of the value of the goods or services in dispute. However, an order made by the referee can only be enforced up to a maximum amount of $\$ 1,000$.

The Consumer Affairs Council is an independent advisory body of ten persons who are appointed by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, and are representative of consumers and sellers of goods and services. The functions of the Council are to investigate any matter affecting the interests of consumers referred to it by the Minister; to make recommendations with respect to any matter calculated to protect the interests of consumers; to consult with manufacturers, retailers, and advertisers in relation to any matter affecting the interests of consumers; and, in respect of matters affecting the interests of consumers, to disseminate information and encourage and undertake educational work. The Council is also required to submit, annually, to the Minister for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on its activities.

The Consumer Affairs Act 1972 covers the following topics: proceedings on behalf of, or in defence of, consumers, trading stamps or coupons, false or misleading advertising, bait advertising, misleading marking of prices, mock auctions, door to door sales, unordered goods or services, pyramid selling, referral selling, merchandise marks, footwear regulations, furniture regulations, and safe design and construction of goods. There are also provisions relating to the making of regulations to cover packaging, as well as a requirement that an invoice must be supplied on request, and that a trader must offer to return any parts replaced in the course of effecting repairs to goods.

In the field of consumer legislation, several other government departments have implemented legislation to provide additional protection for consumers. Two notable examples in this area are, first, the Motor Car Traders Act 1973, which came into operation on 1 December 1974, and established the Motor Car Traders Committee to adjudicate over licences issued to second-hand motor car dealers. This Act also provides statutory warranties, backed by a government controlled fund, on the sale of second-hand motor cars. Second, amendments have been made to the Local Government Act 1958, which provide protection to persons building a new home. This legislation, in the form of the Local Government (House Builder's Liability) Act 1973 (as amended), came into operation on 15 October 1974 and provides that a builder cannot, after that date, enter into a contract to construct a dwelling house (or sell a dwelling house, the construction of which a builder began after that date), unless an approved guarantee or insurance policy is attached to that house.
Further reference, 1976

## RETAILING

## Small Business Development Corporation

A description of the activities of this Corporation can be found on page 486.

## Censuses of Retail Establishments

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, and 1973-74 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail prices to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earthmoving equipment, etc., have been excluded from the censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, retail sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded from the censuses. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use. Retail Census publications for the 1968-69 and 1973-74 censuses are available from the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

## Economic Censuses, 1968-69

For the year ended 30 June 1969 the Censuses of Wholesale Trade, and of Retail Trade and Selected Services were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of the
kinds of statistics already being collected and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

The standardisation of census units in the integration of economic censuses means that the basic census unit (the establishment) in general now covers all the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single location. The retail establishment is thus one predominantly engaged in retailing, and the wholesale establishment one predominantly engaged in wholesaling, but the data supplied for them now cover, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location.

Establishment statistics, other than number of establishments, also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business (enterprise) which owns and operates the establishment. These units, such as head offices, storage premises, transport depots, and motor vehicle repair and maintenance workshops, were formerly excluded from censuses.

## Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1968-69

The definition of retail trade adopted in the 1968-69 Retail Census is the same as the definition used in previous retail censuses, i.e., the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption.

Because of the changes which have occurred in the definition of census units, the scope of the census, the items of data collected, and in the boundaries of many statistical areas, it is not possible to make direct comparisons betweenthe figures obtained from the 1968-69 Retail Census and those obtained from previous retail censuses or from the monthly and quarterly retail surveys based on previous retail censuses.

For further information concerning such changes and their effects on comparisons with other statistics of retail trade, and the definitions of items used in the following tables, reference should be made to pages $368-89$ of the Victorian Year Book 1971, and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Retail Establishments and Selected ServiceEstablishments, Final Bulletins, Parts 1-4.

## Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1973-74

The 1973-74 Census was the seventh in the series of censuses of Retail and Selected Service Establishments conducted in Australia. The census was conducted primarily to provide data to enable a new sample to be selected for the retait suryeys. These surveys are conducted each month and each quarter throughout Australia and are the means by which estimates of the movements in the value of retail sales are obtained regularly during the period between censuses.

The scope of the 1973-74 Census and the data collected in the Census were limited to the scope and data required for the surveys. For this reason, bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, motion picture theatres, and laundries and dry cleaners were excluded from the Census because they are not included in the scope of the surveys. Similarly, a number of data items which were collected in the 1968-69 Census were not collected in the 1973-74 Census, e.g., purchases, stocks, capital expenditure, etc.

The census units (shops) for which statistics were collected were defined and classified on the same basis as in the 1968-69 Census, using the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition) 1969, Vol. 1. The definitions of data items for which information was collected were also similar to those used in the 1968-69 Census.

Definitions of items included in the following tables are :
(1) Number of establishments. The number of retail and selected service establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1974. Separately located administrative offices and ancillary units are not included.
(2) Persons employed. Working proprietors at 30 June 1974 and employees (including part-time) on the pay-roll for the last pay period in June 1974. Unpaid helpers and unpaid members of the proprietor's family are not included; such helpers were included in persons employed in the 1968-69 Census. The figures include persons employed at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units where those offices or units reported employment of twenty or more persons.
(3) Wages and salaries. The wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in Victoria. Drawings of working proprietors are excluded.
(4) Retail sales. Total value of retail sales of goods recorded on census forms.
(5) Wholesale sales. Value of wholesale sales made by retail and selected service establishments to other retailers, institutions, or other businesses. They also include retail sales of the following commodities: building materials (including paint), timber, commercial refrigerators and freezers, agricultural machinery and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and business machines and equipment.
(6) Other operating revenue. Operating revenue other than the value of retail and wholesale sales, e.g., repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission and other income except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets.
(7) Turnover. Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue.

## Comparison with 1968-69 Retail Census

Comparisons of the results of the 1968-69 and 1973-74 Censuses have not been made because of the changes which have occurred in the coverage of establishments.

In the 1968-69 Census, where ownership of an establishment changed hands during the Census year, separate returns were obtained from the current and previous proprietors.

In the 1973-74 Census, however, establishments which operated for part of the Census year were included in the Census only if they were in operation at 30 June 1974. It is not possible, therefore, to change the 1968-69 Census data to the same basis as that used for the 1973-74 Census to enable a direct comparison to be made between the two Censuses.
VICTORIA-RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS : SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1973-74

| Industry group | Number of establishments at 30 June 1974 | Persons (a) employed at 30 June 1974 | Wages and salaries for 1973-74 (b) | Retail sales | Wholesale sales | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { operating } \\ & \text { revenue } \end{aligned}$ | Turnover |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 |
| Retail establishments- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department, variety, and general stores | 376 | 27,600 | 101,270 | 541,597 | 17,578 | 14,141 | 573,315 |
| Food stores | 13,918 | 66,485 | 112,680 | 1,478,917 | 4,817 | 9,303 | 1,493,037 |
| Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores | 6,201 | 27,676 | 72,516 | 632,709 | 1,569 | 4,080 | 638,358 |
| Household appliance and hardware stores | 2,778 | 14,149 | 43,896 | 321,960 | 21,617 | 28,888 | 372,466 |
| Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, and tyre retailers | 7,025 | 49,676 | 176,979 | 1,354,259 | 366,596 | 239,635 | 1,960,488 |
| Other retailers | 5,849 | 23,203 | 48,036 | 421,267 | 4,278 | 9,207 | 434,752 |
| Total | 36,147 | 208,789 | 555,377 | 4,750,709 | 416,455 | 305,254 | 5,472,416 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Restaurants and licensed hotels | 2,941 | 40,219 | 105,527 | 326,673 | 11 | 160,344 | 487,027 |
| Licensed clubs | 432 | 4,895 | 14,701 | 32,692 | 498 | 15,078 | 48,268 |
| Hairdressing and beauty salons | 2,538 | 7,215 | 12,616 | 2,593 | 3 | 33,025 | 35,620 |
| Total | 5,911 | 52,329 | 132,844 | 361,958 | 512 | 208,447 | 570,915 |
| Grand total | 42,058 | 261,118 | 688,221 | 5,112,667 | 416,967 | 513,701 | 6,043,331 |

[^0]| Statistical division (a) | Number of establishments at $\begin{aligned} & 30 \text { June } \\ & 1974\end{aligned}$ 1974 | Employment at 30 June 1974 (b) |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wages } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { salaries } \\ \text { for } 1973-74(c) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Retail } \\ \text { sales } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Males | Females | Persons |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Melbourne | 29,100 | 96,201 | 95,803 | 192,004 | 527,099 | 3,840,901 |
| Barwon | 1,994 | 6,355 | 6,598 | 12,953 | 34,511 | 250,074 |
| Central Highlands | 1,313 | 3,467 | 3,306 | 6,773 | 15,326 | 126,719 |
| South Western | 1,215 | 3,356 | 2,962 | 6,318 | 14,144 | 119,363 |
| Wimmera | 793 | 1,794 | 1,671 | 3,465 | 7,436 | 61,828 |
| Northern Mallee | 908 | 2,744 | 2,440 | 5,184 | 13,212 | 90,437 |
| Loddon-Campaspe | 1,820 | 4,293 | 4,329 | 8,622 | 18,181 | 158,042 |
| Goulburn | 1,504 | 4,018 | 3,843 | 7,861 | 18,012 | 146,147 |
| North Eastern | 849 | 2,288 | 2,557 | 4,845 | 10,552 | 80,111 |
| East Gippsland | 692 | 2,010 | 1,835 | 3,845 | 9,638 | 73,241 |
| Central Gippsland | 1,412 | 3,744 | 3,727 | 7,471 | 16,839 | 137,988 |
| East Central | 458 | 866 | 911 | 1,777 | 3,265 | 27,817 |
| Total | 42,058 | 131,136 | 129,982 | 261,118 | 688,221 | 5,112,667 |

(a) Boundaries of statistical divisions have been changed since 1969, and two new statistical divisions have been created. Hence no direct comparison can be made with the 1968-69 Retail Census figures.
(b) Includes working proprietors.
(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

VICTORIA-RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES BY COMMODITY ITEM (a), 1973-74

| Commodity item | Number of establishments | Retail sales |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$'000 |
| Groceries, other food items, etc.- |  |  |
| Groceries | 8,259 | 613,671 |
| Fresh meat | 3,294 | 278,288 |
| Confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks, etc. | 10,188 | 146,429 |
| Other food ( $b$ ) | 10,195 | 255,693 |
| Beer, wine, and spirits, cigarettes, etc.- |  |  |
| Beer, wine, and spirits | 2,837 | 418,103 |
| Cigarettes and other tobacco products | 13,362 | 148,295 |
| Fabrics, clothing, and footwear- |  |  |
| Clothing and drapery | 5,971 | 617,949 |
| Footwear | 1,896 | 100,420 |
| Hardware- |  |  |
| Domestic hardware, china, glassware, jewellery, watches, and clocks (incl. garden equipment) (c) | 3,308 | 147,770 |
| Household appliances- |  |  |
| Radios, radiograms, tape recorders, television sets and accessories, musical instruments, records, sheet music, etc. | 1,713 | 124,570 |
| Domestic refrigerators and freezers, washing machines, stoves, household heating appliances, and other household appliances (incl. bottled liquid petroleum gas) | 1,401 | 153,461 |
| Furniture and floor coverings- |  |  |
| Furniture, mattresses, blinds, etc., including installation and repairs | 1,203 | 134,105 |
| Floor coverings, carpets, lino, etc., including laying of floor coverings | 1,061 | 92,855 |
| Miscellaneous- |  |  |
| Cosmetics, perfumes, and toilet preparations | 4,264 | 87,712 |
| Prescription and patent medicines and therapeutic appliances | 2,001 | 102,690 |

VICTORIA-RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS :
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
BY COMMODITY ITEM (a), 1973-74-continued

| Commodity item | Number of <br> establishments | Retail <br> sales |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\$, 000$ |
| Miscellaneous (continued)- |  |  |
| Books, stationery, newspapers, etc. | 3,470 | 134,724 |
| Goods not included above (d) | 6,874 | 202,142 |
| Motor vehicles, petrol, boats, caravans, etc.- |  |  |
| New motor vehicles, new and used motor cycles, | 1,163 | 581,131 |
| boats, and caravans | 1,342 | 333,841 |
| Used motor vehicles |  |  |
| New and used parts and accessories, petrol, oils, | 5,259 | 438,816 |
| tyres, batteries, etc. |  | $\ldots$ |
| Total retail sales | $5,112,667$ |  |

(a) Many establishments reported takings in more than one commodity item. Accordingly the sum of the number of establishments reporting sales for individual items will exceed the total number of retail and selected service establishments.
(b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, bread, cakes and pastry, fish (fresh and cooked), chips, hamburgers, and cooked chicken.
(c) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc.
(d) Includes photographic equipment and supplies, sporting goods, bicycles, toys, antiques, disposal and second-hand goods, cut flowers, garden seeds, shrubs, travel goods, and briefcases, etc.

## VICTORIA-RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF OTHER OPERATING REVENUE BY OTHER OPERATING REVENUE ITEM (a), 1973-74

| Item of other operating revenue | Number of establishments | Other operating revenue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$'000 |
| Repair and service revenue- |  |  |
| Household electrical appliance repairs | 863 | 18,710 |
| Motor vehicle repairs, panel beating, and tyre retreading | 5,410 | 227,650 |
| Other repairs | 1,349 | 12,476 |
| Other revenue- |  |  |
| Hiring or leasing household appliances, etc., and other consumer goods | 516 | 7,929 |
| Takings from meals (b) | 3,523 | 155,462 |
| Takings from accommodation | 1,202 | 27,771 |
| Takings from hairdressing | 2,936 | 36,873 |
| Other income | 3,391 | 26,831 |
| Total other operating revenue | . | 513,701 |

(a) Many establishments reported takings in more than one item of other operating revenue. Accordingly the sum of the number of establishments reporting takings for individual items will exceed the total number of retail and selected service establishments reporting other operating revenue.
(b) Excludes take-away meals, which are included in commodity item "Other food".

## Survey of Retail Establishments

During the periods between censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from a representative sample of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The sample used for the Quarterly Survey of Retail Establishments is drawn from the population of retail establishments enumerated in the periodic censuses of retail establishments. Estimates published for quarters up to and including September quarter 1972 were obtained from a sample based on the 1961-62 Census of Retail Establishments and, as such, are directly comparable in terms of scope and definition with the results of that Census. Estimates for the

December quarter 1972 were the first to be obtained from a new sample, which is based on the 1968-69 Census of Retail Establishments.

Estimates obtained from surveys based on the 1968-69 Census are not strictly comparable with those based on the 1961-62 Census. There are two main reasons for this:
(1) Changes in the composition of broad commodity groups in 1968-69. Commodity groups used in survey estimates were changed to some extent as a consequence of the introduction of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) at the time of the 1968-69 Census. The more important changes are:
(i) "smallgoods" and "frozen poultry and vegetables" are included in the commodity group "groceries" in the new survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 Census and the surveys based on that Census they were included in the commodity group "other food";
(ii) " boats and outboard motors" are included in the commodity group " motor vehicles, etc." in the 1968-69 based survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 based surveys they were included in the commodity group "other goods"; and (iii) "watches, clocks, and silverware" are included in the commodity group "domestic hardware" in the 1968-69 based survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 based surveys they were included in the commodity group "other goods".

A major recent development in retail trade statistics has been the introduction of a quarterly series of the value of retail sales at constant prices using as a base year the 1968-69 Retail Census results. Further details of the nature, concepts, and methods of compilation of these series can be found on pages 5-7 of the explanatory notes of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication Retail Sales of Goods (reference number 11.4), December quarter 1974.
(2) Changes in scope and coverage in 1968-69. Additional classes of establishments, particularly licensed clubs, were included in the 1968-69 Census and there was also extended coverage of certain classes of establishments such as mail order establishments, newsagents engaged only in the delivery of newspapers and periodicals, and canteens and caterers.

There was a further difference between the surveys based on the 1961-62 Census and the surveys based on the 1968-69 Census, involving changes in the definition of a retail establishment. All establishments which made retail sales exceeding $\$ 1,000$ were included in the 1961-62 Census, whereas the 1968-69 Census included only those establishments whose predominant activity was retailing. However, the value of retail sales made by mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, and wholesaling establishments in that year is available from the censuses of these establishments. This information has been used as a basis for adjusting the estimate of the value of retail sales obtained from the sample based on the 1968-69 Census, so that the published estimates of the monthly and quarterly values of retail sales include an estimate of the retail sales made by these other types of establishments.

VICTORIA-_VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
(\$m)

| Commodity group | 1970-71(a) | 1971-72(a) | 1972-73(b) | $1973-74$ | $1974-75$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Groceries | 428.9 | 472.1 | 535.5 | 638.7 | 760.2 |
| Butchers' meat | 211.1 | 224.2 | 231.8 | 290.4 | 296.0 |
| Other food ( $c$ ) | 349.2 | 375.8 | 358.4 | 456.4 | 538.3 |
| $\quad$ Total food and groceries | 989.2 | $1,072.1$ | $1,125.7$ | $1,385.5$ | $1,594.5$ |
| $\quad$ Beer, wine, and spirits (d) |  | 292.2 | 312.7 | 362.4 | 445.7 |
| Clothing and drapery | 425.1 | 455.2 | 528.3 | 662.0 | 734.0 |
| Footwear | 74.8 | 79.9 | 88.1 | 102.2 | 110.0 |
| Domestic hardware, china, etc. $(e)$ | 73.7 | 81.8 | 115.3 | 158.5 | 185.7 |

VICTORIA-VALUE OF RETAIL SALES-continued
(\$m)

| Commodity group | 1970-71(a) | 1971-72(a) | 1972-73(b) | 1973-74 | 1974-75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electrical goods ( $f$ ) | 155.4 | 180.0 | 237.2 | 298.9 | 362.9 |
| Furniture and floor coverings | 127.4 | 139.6 | 169.5 | 226.1 | 244.1 |
| Chemists' goods | 147.1 | 161.5 | 183.9 | 215.8 | 242.3 |
| Newspapers, books, and stationery | 92.8 | 100.9 | 121.1 | 154.0 | 181.9 |
| Other goods ( $g$ ) | 277.0 | 301.9 | 292.7 | 371.3 | 435.0 |
| Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.) | 2,654.7 | 2,885.6 | 3,224.2 | 4,020.0 | 4,606.4 |
| Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. (h) | 931.6 | 1,006.3 | 1,080.4 | (i) | (i) |
| Grand total | 3,586.3 | 3,891.9 | 4,304.6 | 4,020.0 | 4,606.4 |

(a) Series based on the 1961-62 Retail Census.
(b) The September quarter of this year is based on the 1961-62 Retail Census. The remaining three quarters are based on the 1968-69 Retail Census.
(c) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.
(d) Excludes sales made by licensed clubs, canteens, etc.
(e) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies.
(f) Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, and domestic refrigerators.
(g) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting goods, jewellery, etc.
(h) Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, etc.
( $i$ ) Series discontinued.
Retailing in Victoria, 1969, 1975

## WHOLESALING

## Census of Wholesale Establishments, 1968-69

The term wholesale trade is used in the Wholesale Census in the broad sense to include the resale, by agents or principals, of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers, or to institutional, professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants, manufacturers' sales branches, commission agents, purchasing agents, petroleum products distributors, and co-operatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

The listing of establishments for the 1968-69 Census of Wholesale Establishments was obtained from a number of sources such as trade directories, questionnaires sent to group employers, questionnaires sent to multi-establishment enterprises, etc. All units were recorded in a central register together with information identifying the businesses owning and operating them.

In general, the Census covered establishments operating during the year ended 30 June 1969. Data for establishments in operation at 30 June 1969 were included whether the establishment operated for the whole year or for only part of the year. In addition, data for establishments of multi-establishment enterprises in operation at 30 June 1969 also includes data for any establishments which ceased operations during the Census year.

Where ownership of an establishment changed during the Census year separate returns were obtained from the current and previous proprietor. Where it was impracticable to obtain returns from each proprietor, estimates were included for the period concerned.

Each establishment in the integrated censuses is identified in terms of a particular location and all sales, employment, etc., are recorded for that location, regardless of the size of the sales territory covered, i.e., regardless of the location of customers. For this reason, all of the sales, etc., of the wholesale establishments located in the State of Victoria are credited to Victoria even though the sales territories may extend over several States.

For further information, and the definitions of items used in the following tables, reference should be made to Chapter 31 of the Official Year Book of Australia 1970 or to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Wholesale Establishments, Final Bulletin.
VICTORIA-WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS : SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1968-69

| Yndustry group | Number of establishments at 30 June 1969 | Persons (a) employed 1969 at 30 June | Wages and salaries (b) <br> (c) | $\underset{(c)}{\text { Turnover }}$ | Stocks at 30 June-- |  | Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (c) | Value added <br> (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1968 | 1969 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$000 | \$000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$000 | \$'000 |
| General wholesalers | 107 | 1,992 | 6,048 | 83,890 | 10,972 | 10,496 | 73,426 | 9,988 |
| Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents, and farm suppliers | 718 | 7,041 | 19,537 | 136,909 | 13,061 | 12,327 | 92,185 | 43,991 |
| Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers | 294 | 2,558 | 8,483 | 625,453 | 193,663 | 424,126 | 848,117 | 7,799 |
| Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers | 615 | 7,324 | 26,834 | 561,726 | 52,895 | 62,984 | 469,539 | 102,274 |
| Other minerals, metals, and chemicals wholesalers | 434 | 5,240 | 17,913 | 408,462 | 57,559 | 61,758 | 353,735 | 58,926 |
| Machinery and equipment wholesalers | 1,854 | 25,331 | 79,818 | 872,478 | 177,701 | 196,773 | 676,144 | 215,407 |
| Building materials and supplies wholesalers | 1,364 | 13,493 | 38,002 | 394,628 | 52,050 | 53,811 | 316,721 | 79,667 |
| Household appliances, hardware, and furniture wholesalers | 495 | 4,708 | 13,525 | 191,914 | 22,288 | 26,228 | 159,464 | 36,390 |
| Clothing, footwear, and textiles wholesalers | 1,003 | 7,636 | 21,518 | 385,850 | 45,746 | 47,518 | 329,777 | 57,845 |
| Food, beverages, and tobacco products wholesalers | 1,222 | 15,207 | 42,851 | 1,071,529 | 80,040 | 72,580 | 940,098 | 123,971 |
| Other wholesalers | 1,083 | 11,491 | 32,587 | 387,865 | 53,149 | 66,461 | 312,045 | 89,132 |
| Total wholesale trade | 9,189 | 102,021 | 307,113 | 5,120,705 | 759,123 | 1,035,063 | 4,571,251 | 825,392 |

[^1]VICTORIA-WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS : DETAILS OF TURNOVER AND SALES BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1968-69

| Industry group | Sales of goods on own account and transfers out |  |  |  | Commissions received | $\underset{\substack{\text { Operating } \\ \text { revenue }}}{\text { Other }}$ | $\underset{(a)}{\text { Turnover }}$ | Sales or purchases on cmision |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Wholesale } \\ \text { sales }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Transfers } \\ \text { out } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Retail } \\ \text { sales }}}{ }$ | Total |  |  |  |  |
| General wholesalers | 77,066 | 1,980 | 1,773 | 80,820 | 2,415 | 656 | 83,890 | 95,045 |
| Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents, and farm suppliers | 99,508 | 1,808 | 2,999 | 104,314 | 20,717 | 11,878 | 136,909 | 544,456 |
| Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers | 614,502 | 5,160 | 214 | 619,876 | 4,455 | 1,122 | 625,453 | 213,378 |
| Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers | 500,349 | 9,894 | 5,831 | 516,073 | 40,622 | 5,030 | 561,726 | 367,178 |
| Other minerals, metals, and chemicals wholesalers | 392,603 | 10,691 | 278 | 403,572 | 3,670 | 1,219 | 408,462 | 66,681 |
| Machinery and equipment wholesalers Building materials and supplies whole- | 781,643 | 28,443 | 13,388 | 823,473 | 7,684 | 41,322 | 872,478 | 116,290 |
| salers | 374,360 | 2,681 | 9,284 | 386,325 | 5,698 | 2,604 | 394,628 | 66,256 |
| Household appliances, hardware, and furniture wholesalers | 169,681 | 11,162 | 2,409 | 183,252 | 5,201 | 3,461 | 191,914 | 76,707 |
| Clothing, footwear, and textiles wholesalers | 357,887 | 14,565 | 1,031 | 373,482 | 11,812 | 555 | 385,850 | 218,450 |
| Food, beverages, and tobacco products wholesalers Other wholesalers | $\begin{array}{r} 986,684 \\ \mathbf{3 5 4 , 5 0 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,869 \\ & 19,962 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,539 \\ 3,233 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,031,093 \\ 377,703 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,933 \\ 8,410 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,502 \\ 1,753 \end{array}$ | $1,071,529$ 387,865 | $\begin{array}{r} 214,229 \\ 79,923 \end{array}$ |
| Total wholesale trade | 4,708,789 | 143,215 | 47,979 | 4,899,983 | 122,618 | 98,104 | 5,120,705 | 2,058,593 |

(a) Figures relate to all establishments which operated during 1968-69.

## TOURISM

## Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, 1973-74

Introduction
The development of tourism has been a consequence of the increase in urbanisation, mobility, affluence, leisure time, and technical progress. Throughout the world, a large part of the need of people for recreation is met by a temporary change of environment.

Tourism starts, by definition, when short-term accommodation outside the traveller's permanent place of residence is used.

The growing importance of tourism is now recognised by a wide cross-section of both public and private organisations. In order to satisfy the urgent need for statistics on tourism, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the first Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974.

## Scope of the Census

The Census covered tourist accommodation establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1974. There is no generally accepted definition of a tourist accommodation establishment. For the purposes of the Census, tourist accommodation establishments were defined as:
(1) Hotels, motels-licensed and unlicensed, and guest houses which provide short-term accommodation (i.e., for periods of less than two months) available to the general public and which provide breakfast; and
(2) caravan parks which provide short-term accommodation available to the general public.

## Definitions

Definitions of items included in the following tables are:
(1) Number of establishments. The number of tourist accommodation establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1974.
(2) Guest rooms. The number of rooms, units, etc., normally available for accommodating paying guests. Guest rooms are included in the category " with facilities" if they contain private bath or shower and toilet facilities.
(3) Bed spaces. The maximum number of guests that could have been accommodated at 30 June 1974 in beds normally in place at the establishment.
(4) Takings from accommodation. Revenue received from the provision of accommodation for the year ended 30 June 1974.
(5) Takings from meals. Revenue for the year ended 30 June 1974 from all meals, counter lunches, etc., supplied to all persons, including persons who were not guests at the establishment.
(6) Takings from beer, wines, and spirits. Revenue for the year ended 30 June 1974 from the sale of beer, wines, and spirits, whether or not consumed on the premises, to all persons, including persons who were not guests at the establishment; included are takings from beer, wines, and spirits served with meals.
(7) All other takings. All revenue for the year ended 30 June 1974 from all persons, including persons who were not guests at the establishment, other than takings from accommodation, meals, beer, wines, and spirits; included are takings from the provision of laundry services, reimbursement of telephone calls, sales of confectionery, cigarettes, newspapers, etc.
(8) Persons. Working proprietors at 30 June 1974 and all employees (full-time and other) on the pay-roll for the last pay period in June 1974 (including salaried directors).
(9) Wages and salaries. Gross payments for the year ended 30 June 1974, before taxation and other deductions.
(10) Powered sites and unpowered sites. The number of caravan park sites with and without provision for connection to electricity power supply, and which were available for accommodating visitors' caravans at 30 June 1974.
VICTORLA-HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES :
CAPACITY AND TAKINGS BY SIZE AND TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1973-74

(11) On-site vans, cabins, flats, units, etc. The number of units owned or leased by, and located at, caravan parks which were available for accommodating paying guests at 30 June 1974.

For further information, reference should be made to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication Census of tourist accommodation establishments, 1973-74, Victoria (reference number 87).

VICTORIA-HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1973-74

| Statistical division | Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1974 | $\text { Capacity at } 30$$\text { June } 1974$ |  | Gross takings, 1973-74 | Employment at 30 June 1974 (persons) |  |  | Wages and salaries, 1973-74 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Guest <br> rooms | Bed spaces |  | Working proprietors | Employees | Total |  |
|  |  |  |  | \$'000 |  |  |  | \$'000 |
| Melbourne | 403 | 9,825 | 21,259 | 184,714 | 469 | 12,349 | 12,818 | 40,512 |
| Barwon | 99 | 1,625 | 3,717 | 18,105 | 143 | 1,244 | 1,387 | 3,758 |
| South Western | 91 | 1,304 | 2,892 | 12,480 | 169 | 820 | 989 | 2,372 |
| Central Highlands | 97 | 1,004 | 1,992 | 9.191 | 172 | 572 | 744 | 1,574 |
| Wimmera | 76 | 846 | 1,755 | 7,690 | 144 | 480 | 624 | 1,272 |
| Northern Mallee | 65 | 1,328 | 3,067 | 9,170 | 93 | 767 | 860 | 2,307 |
| Loddon-Campaspe | 130 | 1,158 | 2,663 | 11,844 | 249 | 720 | 969 | 1,956 |
| Goulburn | 120 | 1,383 | 3,161 | 15,386 | 230 | 836 | 1,066 | 2,709 |
| North Eastern | 102 | 1,617 | 3,954 | 9,548 | 176 | 678 | 854 | 2,229 |
| East Gippsland | 94 | 1,522 | 3,788 | 10,163 | 168 | 703 | 871 | 2,284 |
| Central Gippsland | 76 | 1,049 | 2,253 | 11,741 | 127 | 731 | 858 | 2,120 |
| East Central | 44 | 862 | 2,132 | 6,040 | 67 | 411 | 478 | 1,297 |
| Total | 1,397 | 23,523 | 52,633 | 306,072 | 2,207 | 20,311 | 22,518 | 64,390 |

VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES : SUMMARY OF BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1973-74

| Statistical division | Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1974 | Capacity at 30 June 1974 |  |  |  | Gross takings, 1973-74 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Unpowered sites | Powered sites | On-site vans | Cabins, etc. | Accommodation | Other | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Melbourne | 58 | 1,711 | 3,833 | 198 | 147 | 1,277 | 263 | 1,540 |
| Barwon | 42 | 2,292 | 4,822 | 157 | 228 | 976 | 208 | 1,184 |
| South Western | 23 | '991 | 1,887 | 106 | 20 | 365 | 31 | 396 |
| Central Highlands | 16 | 559 | ${ }^{1} 661$ | 29 |  | 129 | 13 | 142 |
| Wimmera | 17 | 941 | 687 | 57 | 6 | 135 | 28 | 163 |
| Northern Mallee | 22 | 480 | 1,314 | 250 |  | 469 | 69 | 538 |
| Loddon-Campaspe | 28 | 688 | 1,855 | 115 | 5 | 295 | 17 | 312 |
| Goulburn | 33 | 1,186 | 1,504 | 45 | 12 | 336 | 202 | 538 |
| North Eastern | 33 | 1,527 | 2,119 | 134 | 23 | 366 | 26 | 392 |
| East Gippsland | 46 | 2,417 | 2,036 | 121 | 133 | 515 | 80 | 595 |
| Central Gippsland | 30 20 | 1,189 | 893 1.373 | 33 60 | 19 | 156 259 | 21 43 | 177 302 |
| East Central | 20 | 280 | 1,373 | 60 | 27 | 259 | 43 | 302 |
| Total | 368 | 14,261 | 22,984 | 1,305 | 620 | 5,278 | 1,001 | 6,279 |

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## Central Office

11.4 Retail sales of goods (quarterly)
11.6 Retail sales of goods (provisional) (monthly)
11.24 Census of retail establishments and selected service establishments, 1973-74


[^0]:    (a) Includes working proprietors.
    (b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

[^1]:    (b) Includes working proprictors.
    (b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

