

BUSINESS CONDITIONS AND SENTIMENTS

Insights from a survey of businesses run by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on 14-21 April 2021

CONTENTS

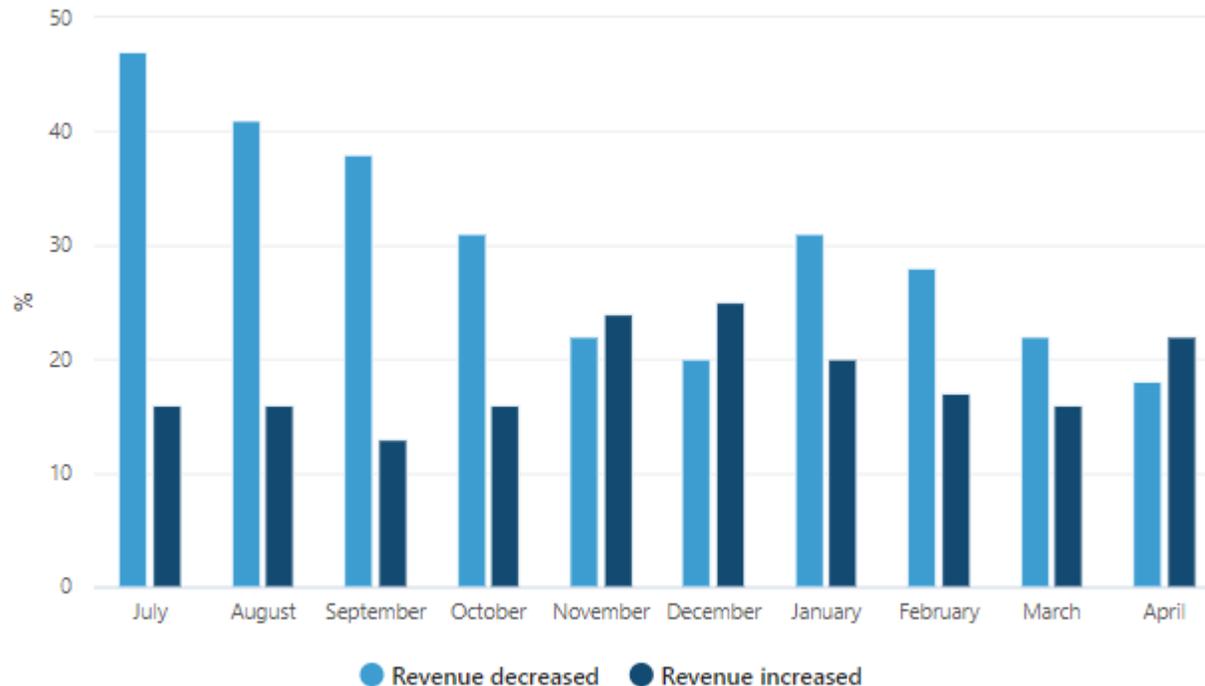
	Pages
• Overview	3
• Revenue – Improvement Continues	4
• Employment Resilience	5
• Supply-Chain Disruptions – A Big Issue	6
• Reinvention, Innovation & Adaptation	7
• Making Supply Chains Stronger	8
• Impact of Ongoing COVID-19 Restrictions	9
• Survey Details	10
• Contacts	11
• Disclaimer	12

SUMMARY

- The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) ran a survey of businesses in mid April. Encouragingly, the survey showed that operating conditions for businesses have continued to recover.
- Business revenues improved further in April. Only 18% of businesses reported a drop in revenues – the lowest share since the pandemic began. The share of businesses reporting higher revenues was also the best result this year.
- This survey gives us some early insights around employment after JobKeeper's expiry last month. Nine per cent of businesses reported a lift in employment in April, the same share of businesses as in March. In addition, 10% of respondents expect to increase employment next month. These results are consistent with JobKeeper's expiry resembling more of a speed hump than a fiscal cliff.
- A big issue for businesses, especially small businesses, are supply-chain disruptions. A high share of businesses surveyed (30%) are experiencing these disruptions and 37% of these businesses are impacted significantly. The primary impacts include major delays, uncertain delivery times and variability to revenues.
- The four industries that are most heavily impacted by supply chain disruptions are manufacturing (55%), other services such as hairdressers and repairs (54%), retail trade (52%) and wholesale trade (50%).
- Businesses are adapting to deal with these disruptions; 87% of businesses impacted by these disruptions have made at least one modification to their operations. The most common change was to the ordering process (62%). Notably, 34% of business raised prices.
- Ongoing COVID safe controls were adversely impacting 64% of businesses surveyed. The most adverse impact was the requirement around extra cleaning & disinfecting. The most heavily affected industry was accommodation & food services.

REVENUE – IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES

Reported increase and decrease in revenue, July 2020 to April 2021 (a)(b)



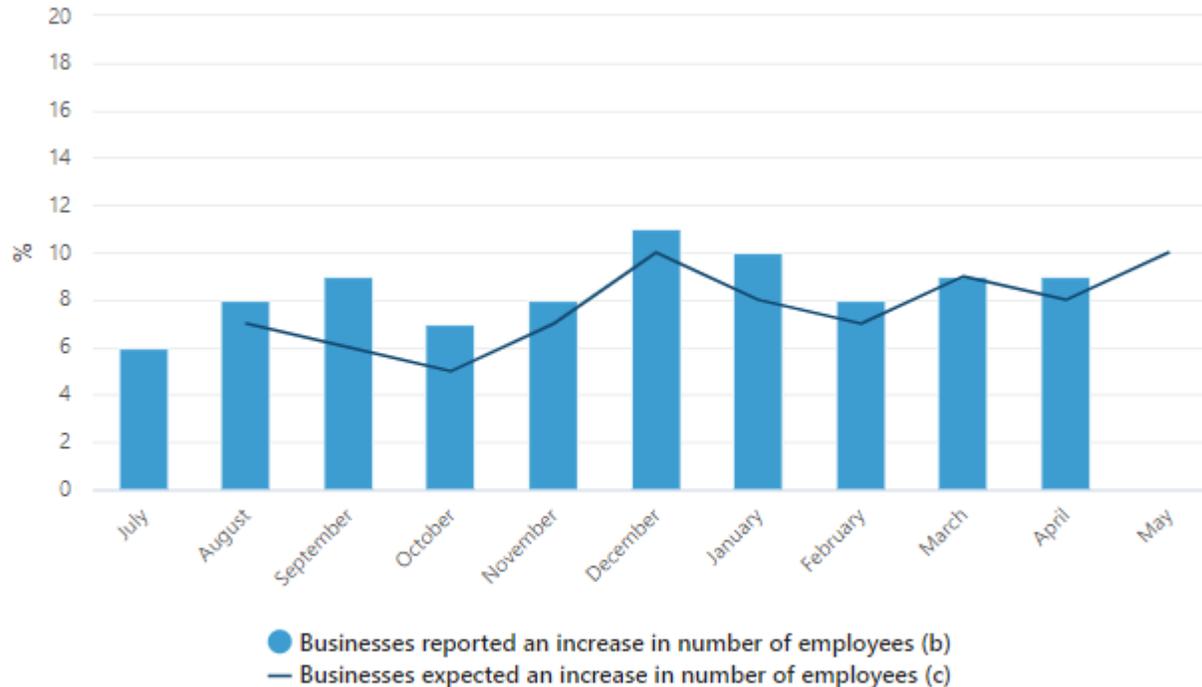
(a) Proportions are of all businesses

(b) Businesses reported changes over the last month

- Conditions for revenue have continued to improve in the latest survey of businesses.
- The improvement reflects the faster economic recovery and the loosening of COVID-19-related restrictions.
- 18% of businesses reported a decrease in revenues in April – the lowest share since this data started being collected in April 2020.
- 22% of businesses reported higher revenues, up from 16% in March.
- The share of businesses reported higher revenues in April is the best outcome this year.

EMPLOYMENT RESILIENCE

Reported and expected increase in number of employees, July 2020 to May 2021 (a)



(a) Proportions are of all businesses

(b) Businesses reported changes over the last month

(c) Expectations for the indicated month as reported by businesses in the previous month of collection

Source: ABS

- JobKeeper ended in March. This survey gives us some early insights around employment after the wage subsidy scheme's expiry.
- 9% of businesses reported an increase in employment in April, the same proportion of businesses as in March. It is encouraging that the share did not decline after JobKeeper's expiry.
- Moreover, for next month 10% of businesses expect to lift employment.
- This data is consistent with JobKeeper's expiry resembling more of speed hump than a fiscal cliff.
- We anticipate the unemployment rate will end this year at 5.0%. It currently stands at 5.6%.

SUPPLY CHAINS DISRUPTIONS – A BIG ISSUE

Top industries experiencing supply chain disruptions



(a) Proportions are of all businesses

(b) Proportions are of businesses experiencing supply chain disruptions

(c) Includes repair and maintenance, personal (e.g. hairdressers) and other services

- Global supply chains began to break down in 2020 as countries went into lockdown, leaving many businesses short on essential supplies. There have been other additional challenges.
- In April, 30% of businesses are reported experiencing supply-chain disruptions. Small businesses were more likely to be affected.
- Of these businesses, 37% of businesses “to a great extent”.
- This category captures major delays, uncertain delivery times and variability to revenues.
- Meanwhile, 57% of businesses reporting supply-chain disruptions were affected to a “small extent” (i.e. some delays but little impact on revenue).

REINVENTION, INNOVATION AND ADAPTATION

Changes made by businesses in response to supply chain disruptions, by employment size (a)

	Small businesses	Medium businesses	Large businesses	All businesses
	%	%	%	%
Changed ordering processes (b)	63	61	55	62
Changed the way products or services are provided to customers (c)	41	29	27	41
Changed suppliers	39	33	21	39
Changed type and range of products or services	38	27	20	37
Increased number of suppliers	36	34	32	36
Increased price of goods or services	34	24	14	34
Changed operational processes (d)	32	25	34	32
Changed mode of freight	20	18	17	19
Other modifications	3	6	9	4

(a) Proportions are of businesses experiencing supply chain disruptions

(b) e.g. ordering earlier or ordering more

(c) e.g. adjusted customer allocations, adjusted order processing timeframe, shifted more operations online

(d) e.g. changed methods of producing goods or services

Source: ABS

- Small businesses were more likely to report being impacted by supply-chain disruptions to a “great extent”.
- Businesses are adapting and reinventing themselves to deal with these disruptions.
- 87% of businesses impacted by supply-chain disruptions in response made at least one modification to their operations.
 - The most common change was a change in the ordering process (62%).
 - Notably, 34% of these businesses raised prices.

MAKING SUPPLY CHAINS STRONGER

Changes to supplier in response to supply chain disruptions



- Businesses are changing supply chains to become more resilient, collaborative and networked with customers, suppliers and other stakeholders.
- 39% of businesses experiencing supply-chain disruptions have adapted by changing suppliers. Indeed, 63% changed to a different domestic supplier.

(a) Proportions are of all businesses
(b) Proportions are of businesses experiencing supply chain disruptions
(c) Proportions are of businesses that changed supplier in response to supply chain disruptions
(d) Businesses could select more than one response

IMPACT OF ONGOING COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS

Top industries adversely impacted by COVID safe controls (a)(b)

COVID safe controls	Top industries adversely impacted
 Additional cleaning and disinfecting requirements	78% Accommodation and food services 74% Arts and recreation services 62% Health care and social assistance
 Physical distancing of customers or clients and/or venue capacity limits	61% Education and training 61% Accommodation and food services 58% Arts and recreation services
 Providing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to staff	60% Transport, postal and warehousing 53% Accommodation and food services 46% Administrative and support services
 Physical distancing of employees	38% Education and training 30% Transport, postal and warehousing 27% Arts and recreation services

(a) Proportions are of all businesses
 (b) Businesses could select more than one response

Source: ABS

- Businesses reported on the extent to which COVID safe controls were adversely impacting their business.
- 64% of businesses reported that they were being adversely impacted by COVID safe controls.
- 21% are being impacted by these controls to a great extent.
- The most onerous impact was additional cleaning & disinfecting. The most heavily impacted industry was accommodation & food services (78% of businesses).

SURVEY DETAIL

- In responding to the survey, businesses are asked to provide a best estimate only, without accessing records or reports.
- The survey was conducted through a telephone based survey between 14 and 21 April 2021.
- The survey is based on a random sample of approximately 2,000 units stratified by industry and employment size.
- The final response rate was 64% (or 1,275 responding businesses).
- The survey sample is re-weighted to adjust for non-responses.
- Businesses who did not respond might not have done so because they are adversely impacted by COVID-19. If this were the case there is potential for systematic bias in these estimates. That would mean that the responses in this survey would underestimate the impact of COVID-19 on businesses.

CONTACTS

Chief Economist

Besa Deda

besa.deda@bankofmelbourne.com.au

(02) 8254 3251

Economist

Matthew Bunny

matthew.bunny@bankofmelbourne.com.au

(02) 8254 0023

DISCLAIMER

The information contained in this report (“the Information”) is provided for, and is only to be used by, persons in Australia. The information may not comply with the laws of another jurisdiction. The Information is general in nature and does not take into account the particular investment objectives or financial situation of any potential reader. It does not constitute, and should not be relied on as, financial or investment advice or recommendations (expressed or implied) and is not an invitation to take up securities or other financial products or services. No decision should be made on the basis of the Information without first seeking expert financial advice. For persons with whom Bank of Melbourne has a contract to supply Information, the supply of the Information is made under that contract and Bank of Melbourne’s agreed terms of supply apply. Bank of Melbourne does not represent or guarantee that the Information is accurate or free from errors or omissions and Bank of Melbourne disclaims any duty of care in relation to the Information and liability for any reliance on investment decisions made using the Information. The Information is subject to change. Terms, conditions and any fees apply to Bank of Melbourne products and details are available. Bank of Melbourne or its officers, agents or employees (including persons involved in preparation of the Information) may have financial interests in the markets discussed in the Information. Bank of Melbourne owns copyright in the information unless otherwise indicated. The Information should not be reproduced, distributed, linked or transmitted without the written consent of Bank of Melbourne.

Any unauthorised use or dissemination is prohibited. Neither Bank of Melbourne- A Division of Westpac Banking Corporation ABN 33 007 457 141 AFSL 233714 ACL 233714, nor any of Westpac’s subsidiaries or affiliates shall be liable for the message if altered, changed or falsified.