

8 Commerce



INTRODUCTION

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

RETAIL TRADE: 1985-86 RETAIL CENSUS

Over the six year period from 1979-80 to 1985-86 the retail industry in Victoria grew significantly, with a 19 per cent increase in employment and a 24 per cent increase in turnover (measured at constant prices). These percentage increases were more than three times greater than the increase in Victoria's resident population (6 per cent).

Retail turnover rose from \$5,389 per head of population to \$6,274 per head over the six year period.

The increase in the number of retail establishments operating in Victoria was less significant, rising by only 6 per cent. This relatively small increase, compared with the significant increases in turnover and employment, suggests that the retail sector underwent structural change during this period.

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

Asic code	Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Persons employed at 30 June ('000)	Wages and salaries (\$m)	Retail sales (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)	Value added (\$m)	Total floor space ('000m ²)
481	Department and general stores	131	25.3	302.0	1,685.5	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.

Employment

In June 1986, more than one third (36 per cent) of people working in the Victorian retail sector were employed on a part-time basis, i.e. they worked less than 35 hours per week.

Females made up 51 per cent of the retail sector's employees (compared with 49 per cent at June 1980).

Twenty-seven per cent of retail staff in June 1986 were employed as casuals, i.e. they were not eligible for paid leave, but received pro rata holiday pay for each hour worked.

Working proprietors made up 18 per cent of total retail employment during this period. In some industries, the proportion of working proprietors was much higher. For example, more than 40 per cent of persons working in Second hand goods stores, Fruit and vegetable stores, and Other goods stores were proprietors. These figures illustrate the important contribution that working proprietors make to the retail sector.

Significance of Small Businesses

Of all industries, Retailing is the largest in terms of small business. For non-manufacturing industries, small businesses are defined as having fewer than 20 employees.

In 1985-86, there were about 36,000 small businesses in the Victorian retail sector, with a turnover of over \$12 billion. This volume was about 53 per cent of total retail turnover in Victoria. Small business employed over 136,000 people, which was 62 per cent of retail employment.

According to the Survey of Employment and Earnings conducted by the ABS, the number of persons employed by small retail businesses increased by 30 per cent between 1983-84 and 1989-90, from 71,300 to 92,900. The major component of this increase was in the 10-19 employer size group, where the number of persons employed increased from 19,300 to 29,500, an increase of 53 per cent.

TABLE 8.2 RETAIL INDUSTRY: SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES: AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY EMPLOYER SIZE, VICTORIA

Period	Persons working in own business		Employer size group					All employees
	Self employed	Employers	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	
	'000							
1983-84	27.6	23.4	52.0	19.3	19.6	*7.1	77.7	175.7
1988-89	26.2	25.8	65.8	27.6	22.7	11.9	102.1	230.0
1989-90	27.6	21.8	63.4	29.5	18.9	13.9	96.0	221.8
	Average annual rate of change							
	Per cent							
1983-84 to 1989-90	-	-1.2	3.3	7.4	-0.6	12.0	3.6	4.0

Source: Small Business in Australia (Cat. No. 1321.0)

The significance of small businesses varied between retail industries. Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists, and New motor vehicle dealers were predominantly large businesses, while by definition, Department stores employ 50 or more people. These three industries generated 52 per cent of Victoria's retail turnover in 1985-86, and employed 41 per cent of all persons employed in the retail industry.

In almost all other retail industry classes, small businesses employed the greater percentage of persons, and generated the greater proportion of turnover. Small businesses in the Fabrics and household textiles industry class employed 83 per cent of persons and generated 77 per cent of the turnover. For Bread and cake stores, the figures were 97 per cent and 98 per cent respectively.

Industry Analysis

The retail sector is divided into six industry groups as shown in Table 8.1. In 1985-86, the largest of these retail industry groups, in terms of turnover, was the Motor vehicle, petrol, and tyre retailers group, accounting for 44 per cent of total Victorian retail turnover.

The Food stores group, however, accounted for the largest proportion of retail establishments and employment, 32 and 37 per cent, respectively.

The following table highlights changes in the relative significance of these six industry groups. During the period between 1979-80 and 1985-86, turnover for the Household appliance and hardware group increased by 52 per cent at constant prices. This was more than double the percentage increase recorded by the retail industry as a whole.

The major contributors to this increase were music stores, which showed a 73 per cent increase, and household appliance stores, which showed an 88 per cent increase over this period. These increases reflect changing consumer demand for musical entertainment and electrical appliances.

TABLE 8.3 RETAIL INDUSTRY: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, EMPLOYMENT AND TURNOVER, PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN 1979-80 AND 1985-86, VICTORIA

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Number of establishments</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Turnover (at average 1985-86 prices)</i>
Department and general stores	-39.4	13.5	22.5
Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores	5.8	17.2	30.0
Household appliance and hardware stores	42.6	40.0	51.9
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers	12.8	10.1	30.5
Food stores	-4.1	21.9	7.9
Other retailers	3.6	23.7	18.5
Total	5.7	19.0	23.6

Monthly retail trade survey: 1990-91

In November 1990, the ABS released preliminary National Accounts figures which showed that for two consecutive quarters Australia experienced negative rates of real growth (i.e. adjusted for inflation) in Gross Domestic Product. This indicated that the Australian economy was technically in a recession.

Economic indicators that usually accompany a recession include increased unemployment, a reduction in manufacturing output and a decline in retail trade.

Since 1987-88, the rate of growth of retail turnover in Victoria has been declining at a greater rate than the Australian average, in terms of both trend estimates and original figures.

In 1990-91, Victoria experienced negative annual growth rates of 1.2 per cent in the trend estimate of Retail turnover and 1.6 per cent in original figures. The difficulties experienced by retailers during the 1990-91 financial year were compounded by the 5.7 per cent increase in the CPI for Melbourne. During the same period, trend estimates of turnover for Australia increased by 3.2 per cent.

TABLE 8.4 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC.) AT CURRENT PRICES: BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA (a)
(\$m)

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	4,984.1	5,366.6	5,583.5	6,142.1	6,674.3	6,979.2
Butchers	498.6	495.8	479.9	492.4	537.7	550.0
Other food stores	838.4	1,109.6	1,291.2	1,410.9	1,473.2	1,408.5
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	1,879.8	1,994.5	2,206.8	2,200.4	2,204.6	2,138.4
Cafes and restaurants	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	969.5	1,228.1	1,120.3
Clothing and fabrics stores	1,962.2	2,051.7	2,179.5	2,092.2	1,749.7	1,715.8
Department and general stores	1,762.9	1,925.7	2,085.2	2,173.0	2,278.6	2,251.3
Footwear stores	224.0	274.7	306.5	282.1	270.2	302.2
Domestic hardware stores, jewellers	658.7	798.6	921.1	934.4	914.2	878.2
Electrical goods stores	932.0	977.1	1,029.0	1,210.1	1,472.9	1,324.7
Furniture stores	559.1	561.0	543.3	501.5	472.8	451.3
Floor coverings stores	187.7	214.7	229.9	221.6	202.9	141.5
Chemists	458.5	528.5	599.3	653.6	722.7	710.7
Newsagents	667.2	677.1	677.9	667.1	806.4	696.2
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,157.6	1,193.4	1,171.2
Total	17,096.2	18,719.5	19,972.2	21,108.3	22,202.2	21,839.5

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

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

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

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

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

Industry Analysis using Trend Estimates of turnover

In Victoria the effects of the decline in retail turnover in 1990-91 were not distributed evenly across all industries. Eleven of the fifteen retail industries included in the monthly retail trade survey experienced negative growth.

Compared with the previous year, turnover of Floor coverings stores in Victoria dropped by a significant 29.3 per cent in terms of trend estimates. Taking a longer term view, turnover generated by this industry has been declining each year since 1987-88. A major reason for this decrease has been the decline in the

number of new homes completed and renovations undertaken. For example, actual new homes completed in Victoria fell by 25 per cent in the March quarter 1991 when compared with the corresponding quarter in 1990. In 1990-91, Australian turnover by Floor coverings stores decreased by only 3.7 per cent.

Other Victorian industries to experience significant negative growth in trend estimates of turnover include Newsagents (-13.4 per cent), Electrical goods stores (-9.6 per cent), Furniture stores (-4.8 per cent) and Other food stores (-4.8 per cent).

Footwear stores experienced the largest growth in trend estimates of turnover (11.6 per cent), whilst Clothing and fabric stores experienced a decline (-1.3 per cent). Possible reasons for this disparity include the mild winter and an increased tendency during a recession to wear clothes for an extra year, resulting in a drop in clothing sales. On the other hand, shoe fashions changed over this twelve month period resulting in increased sales.

Department and general stores achieved an increase in trend estimates of turnover of only 0.1 per cent.

Trend estimates show that retail turnover in Victoria was in decline for most of 1990. Zero growth was experienced during December of that year.

January, a month known for its post-Christmas sales, showed some improvement in 1991. There was continuing growth in trend estimates of turnover during the final months of 1990-91, although the growth was very weak.

By comparison, Australia did not experience any monthly declines in trend estimates of turnover. However, the annual growth in turnover dropped from 8.4 per cent in 1989-90 to 3.2 per cent in 1990-91.

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

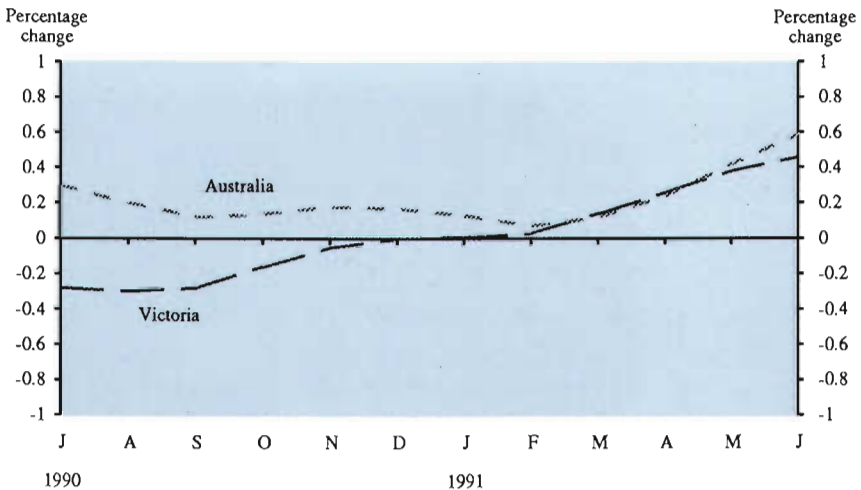


TABLE 8.5 RETAIL TURNOVER: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TREND ESTIMATES BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA, 1989-90 TO 1990-91

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Percentage change</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Percentage change</i>
Floor coverings stores	-29.3	Clothing and fabric stores	-1.3
Newsagents	-13.4	Chemists	-0.5
Electrical goods stores	-9.6	Department and general stores	0.1
Furniture stores	-4.8	Butchers	2.7
Other food stores	-4.8	Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	5.1
Domestic hardware stores, jewellers	-3.0	Footwear stores	11.6
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	-2.8	Total	-1.2

Retail Employment

Employment in the Victorian retail sector declined almost every quarter between February 1990 and May 1991. In May 1991, the number of persons employed in retailing was 279,700, a decrease of over 24,000 persons when compared with May 1990.

Female employment was affected more by this reduction than was male employment. Almost half (11,100) of the job losses were full-time female positions. Full-time male employment dropped by only 400 over the same period. In May 1990, females constituted 38.3 per cent of full-time retail employees. This proportion dropped to 34.6 per cent in May 1991.

The number of part-time employees dropped by 11.3 per cent (13,000). Again the majority (57 per cent) of these job losses were borne by females.

TABLE 8.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS IN RETAIL INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Feb 1989	145,300	148,900	294,300
May 1989	146,100	145,600	291,800
Aug 1989	137,300	150,100	287,400
Nov 1989	142,800	152,700	295,500
Feb 1990	155,800	153,400	309,200
May 1990	150,100	154,000	304,100
Aug 1990	151,100	151,400	302,500
Nov 1990	148,600	156,200	304,800
Feb 1991	143,900	150,800	294,700
May 1991	144,100	135,600	279,700

Retail trading hours

In its 1990/91 Annual Report, the Retail Traders Association of Victoria highlighted the contentious issue of retail trading hours in Victoria. In June 1991, the Victorian Premier proposed key changes to the shop trading legislation to allow all retail stores in the metropolitan area to trade on ten Sundays each year - from 10-00 a.m. to 5-00 p.m. All hardware stores, irrespective of size, would be able to trade on any Sunday.

An analysis of ABS retail trade data shows that the extension of trading hours over recent years has not resulted in a discernible change in the total dollar value of monthly retail trade.

Retail Profits

Seasonally adjusted figures showing company profits for the retail sector highlight a significant downturn in 1990-91, compared with previous years.

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

TABLE 8.7 COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX, NET INTEREST PAID AND DEPRECIATION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES, AUSTRALIA

	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	\$million	Percentage change	\$million	Percentage change	\$million	Percentage change
Sept.	355	13.4	374	6.9	226	-44.7
Dec.	312	-12.1	300	-19.8	257	13.7
Mar.	399	27.9	393	31	42	-83.7
June	350	-12.3	409	4.1	187	345.2

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 1990-91, the Consumer Price Index for Melbourne stood at 215.3 (base year 1980-81 = 100.0). This figure represented an increase of 5.7 per cent over the previous year and a rise of 43.7 per cent over the past five years. By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 213.0, which was an annual rise in the CPI of 5.3 per cent and a five yearly increase of 43.2 per cent.

During 1990-91 the largest price rises were in health and personal care (11.7 per cent), tobacco and alcohol (11.3 per cent) and Transport (7.1 per cent). The lowest price increases applied to food (2.5 per cent), housing (4.2 per cent), and clothing (4.6 per cent).

Negative movement in March quarter CPI.

The Consumer Price Index fell by 0.2 per cent nationally, (Melbourne -0.5 per cent), between the December quarter 1990 and March quarter 1991. This was the first negative movement since the March quarter 1984 and only the second since the December quarter 1963.

The main reason for this decrease in the March quarter was a 15.4 per cent fall in petrol prices following the end of the Gulf crisis. Petrol prices had increased 20.8 per cent nationally (Melbourne 24.2 per cent) in the preceding quarter.

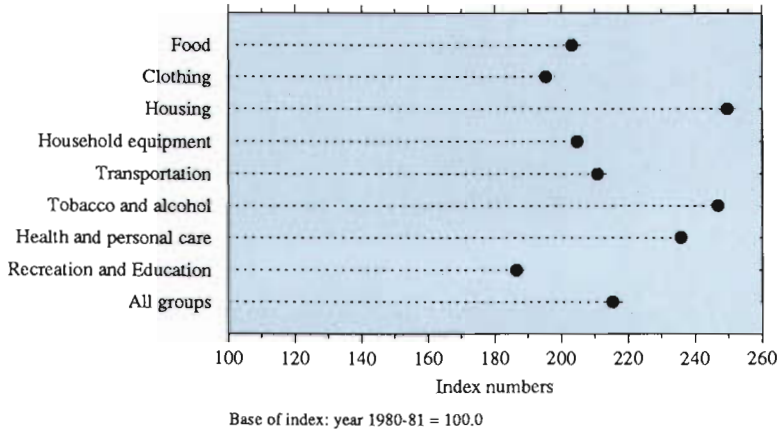
Petrol (automotive fuel) is a subgroup of the Transportation group.

TABLE 8.8 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES
(Base year: 1980-81 = 100.0)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Eight capitals (a)</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Canberra</i>
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
1990-91	213.0	213.0	215.3	209.1	213.6	211.9	208.0	200.8	210.4

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE 1990-91



AUTOMOTIVE FUEL, WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES, PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA

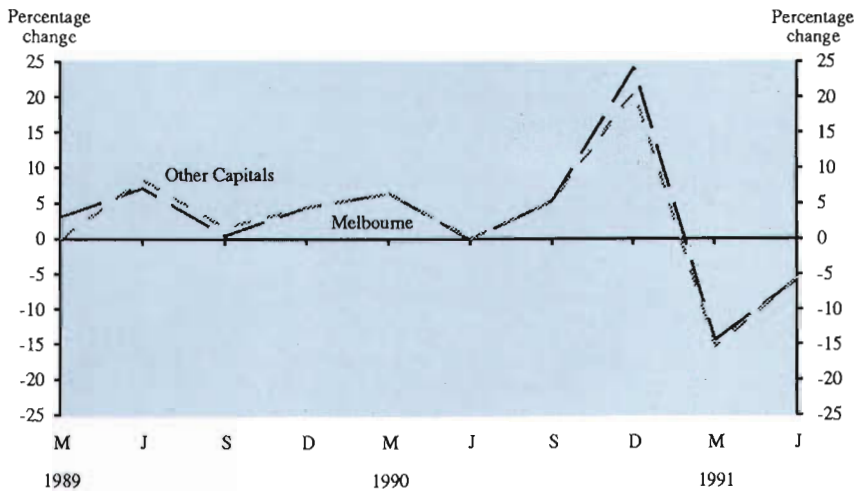


TABLE 8.9 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE
(Base year: 1980-81 = 100.0)

Group	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Percentage increase	
							1985-86 to 1990-91	1989-90 to 1990-91
Food	146.3	158.9	167.7	184.1	198.2	203.2	38.9	2.5
Clothing	138.4	151.6	164.0	176.8	186.7	195.3	41.1	4.6
Housing	163.3	175.6	185.8	206.1	239.7	249.7	52.9	4.2
Household equipment	150.0	162.0	173.6	181.8	193.7	204.7	36.5	5.7
Transport	149.3	165.5	179.3	184.0	196.9	210.9	41.3	7.1
Tobacco and alcohol	163.1	178.7	192.9	204.6	221.8	246.8	51.3	11.3
Health and personal care	141.3	164.2	181.9	198.5	211.1	235.7	66.8	11.7
Recreation and Education	131.8	144.5	156.0	164.5	176.1	186.4	41.4	5.8
All groups	149.8	163.9	175.9	187.9	203.6	215.3	43.7	5.7

TABLE 8.10 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES (a)
(Base year: 1980-81 = 100.0)

Group	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Percentage increase	
							1985-86 to 1990-91	1989-90 to 1990-91
Food	144.7	156.3	164.5	179.9	192.7	199.0	37.5	3.3
Clothing	139.0	152.3	164.2	175.9	185.0	193.5	39.2	4.6
Housing	153.4	164.8	176.2	198.4	228.2	236.3	54.0	3.5
Household equipment	150.2	161.2	172.4	182.2	192.2	201.9	34.4	5.0
Transport	155.5	172.9	186.4	193.7	209.2	223.5	43.7	6.8
Tobacco and alcohol	165.1	182.5	197.8	209.1	226.4	246.3	49.2	8.8
Health and personal care	133.0	154.4	171.9	186.3	199.7	218.9	64.6	9.6
Recreation and Education	129.5	141.5	152.6	162.1	172.1	180.7	39.5	5.0
All groups	148.7	162.6	174.5	187.3	202.3	213.0	43.2	5.3

(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.

In the June quarter 1991, compared with the corresponding quarter in 1990, a variety of items were actually lower in price. The per kilogram average price of a leg of lamb dropped by thirty cents to \$5.15 and a two kilogram packet of white sugar decreased by twenty-eight cents to \$1.89.

A 680 gram loaf of white, sliced bread bought from a supermarket, however, increased in price by eighteen cents to \$1.55 and a 500 gram container of poly-unsaturated margarine increased by twelve cents to \$1.56.

Frozen chicken has been dropping in price since the June quarter 1989. Similarly, a 150 gram jar of instant coffee has continued to drop in price since 1986. The following table shows average retail prices for the years 1986 to 1991.

TABLE 8.11 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	210gm can	179	173	217	262	343	279
Fruit and vegetables							
Potatoes	1kg	65	65	77	110	99	85
Onions	1kg	58	80	99	101	109	79
Peaches, canned	825g	138	135	153	160	185	183
Oranges	1kg	96	103	119	172	122	130
Other food-							
Eggs	55g dozen	179	161	174	192	178	180
Sugar, white	2kg	187	150	160	174	217	189
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	147	180	182	193	212	230
Tea	250g	143	145	146	145	164	172
Coffee, instant	150g jar	590	501	495	474	454	431
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	126	130	120	139	144	156
Other items-							
Beer, full strength, unchilled	12x750ml bottles	1,674	1,860	1,897	1,816	1,936	2,144
Pet food	415g	69	72	78	79	84	80
Laundry detergent	1kg	326	351	372	398	439	437
Toilet soap	2 x 125 gm	114	120	134	132	150	151
Petrol, super grade	1 litre	48.8	54.1	52.3	55.2	61.7	65.1

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.

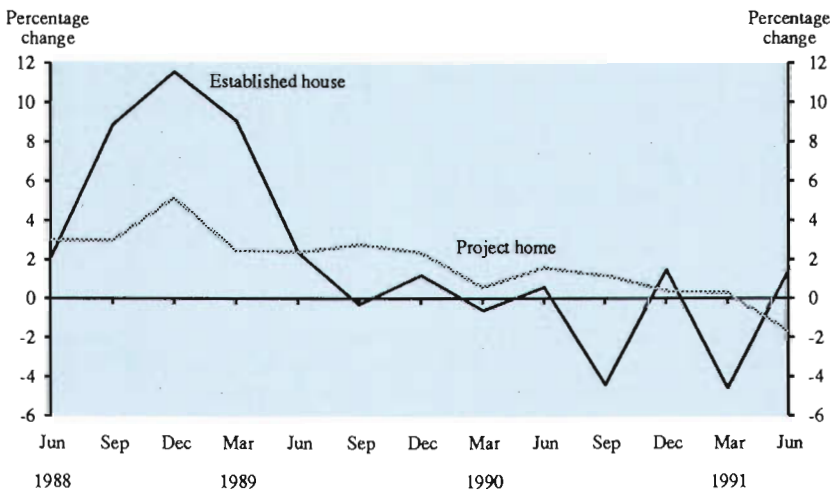
In 1990-91 the Project Home Index for Melbourne was 137.2, an increase of 3.2 per cent over the previous year. For Australia, the increase was 2.1 per cent.

TABLE 8.12 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES: EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES AND AUSTRALIA (a)
(Base of each index: September quarter 1986=100.0)

	Established houses			Project homes		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Melbourne	142.0	155.4	148.0	121.0	132.9	137.2
Sydney	176.9	185.9	186.8	139.6	152.8	157.3
Brisbane	135.9	157.7	180.3	135.9	152.6	159.1
Adelaide	111.2	121.8	129.4	110.7	115.1	120.3
Perth	153.6	172.6	163.7	134.2	143.0	131.5
Hobart	116.1	124.6	132.4	114.9	122.9	130.8
Canberra	121.3	129.2	138.6	109.4	119.4	132.1
Darwin	100.4	101.6	110.0	116.2	137.8	145.1
Australia (a)	149.9	162.6	163.9	129.2	141.3	144.3

a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

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



The Established House Price Index for Melbourne in 1990-91 was 148.0 (base year September quarter 1986 = 100.0). This figure represented a significant decrease of 4.8 per cent over the previous year. By comparison, the figure for Australia increased by 0.8 per cent over the same period.

The graph on page 181 shows price increases for established houses in Melbourne peaking in the December quarter 1988. Since the beginning of 1989, price increases have declined. 1990-91 saw the first annual decrease in price since the index was first compiled in 1986-87.

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 1990-91, the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Melbourne (base year 1985-86 = 100.0) was 138.1, an increase of 3.4 per cent over the previous year. This was the smallest increase in price movement in over four years. Two major materials used in house building, hardwood and cupboard and building furniture, actually dropped in price by about 2 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

During the same period the weighted average of the six state capital cities rose to 142.1, an increase of 4.6 per cent.

Materials used in building other than house building

In 1990-91, the Materials Used in Building Other than House Building Index for Melbourne (base year 1979-80 = 100.0) was 238.0, an increase of 4.5 per cent over 1989-90. The weighted average of the six state capital cities and Canberra increased by 5.1 per cent, to stand at 243.7.

The largest increases since 1989-90 in Melbourne were the cost of paint (11.0 per cent), ready mixed concrete (7.4 per cent), steel windows, doors, louvres, etc (6.9 per cent) and reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc. (6.7 per cent). Decreases occurred in structural steel (1.2 per cent), non-ferrous pipes (0.6 per cent) and aluminium windows (0.5 per cent).

TABLE 8.13 INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE

(Base year: 1985-86 = 100.0)

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

TABLE 8.14 PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE

(Base year: 1979-80 = 100.0)

<i>Selected major materials</i>	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Structural timber	181.2	184.2	190.2	219.8	225.9	226.2
Clay bricks	198.7	213.7	233.8	248.5	264.8	274.8
Ready mixed concrete	152.3	156.3	159.7	176.0	183.7	197.3
Precast concrete products	154.0	161.0	173.1	185.2	204.4	212.0
Galvanised steel decking, etc.	135.8	142.0	155.5	175.2	195.0	202.8
Structural steel	150.5	160.4	175.5	195.0	210.4	207.9
Reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc.	164.3	174.2	179.2	195.0	209.5	223.5
Aluminium windows	149.3	156.5	170.4	184.2	206.1	205.1
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc.	157.5	169.8	180.5	209.6	233.4	249.5
Builders' hardware	187.3	201.9	212.1	233.1	246.5	259.4
Paint	193.8	215.7	231.0	249.3	282.0	312.9
Non-ferrous pipes	142.0	153.7	195.2	230.8	234.4	233.1
All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	162.1	172.2	184.7	203.0	218.6	227.9
All electrical materials	165.4	188.4	222.0	254.4	274.5	294.7
All mechanical services	180.3	199.5	214.6	229.1	246.0	254.9
All plumbing materials	158.3	171.8	194.9	217.1	235.3	247.0
All groups, Melbourne	165.2	177.8	192.6	211.6	227.8	238.0
All groups, weighted average of six state capital cities	167.9	180.9	196.8	214.9	231.9	243.7

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.

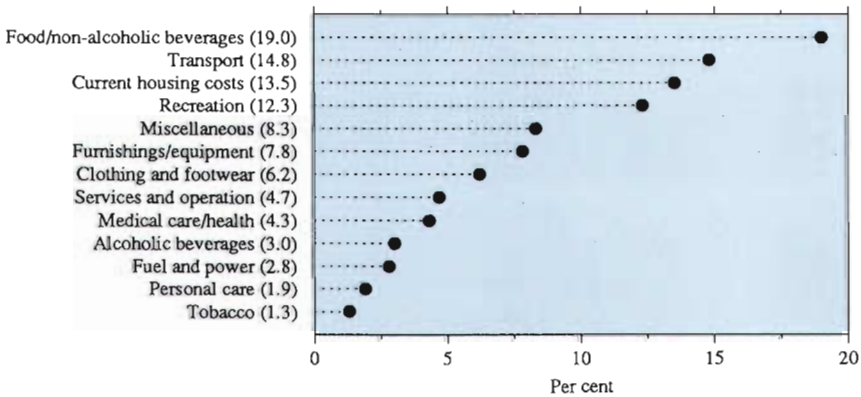
Results based on data collected in the 1988-89 HES showed that the average weekly household expenditure for Victorian households was \$534.36. The four broad commodity and service groups which accounted for most (59.6 per cent) of the expenditure were: food and non-alcoholic beverages (accounting for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

The largest increase in average weekly household expenditure in Victoria between 1984 and 1988-89 occurred in household services and operation, which increased by 59.8 per cent to \$25.35. Expenditure on current housing costs increased by 57.9 per cent to \$72.17 over the same period.

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).

Victoria had the third highest average household income of the States and Territories at \$681.43 per week. This was higher than the national average of \$636.05.

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

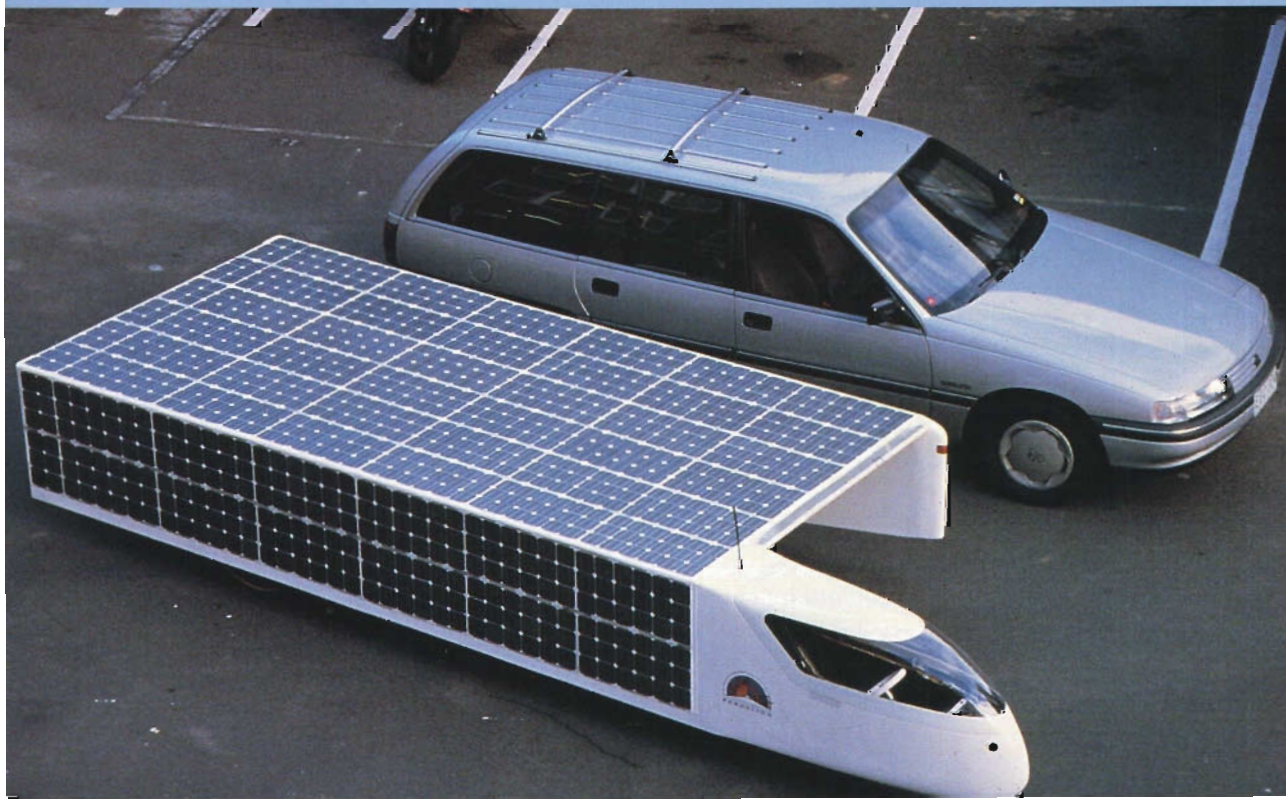




MANUFACTURING, MINING AND ENERGY

Above: Assembly of F/A-18 Hornet fighter jets at Aerospace Technologies of Australia Pty Ltd's Military Aircraft Services division, Avalon - *Department of Manufacturing and Industry Development*

Below: Research for the future. Solar car, developed and built by Monash University with assistance from Dandenong college of TAFE - *Monash University (Energy Victoria)*





COMMERCE

Above: Live sheep being loaded for valuable Middle East Markets

Below: Carcass mutton destined for Soviet Markets - Port of Portland Authority



TABLE 8.15 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 (d)	20.54	(e) 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) 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.

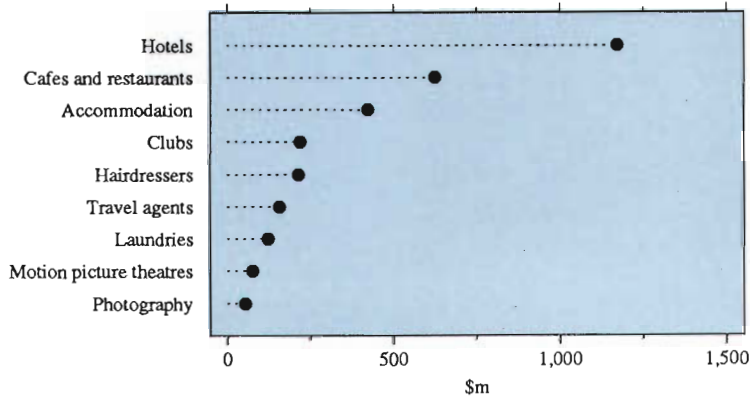
(e) Subject to high standard error and therefore should be used with caution.

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 8.16 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 8.17 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 8.18 HAIRDRESSERS AND BEAUTY SALONS INDUSTRY: 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>Percentage of turnover</i>	
	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
	No.		\$m.		Per cent	
Takings from hairdressing	2,771	10,696	178.5	669.8	83.5	84.8
Takings from manicures and beauty treatments	*389	1,580	*12.4	35.0	5.8	4.4
Retail sales	2,089	8,159	21.5	72.7	10.1	9.2
Other revenue	*259	780	1.3	12.5	0.6	1.6
Total	2,898	11,281	213.8	790	100.0	100.0

Laundries and Dry Cleaners

There was a large 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 8.19 LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANERS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

<i>Components of turnover</i>	<i>Number of Enterprises</i>		<i>Turnover</i>	
	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	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 8.20 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 (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 8.21 HOSPITALITY SECTOR: CHANGE IN TURNOVER BETWEEN 1979-80 AND 1986-87, AT AVERAGE 1986-87 PRICES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA

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

Cafes and Restaurants

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

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

Licensed Clubs

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

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

TABLE 8.22 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 & spirits	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 8.23 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 (a)</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Net operating surplus (b)</i>
	No	No	\$m	\$m	\$m
Real estate agents (ASIC 6310)	1,161	10,431	267	608	83
Architectural services (ASIC 6334)	1,260	4,808	94	278	44
Surveying services (ASIC 6335)	159	977	17	41	6
Engineering and technical services (ASIC 6336)	1,569	6,620	157	414	65
Computing services (ASIC 6381)	1,367	7,773	192	536	*39
Advertising services (ASIC 6382)	767	4,787	133	1,564	47
Debt collecting and credit reporting services (ASIC 6385)	52	948	20	47	*4
Pest control services (ASIC 6386)	49	370	7	22	3
Cleaning services (ASIC 6387)	1,046	12,975	99	180	21
Security/Protection and business services nec (ASIC 6388-9)	381	5,619	93	219	24

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

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

Computing Services

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

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

Advertising Services

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

Legal and Accounting Services

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

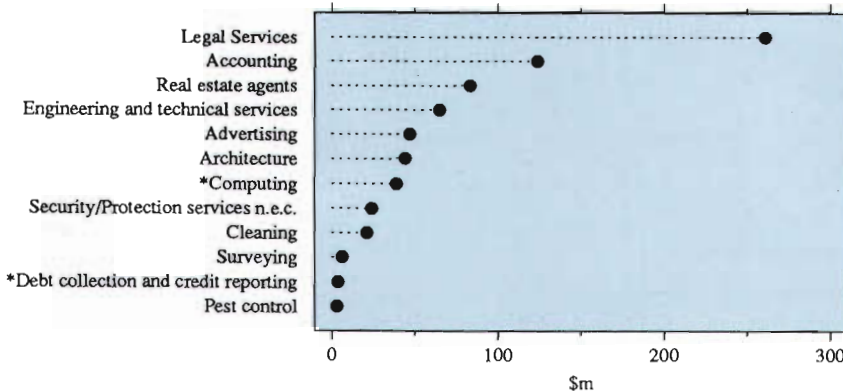
**TABLE 8.24 LEGAL AND ACCOUNTING SERVICES INDUSTRIES:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS: VICTORIA, 1987-88**

	<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%

Surveying Services

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

Pest Control Services

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

Security/Protection and Other Business Services

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

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

TABLE 8.25 SECURITY/PROTECTION AND OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRIES: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES, TURNOVER AND PERCENTAGE OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA 1987-88

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

Architectural Services

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

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

Engineering and Technical Services

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

Turnover generated by this industry in Victoria during 1987-88 was \$414m (Australia \$1716m), with a net operating surplus of 16 per cent (Australia 13 per cent).

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

**TABLE 8.26 ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES INDUSTRY:
COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA, 1987-88**

<i>Major Income Producing Activity</i>	<i>Number of Enterprises</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Victoria's percentage share of each activity</i>
		\$m	Per cent
Consulting engineering	1,083	284.3	26.5
Construction management services	*83	7.1	18.7
Quantity surveying services	*79	31.5	23.0
Technical testing/analysis services	76	42.2	19.5
Other technical and engineering services	477	33.5	21.4
Other	289	15.3	15.8
Total	1,611	413.9	24.1

Real Estate Agents

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

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

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

TABLE 8.27 REAL ESTATE AGENTS INDUSTRY: COMPONENTS OF TURNOVER, VICTORIA, 1987-88

<i>Source of Income</i>	<i>Number of enterprises</i>	<i>Income (\$m)</i>	<i>Victoria's share of each activity</i>
Commissions and fees from sales of property			
- Residential	1,029	306.1	25.7
- Commercial/Industrial	790	133.5	35.8
- Other	278	*13.4	*28.0
Total	1,144	453.1	28.1
Commissions and fees from property management			
- Residential	891	57.4	24.8
- Commercial/Industrial	590	39.3	25.1
- Other	93	*0.9	*32.1
Total	962	97.6	25.0
Fees and charges for property valuations	333	38.9	33.3
Other income	435	18.1	21.7
Total	1,214	607.7	27.6

EXTERNAL TRADE

Exports

Exports from Victoria increased by 29 per cent from \$6,806m in 1985-86 to \$8,804m in 1990-91, compared with an increase of 60 per cent in Australian exports over the same period.

In 1990-91, the significant importers of Victorian origin exports were Japan (\$1,561m), United States of America (\$1,186m), and New Zealand (\$725m). The major commodities exported from Victoria were textile fibres and their wastes (\$944m), non-ferrous metals (\$941m), dairy products and birds' eggs (\$652m), and road vehicles, including air cushion vehicles (\$549m).

Imports

In the period 1985-86 to 1990-91, imports into Victoria increased by 20 per cent, compared with an increase of 41 per cent in imports into Australia. Available statistics do not enable assessment of the end destination of commodities imported.

In 1990-91 the significant exporters of commodities into Victoria were the United States of America (\$3,115m), Japan (\$2,679m) and Germany (\$1,326m). The major commodities exported into Victoria were road vehicles, including air cushion vehicles (\$1,400m), general industrial machinery, equipment and machine parts (\$990m) and textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles and related products (\$921m).

TABLE 8.28 OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, VICTORIA
(\\$m)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Excess of imports</i>
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
1989-90r	16,791	8,523	8,268
1990-91p	14,907	8,804	6,103

TABLE 8.29 CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA
(\\$m)

<i>Division number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Imports</i>			<i>Exports</i>		
		<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90r</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
00	Live animals chiefly for food	36	29	31	72	38	27
01	Meat and meat preparations	8	7	19	368	424	520
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	40	46	55	481	632	652
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	110	115	116	66	88	84
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	29	36	39	392	570	340
05	Vegetables and fruit	132	148	133	257	245	284
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	21	21	25	8	10	9
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	132	125	116	44	50	63
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	19	22	16	82	58	79
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	27	38	42	34	25	23
11	Beverages	72	83	72	39	37	29
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	27	28	31	2	3	3
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins (raw)	5	10	7	209	238	168
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	16	7	15	8	7	3
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	67	51	50	8	7	8
24	Cork and wood	163	158	125	2	1	2
25	Pulp and waste paper	75	87	49	11	10	12
26	Textile fibres and their wastes	108	86	76	1,917	1,363	944
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	72	60	31	7	5	6
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3	6	6	39	39	41
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	35	41	36	43	45	51
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	1	1	1	2	2	3
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	329	372	263	474	502	518
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	-	-	-	6	-	-
41	Animal oils and fats	1	-	1	11	9	6
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	37	39	42	2	1	1
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	11	5	6	4	2	1

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

Division number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90r	1990-91
51	Organic chemicals	242	343	273	4	7	8
52	Inorganic chemicals	77	99	80	21	18	20
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	104	127	125	15	27	32
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	125	176	204	40	82	110
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	49	74	68	12	17	25
56	Fertilisers manufactured	32	51	56	-	-	-
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	4	277	251	-	69	87
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers	353	193	168	36	22	32
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	124	r207	211	43	54	47
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	85	74	64	42	48	49
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	199	229	198	33	34	32
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	62	72	60	4	4	5
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	478	473	427	37	48	67
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	1013	963	921	62	73	84
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	287	310	261	37	41	49
67	Iron and steel	323	337	263	130	204	269
68	Non-ferrous metals	118	117	108	1,140	1,076	941
69	Manufactures of metal n.e.s.	486	522	448	134	122	120
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	567	r682	527	181	223	298
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	839	r975	713	54	81	68
73	Metalworking machinery	159	165	135	11	21	23
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts n.e.s.	1,058	r1,221	990	99	108	134
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	409	449	483	21	29	31
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	602	635	520	44	84	132
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	899	r1,055	892	84	95	116
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	1,676	1,842	1,400	160	241	549
79	Other transport equipment	443	362	657	77	33	81

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

Division number	Description	Imports			Exports		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90r	1990-91
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings n.e.s.	49	r57	51	6	5	7
82	Furniture and parts thereof	89	r109	93	9	9	8
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	62	70	68	2	2	1
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	416	493	528	25	35	48
85	Footwear	186	201	218	5	11	11
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, and apparatus n.e.s.	417	434	445	77	84	119
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods n.e.s.; watches and clocks	273	292	289	151	133	147
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	798	838	828	101	141	116
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade n.e.c.	917	648	482	907	930	1,624
Total		15,968	r16,791	14,907	8,519	8,523	8,804

**TABLE 8.30 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND
CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA**
(\$m)

Description	Imports			Exports		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Bangladesh	11	11	11	27	17	20
Belgium-Luxembourg	144	160	133	32	47	41
Brazil	191	127	128	9	9	4
Canada	321	318	239	93	79	94
China -						
Excluding Taiwan Province	447	555	661	399	243	192
Taiwan Province only	735	714	646	311	357	400
Czechoslovakia	21	18	13	28	15	7
Denmark	83	97	76	6	10	5
Egypt, Arab Republic of	2	1	1	95	126	57
Fiji	7	22	18	58	89	108
Finland	144	138	119	5	4	5
France	339	r376	453	201	165	151
French Polynesia	*	*	*	22	19	18
Germany	r1,331	r1,505	1,326	r277	r254	284
Greece	43	39	19	16	19	9
Hong Kong	315	293	256	502	422	346
India	96	108	99	105	105	84
Indonesia	111	108	113	83	122	167
Iran	3	4	5	61	144	93
Iraq	*	-	-	32	29	3

TABLE 8.30 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA - *continued*
(\$m)

Description	Imports			Exports		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Ireland	27	29	30	2	2	3
Israel	47	52	40	16	10	5
Italy	493	594	437	226	246	202
Japan	3,172	r3,316	2,679	1,791	1,415	1,561
Korea, Republic of	457	463	500	504	489	574
Kuwait	51	72	12	26	25	3
Macau	27	27	24	*	1	2
Malaysia	211	188	179	157	192	247
Mauritius	*	r2	2	13	15	16
Mexico	27	35	35	13	41	16
Nauru, Republic of	27	17	7	10	13	16
Netherlands	194	155	168	41	79	29
New Caledonia	*	-	-	23	19	18
New Zealand	687	796	724	619	720	725
Norway	91	87	61	8	5	7
Pakistan	42	40	46	16	33	38
Papua New Guinea	30	26	24	155	171	143
Philippines	53	51	43	129	170	199
Poland	20	19	17	37	27	9
Portugal	27	30	26	17	13	8
Samoa (American)	*	*	*	14	12	20
Saudi Arabia	70	75	89	72	63	81
Singapore	317	345	376	319	332	517
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	9	12	7
South Africa	31	34	21	34	27	38
Spain	79	80	68	29	32	29
Sri Lanka	8	9	10	9	33	12
Sweden	332	360	257	12	22	21
Switzerland	159	185	192	10	9	27
Thailand	160	176	169	154	199	238
Turkey	11	31	13	16	17	12
USSR	19	16	8	260	170	89
United Arab Emirates	16	*	-	51	39	40
United Kingdom	1,190	1,083	1,042	281	430	280
United States of America	3,323	r3,566	3,115	824	846	1,186
Yemen Arab Republic	*	*	*	13	29	17
Yugoslavia	21	22	18	32	23	9
Other and unknown	r205	r216	159	r215	r258	272
Total	15,968	r16,791	14,907	8,519	8,514	8,804

TABLE 8.31 OVERSEAS IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA, TOP TEN COUNTRIES FOR 1989-90
(*\$m*)

<i>Imports</i>			<i>Exports</i>		
1	USA	3,115	1	Japan	1,561
2	Japan	2,679	2	USA	1,186
3	Germany	1,326	3	New Zealand	725
4	United Kingdom	1,042	4	Taiwan	646
5	New Zealand	724	5	Korea, Republic of	574
6	China	661	6	Singapore	517
7	Taiwan	646	7	Hong Kong	346
8	Korea, Republic of	500	8	Germany	284
9	France	453	9	United Kingdom	280
10	Italy	437	10	Malaysia	247

REFERENCES

Data sources

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

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

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

The CPI measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by metropolitan wage and salary earner households. This 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services, arranged in the following eight groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation and education. Each group is in turn divided into sub groups, and the sub groups into expenditure classes.

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

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

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

The statistics presented in this chapter are recorded on a *general trade basis*, i.e. total exports include

both Australian produce and re-exports, and total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption, together with goods imported into customs warehouses.

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

ABS publications

- Small Business in Australia, 1990* (1321.0)
- Balance of Payments, Australia* (5301.0)
- Foreign Trade, Australia, Part 2: Comparative and Summary Tables* (5410.0)
- Exports and Imports, Australia: Trade with Selected Countries and Major Country Groups* (5422.0)
- Exports of Major Commodities and Their Principal Markets, Australia* (5423.0)
- Exports, Australia: Annual Summary Tables* (5424.0)
- Imports, Australia: Annual Summary Tables* (5426.0)
- Exports, Australia, Monthly Summary Tables* (5432.0)
- Imports, Australia, Monthly Summary Tables* (5433.0)
- Exports, Australia* (5434.0)
- Imports, Australia* (5435.0)
- Foreign Trade, Australia, Exports* (5436.0)
- Foreign Trade, Australia, Imports* (5437.0)
- Consumer Price Index (quarterly)* (6401.0)
- Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (quarterly)* (6403.0)
- Export Price Index, Australia (monthly)* (6405.0)
- Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Darwin (monthly)* (6407.0)
- Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities (monthly)* (6408.0)
- Price Indexes of Copper Materials, Australia (monthly)* (6410.0)
- Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (monthly)* (6411.0)
- Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (monthly)* (6412.0)
- Import Price Index, Australia (quarterly)* (6414.0)
- Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining, Australia (monthly)* (6415.0)
- House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities (quarterly)* (6416.0)
- A guide to the Consumer Price Index* (6440.0)
- The Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (6461.0)
- 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, Victoria* (6501.2)
- Information Paper: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey* (6527.0)
- 1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia*
 - Preliminary (June to December)* (6528.0)
 - Summary of Results* (6530.0)
 - Household Characteristics* (6531.0)
 - Specific Commodities* (6532.0)
 - Household Expenditure by States and Territories* (6533.0)
 - Consumer Credit Expenditure* (6534.0)
 - Detailed Expenditure Items* (6535.0)
 - Changes in Household Expenditure between 1975-76 and 1988-89* (6536.0)
 - Information Paper: Sample File on Magnetic Tape* (6544.0)
- Retail Trade, Australia, (monthly)* (8501.0)
- Retail Industry: Details of Operations, Australia, 1985-86, (8622.0)*
- Retail Industry: Details of Operations, Victoria, 1985-86, (8622.2)*
- Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics, Victoria, 1985-86, (8623.2)*
- Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics, Victoria, 1985-86, Data on Floppy Disk, Technical Details and Explanatory Notes* (8641.2)
- Wholesale Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia, 1981-82* (8638.0)

Selected Tourism and Personal Service Industries

- Summary of Operations, Australia, 1986-87, Preliminary (8650.0)*
- 1986-87) Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia (8652.0)*
- 1986-87 Travel Agency Services Industry, Australia (8653.0)*
- 1986-87 Motion Picture Theatre Industry, Australia (8654.0)*
- 1986-87 Cafes and Restaurants Industry, Australia (8655.0)*
- 1986-87 Hotels and Bars and Accommodation Industries, Australia (8656.0)*
- 1986-87 Licensed Clubs Industry, Australia (8657.0)*
- 1986-87 Laundries and Dry Cleaners Industry, Australia (8658.0)*
- 1986-87 Hairdressers and Beauty Salons Industry, Australia (8659.0)*
- 1986-87 Photographic Services Industry, Australia (8660.0)*
- 1986-87 Tourist Attractions (8661.0)*
- Selected Service Industries, 1987-88*
- Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics, Australia, 1987-88 (8662.0)*
- 1987-88 Computing Services Industry, Australia (8669.0)*
- 1987-88 Advertising Services Industry, Australia (8670.0)*
- 1987-88 Accounting Services Industry, Australia (8668.0)*
- 1987-88 Legal Services Industry, Australia (8667.0)*
- 1987-88 Cleaning Services Industry, Australia (8672.0)*
- 1987-88 Security/Protection and Other Business Services Industries, Australia (8673.0)*
- 1987-88 Pest Control Services Industry, Australia (8671.0)*
- 1987-88 Surveying Services Industry, Australia (8665.0)*
- 1987-88 Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia (8663.0)*