

## INTERNAL TRADE

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### CONSUMER PROTECTION LEGISLATION

The *Consumer Protection Act* 1964 was the first such Act to be enacted in Australia and simply provided for a Consumer Protection Council, which was a representative body appointed to advise the Minister on general questions. The Act was initially administered by the Law Department, but in 1968 its administration was transferred to the Department of Labour and Industry.

The *Consumer Protection Act* 1970, which repealed the original Act, enlarged the Consumer Protection Council, and caused a change of name to the Consumer Affairs Council. The Consumer Protection Bureau was also created. At the time of introducing this legislation it was realised that several other Departments administered legislation which in part related to consumer protection. The Government, therefore, undertook to examine additional legislation that could be incorporated in the Consumer Protection Act. The *Consumer Protection Act* 1972 was the result of this investigation and brought together the appropriate provisions of the Goods Act, the Summary Offences Act, the Footwear Regulation Act, the Labour and Industry Act, and the Door to Door (Sales) Act, together with new legislation with respect to unordered goods and services and the safe design and construction of goods.

Since that time further amendments have been made to the Act including additional requirements regarding price marking of goods, prohibiting what is commonly known as "mock auctions", and prohibiting pyramid selling.

In June 1974 the activities of the Consumer Affairs Council, the Consumer Protection Bureau, and the newly constituted Small Claims Tribunal were brought under the administration of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, and a Director of Consumer Affairs appointed.

The Director of Consumer Affairs is responsible for the operation of the Ministry. One important power given to the Director by the Consumer Protection Act is that he may institute legal proceedings on behalf of consumers if he is satisfied that the consumer has a good cause of action or defence and that such a case is in the public interest. The Director cannot undertake such action without the approval of both the Minister of Consumer Affairs and the consumer.

#### **Consumer Protection Bureau**

The Consumer Protection 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 role of the Bureau is to receive and investigate complaints from individual consumers, and in certain circumstances to institute legal proceedings for breaches of the Act. The Bureau also advises consumers on how to obtain their rights and carries out research into matters affecting consumers.

### **Consumer Affairs Council**

The Consumer Affairs Council is composed of ten persons who are appointed by the Minister of Consumer Affairs and are representative of consumers and sellers of goods and services.

A series of complaints in a particular area of marketing will sometimes warrant investigation of the whole marketing process for a particular product or service. In such cases reports are prepared and the opinion of the Consumer Affairs Council is sought. The Council will analyse the effects of the problem on the community as a whole and make recommendations to the Minister for specific action.

The Council may also be approached directly by the Minister to consider and report on marketing procedures about which the Government may wish to obtain expert advice. The Council prepares an annual report to Parliament to bring to the attention of Parliament and the community marketing practices which are not in the best interest of the public.

Consumer education is another important function of the Consumer Affairs Council. In this respect the issue of monthly information bulletins and various pamphlets are the main means by which the Council carries out this function.

### **Small Claims Tribunal**

The Small Claims Tribunal was created by the *Small Claims Tribunal Act* 1973, and has been set up to deal with disputes between consumers and traders at a nominal cost to the consumer.

The aim of the Tribunal is to settle cases by negotiation but a settlement or order made by the Tribunal is final and binding on both parties. The Act provides that no appeal lies in respect of an order or settlement.

Hearings before the Tribunal are informal with the trader and consumer, except in special circumstances, presenting their cases personally. The Act provides that a barrister, solicitor, or other professional advocate may not appear unless all parties agree to their presence and the Tribunal is satisfied that neither of the parties will be unfairly disadvantaged by the presence of a professional advocate.

The Tribunal can hear any claim irrespective of the value of the goods or services in dispute. However, an order made by the Tribunal can only be enforced up to a maximum value of \$500.

### **Consumer protection, 1975**

## **RETAILING IN VICTORIA**

### **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 bulletins for 1968-69 and 1973-74 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, items of data collected, and in the boundaries of many statistical areas, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the 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 the *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 368-89, and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Final Bulletins, Parts 1-4*.

**Further reference, 1975**

#### **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 primarily

was conducted to provide data to enable a new sample to be selected for the retail surveys. 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 these offices or units reported employment of twenty or more.
- (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 included.
- (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, such as 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 in 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	Other operating revenue	Turnover
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Retail establishments—</b>							
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,147</b>	<b>208,789</b>	<b>555,377</b>	<b>4,750,709</b>	<b>416,455</b>	<b>305,254</b>	<b>5,472,416</b>
<b>Selected service establishments—</b>							
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,911</b>	<b>52,329</b>	<b>132,844</b>	<b>361,958</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>208,447</b>	<b>570,915</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>42,058</b>	<b>261,118</b>	<b>688,221</b>	<b>5,112,667</b>	<b>416,967</b>	<b>513,701</b>	<b>6,043,331</b>

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS :  
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1973-74

Statistical division (a)	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Employment at 30 June 1974 (b)			Wages (c) and salaries for 1973-74	Retail sales
		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	688,215	5,112,668

(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, 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 establishments	Retail sales
		\$'000
Miscellaneous ( <i>continued</i> )—		
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, boats and caravans	1,163	581,131
Used motor vehicles	1,342	333,841
New and used parts and accessories, petrol, oils, tyres, batteries, etc.	5,259	438,816
<b>Total retail sales</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5,112,665</b>

(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, 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
<b>Total other operating revenue</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>513,702</b>

(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 Decem-

ber 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:

(a) "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 this census they were included in the commodity group "other food".

(b) "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".

(c) "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 base year the 1968-69 Retail Census results. Further details of the nature, concepts and methods of compilation of these series are given in 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 the retail establishment. All establishments which made retail sales greater than \$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	1969-70(a)	1970-71(a)	1971-72(a)	1972-73(b)	1973-74
Groceries	399.0	428.9	472.1	535.5	638.7
Butchers' meat	202.4	211.1	224.2	231.8	290.4
Other food (c)	324.9	349.2	375.8	358.4	456.4
<b>Total food and groceries</b>	<b>926.3</b>	<b>989.2</b>	<b>1,072.1</b>	<b>1,125.7</b>	<b>1,385.5</b>
Beer, wine, and spirits (d)	277.8	292.2	312.7	362.4	445.7
Clothing and drapery	395.0	425.1	455.2	528.3	662.0
Footwear	70.1	74.8	79.9	88.1	102.2
Domestic hardware, china, etc. (e)	68.3	73.7	81.8	115.3	158.5



VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES—*continued*  
(\$m)

Commodity group	1969-70(a)	1970-71(a)	1971-72(a)	1972-73(b)	1973-74
Electrical goods (f)	136.4	155.4	180.0	237.2	298.9
Furniture and floor coverings	114.2	127.4	139.6	169.5	226.1
Chemists' goods	134.5	147.1	161.5	183.9	215.8
Newspapers, books, and stationery	88.2	92.8	100.9	121.1	154.0
Other goods (g)	258.7	277.0	301.9	292.7	371.3
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.)	2,469.5	2,654.7	2,885.6	3,224.2	4,020.0
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. (h)	871.8	931.6	1,006.3	1,080.4	(i)
GRAND TOTAL	3,341.3	3,586.3	3,891.9	4,304.6	4,020.0

(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 IN VICTORIA

**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 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 *Commonwealth Year Book 1970* or 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

Industry group	Number of establishments at 30 June 1969	Persons (a) employed at 30 June 1969	Wages and salaries (b) (c)	Turnover (c)	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (c)	Value added (c)
					1968	1969		
General wholesalers	107	1,992	\$'000 6,048	\$'000 83,890	\$'000 10,972	\$'000 10,496	\$'000 73,426	\$'000 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

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

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

VICTORIA—WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS : DETAILS OF TURNOVER AND SALES BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1968-69  
(\$'000)

Industry group	Sales of goods on own account and transfers out			Commissions received	Other operating revenue	Turnover (a)	Sales or purchases on commission
	Wholesale sales	Transfers out	Retail sales				
General wholesalers	77,066	1,980	1,773	80,820	2,415	83,890	95,045
Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents, and farm suppliers	99,508	1,808	2,999	104,314	20,717	136,909	544,456
Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers	614,502	5,160	214	619,876	4,455	625,453	213,378
Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers	500,349	9,894	5,831	516,073	40,622	561,725	367,178
Other minerals, metals, and chemicals wholesalers	392,603	10,691	278	403,572	3,670	408,462	66,681
Machinery and equipment wholesalers	781,643	28,443	13,388	823,473	7,684	872,478	116,290
Building materials and supplies wholesalers	374,360	2,681	9,284	386,325	5,698	394,628	66,256
Household appliances, hardware, and furniture wholesalers	169,681	11,162	2,409	183,252	5,201	191,914	76,707
Clothing, footwear, and textiles wholesalers	357,887	14,565	1,031	373,482	11,812	385,850	218,450
Food, beverages, and tobacco products wholesalers	986,684	36,869	7,539	1,031,093	11,933	1,071,529	214,229
Other wholesalers	354,507	19,962	3,233	377,703	8,410	387,865	79,923
<b>Total wholesale trade</b>	<b>4,708,789</b>	<b>143,215</b>	<b>47,979</b>	<b>4,899,983</b>	<b>122,618</b>	<b>5,120,705</b>	<b>2,058,593</b>

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

## TOURISM

**Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, 1973-74**

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 man's need 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 urgent demands 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 establishment. For the purposes of the census, tourist accommodation establishments have been 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;
- (2) Caravan parks which provide short-term accommodation available to the general public.

*Definitions*

- (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 service, 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.

VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES :  
CAPACITY AND TAKINGS BY SIZE AND TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1973-74

Size of establishment (Guest rooms)	Capacity at 30 June 1974				Gross takings, 1973-74 (\$'000)					
	Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1974	Guest rooms			Total	Accom- modation	Meals	Beer, wine, and spirits	Other	Total
		With all facilities	Other	Bed spaces						
LICENSED HOTELS										
1-15	761	909	4,283	5,192	9,328	4,468	16,917	150,365	6,398	178,148
16-25	100	655	1,314	1,969	3,705	2,192	4,901	26,328	1,114	34,535
26-50	41	655	1,414	1,759	3,102	1,783	3,635	13,719	440	19,577
51-100	10	356	709	1,065	1,370	1,281	2,248	3,551	51	7,131
101 and over	8	1,523	3,178	4,701	6,665	6,135	12,281	5,775	224	18,799
Total	920	4,098	6,709	10,807	20,683	16,389	33,836	199,738	8,227	238,190
PRIVATE HOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES										
1-15	47	99	377	476	1,102	368	174	..	134	676
16-25	11	12	214	226	495	144	77	..	..	221
26-50	17	67	491	558	1,131	521	220	..	12	753
51-100	10	108	1,112	1,220	2,087	1,072	647	..	14	1,733
101 and over	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	88	286	2,194	2,480	4,815	2,105	1,118	..	160	3,383
LICENSED MOTELS										
1-15	7	56	11	67	179	139	548	208	327	1,222
16-25	12	230	16	246	689	848	422	141	14	1,425
26-50	28	1,028	..	1,028	2,821	3,197	2,122	678	89	6,086
51-100	11	763	..	764	2,066	2,527	1,474	533	49	4,583
101 and over	8	1,615	127	1,742	3,893	5,908	3,273	1,232	446	10,879
Total	66	3,692	155	3,847	9,648	12,619	7,839	2,812	925	24,195
UNLICENSED MOTELS										
1-15	164	1,607	9	1,616	4,559	2,953	986	..	250	4,189
16-25	87	1,696	29	1,725	4,917	3,815	1,291	..	44	5,150
26-50	57	1,909	49	1,958	5,284	4,800	1,755	..	81	6,636
51-100	14	997	93	1,090	2,727	2,953	1,284	..	92	4,329
101 and over	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	323	6,209	180	6,389	17,487	14,521	5,316	..	467	20,304
TOTAL, ALL ESTABLISHMENTS										
1-15	979	2,671	4,680	7,351	15,168	7,928	18,625	150,573	7,109	184,235
16-25	210	2,593	1,573	4,166	9,806	6,999	6,691	26,469	1,172	41,331
26-50	143	3,659	4,958	12,338	10,301	14,397	7,732	14,397	622	33,052
51-100	45	2,079	3,088	7,142	7,145	5,121	4,084	4,084	129	16,479
101 and over	20	3,283	677	3,960	8,179	13,261	9,940	7,027	747	30,975
Total	1,397	14,285	9,238	23,523	52,633	45,634	48,109	202,550	9,779	306,072

(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 *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	Capacity at 30 June 1974		Gross takings, 1973-74	Employment at 30 June 1974 (persons)			Wages and salaries, 1973-74
		Guest 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>23,523</b>	<b>52,633</b>	<b>306,072</b>	<b>2,207</b>	<b>20,311</b>	<b>22,518</b>	<b>64,390</b>

VICTORIA—CARAVAN PARKS: CAPACITY AND TAKINGS 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	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	1,189	893	33	19	156	21	177
East Central	20	280	1,373	60	27	259	43	302
<b>Total</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>14,261</b>	<b>22,984</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>5,278</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>6,279</b>

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