

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY

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INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or John Ridley on Sydney (02) 9268 4541.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents the first release of Australian industry estimates from the Economic Activity Survey compiled using new statistical infrastructure. Estimates have been compiled on this new basis for each of 2001–02 and 2002–03. Effectively, a new statistical series has commenced with the 2001–02 collection.

The new infrastructure was described in *Information Paper: Improvements in ABS Economic Statistics [Arising from The New Tax System]* (cat. no. 1372.0), released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) on 6 May 2002. The paper described a number of changes to the infrastructure supporting the compilation of ABS economic series. The changes make better use of data available from the taxation system to improve the efficiency, coverage and sample design of the surveys from which these series are sourced. This new statistical infrastructure has led to significant improvements in survey methodology and greater consistency in estimates.

To facilitate comparisons over time, the effects of the infrastructure and certain other changes on the statistics have been measured, by showing data on both bases for 2000–01. Details on the size of these effects can be found in Appendix 1.

Some of the estimates in this publication are derived by prorating data from taxation sources with data collected by the ABS. Due to the complexity of this estimation process, the ABS's current methods of measuring standard error may underestimate the variability of the estimates. For details, see Technical Note 2.

CHANGES TO THIS PUBLICATION

The scope of the new basis series in this publication has been changed by:

- inclusion of AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING (Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) Division A), from 2002–03; and (private) EDUCATION (part of ANZSIC Division N), COMMUNITY SERVICES (ANZSIC Subdivision 87) and OTHER SERVICES (ANZSIC Subdivision 96)
- exclusion of SERVICES TO FINANCE AND INSURANCE (ANZSIC Subdivision 75) from all years shown (although data for this subdivision are available on request).

Therefore, from 2002–03, the published series exclude ANZSIC Divisions K FINANCE AND INSURANCE and M GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, but otherwise cover nearly all ANZSIC industry classes.

This publication also includes data items which were previously included in *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8140.0)(final issue). However, employment estimates (and related ratios) have not been included in this issue. See Explanatory Notes paragraph 32 for details.

CANCELLATION OF 2001–02 ISSUE

This publication contains previously unpublished information for Australian industry for both 2001–02 and 2002–03. This is because the scheduled 2001–02 issue of this publication was not produced, due to delays caused by the introduction of the new statistical infrastructure mentioned above.

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ABBREVIATIONS

\$'000	thousand dollars
\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
\$m	million dollars
ABN	Australian Business Number
ABR	Australian Business Register
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSBR	Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register
ABSMP	Australian Bureau of Statistics maintained population
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
ATOMP	Australian Taxation Office maintained population
BAS	Business Activity Statement
BIT	business income tax
EAS	Economic Activity Survey
EASTAX	combined EAS and ATO business income tax data
f.o.b.	free on board
GFCF	gross fixed capital formation
GST	Goods and Services Tax
IVA	industry value added
mfg	manufacturing
MU	management unit
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
no.	number
OPBT	operating profit before tax
PAYGW	pay-as-you-go withholding
RSE	relative standard error
SIS	Service Industry Survey
SISCA	Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia
TAU	type of activity unit
TNTS	The New Tax System

CHAPTER 1

SUMMARY, 2000–01 TO 2002–03

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of the New Tax System (TNTS) has had a number of significant implications for ABS statistics. Most of these changes affected the ABS Business Register (ABSBR) and, therefore, all ABS business collections which draw their populations from it. These changes have resulted in the adoption of a new statistical infrastructure. To help bridge the series, data are presented for 2000–01 on an old and a new basis in Table 1.1.

Data shown on the 'old basis' reflect the 2000–01 collection where data were collected from what the ABS refers to as management units. The 'new basis' data reflect the new ABN unit / TAU based collections for 2001–02 and 2002–03. The 'new basis' data also provide revised estimates for 2000–01, calculated as though the 2000–01 collection had been conducted on the same basis as the 2001–02 and 2002–03 collections.

For more information, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 5–10 and Appendix 1. The Glossary provides definitions for terms used.

DETAILED COMMENTARY

Please see:

- *Industry performance*: Chapter 2, page 9
- *Experimental estimates, 2002–03*: Chapter 3, page 43.

1.1

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS(a), Industry division(b)

<i>Statistical infrastructure / Reference year</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(c)</i>	<i>Sales and service income(d)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>	<i>Industry value added</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING						
Old basis						
2000-01	na	na	na	na	na	na
New basis						
2000-01(e)	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	4 690.6	49 851.0	52 248.4	47 431.7	4 642.7	15 819.5
MINING						
Old basis						
2000-01	5 462.6	55 767.6	58 804.4	42 629.0	16 175.4	34 829.6
New basis						
2000-01(e)	5 619.8	55 953.8	59 535.5	44 939.9	14 330.9	32 673.7
2001-02	6 091.3	59 581.2	59 914.5	47 476.6	13 148.5	35 450.2
2002-03	6 669.0	63 184.1	67 055.5	50 617.0	16 510.0	37 385.5
MANUFACTURING						
Old basis						
2000-01	38 724.0	256 898.7	261 464.0	245 182.6	16 281.3	73 464.3
New basis						
2000-01(e)	41 343.8	276 777.9	281 585.8	265 395.9	18 989.9	79 312.7
2001-02	42 331.0	294 542.6	298 983.7	281 109.7	18 743.9	81 137.2
2002-03	46 588.4	311 731.2	316 870.3	297 443.6	21 267.7	89 441.5
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY						
Old basis						
2000-01	3 022.2	35 233.2	37 633.0	33 032.8	4 600.2	14 490.1
New basis						
2000-01(e)	3 253.5	37 478.9	41 097.6	35 937.2	5 024.8	16 153.0
2001-02	3 615.7	40 435.1	43 806.9	38 083.4	5 779.3	17 089.6
2002-03	3 895.2	45 779.2	48 588.2	43 604.7	5 032.3	18 605.2
CONSTRUCTION						
Old basis						
2000-01	13 764.4	95 765.8	97 396.8	89 647.2	7 749.6	29 804.9
New basis						
2000-01(e)	14 423.9	100 803.5	102 373.7	94 089.7	8 479.0	28 284.2
2001-02	16 083.2	121 209.0	123 328.4	112 595.6	11 232.0	33 379.3
2002-03	17 396.3	137 581.9	140 883.2	128 298.9	13 827.2	38 849.3

na not available

(a) These data are from collections based on two successive statistical infrastructures. To assist users, data for 2000-01 are shown on the old basis (which used a management unit based infrastructure), and on the new basis (as bridged ABN unit / TAU estimates). Data for 2001-02 and 2002-03 are ABN unit / TAU estimates. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 5-10 and Appendix 1. Data are shown at current prices and, therefore, do not discount the impact of price changes.

(b) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(c) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

(e) See Appendix 1 for more information.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

1.1 SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS(a), Industry division(b) *continued*

<i>Statistical infrastructure / Reference year</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(c)</i>	<i>Sales and service income(d)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>	<i>Industry value added</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
WHOLESALE TRADE						
Old basis						
2000–01	18 635.0	253 387.7	256 376.2	249 799.9	6 576.3	35 098.3
New basis						
2000–01(e)	17 880.2	261 846.7	264 509.3	259 637.3	6 446.1	31 458.9
2001–02	19 090.3	275 491.5	278 601.6	269 739.3	9 351.8	35 431.1
2002–03	20 138.8	297 206.4	300 137.2	291 140.6	11 416.4	38 975.1
RETAIL TRADE						
Old basis						
2000–01	23 834.3	223 979.4	229 726.5	224 108.2	5 618.3	39 766.1
New basis						
2000–01(e)	24 381.8	227 811.5	230 809.8	226 135.4	5 889.6	37 204.6
2001–02	25 836.3	250 624.6	253 170.1	245 713.4	9 298.2	43 175.4
2002–03	27 664.7	268 517.3	270 832.2	263 136.0	9 416.5	46 052.1
ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS						
Old basis						
2000–01	8 143.9	36 064.4	36 886.3	35 041.4	1 844.9	14 807.7
New basis						
2000–01(e)	8 564.4	35 154.1	36 448.5	35 248.2	1 195.4	13 201.8
2001–02	9 499.8	40 119.1	41 293.9	39 334.6	2 021.6	15 420.8
2002–03	9 476.1	41 979.3	42 896.7	40 739.2	2 151.3	15 851.9
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE						
Old basis						
2000–01	13 851.8	68 088.2	72 621.7	69 573.4	3 048.3	27 637.6
New basis						
2000–01(e)	14 433.7	69 216.9	75 393.3	71 591.3	3 851.8	26 776.4
2001–02	14 994.7	71 629.9	76 855.5	72 005.6	4 885.7	28 450.1
2002–03	15 444.4	75 922.0	81 202.5	76 655.4	4 551.1	30 646.5
COMMUNICATION SERVICES						
Old basis						
2000–01	6 410.7	37 075.9	38 025.1	31 746.2	6 278.9	18 759.5
New basis						
2000–01(e)	6 519.1	35 061.9	36 619.9	30 165.8	6 559.2	18 524.0
2001–02	6 762.7	36 627.1	37 477.6	32 336.2	4 960.9	19 207.6
2002–03	6 534.6	38 610.2	39 350.2	33 157.0	6 132.3	19 849.9

(a) These data are from collections based on two successive statistical infrastructures. To assist users, data for 2000–01 are shown on the old basis (which used a management unit based infrastructure), and on the new basis (as bridged ABN unit / TAU estimates). Data for 2001–02 and 2002–03 are ABN unit / TAU estimates. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 5–10 and Appendix 1. Data are shown at current prices and, therefore, do not discount the impact of price changes.

(b) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(c) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

(e) See Appendix 1 for more information.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

1.1**SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS(a), Industry division(b) *continued***

<i>Statistical infrastructure / Reference year</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(c)</i>	<i>Sales and service income(d)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>	<i>Industry value added</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES						
Old basis						
2000-01	39 946.3	136 639.9	152 271.2	136 183.9	16 087.4	68 953.2
New basis						
2000-01(e)	41 338.9	158 831.2	175 054.3	153 781.1	19 752.7	75 211.9
2001-02	45 470.1	170 579.2	189 281.4	160 263.4	27 837.0	88 219.9
2002-03	47 491.6	190 887.4	212 768.0	185 173.6	28 623.9	91 626.1
EDUCATION (PRIVATE)						
Old basis						
2000-01	na	na	na	na	na	na
New basis						
2000-01(e)	5 962.3	5 938.5	11 470.0	10 652.3	823.9	7 414.9
2001-02	6 688.6	6 551.7	12 774.4	11 676.3	1 089.1	8 622.1
2002-03	7 322.4	7 806.0	14 433.4	13 599.8	^ 838.7	8 661.8
HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (PRIVATE)						
Old basis						
2000-01	na	na	na	na	na	na
New basis						
2000-01(e)	15 249.9	32 094.8	42 743.5	37 725.3	5 032.8	23 407.4
2001-02	16 514.6	34 103.7	45 375.3	39 873.7	5 525.2	25 741.4
2002-03	18 200.4	38 252.5	50 689.6	44 233.5	6 489.9	28 678.3
CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES						
Old basis						
2000-01	4 310.9	25 523.6	28 383.4	25 155.0	3 228.4	11 066.3
New basis						
2000-01(e)	5 071.2	28 978.3	31 736.1	29 509.1	2 165.7	8 995.0
2001-02	4 843.3	27 814.8	29 971.9	27 967.8	2 002.3	9 125.1
2002-03	5 266.7	29 726.4	32 336.5	29 714.6	2 696.4	9 798.8
PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES						
Old basis						
2000-01	na	na	na	na	na	na
New basis						
2000-01(e)	4 944.4	16 319.2	20 351.8	18 191.3	2 132.2	7 217.9
2001-02	5 616.5	18 374.7	22 557.3	20 199.2	^ 2 403.9	8 601.7
2002-03	5 518.5	18 436.2	22 284.0	20 139.1	2 196.2	8 555.4

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

na not available

(a) These data are from collections based on two successive statistical infrastructures. To assist users, data for 2000-01 are shown on the old basis (which used a management unit based infrastructure), and on the new basis (as bridged ABN unit / TAU estimates). Data for 2001-02 and 2002-03 are ABN unit / TAU estimates. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 5-10 and Appendix 1. Data are shown at current prices and, therefore, do not discount the impact of price changes.

(b) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(c) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

(e) See Appendix 1 for more information.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

1.1 SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS(a), Industry division(b) *continued*

<i>Statistical infrastructure / Reference year</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(c)</i>	<i>Sales and service income(d)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>	<i>Industry value added</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m

SELECTED INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING)

Old basis						
2000–01	na	na	na	na	na	na
New basis						
2000–01(e)	208 986.8	1 342 267.2	1 409 729.0	1 312 999.7	100 674.0	405 836.3
2001–02	223 438.1	1 447 684.2	1 513 392.4	1 398 374.9	118 279.5	449 051.3
2002–03	237 607.1	1 565 620.2	1 640 327.5	1 517 652.9	131 150.0	482 977.6

TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES (b)

Old basis						
2000–01	na	na	na	na	na	na
New basis						
2000–01(e)	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001–02	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002–03	242 297.6	1 615 471.1	1 692 575.9	1 565 084.6	135 792.6	498 797.1

na not available

(a) These data are from collections based on two successive statistical infrastructures. To assist users, data for 2000–01 are shown on the old basis (which used a management unit based infrastructure), and on the new basis (as bridged ABN unit / TAU estimates). Data for 2001–02 and 2002–03 are ABN unit / TAU estimates. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 5–10 and Appendix 1. Data are shown at current prices and, therefore, do not discount the impact of price changes.

(b) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(c) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

(e) See Appendix 1 for more information.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

CHAPTER 2

INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

SUMMARY OF SCOPE

The EDUCATION and HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES industries, where shown (or included in totals) in this publication, exclude any public sector components. Also, TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES comprises all industries shown but excludes ANZSIC Divisions K FINANCE AND INSURANCE and M GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE. To assist users, any year-to-year comparisons are based on 'SELECTED INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING)', as data for AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING are only available from 2002–03. Where commentary relates only to 2002–03, the data shown are based on the TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES estimates. For details of the scope of the data presented in this publication, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

Definitions of terms used are shown in the Glossary.

OPERATING BUSINESSES

The total number of businesses operating in the SELECTED INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) component of the Australian economy increased by 3% between 2001–02 and 2002–03. In 2002–03, these industries consisted of 1,919,024 operating businesses, 61,748 more than in 2001–02. In 2002–03, with the inclusion of the AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING industry, the total number of operating businesses was 2,149,959.

Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 5–10 for detailed descriptions of the business units used.

Of the fourteen industries included in these statistics for both years, the number of operating businesses declined between 2001–02 and 2002–03 in four of them (although none of the decreases exceeded 2%). Industries which experienced the largest percentage increases in the number of operating businesses were ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY (16%), (private) EDUCATION (10%), and PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES (8%). The greatest increases in the number of operating businesses occurred in PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES (42,051), MANUFACTURING (9,135), and PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES (4,257).

In 2002–03, the industries with the largest number of operating businesses were PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES (with 596,178 businesses, or 28% of TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES), CONSTRUCTION (16%), AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING (11%), and RETAIL TRADE (10%).

TOTAL INCOME AND TOTAL EXPENSES

For SELECTED INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING), total income increased in current price terms by \$126.9b (8%) between 2001–02 and 2002–03, to \$1,640.3b. Of this increase, sales of goods accounted for \$67.7b and income from services (excluding rent, leasing and hiring income) \$50.2b. In percentage terms, the largest increase (21%) was in interest income (from \$13.2b to \$15.9b). The total income of large (employing) businesses increased by \$38.2b (6%), while for other business types it increased by \$88.7b (10%). Apart from the PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES industry, which registered a very small decrease of \$0.3b (1%), all other industries increased total income in current price

**TOTAL INCOME AND
TOTAL EXPENSES**
continued

terms, the largest percentage increase (14%) having occurred in the CONSTRUCTION industry.

Total expenses for SELECTED INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) increased in current price terms by \$119.3b (9%) between 2001–02 and 2002–03, to \$1,517.7b. Of this increase, cost of sales accounted for \$88.4b and labour costs \$18.0b. The increase among large (employing) businesses amounted to \$35.7b (6%), while for other business types total expenses increased by \$83.5b (10%). Most industries recorded an increase in total expenses in current price terms; the exception was again the PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES industry, where total expenses declined marginally (by 0.3%). The largest percentage increase, of 16%, occurred in the PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry and the (private) EDUCATION industry. The PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry also incurred the largest increase in value of total expenses (up \$24.9b). Other industries for which total expenses increased substantially were WHOLESALE TRADE (up \$21.4b) and RETAIL TRADE (up \$17.4b).

In 2002–03, the industry with the largest share of total income for TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES was MANUFACTURING, with 19%, followed by WHOLESALE TRADE (18%) and RETAIL TRADE (16%). A similar pattern is evident in relation to total expenses, where these three industries represent 19%, 19% and 17% (respectively).

The percentage contribution of large (employing) businesses to total income of TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES was 37% in 2002–03, and 38% to total expenses. Small (employing) businesses contributed 28% and 27% (respectively) in 2002–03, medium (employing) businesses 24% and 25%, and non-employing businesses 11% and 9%.

**OPERATING PROFIT
BEFORE TAX**

Operating profit before tax (OPBT) earned by SELECTED INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) businesses in 2002–03 was \$131.2b, an increase in current price terms of \$12.9b (11%) from 2001–02.

In 2002–03, OPBT for large (employing) businesses in SELECTED INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) was \$40.4b, an increase of \$3.9b (11%) from 2001–02. For other business types, OPBT increased by \$9.0b, or 11%, from \$81.8b in 2001–02 to \$90.8b in 2002–03.

In percentage terms, the largest increase between 2001–02 and 2002–03 in OPBT occurred in the CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES industry (35%), followed by MINING (26%), COMMUNICATION SERVICES (24%), CONSTRUCTION (23%) and WHOLESALE TRADE (22%). Of the fourteen industry divisions included in these statistics for both years, OPBT increased in ten and declined in four.

In 2002–03, 30% of OPBT of TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES was earned by large (employing) businesses. Small (employing) businesses generated 29%, medium (employing) businesses 15%, and 26% was attributable to non-employing businesses. Non-employing businesses make a higher contribution to OPBT (26% of total OPBT for TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES) than to most of the other variables presented. However, it should be noted that much of this profit represents the OPBT of sole proprietors and partnerships, which comprise a high proportion of non-employing businesses. The drawings and/or labour costs of these persons are not reflected in estimates of business expenses but are treated as drawings from profits, and as such are not reflected in the estimates.

OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE TAX *continued*

The PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry was the largest contributor to OPBT of Total Selected Industries in 2002–03, accounting for 21%. This was followed by MANUFACTURING (16%), and MINING (12%).

TOTAL ASSETS AND TOTAL LIABILITIES

Between 2001–02 and 2002–03, total assets, total liabilities and net worth at the Selected Industries (excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing) level all increased by 11%.

Most industries increased total assets and total liabilities. In percentage terms, three industries shared the largest increase (22%) in the value of total assets: CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE, and (private) EDUCATION. COMMUNICATION SERVICES was the only industry to experience a decrease in both total assets (by 4%) and total liabilities (by 11%) in 2002–03. The MINING industry recorded the only other decrease in liabilities, of 3%.

The PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry contributed 29% of the value of total assets and 28% of the value of total liabilities held by Total Selected Industries, followed by MANUFACTURING (14% of each).

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) for Selected Industries (excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing) increased by 29% between 2001–02 and 2002–03, rising by \$13.1b to \$58.6b in 2002–03. This overall increase is the net effect of a very wide range of movements in individual industries.

The largest percentage increase (266%) was recorded in the PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry, GFCF of which rose from \$2.8b in 2001–02 to \$10.1b in 2002–03.

Substantial percentage increases in GFCF were also recorded in the RETAIL TRADE and MINING industries (89% and 67% respectively). The ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS industry recorded the largest percentage decrease (51%), followed by CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES (25%).

The largest sources of GFCF in 2002–03 were with PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES and MINING (each with 17% of the total for Total Selected Industries) and MANUFACTURING (15%).

INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED

Industry value added (IVA) for Selected Industries (excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing) increased by 8%, or \$33.9b, between 2001–02 and 2002–03. All industries recorded increases in current price terms in IVA between these years, except for PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES (down 1%). CONSTRUCTION recorded the largest percentage increase (16%), from \$33.4b to \$38.8b. MANUFACTURING recorded the largest increase in dollar terms (\$8.3b), from \$81.1b to \$89.4b.

As measured by IVA, the largest industries in 2002–03 were MANUFACTURING and PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES, each with 18% of the total for Total Selected Industries, followed by RETAIL TRADE (9%).

In 2002–03, large (employing) businesses produced 39% of the IVA of Total Selected Industries. Small (employing) businesses contributed 29%, medium (employing) businesses 23%, and non-employing businesses 10%.

BUSINESS AVERAGES

Between 2001–02 and 2002–03 for SELECTED INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING), the average value of sales and service income, total income and total expenses all increased by 5%, and average operating profit before tax (OPBT) increased by 7%. Likewise, average values of total assets and net worth both rose by 7%. The average for industry value added also showed an increase, of 4%.

INDUSTRY RATIOS

Very small increases were recorded between 2001–02 and 2002–03 in profit margin and interest coverage at the SELECTED INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) level. Rates of return on assets and on net worth, the ratio of long term debt to equity and the current ratio were all stable. However, the investment rate value added increased by 10% (from 17.4% to 19.1%).

The industry which recorded the greatest profit margin in 2002–03 was MINING (25%), and the smallest profit margin was recorded by RETAIL TRADE (3%). CONSTRUCTION is the industry showing the highest return on assets (17%) for 2002–03, with ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY having the lowest (3%). Similarly, rates of return on net worth for 2002–03 ranged from 54% for CONSTRUCTION to 6% for ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY.

The industry which recorded the greatest investment rate value added for 2002–03 was ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY (41.0%), with the lowest recorded by CONSTRUCTION (7.7%). Between 2001–02 and 2002–03, for SELECTED INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING), eight industries recorded an increase in this rate while six industries recorded a decrease. The industries with the largest percentage increases were PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES (up 48% from 14.9% to 22.0%) and MINING (up 37% from 27.8% to 37.9%). CONSTRUCTION (down 35% from 11.9% to 7.7%) and CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES (down 30% from 22.8% to 15.9%) were the industries to record the largest percentage decreases.

BUSINESS PROFITABILITY

For TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES, 71% of businesses were profitable in 2002–03. The proportion was 73% with AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING excluded, which is a decrease from the figure of 75% recorded in 2001–02. The proportion of businesses making a profit in 2002–03 ranged from 84% in the CONSTRUCTION industry to 48% in MINING. MINING was also the industry with the highest percentage (17%) of businesses reporting a break-even result for 2002–03. The industry in which the highest proportion of businesses recorded a loss in 2002–03 was AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING, at 45%.

INDUSTRY LEVEL ANALYSIS

An analysis of performance by industry follows.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

This industry was not included in these statistics for 2001–02. In 2002–03, it consisted of 230,935 operating businesses, contributing 3% of total income, total expenses and industry value added, and 5% of total assets, for TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES. This industry's average values of sales and service income, total income, total expenses, OPBT and IVA are all lower than for all other industries except for PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES; the AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING average IVA is the lowest of all industries.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND
FISHING *continued*

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING is the industry least dominated by large (employing) businesses, which accounted for only 4% of its total income, 6% of wages and salaries and 3% of IVA in 2002–03. The contributions of small (employing) businesses to these aggregates were, respectively, 57%, 60%, and 62%, the highest for each data item for any industry shown.

MINING

Between 2001–02 and 2002–03, the MINING industry's total income increased by 12% and total expenses rose by 7%.

MINING is the industry for which depreciation and amortisation represents the second highest proportion (after COMMUNICATION SERVICES) of total expenses: 14% in 2001–02 and 15% in 2002–03, compared to 4% overall for both 2001–02 and 2002–03 (irrespective of the inclusion of AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING for 2002–03).

MINING is also the industry to which non-employing businesses made the least contribution in 2002–03 (4% or less for all financial data items shown).

MANUFACTURING

The number of operating business in MANUFACTURING increased by 9,135, or 7%, from 2001–02 to 2002–03. Total income and total expenses both rose by 6%. An increase of 112% in the value of change in inventories contributed to an increase in OPBT of 13%.

The MANUFACTURING industry accounted for 19% of both total income and total expenses of TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES in 2002–03, and was the largest contributor of any industry.

The business averages for MANUFACTURING recorded little change in 2002–03 compared to their values in 2001–02.

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER
SUPPLY

Total income in the ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY industry increased by 11% in 2002–03, and total expenses increased by 14%. OPBT fell by 13%. Despite a 9% increase in capital expenditure, GFCF declined by 6%.

Labour costs represent 9% of total expenses in 2002–03 for the ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY industry, the second lowest proportion (after WHOLESALE TRADE) of any industry. This industry also has the highest proportion of its total expenses represented by interest expenses: 12% in 2002–03, compared to 3% for TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

This industry is the second most heavily dominated (after COMMUNICATION SERVICES) by large (employing) businesses in 2002–03, as measured by their contribution to IVA (78%), OPBT (66%), and total income (69%).

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY (at 92%) had the highest proportion of its value of total assets represented by non-current assets in 2002–03, as compared to the 67% proportion for TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES. Similarly, non-current liabilities constitute 79% of total liabilities in ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY, compared to 50% overall.

CONSTRUCTION

The number of operating businesses in the CONSTRUCTION industry declined by 1% in 2002–03.

Total income and total expenses in CONSTRUCTION both rose by 14% and OPBT by 23%, in 2002–03. An increase of 36% in net worth was also recorded.

CONSTRUCTION *continued*

Rates of return (on assets and net worth) for this industry in 2002–03 were the highest of any industry. These figures were 17.1% and 54.1% (respectively), compared to the corresponding **TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES** figures of 7.1% and 16.8%.

CONSTRUCTION is the industry in which IVA was most heavily dominated by non-employed businesses in 2002–03. They contributed 22% of total IVA for the industry.

WHOLESALE TRADE

In 2002–03, **WHOLESALE TRADE** recorded an increase of 2% in the number of operating businesses.

Total income and total expenses in the **WHOLESALE TRADE** industry both increased by 8% in 2002–03. **OPBT** increased by 22%.

Between 2001–02 and 2002–03, the **WHOLESALE TRADE** industry's total assets, total liabilities and net worth all increased by 14%.

WHOLESALE TRADE had the highest proportion of its value of total assets represented by current assets in 2002–03 (69%), which is more than double the proportion (33%) for **TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES**. Similarly, current liabilities constitute 78% of total liabilities in **WHOLESALE TRADE**, compared to 50% overall.

At 8%, the proportion of labour costs to total expenses for **WHOLESALE TRADE** was the lowest of all industries in 2002–03. The proportion for **TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES** is 17%.

In 2002–03, medium (employing) businesses contributed 32% of **OPBT** in **WHOLESALE TRADE**, the highest proportion of any industry.

RETAIL TRADE

The number of operating businesses in the **RETAIL TRADE** industry was virtually unchanged between 2001–02 and 2002–03.

Total income and total expenses in the **RETAIL TRADE** industry both increased by 7% in 2002–03. **OPBT** increased by 1%.

The average values of sales and service income, total income, total expenses and IVA for **RETAIL TRADE** all increased by 7% in 2002–03.

As is the case for the **WHOLESALE TRADE** industry, **RETAIL TRADE**'s share of the value of current assets as a proportion of total assets is, at 55% in 2002–03, substantially greater than the proportion for **TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES**. Likewise, 69% of total liabilities in **RETAIL TRADE** are current.

ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

The number of operating businesses in the **ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS** industry increased by 2% in 2002–03.

Increases of 4% were recorded in this industry's total income and total expenses in 2002–03. **OPBT** increased by 6%. A slight decline in the value of total assets (by 1%) and a 13% increase in total liabilities combined to reduce net worth by 19%. These movements are also reflected in decreases in the average values for total assets and net worth.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

Between 2001–02 and 2002–03, the number of operating businesses in the TRANSPORT AND STORAGE industry decreased by 1% to 115,729. Total income and total expenses both rose by 6% in 2002–03. Capital expenditure increased by 24% and GFCF by 27%. OPBT declined by 7%.

The value of total assets and total liabilities in this industry rose by 22% and 17% respectively in 2002–03. TRANSPORT AND STORAGE (at 80%) is the industry for which the value of its non-current assets represents the second highest proportion (after ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY) of the value of its total assets.

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

In 2002–03, the COMMUNICATION SERVICES industry experienced a 2% decrease in the number of operating businesses.

Total income of the industry in 2002–03 increased by 5% and total expenses by 3%. OPBT increased by 24%.

A greater proportionate reduction (of 11%) in total liabilities compared to the decrease in the value of total assets (4%) resulted in an increase (of 7%) in the net worth of the COMMUNICATION SERVICES industry in 2002–03.

COMMUNICATION SERVICES is the industry in which large (employing) businesses dominate most heavily, generating 82% of total income, 90% of IVA and 91% of OPBT in 2002–03. COMMUNICATION SERVICES is also the industry for which depreciation and amortisation represents the highest proportion of total expenses, at 16% in 2002–03.

PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES

The PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry had, by far, the most operating businesses in 2002–03. At 596,178 operating businesses, this represents 28% of TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES businesses, and is an 8% increase (42,051 businesses) on the figure for 2001–02.

Total income of the PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry increased in 2002–03 by 12% and total expenses increased by 16%. OPBT increased by 3%.

The value of total assets increased by 17% and total liabilities by 21% in 2002–03. Capital expenditure was 53% higher than in 2001–02.

In 2002–03, the PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry accounted for 13% of total income, 12% of total expenses, 20% of labour costs and 29% of the value of total assets for TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES. This proportion of labour costs, which represents expenditure of \$54.0b, is the highest of any industry.

Of total income for this industry in 2002–03, 14% is represented by rent, leasing and hiring income, which is also the highest proportion of any industry. At the TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES level, the corresponding proportion is 2%. The PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry contributes 71% of the total rent, leasing and hiring income earned by TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

Non-employing businesses accounted for 26% of the total income of the PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry and 53% of its OPBT, the highest proportions of any industry in 2002–03.

EDUCATION (PRIVATE)

The number of operating businesses in the (private) EDUCATION industry increased by 10% between 2001–02 and 2002–03. In the same period, total income increased by 13% and total expenses by 16%, producing a fall of 23% in OPBT. These movements are also reflected in reduced profit margin, average profit and rates of return.

Labour costs represented 60% of total expenses for the (private) EDUCATION industry in 2002–03, the highest proportion of any industry. The proportion in 2001–02 was 63%.

The value of total assets and total liabilities in this industry both increased in 2002–03, by 22% and 26% respectively.

(Private) EDUCATION is the industry in which medium (employing) businesses are most dominant in terms of total income and IVA, contributing 45% and 49% respectively of the estimates for this industry.

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES
(PRIVATE)

This industry recorded an increase of 2% in the number of operating businesses during 2002–03. Total income increased by 12%, total expenses by 11%, and OPBT by 17%.

The cost structure of the (private) HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES industry is distinctive in that labour costs and cost of sales are very similar, each constituting 47% of total expenses in both 2001–02 and 2002–03.

CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL
SERVICES

The number of operating businesses in the CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES industry rose by 5% in 2002–03.

In 2002–03, total income and total expenses increased by 8% and 6% respectively. OPBT increased by 35%. Capital expenditure decreased by 25%, as did GFCF.

Large (employing) businesses in the CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES industry accounted for 62% of its OPBT in 2002–03.

Apart from a 28% rise in average OPBT, the business averages for this industry showed only slight increases between 2001–02 and 2002–03.

PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES

The number of operating businesses in the PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES industry increased by 4% in 2002–03.

Of this industry's OPBT in 2002–03, 48% was generated by non-employing businesses.

Between 2001–02 and 2002–03, this industry recorded declines in total income and IVA (both 1%), in OPBT (9%) and in all business averages and industry ratios presented, with the exception of long term debt to equity (which stayed the same). Total liabilities increased by 10% and the value of total assets was virtually unchanged, leading to a 6% decline in net worth.

2.1**BUSINESS TYPE AND SIZE, Industry division(a)**

<i>Business type / Size</i>	<i>Operating businesses no.</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b) \$m</i>	<i>Sales and service income(c) \$m</i>	<i>Total income \$m</i>	<i>Total expenses \$m</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax \$m</i>	<i>Industry value added \$m</i>
.....							
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	78 849	2 804.0	28 562.9	29 552.7	26 512.3	2 994.3	9 884.2
Medium							
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	1 589	1 455.4	8 116.2	8 357.6	7 923.5	261.1	2 575.3
Large							
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	20	291.0	1 681.1	2 020.4	1 854.7	236.2	436.1
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	150 477	140.2	11 490.8	12 317.8	11 141.2	1 151.1	2 923.9
Total businesses							
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	230 935	4 690.6	49 851.0	52 248.4	47 431.7	4 642.7	15 819.5
.....							
MINING							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001-02	2 571	402.2	12 123.2	11 159.9	6 558.1	4 742.9	9 135.2
2002-03	2 451	405.9	11 353.6	12 594.1	5 696.0	6 952.7	8 741.4
Medium							
2001-02	251	866.9	7 258.9	8 326.9	6 675.4	1 666.0	3 470.4
2002-03	302	1 336.5	11 033.4	12 321.1	9 924.6	2 564.8	6 125.0
Large							
2001-02	83	4 709.0	38 690.8	39 502.7	32 818.1	7 243.4	22 284.8
2002-03	79	4 852.9	39 106.2	40 204.3	33 108.8	6 933.1	22 350.5
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001-02	4 665	113.2	1 508.3	925.0	1 425.0	-503.7	559.8
2002-03	4 975	73.8	1 691.0	1 936.0	1 887.6	59.4	168.6
Total businesses							
2001-02	7 570	6 091.3	59 581.2	59 914.5	47 476.6	13 148.5	35 450.2
2002-03	7 807	6 669.0	63 184.1	67 055.5	50 617.0	16 510.0	37 385.5

na not available

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(b) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.1**BUSINESS TYPE AND SIZE, Industry division(a) continued**

<i>Business type / Size</i>	<i>Operating businesses no.</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i> \$m	<i>Sales and service income(c)</i> \$m	<i>Total income</i> \$m	<i>Total expenses</i> \$m	<i>Operating profit before tax</i> \$m	<i>Industry value added</i> \$m
MANUFACTURING							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	53 756	7 651.5	41 099.0	41 238.8	38 610.0	2 671.2	13 625.1
2002–03	63 512	9 103.9	52 018.1	52 992.0	47 454.7	5 535.7	17 511.4
Medium							
2001–02	6 399	11 800.3	68 272.9	69 249.0	66 001.9	3 722.1	20 387.5
2002–03	7 444	13 419.3	75 225.7	76 258.8	72 299.0	4 324.4	22 979.8
Large							
2001–02	642	22 021.4	168 051.2	171 084.8	161 838.2	9 473.1	42 616.9
2002–03	633	23 376.8	173 843.1	176 824.7	168 154.7	10 006.3	46 323.9
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	68 910	857.8	17 119.4	17 411.1	14 659.7	2 877.4	4 507.7
2002–03	67 254	688.3	10 644.4	10 794.7	9 535.2	1 401.3	2 626.4
Total businesses							
2001–02	129 708	42 331.0	294 542.6	298 983.7	281 109.7	18 743.9	81 137.2
2002–03	138 843	46 588.4	311 731.2	316 870.3	297 443.6	21 267.7	89 441.5
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	688	115.1	3 237.2	3 869.3	3 014.1	858.6	1 010.9
2002–03	699	159.8	4 373.8	4 783.4	4 244.4	537.9	1 465.3
Medium							
2001–02	154	507.3	6 213.5	7 002.1	6 171.1	838.3	1 995.9
2002–03	150	480.3	6 311.9	7 169.8	6 175.9	1 005.3	2 098.4
Large							
2001–02	50	2 936.2	27 978.5	29 853.1	26 042.2	3 857.3	13 316.6
2002–03	54	3 214.6	32 306.2	33 766.6	30 503.1	3 301.4	14 593.8
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	1 061	57.1	3 006.0	3 082.4	2 856.1	225.2	766.1
2002–03	1 359	40.4	2 787.3	2 868.3	2 681.4	187.7	447.8
Total businesses							
2001–02	1 953	3 615.7	40 435.1	43 806.9	38 083.4	5 779.3	17 089.6
2002–03	2 263	3 895.2	45 779.2	48 588.2	43 604.7	5 032.3	18 605.2

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(b) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.1**BUSINESS TYPE AND SIZE, Industry division(a) continued**

<i>Business type / Size</i>	<i>Operating businesses no.</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b) \$m</i>	<i>Sales and service income(c) \$m</i>	<i>Total income \$m</i>	<i>Total expenses \$m</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax \$m</i>	<i>Industry value added \$m</i>
CONSTRUCTION							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	93 676	7 607.1	51 425.3	52 113.9	48 941.0	3 285.7	14 013.1
2002–03	99 383	8 079.3	58 466.9	59 174.3	55 190.6	4 246.7	16 013.5
Medium							
2001–02	2 184	4 235.9	24 569.0	24 792.8	24 292.2	584.9	6 308.8
2002–03	2 494	4 872.0	28 036.4	28 499.5	27 579.5	1 125.2	7 747.8
Large							
2001–02	86	3 608.4	20 750.8	21 387.9	20 694.2	931.9	5 126.7
2002–03	90	3 920.2	23 973.7	24 652.8	23 556.6	1 325.9	6 531.1
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	247 461	631.9	24 463.9	25 033.8	18 668.3	6 429.5	7 930.7
2002–03	238 016	524.6	27 104.9	28 556.5	21 972.3	7 129.4	8 556.9
Total businesses							
2001–02	343 406	16 083.2	121 209.0	123 328.4	112 595.6	11 232.0	33 379.3
2002–03	339 982	17 396.3	137 581.9	140 883.2	128 298.9	13 827.2	38 849.3
WHOLESALE TRADE							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	37 406	5 383.3	66 319.8	66 693.1	64 472.0	2 638.8	10 184.9
2002–03	39 879	5 684.7	75 746.5	76 346.1	73 983.5	3 066.5	10 839.2
Medium							
2001–02	3 305	6 949.1	98 202.0	99 036.5	96 290.1	3 049.0	12 549.4
2002–03	3 250	7 239.8	101 826.8	102 697.6	100 099.6	3 643.3	13 429.0
Large							
2001–02	231	6 371.0	96 874.1	98 608.5	95 535.9	2 737.7	11 070.0
2002–03	221	6 895.1	105 316.4	106 672.9	103 820.5	3 450.8	12 758.3
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	41 230	^ 386.8	14 095.5	14 263.5	13 441.4	926.3	1 626.7
2002–03	40 501	319.2	14 316.7	14 420.6	13 237.0	1 255.8	1 948.5
Total businesses							
2001–02	82 173	19 090.3	275 491.5	278 601.6	269 739.3	9 351.8	35 431.1
2002–03	83 850	20 138.8	297 206.4	300 137.2	291 140.6	11 416.4	38 975.1

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(b) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.1**BUSINESS TYPE AND SIZE, Industry division(a) continued**

<i>Business type / Size</i>	<i>Operating businesses</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Sales and service income(c)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>	<i>Industry value added</i>
	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
RETAIL TRADE							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	106 480	9 509.2	83 015.8	83 793.3	80 357.9	3 939.5	16 451.9
2002–03	112 664	10 232.6	88 892.6	89 406.9	86 734.8	3 283.1	17 226.1
Medium							
2001–02	5 624	5 892.3	59 200.9	59 711.1	58 992.0	1 409.5	8 833.2
2002–03	4 776	6 618.9	67 350.1	67 804.5	66 855.4	1 525.4	10 127.4
Large							
2001–02	239	9 796.5	85 744.7	86 717.8	85 083.0	2 024.1	14 511.4
2002–03	219	10 361.2	90 330.0	91 513.3	88 990.5	2 912.3	15 698.0
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	111 408	638.3	22 663.1	22 947.8	21 280.6	1 925.2	3 378.9
2002–03	105 789	452.1	21 944.6	22 107.5	20 555.4	1 695.7	3 000.6
Total businesses							
2001–02	223 751	25 836.3	250 624.6	253 170.1	245 713.4	9 298.2	43 175.4
2002–03	223 448	27 664.7	268 517.3	270 832.2	263 136.0	9 416.5	46 052.1
ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	31 138	3 129.2	15 023.7	15 369.6	14 534.9	821.9	5 286.6
2002–03	32 692	2 879.4	14 132.4	14 416.5	13 664.5	741.8	5 037.4
Medium							
2001–02	3 753	4 071.5	15 279.0	15 786.0	15 124.7	720.7	6 275.5
2002–03	3 870	4 390.5	17 984.5	18 361.7	17 707.9	667.0	6 786.9
Large							
2001–02	143	2 027.1	6 786.6	7 033.2	6 768.6	263.4	2 984.7
2002–03	108	2 026.4	7 074.5	7 275.9	6 830.1	421.6	3 202.5
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	19 347	^ 271.9	3 029.8	3 105.1	2 906.5	215.5	873.9
2002–03	18 734	179.7	2 788.0	2 842.6	2 536.7	320.9	825.1
Total businesses							
2001–02	54 380	9 499.8	40 119.1	41 293.9	39 334.6	2 021.6	15 420.8
2002–03	55 404	9 476.1	41 979.3	42 896.7	40 739.2	2 151.3	15 851.9

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(b) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.1**BUSINESS TYPE AND SIZE, Industry division(a) continued**

<i>Business type / Size</i>	<i>Operating businesses no.</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b) \$m</i>	<i>Sales and service income(c) \$m</i>	<i>Total income \$m</i>	<i>Total expenses \$m</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax \$m</i>	<i>Industry value added \$m</i>
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	30 849	2 902.2	18 747.2	19 644.5	18 597.1	1 051.5	6 065.4
2002–03	32 826	3 140.9	20 859.8	21 549.5	20 481.0	1 073.8	6 644.8
Medium							
2001–02	1 416	2 893.4	11 645.2	12 170.2	11 603.0	550.2	5 199.6
2002–03	1 301	2 992.0	12 876.7	13 283.2	12 632.6	656.0	5 607.0
Large							
2001–02	152	8 858.9	33 336.7	36 704.5	35 172.3	1 578.8	14 327.9
2002–03	148	9 031.6	33 720.6	37 687.2	36 613.0	1 065.5	15 348.7
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	84 699	340.2	7 900.9	8 336.2	6 633.1	1 705.1	2 857.3
2002–03	81 454	279.9	8 465.0	8 682.6	6 928.8	1 755.8	3 046.0
Total businesses							
2001–02	117 116	14 994.7	71 629.9	76 855.5	72 005.6	4 885.7	28 450.1
2002–03	115 729	15 444.4	75 922.0	81 202.5	76 655.4	4 551.1	30 646.5
COMMUNICATION SERVICES							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	5 556	443.6	2 137.5	2 253.0	2 230.0	22.8	565.5
2002–03	6 505	467.5	2 784.2	2 805.0	2 676.2	135.8	850.3
Medium							
2001–02	175	591.2	2 770.8	2 838.3	2 891.8	–55.6	782.4
2002–03	126	461.3	2 466.3	2 487.6	2 422.1	62.0	701.9
Large							
2001–02	19	5 633.7	30 347.2	30 669.2	25 756.9	4 721.4	17 593.7
2002–03	19	5 550.6	31 645.8	32 323.2	26 662.8	5 596.2	17 775.2
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	21 104	^ 94.2	1 371.6	1 717.0	1 457.4	^ 272.4	266.0
2002–03	19 594	55.2	1 714.0	1 734.6	1 395.9	*338.3	^ 522.5
Total businesses							
2001–02	26 854	6 762.7	36 627.1	37 477.6	32 336.2	4 960.9	19 207.6
2002–03	26 244	6 534.6	38 610.2	39 350.2	33 157.0	6 132.3	19 849.9

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(b) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.1**BUSINESS TYPE AND SIZE, Industry division(a) continued**

<i>Business type / Size</i>	<i>Operating businesses</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Sales and service income(c)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>	<i>Industry value added</i>
	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	147 096	16 837.5	57 714.8	61 930.2	55 169.7	6 636.7	28 606.1
2002–03	154 782	17 611.4	65 005.0	67 990.2	60 666.0	7 463.6	31 280.0
Medium							
2001–02	5 623	13 516.8	34 961.2	40 175.6	37 065.4	3 117.5	19 179.0
2002–03	5 328	13 873.4	40 636.5	45 968.3	42 942.2	2 954.9	20 468.9
Large							
2001–02	243	13 125.4	31 119.0	35 500.3	33 767.4	1 804.0	18 537.1
2002–03	333	14 209.6	36 552.4	43 438.0	40 573.2	2 970.1	20 284.3
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	401 166	1 990.5	46 784.1	51 675.4	34 260.9	16 278.8	21 897.7
2002–03	435 735	^ 1 797.1	48 693.5	55 371.6	40 992.2	15 235.3	19 592.9
Total businesses							
2001–02	554 127	45 470.1	170 579.2	189 281.4	160 263.4	27 837.0	88 219.9
2002–03	596 178	47 491.6	190 887.4	212 768.0	185 173.6	28 623.9	91 626.1
EDUCATION (PRIVATE)							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	7 773	876.1	1 525.0	2 239.8	2 086.4	146.0	1 101.3
2002–03	8 837	1 052.7	1 657.1	2 574.0	2 425.4	^ 149.6	1 260.5
Medium							
2001–02	1 875	3 619.2	2 871.9	6 423.9	5 895.0	526.1	4 638.3
2002–03	1 756	3 620.1	3 186.9	6 474.4	6 247.7	^ 231.1	4 236.9
Large							
2001–02	109	2 117.2	1 522.4	3 338.0	3 135.0	203.8	2 564.9
2002–03	115	2 286.3	1 906.6	3 836.5	3 669.5	167.1	2 784.2
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	18 134	*76.2	632.4	^ 772.7	^ 559.8	^ 213.1	^ 317.6
2002–03	20 106	**363.4	1 055.3	^ 1 548.5	^ 1 257.1	^ 290.9	380.2
Total businesses							
2001–02	27 891	6 688.6	6 551.7	12 774.4	11 676.3	1 089.1	8 622.1
2002–03	30 813	7 322.4	7 806.0	14 433.4	13 599.8	^ 838.7	8 661.8

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(b) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.1**BUSINESS TYPE AND SIZE, Industry division(a) continued**

<i>Business type / Size</i>	<i>Operating businesses no.</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b) \$m</i>	<i>Sales and service income(c) \$m</i>	<i>Total income \$m</i>	<i>Total expenses \$m</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax \$m</i>	<i>Industry value added \$m</i>
HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (PRIVATE)							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	48 210	5 827.4	15 149.1	17 061.1	15 006.1	2 054.7	9 596.9
2002–03	48 933	5 881.6	15 614.3	17 982.5	15 487.7	2 517.6	10 070.7
Medium							
2001–02	3 653	4 142.5	3 984.0	8 173.0	7 711.5	461.4	5 057.4
2002–03	3 382	5 133.6	6 550.9	10 357.9	9 655.1	712.7	6 600.0
Large							
2001–02	392	6 108.9	8 467.7	12 862.7	12 271.0	607.5	7 903.7
2002–03	315	6 743.3	8 853.5	14 050.0	13 603.3	463.8	8 655.5
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	55 893	^ 435.8	6 503.0	7 278.6	4 885.1	2 401.6	3 183.4
2002–03	57 727	^ 442.0	7 233.8	8 299.2	5 487.3	2 795.8	3 352.1
Total businesses							
2001–02	108 148	16 514.6	34 103.7	45 375.3	39 873.7	5 525.2	25 741.4
2002–03	110 357	18 200.4	38 252.5	50 689.6	44 233.5	6 489.9	28 678.3
CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	17 431	1 208.2	5 382.9	5 797.0	6 082.5	–306.2	1 769.3
2002–03	18 300	1 345.5	6 225.8	6 826.1	6 893.6	–3.6	1 927.4
Medium							
2001–02	941	1 378.8	6 111.2	6 906.3	6 323.0	600.4	2 132.1
2002–03	914	1 824.7	7 564.1	8 808.2	8 445.6	339.0	1 888.6
Large							
2001–02	86	2 006.2	12 843.2	13 458.8	12 560.2	897.5	4 029.4
2002–03	81	1 951.2	12 666.1	13 201.6	11 557.2	1 664.3	4 990.5
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	55 422	^ 250.2	3 477.5	3 809.8	3 002.2	^ 810.6	^ 1 194.4
2002–03	58 232	145.4	3 270.4	3 500.5	2 818.2	696.8	992.4
Total businesses							
2001–02	73 880	4 843.3	27 814.8	29 971.9	27 967.8	2 002.3	9 125.1
2002–03	77 527	5 266.7	29 726.4	32 336.5	29 714.6	2 696.4	9 798.8

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(b) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.1**BUSINESS TYPE AND SIZE, Industry division(a) continued**

<i>Business type / Size</i>	<i>Operating businesses no.</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b) \$m</i>	<i>Sales and service income(c) \$m</i>	<i>Total income \$m</i>	<i>Total expenses \$m</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax \$m</i>	<i>Industry value added \$m</i>
PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	36 257	2 474.0	7 030.9	8 784.5	7 833.0	^ 972.8	3 624.3
2002–03	38 178	2 465.3	7 408.6	9 021.8	8 281.6	764.8	3 578.4
Medium							
2001–02	1 050	1 498.4	3 566.9	4 533.1	4 306.8	225.6	1 901.7
2002–03	1 027	1 561.6	3 803.0	5 089.6	4 808.9	282.0	1 972.1
Large							
2001–02	87	1 436.5	4 175.3	4 584.6	4 441.8	147.3	1 996.7
2002–03	71	1 346.4	3 771.2	4 082.2	3 974.4	98.7	1 934.4
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	68 925	^ 207.7	3 601.6	4 655.1	3 617.7	^ 1 058.3	1 078.9
2002–03	71 301	^ 145.2	3 453.3	4 090.5	3 074.3	1 050.6	1 070.6
Total businesses							
2001–02	106 319	5 616.5	18 374.7	22 557.3	20 199.2	^ 2 403.9	8 601.7
2002–03	110 576	5 518.5	18 436.2	22 284.0	20 139.1	2 196.2	8 555.4

SELECTED INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING)

Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	618 887	64 366.7	379 931.5	391 948.1	363 492.7	29 536.8	121 036.4
2002–03	659 641	68 510.5	424 538.7	438 462.4	403 880.0	36 466.1	132 446.4
Medium							
2001–02	36 402	61 963.4	344 907.5	365 124.8	349 343.9	17 416.3	98 711.2
2002–03	36 120	67 824.0	384 853.3	405 582.3	387 796.0	20 093.2	110 769.6
Large							
2001–02	2 560	90 756.3	566 688.3	591 305.9	555 884.6	36 491.1	178 864.4
2002–03	2 485	95 766.3	601 066.0	629 529.1	591 617.6	40 377.2	193 230.9
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	1 199 426	6 351.7	156 157.0	165 013.6	129 653.7	34 835.2	50 439.2
2002–03	1 220 777	5 506.3	155 162.1	166 753.7	134 359.3	34 213.6	46 530.6
Total businesses							
2001–02	1 857 276	223 438.1	1 447 684.2	1 513 392.4	1 398 374.9	118 279.5	449 051.3
2002–03	1 919 024	237 607.1	1 565 620.2	1 640 327.5	1 517 652.9	131 150.0	482 977.6

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(b) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.1**BUSINESS TYPE AND SIZE, Industry division(a) continued**

<i>Business type / Size</i>	<i>Operating businesses no.</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b) \$m</i>	<i>Sales and service income(c) \$m</i>	<i>Total income \$m</i>	<i>Total expenses \$m</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax \$m</i>	<i>Industry value added \$m</i>
TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES (a)							
Employing businesses							
Small							
2001–02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002–03	738 491	71 314.5	453 101.6	468 015.1	430 392.3	39 460.3	142 330.5
Medium							
2001–02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002–03	37 709	69 279.4	392 969.5	413 939.9	395 719.5	20 354.2	113 345.0
Large							
2001–02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002–03	2 505	96 057.3	602 747.1	631 549.4	593 472.3	40 613.4	193 667.1
Non-employing businesses							
Total							
2001–02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002–03	1 371 254	5 646.5	166 652.9	179 071.5	145 500.5	35 364.7	49 454.5
Total businesses							
2001–02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002–03	2 149 959	242 297.6	1 615 471.1	1 692 575.9	1 565 084.6	135 792.6	498 797.1

na not available

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(b) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a)**

2001-02

2002-03

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	na	230 935
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	na	43 189.2
Income from services	\$m	na	5 402.3
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	na	1 259.5
Interest income	\$m	na	239.6
Other selected income	\$m	na	2 157.9
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	na	52 248.4
Labour costs	\$m	na	5 543.2
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	na	35 245.7
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	na	3 728.7
Interest expenses	\$m	na	2 524.0
Other operating expenses	\$m	na	564.3
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	na	47 431.7
Change in inventories	\$m	na	*-174.0
Operating profit before tax	\$m	na	4 642.7

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	na	27 842.2
Non-current assets	\$m	na	71 837.2
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	na	99 679.4
Current liabilities	\$m	na	26 537.0
Non-current liabilities	\$m	na	29 890.7
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	na	56 427.7
Net worth	\$m	na	43 251.7

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	na	1 391.7
Capital expenditure	\$m	na	4 376.0
Industry value added	\$m	na	15 819.5

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	na	215.9
Total income	\$'000	na	226.3
Total expenses	\$'000	na	205.4
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	na	20.1
Total assets	\$'000	na	431.6
Net worth	\$'000	na	187.3
Industry value added	\$'000	na	68.5

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	na	8.9
Return on assets	%	na	4.7
Return on net worth	%	na	10.7
Long term debt to equity	times	na	0.7
Current ratio	times	na	1.1
Interest coverage	times	na	2.8
Investment rate value added	%	na	27.7

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	na	54.4
Broke even	%	na	0.6
Made a loss	%	na	45.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

na not available

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) *continued***

2001-02

2002-03

MINING**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	7 570	7 807
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	53 204.8	56 107.9
Income from services	\$m	6 063.8	6 670.8
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	312.6	405.5
Interest income	\$m	1 185.5	717.5
Other selected income	\$m	-852.2	3 153.9
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	59 914.5	67 055.5
Labour costs	\$m	6 634.6	7 158.7
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	26 296.8	28 698.2
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	6 702.8	7 404.2
Interest expenses	\$m	2 625.1	2 256.5
Other operating expenses	\$m	4 506.6	5 027.9
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	47 476.6	50 617.0
Change in inventories	\$m	710.6	71.5
Operating profit before tax	\$m	13 148.5	16 510.0

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	26 229.3	26 239.1
Non-current assets	\$m	92 636.3	99 575.9
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	118 865.6	125 815.0
Current liabilities	\$m	23 723.0	23 805.1
Non-current liabilities	\$m	43 108.8	41 318.7
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	66 831.8	65 123.8
Net worth	\$m	52 033.8	60 691.2

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	5 934.5	9 933.6
Capital expenditure	\$m	9 839.0	14 167.8
Industry value added	\$m	35 450.2	37 385.5

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	7 871.0	8 093.7
Total income	\$'000	7 915.0	8 589.6
Total expenses	\$'000	6 271.9	6 483.9
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	1 737.0	2 114.9
Total assets	\$'000	15 702.8	16 116.6
Net worth	\$'000	6 873.9	7 774.4
Industry value added	\$'000	4 683.2	4 789.0

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	22.0	24.6
Return on assets	%	11.1	13.1
Return on net worth	%	25.3	27.2
Long term debt to equity	times	0.8	0.7
Current ratio	times	1.1	1.1
Interest coverage	times	6.0	8.3
Investment rate value added	%	27.8	37.9

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	48.2	48.3
Broke even	%	14.2	17.2
Made a loss	%	37.6	34.6

- (a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.
- (b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) continued**

2001-02

2002-03

MANUFACTURING**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	129 708	138 843
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	271 314.5	287 103.2
Income from services	\$m	22 126.0	23 575.8
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	1 102.2	1 052.1
Interest income	\$m	1 401.4	1 185.9
Other selected income	\$m	3 039.7	3 953.2
<i>Total income</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>298 983.7</i>	<i>316 870.3</i>
Labour costs	\$m	46 935.6	51 933.4
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	217 160.5	226 339.0
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	9 211.4	10 664.7
Interest expenses	\$m	4 848.9	4 195.8
Other operating expenses	\$m	2 083.5	2 469.7
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>281 109.7</i>	<i>297 443.6</i>
Change in inventories	\$m	869.9	1 841.0
Operating profit before tax	\$m	18 743.9	21 267.7

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	111 261.8	117 252.4
Non-current assets	\$m	149 801.0	156 194.0
<i>Total assets</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>261 062.8</i>	<i>273 446.4</i>
Current liabilities	\$m	87 600.9	90 205.8
Non-current liabilities	\$m	70 298.2	68 341.2
<i>Total liabilities</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>157 899.1</i>	<i>158 547.0</i>
Net worth	\$m	103 163.7	114 899.4

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	8 515.6	8 982.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	11 609.9	13 103.7
Industry value added	\$m	81 137.2	89 441.5

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	2 270.8	2 245.2
Total income	\$'000	2 305.1	2 282.2
Total expenses	\$'000	2 167.3	2 142.3
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	144.5	153.2
Total assets	\$'000	2 012.7	1 969.5
Net worth	\$'000	795.4	827.6
Industry value added	\$'000	625.5	644.2

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	6.3	6.7
Return on assets	%	7.2	7.8
Return on net worth	%	18.2	18.5
Long term debt to equity	times	0.7	0.6
Current ratio	times	1.3	1.3
Interest coverage	times	4.9	6.1
Investment rate value added	%	14.3	14.7

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	72.9	72.6
Broke even	%	1.1	1.1
Made a loss	%	26.0	26.3

- (a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.
- (b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) *continued***

2001-02

2002-03

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	1 953	2 263
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	33 840.0	37 922.0
Income from services	\$m	6 512.4	7 780.7
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	82.8	76.5
Interest income	\$m	430.7	534.8
Other selected income	\$m	2 941.1	2 274.2
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	43 806.9	48 588.2
Labour costs	\$m	3 544.4	3 800.6
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	25 233.3	29 287.8
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	4 576.4	4 896.1
Interest expenses	\$m	4 393.1	5 159.4
Other operating expenses	\$m	280.3	412.1
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	38 083.4	43 604.7
Change in inventories	\$m	55.9	48.8
Operating profit before tax	\$m	5 779.3	5 032.3

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	14 261.5	14 271.8
Non-current assets	\$m	154 674.6	165 078.2
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	168 936.1	179 350.0
Current liabilities	\$m	16 340.6	18 509.9
Non-current liabilities	\$m	65 357.9	70 233.9
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	81 698.5	88 743.8
Net worth	\$m	87 237.6	90 606.2

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	6 623.1	6 199.4
Capital expenditure	\$m	6 985.1	7 631.4
Industry value added	\$m	17 089.6	18 605.2

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	20 700.4	20 227.5
Total income	\$'000	22 426.6	21 468.6
Total expenses	\$'000	19 496.5	19 266.7
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	2 958.7	2 223.5
Total assets	\$'000	86 485.4	79 245.5
Net worth	\$'000	44 660.6	40 034.2
Industry value added	\$'000	8 748.9	8 220.7

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	13.2	10.4
Return on assets	%	3.4	2.8
Return on net worth	%	6.6	5.6
Long term debt to equity	times	0.8	0.8
Current ratio	times	0.9	0.8
Interest coverage	times	2.3	2.0
Investment rate value added	%	40.9	41.0

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	69.4	71.8
Broke even	%	5.4	5.1
Made a loss	%	25.3	23.2

- (a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.
- (b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) continued**

2001-02

2002-03

CONSTRUCTION**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	343 406	339 982
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	11 749.6	11 753.7
Income from services	\$m	108 794.5	124 335.2
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	665.0	1 493.0
Interest income	\$m	467.0	1 634.8
Other selected income	\$m	1 652.4	1 666.5
<i>Total income</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>123 328.4</i>	<i>140 883.2</i>
Labour costs	\$m	18 422.2	20 370.8
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	88 933.0	100 387.8
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	2 312.5	2 766.8
Interest expenses	\$m	1 375.8	1 831.8
Other operating expenses	\$m	1 052.8	1 698.8
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>112 595.6</i>	<i>128 298.9</i>
Change in inventories	\$m	*499.3	1 242.9
Operating profit before tax	\$m	11 232.0	13 827.2

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	34 884.2	43 816.6
Non-current assets	\$m	31 305.7	36 926.4
<i>Total assets</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>66 190.0</i>	<i>80 743.0</i>
Current liabilities	\$m	29 252.6	34 366.5
Non-current liabilities	\$m	18 092.6	20 801.4
<i>Total liabilities</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>47 345.1</i>	<i>55 167.9</i>
Net worth	\$m	18 844.8	25 575.1

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	*1 422.9	1 096.8
Capital expenditure	\$m	^ 3 965.5	2 999.2
Industry value added	\$m	33 379.3	38 849.3

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	353.0	404.7
Total income	\$'000	359.1	414.4
Total expenses	\$'000	327.9	377.4
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	32.7	40.7
Total assets	\$'000	192.8	237.5
Net worth	\$'000	54.9	75.2
Industry value added	\$'000	97.2	114.3

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	9.1	9.8
Return on assets	%	17.0	17.1
Return on net worth	%	59.6	54.1
Long term debt to equity	times	1.0	0.8
Current ratio	times	1.2	1.3
Interest coverage	times	9.2	8.6
Investment rate value added	%	11.9	7.7

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	84.4	84.1
Broke even	%	0.8	0.8
Made a loss	%	14.8	15.1

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) continued**

2001-02

2002-03

WHOLESALE TRADE**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	82 173	83 850
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	264 142.4	286 663.8
Income from services	\$m	10 509.8	9 231.6
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	839.3	^ 1 311.1
Interest income	\$m	948.8	1 025.3
Other selected income	\$m	2 161.3	1 905.5
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	278 601.6	300 137.2
Labour costs	\$m	21 454.7	22 691.2
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	242 088.8	260 224.4
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	2 599.2	2 796.1
Interest expenses	\$m	2 079.2	2 013.3
Other operating expenses	\$m	1 027.9	995.8
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	269 739.3	291 140.6
Change in inventories	\$m	**489.6	2 419.8
Operating profit before tax	\$m	9 351.8	11 416.4

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	86 147.0	95 802.3
Non-current assets	\$m	36 301.9	43 622.8
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	122 448.9	139 425.1
Current liabilities	\$m	64 023.5	73 368.6
Non-current liabilities	\$m	19 079.1	21 044.2
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	83 102.5	94 412.9
Net worth	\$m	39 346.4	45 012.2

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	1 733.3	1 820.6
Capital expenditure	\$m	3 797.6	3 877.0
Industry value added	\$m	35 431.1	38 975.1

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	3 352.6	3 544.5
Total income	\$'000	3 390.4	3 579.4
Total expenses	\$'000	3 282.6	3 472.2
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	113.8	136.2
Total assets	\$'000	1 490.1	1 662.8
Net worth	\$'000	478.8	536.8
Industry value added	\$'000	431.2	464.8

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	3.4	3.8
Return on assets	%	7.6	8.2
Return on net worth	%	23.8	25.4
Long term debt to equity	times	0.5	0.5
Current ratio	times	1.4	1.3
Interest coverage	times	5.5	6.7
Investment rate value added	%	10.7	10.0

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	65.6	65.7
Broke even	%	2.8	2.2
Made a loss	%	31.6	32.1

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) continued**

2001-02

2002-03

RETAIL TRADE**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	223 751	223 448
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	236 013.3	255 129.1
Income from services	\$m	13 645.4	12 259.7
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	965.9	1 128.6
Interest income	\$m	371.8	302.4
Other selected income	\$m	2 173.8	2 012.4
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	253 170.1	270 832.2
Labour costs	\$m	28 818.6	30 959.7
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	209 736.8	224 667.1
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	2 973.7	3 161.3
Interest expenses	\$m	1 544.6	1 709.1
Other operating expenses	\$m	798.3	918.5
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	245 713.4	263 136.0
Change in inventories	\$m	^ 1 841.6	1 720.3
Operating profit before tax	\$m	9 298.2	9 416.5

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	46 586.6	51 705.9
Non-current assets	\$m	36 067.4	42 397.6
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	82 653.9	94 103.5
Current liabilities	\$m	38 935.2	44 709.7
Non-current liabilities	\$m	17 050.6	20 093.3
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	55 985.8	64 802.9
Net worth	\$m	26 668.1	29 300.6

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	1 720.9	3 252.5
Capital expenditure	\$m	4 816.1	5 231.6
Industry value added	\$m	43 175.4	46 052.1

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	1 120.1	1 201.7
Total income	\$'000	1 131.5	1 212.1
Total expenses	\$'000	1 098.2	1 177.6
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	41.6	42.1
Total assets	\$'000	369.4	421.1
Net worth	\$'000	119.2	131.1
Industry value added	\$'000	193.0	206.1

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	3.7	3.5
Return on assets	%	11.3	10.0
Return on net worth	%	34.9	32.1
Long term debt to equity	times	0.6	0.7
Current ratio	times	1.2	1.2
Interest coverage	times	7.0	6.5
Investment rate value added	%	11.2	11.4

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	72.4	70.3
Broke even	%	1.1	1.1
Made a loss	%	26.6	28.7

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

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(b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) continued**

2001-02

2002-03

ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	54 380	55 404
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	26 542.6	22 659.9
Income from services	\$m	12 977.2	19 014.1
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	^ 599.3	305.3
Interest income	\$m	* 237.3	^ 256.3
Other selected income	\$m	^ 937.5	661.1
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	41 293.9	42 896.7
Labour costs	\$m	10 545.2	10 624.5
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	25 518.3	27 086.1
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	1 798.0	1 590.0
Interest expenses	\$m	952.5	963.0
Other operating expenses	\$m	458.2	481.7
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	39 334.6	40 739.2
Change in inventories	\$m	** 62.3	** -6.2
Operating profit before tax	\$m	2 021.6	2 151.3

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	^ 11 560.5	10 549.4
Non-current assets	\$m	37 550.1	37 868.2
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	49 110.7	48 417.6
Current liabilities	\$m	11 895.2	13 125.1
Non-current liabilities	\$m	14 752.9	17 010.9
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	26 648.0	30 136.0
Net worth	\$m	22 462.6	18 281.6

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	* 908.6	* 443.9
Capital expenditure	\$m	^ 2 376.7	2 454.8
Industry value added	\$m	15 420.8	15 851.9

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	737.8	757.7
Total income	\$'000	759.4	774.3
Total expenses	\$'000	723.3	735.3
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	37.2	38.8
Total assets	\$'000	903.1	873.9
Net worth	\$'000	413.1	330.0
Industry value added	\$'000	283.6	286.1

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	4.9	5.0
Return on assets	%	4.1	4.4
Return on net worth	%	9.0	11.8
Long term debt to equity	times	0.7	0.9
Current ratio	times	1.0	0.8
Interest coverage	times	3.1	3.2
Investment rate value added	%	15.4	15.5

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	64.9	61.2
Broke even	%	2.0	1.8
Made a loss	%	33.2	37.1

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* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) continued**

2001-02

2002-03

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	117 116	115 729
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	4 108.5	4 179.3
Income from services	\$m	65 695.7	69 882.9
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	1 825.7	1 859.7
Interest income	\$m	510.0	559.4
Other selected income	\$m	4 715.6	4 721.1
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	76 855.5	81 202.5
Labour costs	\$m	16 548.3	17 491.2
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	47 710.9	50 409.2
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	4 310.9	5 203.9
Interest expenses	\$m	2 081.1	2 712.7
Other operating expenses	\$m	1 318.7	*834.3
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	72 005.6	76 655.4
Change in inventories	\$m	*35.8	**4.0
Operating profit before tax	\$m	4 885.7	4 551.1

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	20 937.7	22 520.3
Non-current assets	\$m	70 769.0	89 556.1
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	91 706.7	112 076.5
Current liabilities	\$m	24 249.7	24 806.1
Non-current liabilities	\$m	37 207.8	46 852.3
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	61 457.5	71 658.4
Net worth	\$m	30 249.2	40 418.0

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	4 464.4	5 687.5
Capital expenditure	\$m	6 059.1	7 510.8
Industry value added	\$m	28 450.1	30 646.5

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	611.6	656.0
Total income	\$'000	656.2	701.7
Total expenses	\$'000	614.8	662.4
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	41.7	39.3
Total assets	\$'000	783.0	968.4
Net worth	\$'000	258.3	349.3
Industry value added	\$'000	242.9	264.8

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	6.4	5.6
Return on assets	%	5.3	4.1
Return on net worth	%	16.2	11.3
Long term debt to equity	times	1.2	1.2
Current ratio	times	0.9	0.9
Interest coverage	times	3.4	2.7
Investment rate value added	%	21.3	24.5

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	81.4	80.1
Broke even	%	1.4	0.9
Made a loss	%	17.2	19.1

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) continued**

2001-02

2002-03

COMMUNICATION SERVICES**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	26 854	26 244
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	1 663.9	1 429.9
Income from services	\$m	34 705.8	36 972.7
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	257.5	207.6
Interest income	\$m	355.7	233.1
Other selected income	\$m	494.7	506.9
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	37 477.6	39 350.2
Labour costs	\$m	6 598.7	6 382.2
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	18 608.3	19 826.6
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	5 392.0	5 286.8
Interest expenses	\$m	1 432.0	1 323.1
Other operating expenses	\$m	485.6	399.2
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	32 336.2	33 157.0
Change in inventories	\$m	-180.5	-60.9
Operating profit before tax	\$m	4 960.9	6 132.3

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	15 817.3	17 363.9
Non-current assets	\$m	48 172.6	43 928.7
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	63 989.9	61 292.6
Current liabilities	\$m	16 278.9	12 124.5
Non-current liabilities	\$m	23 903.5	23 604.3
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	40 182.4	35 728.8
Net worth	\$m	23 807.5	25 563.9

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	5 561.1	5 618.3
Capital expenditure	\$m	6 570.1	6 391.0
Industry value added	\$m	19 207.6	19 849.9

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	1 363.9	1 471.2
Total income	\$'000	1 395.6	1 499.4
Total expenses	\$'000	1 204.2	1 263.4
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	184.7	233.7
Total assets	\$'000	2 382.9	2 335.5
Net worth	\$'000	886.6	974.1
Industry value added	\$'000	715.3	756.4

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	13.2	15.6
Return on assets	%	7.8	10.0
Return on net worth	%	20.8	24.0
Long term debt to equity	times	1.0	0.9
Current ratio	times	1.0	1.4
Interest coverage	times	4.5	5.6
Investment rate value added	%	34.2	32.2

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	82.4	80.0
Broke even	%	1.4	1.4
Made a loss	%	16.2	18.5

- (a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.
- (b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) continued**

2001-02

2002-03

PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	554 127	596 178
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	^ 15 969.8	22 675.7
Income from services	\$m	125 655.6	139 247.1
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	28 953.7	28 964.6
Interest income	\$m	6 228.7	8 168.1
Other selected income	\$m	12 473.5	13 712.5
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	189 281.4	212 768.0
Labour costs	\$m	51 125.7	53 959.1
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	89 392.2	107 609.6
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	7 570.6	7 048.9
Interest expenses	\$m	10 546.1	12 621.2
Other operating expenses	\$m	2 809.7	2 905.3
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	160 263.4	185 173.6
Change in inventories	\$m	** -1 181.0	* 1 029.4
Operating profit before tax	\$m	27 837.0	28 623.9

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	148 392.3	169 959.2
Non-current assets	\$m	331 136.8	389 198.7
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	479 529.1	559 157.9
Current liabilities	\$m	121 476.7	149 674.1
Non-current liabilities	\$m	132 311.3	156 899.7
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	253 788.0	306 573.7
Net worth	\$m	225 741.1	252 584.2

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	* 2 762.7	^ 10 109.4
Capital expenditure	\$m	13 154.1	20 168.2
Industry value added	\$m	88 219.9	91 626.1

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	307.8	320.2
Total income	\$'000	341.6	356.9
Total expenses	\$'000	289.2	310.6
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	50.2	48.0
Total assets	\$'000	865.4	937.9
Net worth	\$'000	407.4	423.7
Industry value added	\$'000	159.2	153.7

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	14.7	13.5
Return on assets	%	5.8	5.1
Return on net worth	%	12.3	11.3
Long term debt to equity	times	0.6	0.6
Current ratio	times	1.2	1.1
Interest coverage	times	3.6	3.3
Investment rate value added	%	14.9	22.0

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	71.5	68.5
Broke even	%	4.2	2.5
Made a loss	%	24.3	29.0

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) continued**

2001-02

2002-03

EDUCATION (PRIVATE)**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	27 891	30 813
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	*354.4	^ 219.4
Income from services	\$m	6 133.9	7 510.7
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	*63.3	*75.9
Interest income	\$m	119.7	129.4
Other selected income	\$m	6 103.0	6 498.0
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	12 774.4	14 433.4
Labour costs	\$m	7 365.2	8 118.7
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	3 584.4	4 656.5
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	371.1	442.9
Interest expenses	\$m	204.8	200.8
Other operating expenses	\$m	159.9	175.8
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	11 676.3	13 599.8
Change in inventories	\$m	** -9.1	*5.1
Operating profit before tax	\$m	1 089.1	^ 838.7

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	3 728.8	^ 4 325.2
Non-current assets	\$m	10 110.3	12 521.1
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	13 839.2	16 846.3
Current liabilities	\$m	^ 2 586.4	^ 3 305.1
Non-current liabilities	\$m	2 971.0	^ 3 683.9
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	5 557.4	6 989.0
Net worth	\$m	8 281.8	^ 9 857.3

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	^ 1 113.7	^ 1 243.3
Capital expenditure	\$m	^ 1 246.0	1 514.3
Industry value added	\$m	8 622.1	8 661.8

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	234.9	253.3
Total income	\$'000	458.0	468.4
Total expenses	\$'000	418.6	441.4
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	39.1	27.2
Total assets	\$'000	496.2	546.7
Net worth	\$'000	296.9	319.9
Industry value added	\$'000	309.1	281.1

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	8.5	5.8
Return on assets	%	7.9	5.0
Return on net worth	%	13.2	8.5
Long term debt to equity	times	0.4	0.4
Current ratio	times	1.4	1.3
Interest coverage	times	6.3	5.2
Investment rate value added	%	14.5	17.5

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	74.0	76.7
Broke even	%	8.4	2.0
Made a loss	%	17.6	21.3

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) continued**

2001-02

2002-03

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (PRIVATE)**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	108 148	110 357
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	^ 2 023.9	^ 2 543.8
Income from services	\$m	31 352.8	35 257.1
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	727.0	451.6
Interest income	\$m	335.5	357.8
Other selected income	\$m	10 936.1	12 079.3
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	45 375.3	50 689.6
Labour costs	\$m	18 629.3	20 702.0
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	18 597.8	20 745.7
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	1 289.0	1 495.4
Interest expenses	\$m	535.2	618.1
Other operating expenses	\$m	798.8	638.4
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	39 873.7	44 233.5
Change in inventories	\$m	*23.6	^ 33.8
Operating profit before tax	\$m	5 525.2	6 489.9

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	11 052.9	12 690.1
Non-current assets	\$m	29 218.5	32 376.7
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	40 271.4	45 066.9
Current liabilities	\$m	9 537.5	11 617.1
Non-current liabilities	\$m	11 255.1	13 495.6
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	20 792.6	25 112.7
Net worth	\$m	19 478.8	19 954.2

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	^ 2 368.4	2 418.2
Capital expenditure	\$m	^ 3 480.0	3 815.6
Industry value added	\$m	25 741.4	28 678.3

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	315.3	346.6
Total income	\$'000	419.6	459.3
Total expenses	\$'000	368.7	400.8
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	51.1	58.8
Total assets	\$'000	372.4	408.4
Net worth	\$'000	180.1	180.8
Industry value added	\$'000	238.0	259.9

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	12.2	12.8
Return on assets	%	13.7	14.4
Return on net worth	%	28.4	32.5
Long term debt to equity	times	0.6	0.7
Current ratio	times	1.2	1.1
Interest coverage	times	11.3	11.5
Investment rate value added	%	13.5	13.3

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	76.6	80.2
Broke even	%	2.8	1.5
Made a loss	%	20.6	18.3

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) continued**

2001-02

2002-03

CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	73 880	77 527
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	3 953.8	4 461.8
Income from services	\$m	22 805.2	24 578.3
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	1 055.8	686.4
Interest income	\$m	206.4	459.5
Other selected income	\$m	1 950.8	^ 2 150.5
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	29 971.9	32 336.5
Labour costs	\$m	5 320.7	5 852.3
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	19 693.7	20 821.8
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	1 799.9	1 826.3
Interest expenses	\$m	699.3	699.0
Other operating expenses	\$m	^ 455.9	440.7
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	27 967.8	29 714.6
Change in inventories	\$m	** -1.8	* 74.6
Operating profit before tax	\$m	2 002.3	2 696.4

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	10 014.7	10 200.5
Non-current assets	\$m	32 703.6	35 284.5
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	42 718.3	45 485.0
Current liabilities	\$m	11 934.8	14 340.5
Non-current liabilities	\$m	15 212.0	13 729.3
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	27 146.8	28 069.8
Net worth	\$m	15 571.5	17 415.3

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	1 417.4	1 056.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	2 079.7	1 554.2
Industry value added	\$m	9 125.1	9 798.8

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	376.5	383.4
Total income	\$'000	405.7	417.1
Total expenses	\$'000	378.6	383.3
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	27.1	34.8
Total assets	\$'000	578.2	586.7
Net worth	\$'000	210.8	224.6
Industry value added	\$'000	123.5	126.4

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	6.7	8.3
Return on assets	%	4.7	5.9
Return on net worth	%	12.9	15.5
Long term debt to equity	times	1.0	0.8
Current ratio	times	0.8	0.7
Interest coverage	times	3.9	4.9
Investment rate value added	%	22.8	15.9

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	66.4	68.1
Broke even	%	2.2	1.3
Made a loss	%	31.4	30.6

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) continued**

2001-02

2002-03

PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	106 319	110 576
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	2 380.4	2 099.2
Income from services	\$m	14 253.5	15 077.3
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	1 740.7	1 259.7
Interest income	\$m	386.2	^ 343.1
Other selected income	\$m	3 796.4	3 504.7
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	22 557.3	22 284.0
Labour costs	\$m	6 270.5	6 190.5
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	12 054.0	12 214.2
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	1 067.9	975.8
Interest expenses	\$m	359.9	^ 396.6
Other operating expenses	\$m	401.0	310.6
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	20 199.2	20 139.1
Change in inventories	\$m	*45.9	^ 51.3
Operating profit before tax	\$m	^ 2 403.9	2 196.2

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	8 693.0	8 935.0
Non-current assets	\$m	^ 19 712.0	19 358.2
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	28 405.1	28 293.2
Current liabilities	\$m	5 228.8	6 113.0
Non-current liabilities	\$m	4 834.9	4 972.0
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	10 063.6	11 085.0
Net worth	\$m	^ 18 341.4	17 208.1

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	^ 954.3	*724.6
Capital expenditure	\$m	^ 2 112.4	1 942.6
Industry value added	\$m	8 601.7	8 555.4

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	172.8	166.7
Total income	\$'000	212.2	201.5
Total expenses	\$'000	190.0	182.1
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	22.6	19.9
Total assets	\$'000	267.2	255.9
Net worth	\$'000	172.5	155.6
Industry value added	\$'000	80.9	77.4

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	10.7	9.9
Return on assets	%	8.5	7.8
Return on net worth	%	13.1	12.8
Long term debt to equity	times	0.3	0.3
Current ratio	times	1.7	1.5
Interest coverage	times	7.7	6.5
Investment rate value added	%	24.6	22.7

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	76.0	72.5
Broke even	%	2.9	2.0
Made a loss	%	21.0	25.6

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) continued**

2001-02

2002-03

SELECTED INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING)**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	1 857 276	1 919 024
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	927 261.9	994 948.8
Income from services	\$m	481 231.5	531 393.9
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	39 190.8	39 277.5
Interest income	\$m	13 184.5	15 907.5
Other selected income	\$m	52 523.6	58 799.8
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	1 513 392.4	1 640 327.5
Labour costs	\$m	248 213.8	266 234.8
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	1 044 608.7	1 132 973.9
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	51 975.4	55 559.3
Interest expenses	\$m	33 677.7	36 700.6
Other operating expenses	\$m	16 637.4	17 708.9
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	1 398 374.9	1 517 652.9
Change in inventories	\$m	^ 3 262.0	8 475.4
Operating profit before tax	\$m	118 279.5	131 150.0

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	549 567.8	605 631.7
Non-current assets	\$m	1 080 159.8	1 203 887.2
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	1 629 727.7	1 809 518.9
Current liabilities	\$m	463 063.8	520 071.2
Non-current liabilities	\$m	475 435.6	522 080.6
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	938 499.4	1 042 151.8
Net worth	\$m	691 228.3	767 367.1

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	45 500.9	58 586.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	78 091.5	92 362.2
Industry value added	\$m	449 051.3	482 977.6

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	779.5	815.8
Total income	\$'000	814.9	854.8
Total expenses	\$'000	752.9	790.9
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	63.7	68.3
Total assets	\$'000	877.5	942.9
Net worth	\$'000	372.2	399.9
Industry value added	\$'000	241.8	251.7

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	7.8	8.0
Return on assets	%	7.3	7.3
Return on net worth	%	17.1	17.1
Long term debt to equity	times	0.7	0.7
Current ratio	times	1.2	1.2
Interest coverage	times	4.5	4.6
Investment rate value added	%	17.4	19.1

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	74.7	73.2
Broke even	%	2.5	1.7
Made a loss	%	22.8	25.1

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

2.2**INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Industry division(a) continued**

2001-02

2002-03

TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES (a)**Industry structure**

Operating businesses	no.	na	2 149 959
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Financial performance

Sales of goods	\$m	na	1 038 138.0
Income from services	\$m	na	536 796.2
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$m	na	40 536.9
Interest income	\$m	na	16 147.1
Other selected income	\$m	na	60 957.6
<i>Total income</i>	\$m	na	1 692 575.9
Labour costs	\$m	na	271 778.0
Cost of sales(b)	\$m	na	1 168 219.6
Depreciation and amortisation	\$m	na	59 288.0
Interest expenses	\$m	na	39 224.5
Other operating expenses	\$m	na	18 273.2
<i>Total expenses(b)</i>	\$m	na	1 565 084.6
Change in inventories	\$m	na	8 301.3
Operating profit before tax	\$m	na	135 792.6

Financial position

Current assets	\$m	na	633 473.9
Non-current assets	\$m	na	1 275 724.4
<i>Total assets</i>	\$m	na	1 909 198.3
Current liabilities	\$m	na	546 608.2
Non-current liabilities	\$m	na	551 971.3
<i>Total liabilities</i>	\$m	na	1 098 579.5
Net worth	\$m	na	810 618.8

Economic values

Gross fixed capital formation	\$m	na	59 977.7
Capital expenditure	\$m	na	96 738.1
Industry value added	\$m	na	498 797.1

Business averages

Averages for			
Sales and service income	\$'000	na	751.4
Total income	\$'000	na	787.3
Total expenses	\$'000	na	728.0
Operating profit before tax	\$'000	na	63.2
Total assets	\$'000	na	888.0
Net worth	\$'000	na	377.0
Industry value added	\$'000	na	232.0

Industry ratios

Profit margin	%	na	8.0
Return on assets	%	na	7.1
Return on net worth	%	na	16.8
Long term debt to equity	times	na	0.7
Current ratio	times	na	1.2
Interest coverage	times	na	4.5
Investment rate value added	%	na	19.4

Business profitability

Percentage of businesses that			
Made a profit	%	na	71.2
Broke even	%	na	1.6
Made a loss	%	na	27.2

na not available

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(b) Conceptually, cost of sales includes the negative of the 'change in inventories' data item (see the Glossary entries), whereas, conceptually, total expenses includes the value of this data item.

INTRODUCTION

This Chapter presents a selection of experimental estimates using detailed results from the collection in:

- table 3.1, which provides statistics to the ANZSIC class level for selected data items
- table 3.2, which provides a state and territory dissection of these data items at the industry division level.

The data presented in this Chapter are presented as experimental estimates, because they provide detailed industry level data and state and territory data based on a relatively new methodology (see Technical Note 1 paragraphs 13–18 for more details). Because of this, caution should be exercised with any analysis.

Note that the estimates are also subject to non-sampling error, which is discussed in Technical Note 2. All industry codes shown are from the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (cat. no. 1292.0). Definitions of terms used are shown in the Glossary.

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISIONS

The largest industry subdivision in terms of total income in 2002–03 was BUSINESS SERVICES (Subdivision 78), which earned \$143.7b, or 8% of total income for TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES. All of the three next largest are in the WHOLESALE TRADE OR RETAIL TRADE ANZSIC divisions:

- PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOOD WHOLESALING (Subdivision 47) (\$110.5b, or 7%)
- PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING (Subdivision 52) (\$108.3b, or 6%)
- MACHINERY AND MOTOR VEHICLE WHOLESALING (Subdivision 46) (\$98.5b, or 6%).

The largest industry subdivisions in terms of OPBT in 2002–03 were:

- PROPERTY SERVICES (Subdivision 77), with \$16.0b, or 12% of total OPBT for TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES
- BUSINESS SERVICES (Subdivision 78)(\$12.6b, or 9%)
- OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION (Subdivision 12)(\$8.6b, or 6%)
- CONSTRUCTION TRADE SERVICES (Subdivision 42)(\$8.2b, or 6%).

BUSINESS SERVICES (Subdivision 78) was also the industry subdivision which paid the highest amount in wages and salaries in 2002–03 (\$40.6b), being 17% of wages and salaries of TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES. The next three largest in terms of wages and salaries paid were:

- (Private) HEALTH SERVICES (Subdivision 86)(\$13.1b, or 5%)
- PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING (Subdivision 52)(\$12.8b, or 5%)
- MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING (Subdivision 28)(\$10.7b, or 4%).

INDUSTRY CLASSES

As measured by total income, the largest industry classes in 2002–03 were:

- SUPERMARKET AND GROCERY STORES (Class 5110)(\$51.3b, or 3% of total income for TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES)
- CAR RETAILING (Class 5311)(\$42.8b, or 3%)

INDUSTRY CLASSES

continued

- ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (Class 3610)(\$32.5b, or 2%)
- TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES (Class 7120)(\$32.0b, or 2%).

The industry classes which contributed most to OPBT for TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES in 2002–03 were:

- OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION (Class 1200)(\$8.6b, or 6%)
- COMMERCIAL PROPERTY OPERATORS AND DEVELOPERS (Class 7712)(\$8.6b, or 6%)
- TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES (Class 7120)(\$5.2b, or 4%)
- LEGAL SERVICES (Class 7841)(\$4.0b, or 3%).

In terms of wages and salaries paid, the largest industry classes in 2002–03 were:

- COMPUTER CONSULTANCY SERVICES (Class 7834)(\$5.5b, or 2% of wages and salaries of TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES)
- SUPERMARKET AND GROCERY STORES (Class 5110)(\$5.4b, or 2%)
- BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Class 7855)(\$4.6b, or 2%)
- TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES (Class 7120)(\$4.5b, or 2%).

STATE AND TERRITORY
ESTIMATES

In 2002–03, businesses in New South Wales accounted for 35% of the total income of businesses in TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES, and 31% of OPBT. Corresponding proportions for the other states and territories were: 26% and 23% for Victoria; 18% and 18% for Queensland; 7% and 7% for South Australia; 11% and 17% for Western Australia; 2% and 2% for Tasmania; 1% and 1% for each of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Shares of wages and salaries are very similar to those of total income.

Measured by share of total income, MANUFACTURING was the largest industry in 2002–03 in five of the eight states and territories (Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania), with WHOLESALE TRADE, MINING and RETAIL TRADE predominating in one state or territory each (respectively, New South Wales, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory). The PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry was the major source of OPBT in four states and territories (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory), MANUFACTURING in two (South Australia and Tasmania), and MINING in the remaining two (Western Australia and the Northern Territory).

Each state or territory is dominated by its major industry to a different degree. In terms of total income, the predominance of a particular industry is greatest in South Australia, where MANUFACTURING contributes 24%. This is followed by Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, where the major industry accounts for 23% of total income. The Northern Territory is least heavily dominated (at 16%) by its major industry. Western Australia is the most industrially concentrated state or territory in terms of industries' shares of OPBT, its major industry (MINING) generating 41% of the state's OPBT. Similarly, MINING contributes 39% of OPBT in the Northern Territory. By contrast, the main sources of OPBT in Queensland and South Australia each contribute only 17% of OPBT for their respective states.

3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a)**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING				
01 Agriculture				
011 Horticulture and fruit growing				
0111 Plant nurseries	^ 263.5	1 237.8	^ 1 148.8	95.3
0112 Cut flower and flower seed growing	61.3	339.9	316.0	^ 25.4
0113 Vegetable growing	325.8	2 639.2	2 269.8	376.1
0114 Grape growing	277.1	1 901.5	1 860.8	**27.1
0115 Apple and pear growing	^ 115.8	^ 505.4	^ 487.2	**6.8
0116 Stone fruit growing	42.1	238.2	226.8	^ 12.4
0117 Kiwi fruit growing	^ 0.5	^ 2.6	^ 2.8	**–0.1
0119 Fruit growing n.e.c.	313.0	1 875.1	1 799.9	^ 78.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 399.2</i>	<i>8 739.6</i>	<i>8 112.0</i>	<i>621.7</i>
012 Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming				
0121 Grain growing	195.2	4 660.2	3 837.7	816.9
0122 Grain-sheep and grain-beef cattle farming	283.9	6 391.3	5 499.5	888.7
0123 Sheep-beef cattle farming	149.2	2 420.0	2 197.4	^ 211.5
0124 Sheep farming	166.4	2 518.2	2 117.7	380.1
0125 Beef cattle farming	320.7	5 867.3	5 786.8	**–42.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 115.5</i>	<i>21 856.9</i>	<i>19 439.1</i>	<i>2 254.9</i>
013 Dairy cattle farming	193.2	3 938.7	3 712.3	^ 215.8
014 Poultry farming				
0141 Poultry farming (meat)	^ 47.3	412.3	369.2	^ 26.0
0142 Poultry farming (eggs)	*64.8	^ 687.8	^ 703.3	**–2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>^ 112.1</i>	<i>^ 1 100.0</i>	<i>^ 1 072.6</i>	<i>*23.5</i>
015 Other livestock farming				
0151 Pig farming	73.6	764.7	932.9	–150.7
0152 Horse farming	44.9	533.9	617.2	^ –80.8
0153 Deer farming	^ 0.8	^ 16.6	21.4	^ –5.0
0159 Livestock farming n.e.c.	37.1	596.0	562.8	*47.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>156.4</i>	<i>1 911.2</i>	<i>2 134.3</i>	<i>^ –189.4</i>
016 Other crop growing				
0161 Sugar cane growing	79.1	1 216.3	1 067.7	^ 150.0
0162 Cotton growing	102.0	1 383.1	1 263.9	**85.2
0169 Crop and plant growing n.e.c.	130.9	895.1	817.9	^ 79.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>312.1</i>	<i>3 494.5</i>	<i>3 149.5</i>	<i>^ 314.7</i>
Total 01 Agriculture	3 288.4	41 040.9	37 619.8	3 241.3
02 Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping				
021 Services to agriculture				
0211 Cotton ginning	np	np	np	np
0212 Shearing services	126.9	320.1	326.7	**–7.3
0213 Aerial agricultural services	np	np	np	np
0219 Services to agriculture n.e.c.	449.6	3 532.6	3 264.6	237.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>638.8</i>	<i>5 000.7</i>	<i>4 717.6</i>	<i>^ 261.2</i>
022 Hunting and trapping	^ 1.6	54.5	45.6	10.8
Total 02 Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	640.4	5 055.2	4 763.2	272.0

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- * estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
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- np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

- (a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.
- (b) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.
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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING cont.				
03 Forestry and logging				
030 Forestry and logging				
0301 Forestry	^ 80.1	^ 840.9	^ 774.3	^ 65.0
0302 Logging	178.4	1 038.5	985.1	^ 56.5
0303 Services to forestry	166.7	1 072.1	754.9	320.6
<i>Total</i>	425.2	2 951.5	2 514.2	442.2
Total 03 Forestry and logging	425.2	2 951.5	2 514.2	442.2
04 Commercial fishing				
041 Marine fishing				
0411 Rock lobster fishing	62.2	627.8	446.7	182.4
0412 Prawn fishing	42.4	392.1	317.2	^ 77.4
0413 Finfish trawling	36.5	346.4	283.7	66.6
0414 Squid jigging	np	np	np	np
0415 Line fishing	np	np	np	np
0419 Marine fishing n.e.c.	64.6	734.9	547.4	^ 185.9
<i>Total</i>	226.9	2 285.7	1 751.4	541.0
042 Aquaculture	109.7	915.0	783.2	^ 146.2
Total 04 Commercial fishing	336.5	3 200.7	2 534.5	687.2
Total agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 690.6	52 248.4	47 431.7	4 642.7
MINING				
11 Coal mining				
110 Coal mining				
1101 Black coal mining	1 909.2	17 859.6	14 299.8	3 606.9
1102 Brown coal mining	18.6	123.6	106.4	16.5
<i>Total</i>	1 927.9	17 983.2	14 406.2	3 623.4
Total 11 Coal mining	1 927.9	17 983.2	14 406.2	3 623.4
12 Oil and gas extraction	754.7	17 657.6	9 058.5	8 625.3
13 Metal ore mining				
131 Metal ore mining				
1311 Iron ore mining	499.8	5 498.3	3 369.8	2 134.0
1312 Bauxite mining	np	np	np	np
1313 Copper ore mining	211.4	2 447.3	2 261.5	179.6
1314 Gold ore mining	668.0	6 383.1	5 967.7	443.8
1315 Mineral sand mining	106.3	887.8	744.8	98.2
1316 Nickel ore mining	np	np	np	np
1317 Silver-lead-zinc ore mining	216.1	1 839.9	1 980.4	-162.3
1319 Metal ore mining n.e.c.	np	np	np	np
<i>Total</i>	1 943.2	20 296.4	16 652.3	3 621.9
Total 13 Metal ore mining	1 943.2	20 296.4	16 652.3	3 621.9
14 Other mining				
141 Construction material mining				
1411 Gravel and sand quarrying	63.8	450.5	374.5	79.2
1419 Construction material mining n.e.c.	239.3	2 030.5	1 660.2	371.7
<i>Total</i>	303.1	2 481.0	2 034.7	450.9
142 Mining n.e.c.	175.6	1 655.0	1 387.4	281.8
Total 14 Other mining	478.7	4 136.0	3 422.1	732.7

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
MINING cont.				
15 Services to mining				
151 Exploration				
1511 Petroleum exploration (own account)	47.3	141.2	243.1	-101.1
1512 Petroleum exploration services	35.9	246.0	172.6	73.5
1513 Mineral exploration (own account)	121.0	502.4	893.1	-318.4
1514 Mineral exploration services	48.2	166.7	220.8	-43.7
<i>Total</i>	252.4	1 056.3	1 529.6	-389.7
152 Other mining services	1 312.1	5 926.0	5 548.3	296.4
Total 15 Services to mining	1 564.6	6 982.3	7 077.9	-93.3
Total mining	6 669.0	67 055.5	50 617.0	16 510.0
MANUFACTURING				
21 Food, beverage and tobacco mfg				
211 Meat and meat product mfg				
2111 Meat processing	1 258.9	9 637.1	9 241.8	371.5
2112 Poultry processing	620.0	3 633.2	3 589.1	94.7
2113 Bacon, ham and smallgoods mfg	327.1	2 178.3	2 117.7	87.0
<i>Total</i>	2 206.0	15 448.7	14 948.5	553.3
212 Dairy product mfg				
2121 Milk and cream processing	260.5	2 830.7	2 715.1	114.4
2122 Ice cream mfg	71.7	525.3	504.0	22.8
2129 Dairy product mfg n.e.c.	504.8	5 707.3	5 406.1	171.4
<i>Total</i>	837.0	9 063.4	8 625.2	308.7
213 Fruit and vegetable processing	584.5	4 468.9	4 224.7	212.9
214 Oil and fat mfg	165.8	1 858.3	1 781.5	110.1
215 Flour mill and cereal food mfg				
2151 Flour mill product mfg	131.5	1 790.5	1 694.5	105.1
2152 Cereal food and baking mix mfg	277.5	2 351.5	2 288.3	163.8
<i>Total</i>	409.0	4 141.9	3 982.7	268.9
216 Bakery product mfg				
2161 Bread mfg	454.8	1 880.1	1 853.6	25.1
2162 Cake and pastry mfg	245.0	1 062.2	1 011.3	52.0
2163 Biscuit mfg	239.3	1 089.2	988.2	101.6
<i>Total</i>	939.0	4 031.5	3 853.2	178.7
217 Other food mfg				
2171 Sugar mfg	246.7	2 478.6	2 356.4	121.2
2172 Confectionery mfg	321.2	1 888.4	1 626.7	271.3
2173 Seafood processing	136.2	1 535.2	1 563.7	^ 10.5
2174 Prepared animal and bird feed mfg	240.8	3 125.5	2 962.4	117.8
2179 Food mfg n.e.c.	1 029.2	7 311.3	6 868.7	412.3
<i>Total</i>	1 974.0	16 338.9	15 378.0	933.1

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
MANUFACTURING cont.				
21 Food, beverage and tobacco mfg cont.				
218 Beverage and malt mfg				
2181 Soft drink, cordial and syrup mfg	352.3	3 272.0	2 799.8	455.0
2182 Beer and malt mfg	292.4	3 724.9	2 756.1	1 031.4
2183 Wine mfg	641.7	5 002.7	5 894.2	-511.1
2184 Spirit mfg	np	np	np	np
Total	np	np	np	np
219 Tobacco product mfg	np	np	np	np
Total 21 Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	8 601.7	69 311.6	65 720.1	4 074.2
22 Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg				
221 Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric mfg				
2211 Wool scouring	80.2	445.6	464.0	-35.8
2212 Synthetic fibre textile mfg	63.0	376.6	349.1	24.4
2213 Cotton textile mfg	93.4	436.0	411.5	19.9
2214 Wool textile mfg	39.3	228.8	225.0	^ -1.3
2215 Textile finishing	54.8	274.6	262.3	14.1
Total	330.7	1 761.5	1 711.8	21.3
222 Textile product mfg				
2221 Made-up textile product mfg	239.7	1 246.4	1 210.6	54.5
2222 Textile floor covering mfg	168.9	1 135.3	1 131.9	**23.7
2223 Rope, cordage and twine mfg	15.6	99.0	98.5	**2.1
2229 Textile product mfg n.e.c.	108.3	558.1	526.2	40.6
Total	532.4	3 038.7	2 967.1	^ 120.9
223 Knitting mills				
2231 Hosiery mfg	43.9	162.1	149.0	12.5
2232 Cardigan and pullover mfg	18.9	86.5	87.0	^ -2.1
2239 Knitting mill product mfg n.e.c.	39.4	205.0	201.1	7.1
Total	102.2	453.7	437.0	17.4
224 Clothing mfg				
2241 Men's and boys' wear mfg	167.2	684.4	647.0	35.8
2242 Women's and girls' wear mfg	118.0	1 034.2	973.1	67.2
2243 Sleepwear, underwear and infant clothing mfg	40.5	337.4	308.7	25.6
2249 Clothing mfg n.e.c.	440.2	2 465.6	2 324.2	153.2
Total	765.9	4 521.5	4 253.0	281.8
225 Footwear mfg	119.4	602.9	562.4	48.4
226 Leather and leather product mfg				
2261 Leather tanning and fur dressing	100.6	862.9	810.7	33.9
2262 Leather and leather substitute product mfg	33.8	204.3	189.3	15.7
Total	134.4	1 067.2	1 000.0	49.6
Total 22 Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1 985.0	11 445.6	10 931.4	539.4
23 Wood and paper product mfg				
231 Log sawmilling and timber dressing				
2311 Log sawmilling	281.2	1 746.8	1 604.6	163.0
2312 Wood chipping	47.2	679.1	567.7	123.8
2313 Timber resawing and dressing	279.6	1 808.7	1 657.0	154.2
Total	608.0	4 234.6	3 829.2	441.0

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
MANUFACTURING cont.				
23 Wood and paper product mfg cont.				
232 Other wood product mfg				
2321 Plywood and veneer mfg	53.6	328.5	315.8	15.4
2322 Fabricated wood mfg	204.0	1 365.1	1 257.0	121.3
2323 Wooden structural component mfg	618.7	3 249.1	3 026.2	218.3
2329 Wood product mfg n.e.c.	201.5	1 144.1	1 052.4	102.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 077.8</i>	<i>6 086.8</i>	<i>5 651.4</i>	<i>457.5</i>
233 Paper and paper product mfg				
2331 Pulp, paper and paperboard mfg	247.7	1 960.5	1 762.7	191.5
2332 Solid paperboard container mfg	171.2	671.3	630.2	45.8
2333 Corrugated paperboard container mfg	375.8	3 273.4	2 929.9	359.1
2334 Paper bag and sack mfg	60.8	360.4	330.0	31.2
2339 Paper product mfg n.e.c.	302.1	2 032.2	1 839.8	227.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 157.5</i>	<i>8 297.9</i>	<i>7 492.5</i>	<i>855.0</i>
Total 23 Wood and paper product mfg	2 843.4	18 619.2	16 973.1	1 753.5
24 Printing, publishing and recorded media				
241 Printing and services to printing				
2411 Paper stationery mfg	260.7	1 311.4	1 251.4	61.8
2412 Printing	1 844.2	8 019.7	7 404.7	610.2
2413 Services to printing	266.0	989.2	903.6	84.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 370.9</i>	<i>10 320.3</i>	<i>9 559.7</i>	<i>756.6</i>
242 Publishing				
2421 Newspaper printing or publishing	1 300.5	5 418.0	4 472.2	942.9
2422 Other periodical publishing	391.5	1 961.5	1 781.4	175.3
2423 Book and other publishing	412.0	2 777.0	2 165.0	623.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 104.0</i>	<i>10 156.5</i>	<i>8 418.5</i>	<i>1 741.7</i>
243 Recorded media manufacturing and publishing	311.6	1 280.2	1 220.6	*57.7
Total 24 Printing, publishing and recorded media	4 786.6	21 757.1	19 198.8	2 556.0
25 Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg				
251 Petroleum refining	462.8	17 548.8	17 268.0	623.2
252 Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c.	54.5	577.6	533.4	^45.7
253 Basic chemical mfg				
2531 Fertiliser mfg	np	np	np	np
2532 Industrial gas mfg	np	np	np	np
2533 Synthetic resin mfg	346.3	2 936.0	2 956.8	^13.4
2534 Organic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c.	128.5	1 120.3	1 123.3	18.3
2535 Inorganic industrial chemical mfg n.e.c.	222.2	2 135.4	1 855.6	283.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 038.3</i>	<i>9 311.3</i>	<i>8 712.1</i>	<i>623.0</i>

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
MANUFACTURING cont.				
25 Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg cont.				
254 Other chemical product mfg				
2541 Explosive mfg	np	np	np	np
2542 Paint mfg	327.4	1 856.6	1 707.3	131.8
2543 Medicinal and pharmaceutical product mfg	769.1	5 300.3	4 988.9	438.0
2544 Pesticide mfg	68.5	704.4	700.3	44.9
2545 Soap and other detergent mfg	217.0	1 748.3	1 627.8	122.0
2546 Cosmetic and toiletry preparation mfg	99.6	567.1	538.7	^ 35.2
2547 Ink mfg	np	np	np	np
2549 Chemical product mfg n.e.c.	234.7	2 198.7	2 048.8	185.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 860.7</i>	<i>13 585.1</i>	<i>12 844.4</i>	<i>938.1</i>
255 Rubber product mfg				
2551 Rubber tyre mfg	161.6	932.7	927.7	^ 4.1
2559 Rubber product mfg n.e.c.	194.0	1 017.3	960.9	61.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>355.5</i>	<i>1 950.0</i>	<i>1 888.6</i>	<i>65.0</i>
256 Plastic product mfg				
2561 Plastic blow moulded product mfg	194.8	964.2	979.0	17.0
2562 Plastic extruded product mfg	174.2	1 234.8	1 155.3	89.1
2563 Plastic bag and film mfg	353.8	1 933.3	1 807.3	118.5
2564 Plastic product rigid fibre reinforced mfg	192.9	1 043.9	966.0	91.4
2565 Plastic foam product mfg	81.5	456.0	412.7	45.2
2566 Plastic injection moulded product mfg	517.6	2 565.9	2 382.5	205.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 514.7</i>	<i>8 198.2</i>	<i>7 702.7</i>	<i>566.1</i>
Total 25 Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	5 286.5	51 171.1	48 949.1	2 861.2
26 Non-metallic mineral product mfg				
261 Glass and glass product mfg	337.7	1 931.0	1 805.8	178.4
262 Ceramic mfg				
2621 Clay brick mfg	193.3	989.7	767.9	222.0
2622 Ceramic product mfg	44.8	232.4	219.2	6.1
2623 Ceramic tile and pipe mfg	24.4	112.0	109.7	4.8
2629 Ceramic product mfg n.e.c.	75.4	368.5	290.1	76.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>337.9</i>	<i>1 702.6</i>	<i>1 386.8</i>	<i>309.7</i>
263 Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg				
2631 Cement and lime mfg	193.2	1 829.9	1 542.9	314.6
2632 Plaster product mfg	207.1	1 487.2	1 277.2	197.2
2633 Concrete slurry mfg	334.5	2 926.1	2 812.0	117.0
2634 Concrete pipe and box culvert mfg	45.4	185.6	168.6	20.4
2635 Concrete product mfg n.e.c.	261.4	1 364.6	1 256.2	119.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 041.6</i>	<i>7 793.5</i>	<i>7 056.9</i>	<i>769.2</i>
264 Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.	339.3	1 522.8	1 422.6	100.4
Total 26 Non-metallic mineral product mfg	2 056.6	12 949.9	11 672.2	1 357.7
27 Metal product mfg				
271 Iron and steel mfg				
2711 Basic iron and steel mfg	1 371.8	10 607.4	10 176.1	492.2
2712 Iron and steel casting and forging	391.5	2 203.9	2 014.7	210.3
2713 Steel pipe and tube mfg	132.4	1 057.1	971.7	105.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 895.8</i>	<i>13 868.4</i>	<i>13 162.5</i>	<i>807.8</i>

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
MANUFACTURING cont.				
27 Metal product mfg cont.				
272 Basic non-ferrous metal mfg				
2721 Alumina production	598.9	6 555.6	4 743.4	1 691.2
2722 Aluminium smelting	329.3	5 808.4	4 961.9	923.4
2723 Copper, silver, lead and zinc smelting, refining	276.2	3 391.2	3 785.2	-387.3
2729 Basic non-ferrous metal mfg n.e.c.	146.2	4 537.2	4 308.5	227.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 350.6</i>	<i>20 292.4</i>	<i>17 799.0</i>	<i>2 454.9</i>
273 Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg				
2731 Aluminium rolling, drawing, extruding	204.0	1 540.1	1 481.9	55.8
2732 Non-ferrous metal rolling, drawing, extruding n.e.c.	67.4	738.7	704.8	32.5
2733 Non-ferrous metal casting	68.2	266.2	252.3	13.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>339.7</i>	<i>2 545.0</i>	<i>2 439.0</i>	<i>101.8</i>
274 Structural metal product mfg				
2741 Structural steel fabricating	621.7	3 207.8	2 982.7	212.6
2742 Architectural aluminium product mfg	526.6	2 527.0	2 432.1	105.8
2749 Structural metal product mfg n.e.c.	242.8	1 409.9	1 320.7	106.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 391.0</i>	<i>7 144.6</i>	<i>6 735.5</i>	<i>424.3</i>
275 Sheet metal product mfg				
2751 Metal container mfg	208.5	1 421.8	1 311.6	120.6
2759 Sheet metal product mfg n.e.c.	583.4	2 489.6	2 282.1	217.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>791.9</i>	<i>3 911.4</i>	<i>3 593.6</i>	<i>338.0</i>
276 Fabricated metal product mfg				
2761 Hand tool and general hardware mfg	75.2	323.0	290.8	32.2
2762 Spring and wire product mfg	191.3	1 139.5	1 122.7	34.5
2763 Nut, bolt, screw and rivet mfg	89.6	426.9	398.7	29.9
2764 Metal coating and finishing	343.5	1 217.3	1 152.6	64.6
2765 Non-ferrous pipe fitting mfg	38.4	211.2	194.3	19.1
2769 Fabricated metal product mfg n.e.c.	1 370.6	6 014.3	5 536.5	561.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 108.6</i>	<i>9 332.0</i>	<i>8 695.6</i>	<i>742.2</i>
Total 27 Metal product mfg	7 877.6	57 093.8	52 425.2	4 869.1
28 Machinery and equipment mfg				
281 Motor vehicle and part mfg				
2811 Motor vehicle mfg	1 584.2	15 101.9	15 331.4	^ 4.7
2812 Motor vehicle body mfg	357.8	2 127.1	2 052.2	92.8
2813 Automotive electrical and instrument mfg	239.4	1 475.7	1 488.3	25.6
2819 Automotive component mfg n.e.c.	1 094.7	5 844.7	5 519.4	438.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>3 276.1</i>	<i>24 549.4</i>	<i>24 391.3</i>	<i>561.1</i>
282 Other transport equipment mfg				
2821 Shipbuilding	483.7	2 061.8	1 917.3	*94.3
2822 Boatbuilding	172.1	1 185.6	1 107.3	82.7
2823 Railway equipment mfg	262.7	1 218.3	1 097.1	^ -5.8
2824 Aircraft mfg	609.8	2 838.9	2 677.8	122.5
2829 Transport equipment mfg n.e.c.	22.5	184.6	171.8	9.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 550.7</i>	<i>7 489.2</i>	<i>6 971.3</i>	<i>^ 303.0</i>

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
MANUFACTURING cont.				
28 Machinery and equipment mfg cont.				
283 Photographic and scientific equipment mfg				
2831 Photographic and optical good mfg	154.5	1 245.2	1 204.5	28.3
2832 Medical and surgical equipment mfg	336.8	1 519.6	1 381.6	163.4
2839 Professional and scientific equipment mfg n.e.c.	277.9	1 301.6	1 236.9	^ 65.3
<i>Total</i>	769.2	4 066.4	3 823.0	257.0
284 Electronic equipment mfg				
2841 Computer and business machine mfg	224.4	1 304.3	1 276.8	^ 24.7
2842 Telecommunication, broadcasting and transceiving equipment mfg	439.6	1 813.8	1 754.6	**22.7
2849 Electronic equipment mfg n.e.c.	487.1	2 018.1	1 916.5	122.0
<i>Total</i>	1 151.1	5 136.2	4 947.9	169.4
285 Electrical equipment and appliance mfg				
2851 Household appliance mfg	514.8	2 725.0	2 612.4	150.8
2852 Electric cable and wire mfg	158.1	939.3	932.3	-7.6
2853 Battery mfg	54.2	299.7	274.1	16.7
2854 Electric light and sign mfg	159.6	749.4	725.8	28.4
2859 Electrical equipment mfg n.e.c.	630.8	3 411.7	3 286.9	155.2
<i>Total</i>	1 517.5	8 125.1	7 831.5	343.5
286 Industrial machinery and equipment mfg				
2861 Agricultural machinery mfg	222.8	1 220.6	1 174.3	72.7
2862 Mining and construction machinery mfg	427.7	2 358.2	2 171.1	182.7
2863 Food processing machinery mfg	101.6	547.2	511.1	^ 37.0
2864 Machine tool and part mfg	250.2	924.6	862.6	68.7
2865 Lifting and material handling equipment mfg	450.6	1 844.4	1 732.1	105.9
2866 Pump and compressor mfg	163.3	824.2	741.2	87.7
2867 Commercial space heating and cooling equipment mfg	78.3	527.0	484.1	43.1
2869 Industrial machinery and equipment mfg n.e.c.	767.7	4 115.7	3 810.5	302.3
<i>Total</i>	2 462.3	12 361.9	11 487.0	900.2
Total 28 Machinery and equipment mfg	10 727.0	61 728.1	59 452.0	2 534.2
29 Other manufacturing				
291 Prefabricated building mfg				
2911 Prefabricated metal building mfg	129.8	904.2	841.2	66.6
2919 Prefabricated building mfg n.e.c.	56.3	412.7	386.4	23.8
<i>Total</i>	186.1	1 316.9	1 227.6	90.4
292 Furniture mfg				
2921 Wooden furniture and upholstered seat mfg	939.0	4 245.5	4 049.7	216.1
2922 Sheet metal furniture mfg	126.1	580.8	553.3	29.9
2923 Mattress mfg (except rubber)	101.8	604.9	570.0	37.5
2929 Furniture mfg n.e.c.	395.3	2 114.5	2 010.4	110.9
<i>Total</i>	1 562.1	7 545.7	7 183.4	394.4
294 Miscellaneous manufacturing				
2941 Jewellery and silverware mfg	107.0	656.8	623.6	48.5
2942 Toy and sporting good mfg	87.1	550.6	507.3	43.8
2949 Manufacturing n.e.c.	481.6	2 724.0	2 579.7	145.3
<i>Total</i>	675.8	3 931.4	3 710.7	237.6

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(b) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
MANUFACTURING cont.				
29 Other manufacturing cont.				
Total 29 Other manufacturing	2 424.0	12 794.0	12 121.6	722.5
Total manufacturing	46 588.4	316 870.3	297 443.6	21 267.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY				
36 Electricity and gas supply				
361 Electricity supply	2 569.5	32 461.3	30 497.3	2 008.4
362 Gas supply	126.4	6 106.4	5 609.0	501.7
Total 36 Electricity and gas supply	2 695.9	38 567.8	36 106.3	2 510.1
37 Water supply, sewerage and drainage services				
370 Water supply, sewerage and drainage services				
3701 Water supply	1 079.8	8 945.1	6 764.9	2 177.0
3702 Sewerage and drainage services	119.5	1 075.3	733.5	345.1
Total	1 199.3	10 020.4	7 498.4	2 522.2
Total 37 Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	1 199.3	10 020.4	7 498.4	2 522.2
Total electricity, gas and water supply	3 895.2	48 588.2	43 604.7	5 032.3
CONSTRUCTION				
41 General construction				
411 Building construction				
4111 House construction	1 576.2	26 414.0	24 915.5	2 050.6
4112 Residential building construction n.e.c.	454.4	8 990.1	8 077.3	909.4
4113 Non-residential building construction	2 078.5	22 525.3	21 151.6	1 573.2
Total	4 109.0	57 929.4	54 144.5	4 533.3
412 Non-building construction				
4121 Road and bridge construction	642.4	5 861.4	5 794.1	*90.2
4122 Non-building construction n.e.c.	2 472.2	15 576.0	14 681.6	977.8
Total	3 114.5	21 437.5	20 475.7	1 068.0
Total 41 General construction	7 223.6	79 366.8	74 620.2	5 601.2
42 Construction trade services				
421 Site preparation services	1 263.7	8 787.5	8 110.0	933.0
422 Building structure services				
4221 Concreting services	607.2	3 941.2	3 494.0	463.0
4222 Bricklaying services	270.8	2 060.1	1 446.6	616.8
4223 Roofing services	260.4	1 670.9	1 485.6	193.3
4224 Structural steel erection services	342.7	1 681.5	1 516.1	172.1
Total	1 481.2	9 353.7	7 942.3	1 445.2
423 Installation trade services				
4231 Plumbing services	1 026.2	6 163.6	5 374.2	801.0
4232 Electrical services	1 965.4	8 272.4	7 529.2	758.1
4233 Air conditioning and heating services	609.7	3 715.4	3 503.7	208.1
4234 Fire and security system services	490.5	1 986.5	1 899.6	75.0
Total	4 091.8	20 137.9	18 306.6	1 842.1

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
CONSTRUCTION cont.				
42 Construction trade services cont.				
424 Building completion services				
4241 Plastering and ceiling services	356.2	3 078.1	2 539.3	544.5
4242 Carpentry services	702.2	5 707.0	4 520.4	1 199.5
4243 Tiling and carpeting services	228.5	2 024.0	1 559.6	472.1
4244 Painting and decorating services	492.7	2 995.2	2 307.3	698.3
4245 Glazing services	182.7	888.7	788.5	102.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 962.2</i>	<i>14 693.0</i>	<i>11 715.1</i>	<i>3 016.7</i>
425 Other construction services				
4251 Landscaping services	387.8	2 681.8	2 376.7	321.6
4259 Construction services n.e.c.	985.9	5 862.5	5 228.1	667.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 373.7</i>	<i>8 544.3</i>	<i>7 604.8</i>	<i>988.9</i>
Total 42 Construction trade services	10 172.7	61 516.4	53 678.7	8 225.9
Total construction	17 396.3	140 883.2	128 298.9	13 827.2
WHOLESALE TRADE				
45 Basic material wholesaling				
451 Farm produce wholesaling				
4511 Wool wholesaling	^ 79.3	3 606.3	3 687.7	44.2
4512 Cereal grain wholesaling	112.6	4 031.1	4 007.5	46.4
4519 Farm produce and supplies wholesaling n.e.c.	954.1	21 780.4	21 443.3	*250.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 146.0</i>	<i>29 417.9</i>	<i>29 138.5</i>	<i>^ 341.3</i>
452 Mineral, metal and chemical wholesaling				
4521 Petroleum product wholesaling	470.2	21 301.9	20 603.1	688.6
4522 Metal and mineral wholesaling	603.0	^ 19 607.5	^ 19 187.7	^ 585.9
4523 Chemical wholesaling	253.5	^ 4 237.7	^ 4 092.1	^ 227.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 326.7</i>	<i>45 147.1</i>	<i>43 882.9</i>	<i>1 502.2</i>
453 Builders supplies wholesaling				
4531 Timber wholesaling	325.0	4 113.8	4 000.8	191.3
4539 Building supplies wholesaling n.e.c.	1 237.6	12 444.6	11 913.7	659.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 562.5</i>	<i>16 558.4</i>	<i>15 914.6</i>	<i>850.5</i>
Total 45 Basic material wholesaling	4 035.2	91 123.3	88 936.0	2 694.0
46 Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling				
461 Machinery and equipment wholesaling				
4611 Farm and construction machinery wholesaling	793.2	10 840.6	10 777.6	422.7
4612 Professional equipment wholesaling	^ 720.1	^ 5 981.4	*6 284.7	**234.9
4613 Computer wholesaling	1 828.9	15 847.4	15 461.4	551.4
4614 Business machine wholesaling n.e.c.	392.3	2 350.0	2 247.0	96.3
4615 Electrical and electronic equipment wholesaling n.e.c.	1 916.0	15 223.7	14 596.3	594.2
4619 Machinery and equipment wholesaling n.e.c.	1 636.9	15 040.3	14 463.5	804.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>7 287.4</i>	<i>65 283.4</i>	<i>63 830.6</i>	<i>^ 2 233.9</i>

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
WHOLESALE TRADE cont.				
46 Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling cont.				
462 Motor vehicle wholesaling				
4621 Car wholesaling	382.5	16 423.4	15 584.6	970.3
4622 Commercial vehicle wholesaling	^ 241.9	^ 6 589.5	^ 6 504.0	199.8
4623 Motor vehicle new part dealing	927.6	8 688.7	8 395.1	371.9
4624 Motor vehicle dismantling and used part dealing	167.0	1 523.9	1 466.3	76.2
<i>Total</i>	1 719.0	33 225.4	31 950.0	1 618.2
Total 46 Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	9 006.5	98 508.9	95 780.6	^ 3 852.1
47 Personal and household good wholesaling				
471 Food, drink and tobacco wholesaling				
4711 Meat wholesaling	^ 215.9	* 7 777.6	* 7 504.8	335.7
4712 Poultry and smallgood wholesaling	^ 51.8	714.6	700.9	* 20.2
4713 Dairy produce wholesaling	52.7	1 785.1	1 772.4	^ 15.8
4714 Fish wholesaling	^ 156.8	3 216.1	3 200.6	** 19.9
4715 Fruit and vegetable wholesaling	440.8	7 625.4	7 340.0	^ 304.6
4716 Confectionery and soft drink wholesaling	84.7	1 328.7	1 296.2	^ 48.9
4717 Liquor wholesaling	181.1	4 980.4	4 804.1	^ 180.2
4718 Tobacco product wholesaling	38.0	429.8	384.5	57.1
4719 Grocery wholesaling n.e.c.	957.6	19 018.1	18 588.7	^ 666.1
<i>Total</i>	2 179.4	46 875.8	45 592.2	1 648.4
472 Textile, clothing and footwear wholesaling				
4721 Textile product wholesaling	^ 255.5	2 551.1	2 433.5	* 114.5
4722 Clothing wholesaling	546.1	5 709.1	5 257.6	444.2
4723 Footwear wholesaling	73.2	1 060.0	1 009.8	^ 55.0
<i>Total</i>	874.8	9 320.2	8 701.0	613.8
473 Household good wholesaling				
4731 Household appliance wholesaling	292.2	5 888.2	5 711.1	284.4
4732 Furniture wholesaling	106.0	935.2	909.0	^ 39.9
4733 Floor covering wholesaling	61.1	793.4	778.0	* 27.2
4739 Household good wholesaling n.e.c.	222.5	1 994.7	1 874.8	123.0
<i>Total</i>	681.8	9 611.4	9 272.9	474.5
479 Other wholesaling				
4791 Photographic equipment wholesaling	52.9	544.0	525.0	^ 9.9
4792 Jewellery and watch wholesaling	^ 99.2	* 1 781.1	* 1 654.5	^ 98.5
4793 Toy and sporting good wholesaling	202.9	2 274.2	2 132.4	156.6
4794 Book and magazine wholesaling	^ 172.7	^ 1 564.4	^ 1 518.1	* 60.7
4795 Paper product wholesaling	620.9	^ 7 235.3	^ 6 881.5	^ 335.5
4796 Pharmaceutical and toiletry wholesaling	1 196.7	^ 17 933.8	^ 17 160.3	939.0
4799 Wholesaling n.e.c.	1 015.9	13 364.8	12 986.1	^ 533.4
<i>Total</i>	3 361.1	44 697.6	42 858.0	2 133.6
Total 47 Personal and household good wholesaling	7 097.1	110 505.0	106 424.0	4 870.3
Total wholesale trade	20 138.8	300 137.2	291 140.6	11 416.4

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
RETAIL TRADE				
51 Food retailing				
511 Supermarket and grocery stores	5 359.7	51 322.7	49 721.5	1 670.6
512 Specialised food retailing				
5121 Fresh meat, fish and poultry retailing	387.9	4 157.9	3 989.6	176.3
5122 Fruit and vegetable retailing	216.2	2 685.0	2 564.6	121.1
5123 Liquor retailing	335.6	4 655.5	4 453.4	225.5
5124 Bread and cake retailing	599.0	2 478.4	2 327.3	155.0
5125 Takeaway food retailing	1 580.5	8 632.3	8 121.6	523.0
5126 Milk vending	44.1	813.4	771.9	42.0
5129 Specialised food retailing n.e.c.	298.3	3 954.4	3 866.9	^ 104.7
<i>Total</i>	3 461.5	27 376.8	26 095.1	1 347.7
Total 51 Food retailing	8 821.2	78 699.5	75 816.6	3 018.3
52 Personal and household good retailing				
521 Department stores	1 944.9	15 330.7	15 120.2	288.5
522 Clothing and soft good retailing				
5221 Clothing retailing	1 382.6	9 439.4	9 140.4	370.8
5222 Footwear retailing	323.2	2 178.8	2 105.5	119.7
5223 Fabric and other soft good retailing	218.9	1 580.6	1 475.0	129.6
<i>Total</i>	1 924.7	13 198.7	12 720.9	620.1
523 Furniture, houseware and appliance retailing				
5231 Furniture retailing	543.7	4 800.3	4 635.1	234.0
5232 Floor covering retailing	160.8	1 712.6	1 658.2	78.4
5233 Domestic hardware and houseware retailing	1 308.5	10 579.1	9 918.0	635.0
5234 Domestic appliance retailing	1 740.6	16 623.4	16 375.6	442.1
5235 Recorded music retailing	134.3	1 079.4	1 084.4	^-11.3
<i>Total</i>	3 887.9	34 794.8	33 671.3	1 378.2
524 Recreational good retailing				
5241 Sport and camping equipment retailing	304.9	2 334.9	2 267.2	^ 98.3
5242 Toy and game retailing	69.8	619.3	625.7	**5.5
5243 Newspaper, book and stationery retailing	725.5	7 097.0	6 948.5	188.9
5244 Photographic equipment retailing	61.9	507.8	493.6	^ 22.6
5245 Marine equipment retailing	111.5	1 490.2	1 463.3	^ 45.7
<i>Total</i>	1 273.6	12 049.2	11 798.3	361.1
525 Other personal and household good retailing				
5251 Pharmaceutical, cosmetic and toiletry retailing	1 154.0	12 579.3	12 002.3	656.3
5252 Antique and used good retailing	198.3	1 376.6	1 290.9	132.5
5253 Garden supplies retailing	256.5	1 814.7	1 737.1	95.7
5254 Flower retailing	83.5	550.0	528.7	22.8
5255 Watch and jewellery retailing	379.8	2 459.2	2 343.2	152.4
5259 Retailing n.e.c.	1 342.5	12 191.3	11 777.5	545.0
<i>Total</i>	3 414.6	30 971.1	29 679.6	1 604.7
526 Household equipment repair services				
5261 Household equipment repair services (electrical)	232.2	1 432.6	1 303.4	140.3
5269 Household equipment repair services n.e.c.	105.9	483.8	434.7	52.4
<i>Total</i>	338.1	1 916.4	1 738.0	192.7
Total 52 Personal and household good retailing	12 783.7	108 260.9	104 728.3	4 445.3

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
RETAIL TRADE cont.				
53 Motor vehicle retailing and services				
531 Motor vehicle retailing				
5311 Car retailing	2 088.7	42 827.6	42 724.5	639.2
5312 Motor cycle dealing	162.9	2 168.4	2 105.6	84.3
5313 Trailer and caravan dealing	45.5	744.4	718.8	36.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 297.0</i>	<i>45 740.4</i>	<i>45 548.9</i>	<i>759.5</i>
532 Motor vehicle services				
5321 Automotive fuel retailing	947.7	22 503.9	22 266.2	249.9
5322 Automotive electrical services	214.1	1 373.0	1 269.1	116.2
5323 Smash repairing	848.2	3 464.9	3 223.0	254.7
5324 Tyre retailing	325.3	2 532.9	2 489.3	71.0
5329 Automotive repair and services n.e.c.	1 427.4	8 256.6	7 794.6	^ 501.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>3 762.7</i>	<i>38 131.3</i>	<i>37 042.3</i>	<i>1 193.4</i>
Total 53 Motor vehicle retailing and services	6 059.8	83 871.8	82 591.1	1 952.9
Total retail trade	27 664.7	270 832.2	263 136.0	9 416.5
ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS				
57 Accommodation, cafes and restaurants				
571 Accommodation	2 637.6	11 635.3	11 019.7	614.7
572 Pubs, taverns and bars	1 942.6	11 699.0	10 706.6	987.8
573 Cafes and restaurants	3 257.1	12 870.5	12 539.2	338.3
574 Clubs (hospitality)	1 638.8	6 692.0	6 473.6	*210.5
<i>Total 57 Accommodation, cafes and restaurants</i>	<i>9 476.1</i>	<i>42 896.7</i>	<i>40 739.2</i>	<i>2 151.3</i>
Total accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9 476.1	42 896.7	40 739.2	2 151.3
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE				
61 Road transport				
611 Road freight transport	4 177.7	22 298.8	20 811.1	1 504.1
612 Road passenger transport				
6121 Long distance bus transport	215.1	850.1	797.9	^ 52.3
6122 Short distance bus transport (including tramway)	921.0	2 633.4	2 462.7	^ 172.6
6123 Taxi and other road passenger transport	^ 163.6	2 453.5	1 913.4	547.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 299.6</i>	<i>5 937.0</i>	<i>5 174.0</i>	<i>772.1</i>
Total 61 Road transport	5 477.3	28 235.8	25 985.1	2 276.2
62 Rail transport	2 116.0	7 541.5	7 213.7	307.1
63 Water transport				
630 Water transport				
6301 International sea transport	129.6	1 826.0	1 742.4	^ 77.3
6302 Coastal water transport	211.2	1 086.4	1 007.0	79.6
6303 Inland water transport	^ 80.1	483.2	477.5	**5.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>420.9</i>	<i>3 395.6</i>	<i>3 226.8</i>	<i>^ 162.7</i>
Total 63 Water transport	420.9	3 395.6	3 226.8	^ 162.7

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(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(b) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

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3.1 INDUSTRY CLASS (a) *continued*

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE <i>cont.</i>				
64 Air and space transport				
640 Air and space transport				
6401 Scheduled international air transport	np	np	np	np
6402 Scheduled domestic air transport	396.8	2 603.6	2 391.4	215.3
6403 Non-scheduled air and space transport	np	np	np	np
<i>Total</i>	2 566.4	13 351.8	12 705.0	704.2
Total 64 Air and space transport	2 566.4	13 351.8	12 705.0	704.2
65 Other transport				
650 Other transport				
6501 Pipeline transport	30.1	763.9	668.0	^ 97.2
6509 Transport n.e.c.	105.3	913.5	790.4	122.4
<i>Total</i>	135.4	1 677.4	1 458.4	^ 219.6
Total 65 Other transport	135.4	1 677.4	1 458.4	^ 219.6
66 Services to transport				
661 Services to road transport				
6611 Parking services	75.7	650.9	641.8	** 7.7
6619 Services to road transport n.e.c.	122.1	^ 711.1	^ 620.8	** 91.8
<i>Total</i>	197.8	1 362.0	1 262.6	* 99.5
662 Services to water transport				
6621 Stevedoring	200.7	521.6	460.1	62.2
6622 Water transport terminals	381.7	1 645.2	1 406.9	238.8
6623 Port operators	^ 65.2	* 405.1	* 331.9	* 73.2
6629 Services to water transport n.e.c.	304.2	1 132.7	1 023.1	* 108.6
<i>Total</i>	951.8	3 704.6	3 222.0	482.8
663 Services to air transport	387.7	^ 1 805.2	^ 2 041.1	^ -238.1
664 Other services to transport				
6641 Travel agency services	947.7	7 562.1	7 282.8	277.4
6642 Road freight forwarding	^ 368.3	1 933.3	1 860.5	76.2
6643 Freight forwarding (except road)	480.6	3 687.5	3 562.2	121.3
6644 Customs agency services	121.2	1 151.3	1 102.4	49.2
6649 Services to transport n.e.c.	481.6	1 815.5	2 031.0	-215.3
<i>Total</i>	2 399.3	16 149.8	15 839.0	308.9
Total 66 Services to transport	3 936.6	23 021.6	22 364.7	^ 653.1
67 Storage				
670 Storage				
6701 Grain storage	143.8	1 239.9	1 163.1	35.4
6709 Storage n.e.c.	648.1	2 738.8	2 538.6	^ 192.7
<i>Total</i>	791.8	3 978.7	3 701.7	^ 228.1
Total 67 Storage	791.8	3 978.7	3 701.7	^ 228.1
Total transport and storage	15 444.4	81 202.5	76 655.4	4 551.1

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np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

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(b) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
COMMUNICATION SERVICES				
71 Communication services				
711 Postal and courier services				
7111 Postal services	1 713.3	4 818.7	4 252.2	575.9
7112 Courier services	343.1	2 552.6	2 214.6	340.8
Total	2 056.3	7 371.4	6 466.8	916.8
712 Telecommunication services	4 478.3	31 978.9	26 690.2	5 215.6
Total 71 Communication services	6 534.6	39 350.2	33 157.0	6 132.3
Total communication services	6 534.6	39 350.2	33 157.0	6 132.3
PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES				
77 Property services				
771 Property operators and developers				
7711 Residential property operators	475.5	10 384.3	7 599.6	^ 2 761.6
7712 Commercial property operators and developers	^ 1 187.1	31 727.5	24 007.5	8 584.5
Total	^ 1 662.6	42 111.8	31 607.0	11 346.1
772 Real estate agents	^ 3 904.8	14 460.9	12 213.7	^ 2 314.1
773 Non-financial asset investors	*233.1	^ 2 115.6	^ 1 640.8	*446.3
774 Machinery and equipment hiring and leasing				
7741 Motor vehicle hiring	*549.3	*4 285.2	*4 000.3	**288.7
7742 Other transport equipment leasing	^ 3.5	197.1	181.5	*18.1
7743 Plant hiring or leasing	*579.6	*5 874.5	*4 173.1	*1 585.5
Total	^ 1 132.4	^ 10 356.7	^ 8 354.9	*1 892.4
Total 77 Property services	6 932.8	69 045.0	53 816.5	15 998.9

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES cont.				
78 Business services				
781 Scientific research	^ 478.1	^ 1 304.5	^ 1 751.6	*-449.5
782 Technical services				
7821 Architectural services	970.7	3 288.9	2 710.0	582.8
7822 Surveying services	413.8	1 334.2	1 153.2	184.8
7823 Consulting engineering services	3 638.4	15 069.5	13 728.9	1 476.3
7829 Technical services n.e.c.	*986.2	*2 853.3	^ 2 574.7	*294.8
Total	6 009.1	22 545.9	20 166.9	2 538.7
783 Computer services				
7831 Data processing services	135.3	437.6	408.8	^ 30.0
7832 Information storage and retrieval services	89.2	324.4	311.7	*12.4
7833 Computer maintenance services	256.1	1 125.8	1 054.1	71.1
7834 Computer consultancy services	5 521.5	17 106.8	16 479.5	^ 631.2
Total	6 002.2	18 994.6	18 254.1	744.8
784 Legal and accounting services				
7841 Legal services	2 861.2	13 306.9	9 402.0	^ 4 014.4
7842 Accounting services	3 060.9	10 638.0	8 608.5	1 995.0
Total	5 922.1	23 944.9	18 010.5	6 009.4
785 Marketing and business management services				
7851 Advertising services	1 064.0	5 458.7	5 178.3	^ 306.9
7852 Commercial art and display services	^ 505.3	2 161.5	1 918.4	246.4
7853 Market research services	357.2	1 159.9	1 047.3	116.3
7854 Business administrative services	2 396.5	13 394.7	13 631.1	** -235.9
7855 Business management services	4 561.3	17 807.2	16 688.2	^ 1 149.5
Total	8 884.3	39 982.0	38 463.3	^ 1 583.3
786 Other business services				
7861 Employment placement services	2 905.3	6 770.8	6 510.5	^ 256.5
7862 Contract staff services	4 156.5	6 938.4	6 690.7	^ 190.8
7863 Secretarial services	629.7	1 732.9	1 497.1	235.4
7864 Security and investigative services (except police)	1 255.1	4 262.7	4 170.9	^ 93.6
7865 Pest control services	125.5	523.5	456.5	70.1
7866 Cleaning services	1 594.5	4 660.5	4 034.8	629.5
7867 Contract packing services n.e.c.	75.8	389.7	366.6	^ 20.4
7869 Business services n.e.c.	2 520.5	11 672.7	10 983.6	702.0
Total	13 263.0	36 951.1	34 710.7	2 198.4
Total 78 Business services	40 558.8	143 723.0	131 357.1	12 625.1
Total property and business services	47 491.6	212 768.0	185 173.6	28 623.9

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
EDUCATION (PRIVATE)				
84 Education (private)				
841 Preschool education	*280.4	^ 449.3	^ 424.5	*24.7
842 School education				
8421 Primary education	1 845.0	2 690.7	2 630.5	**60.1
8422 Secondary education	^ 1 330.3	^ 2 261.6	^ 2 113.7	*149.2
8423 Combined primary and secondary education	^ 1 675.3	^ 2 902.9	^ 2 815.3	*91.1
8424 Special school education	**13.4	**25.6	**26.0	**_0.4
Total	4 864.0	7 880.7	7 585.5	^ 299.9
843 Post school education				
8431 Higher education	*325.0	*919.7	*861.7	*58.7
8432 Technical and further education	**78.7	**301.6	**285.0	**16.7
Total	*403.7	*1 221.3	*1 146.7	*75.3
844 Other education	^ 1 774.3	^ 4 882.0	^ 4 443.1	*438.8
Total 84 Education (private)	7 322.4	14 433.4	13 599.8	^ 838.7
Total education (private)	7 322.4	14 433.4	13 599.8	^ 838.7
HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (PRIVATE)				
86 Health services (private)				
861 Hospitals and nursing homes				
8611 Hospitals (except psychiatric hospitals)	2 994.9	6 564.3	6 407.5	^ 163.7
8612 Psychiatric hospitals	**165.4	**398.6	**297.4	**101.3
8613 Nursing homes	2 317.0	4 352.7	4 141.1	^ 212.9
Total	5 477.3	11 315.6	10 845.9	^ 477.8
862 Medical and dental services				
8621 General practice medical services	2 264.0	8 530.5	6 794.7	1 743.2
8622 Specialist medical services	1 614.7	6 222.3	4 802.1	1 419.2
8623 Dental services	794.6	3 883.1	3 139.2	742.6
Total	4 673.3	18 635.9	14 736.0	3 905.0
863 Other health services				
8631 Pathology services	*662.9	^ 1 730.0	^ 1 544.2	^ 185.9
8632 Optometry and optical dispensing	305.4	1 310.9	1 152.0	163.9
8633 Ambulance services	81.8	151.9	149.4	*2.6
8634 Community health centres	*406.3	^ 905.9	^ 797.8	*109.4
8635 Physiotherapy services	233.4	723.5	578.1	144.8
8636 Chiropractic services	121.0	498.1	402.9	95.5
8639 Health services n.e.c.	809.0	3 190.9	2 655.9	534.9
Total	2 619.9	8 511.2	7 280.3	1 237.0
864 Veterinary services	335.9	1 359.3	1 223.7	136.8
Total 86 Health services (private)	13 106.4	39 822.0	34 086.0	5 756.6

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (PRIVATE) cont.				
87 Community services (private)				
871 Child care services	^ 1 345.4	^ 2 758.6	^ 2 518.8	^ 238.4
872 Community care services				
8721 Accommodation for the aged	899.4	1 984.5	1 892.9	^ 102.5
8722 Residential care services n.e.c.	^ 940.3	^ 1 700.0	^ 1 598.7	**100.8
8729 Non-residential care services n.e.c.	1 908.9	4 424.6	4 137.1	*291.6
<i>Total</i>	3 748.7	8 109.0	7 628.7	^ 494.9
Total 87 Community services (private)	5 094.1	10 867.6	10 147.5	^ 733.3
Total health and community services (private)	18 200.4	50 689.6	44 233.5	6 489.9
CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES				
91 Motion picture, radio and television services				
911 Film and video services				
9111 Film and video production	291.7	1 762.5	1 593.8	^ 196.5
9112 Film and video distribution	^ 87.3	^ 1 779.5	^ 1 720.6	^ 71.8
9113 Motion picture exhibition	148.4	1 144.3	1 108.7	*37.6
<i>Total</i>	527.5	4 686.3	4 423.1	305.9
912 Radio and television services				
9121 Radio services	^ 347.2	^ 1 020.1	^ 928.8	*91.4
9122 Television services	750.9	5 596.1	5 456.8	*146.2
<i>Total</i>	1 098.1	6 616.1	6 385.5	*237.5
Total 91 Motion picture, radio and television services	1 625.6	11 302.4	10 808.7	^ 543.4
92 Libraries, museums and the arts				
921 Libraries	*46.1	^ 128.8	^ 125.2	**3.5
922 Museums	*25.8	^ 101.6	^ 96.2	*8.0
923 Parks and gardens				
9231 Zoological and botanic gardens	*13.5	^ 53.3	^ 51.0	**1.6
9239 Recreational parks and gardens	^ 29.8	^ 157.0	^ 132.0	**26.0
<i>Total</i>	^ 43.4	^ 210.3	^ 183.1	**27.6
924 Arts				
9241 Music and theatre productions	^ 167.9	900.2	747.4	153.3
9242 Creative arts	65.7	690.9	474.0	217.0
<i>Total</i>	^ 233.5	1 591.1	1 221.4	370.3
925 Services to the arts				
9251 Sound recording studios	^ 35.5	162.4	150.4	^ 13.0
9252 Performing arts venues	^ 79.3	^ 266.9	268.1	**–0.7
9259 Services to the arts n.e.c.	134.8	885.7	808.2	^ 77.9
<i>Total</i>	249.5	1 314.9	1 226.7	^ 90.3
Total 92 Libraries, museums and the arts	598.3	3 346.8	2 852.6	499.7
93 Sport and recreation				
931 Sport				
9311 Horse and dog racing	174.2	1 047.1	1 036.1	*13.4
9312 Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c.	416.5	1 781.5	1 751.7	**34.0
9319 Sports and services to sports n.e.c.	1 108.1	4 308.3	4 066.7	*244.2
<i>Total</i>	1 698.8	7 136.9	6 854.6	*291.5

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3.1**INDUSTRY CLASS (a) continued**

<i>Industry(a) – ANZSIC code and description</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES cont.				
93 Sport and recreation cont.				
932 Gambling services				
9321 Lotteries	63.2	1 683.8	1 565.9	118.5
9322 Casinos	734.5	3 221.2	2 616.0	604.7
9329 Gambling services n.e.c.	236.1	4 045.5	3 478.6	566.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 033.8</i>	<i>8 950.5</i>	<i>7 660.6</i>	<i>1 290.1</i>
933 Other recreation services	310.1	1 599.8	1 538.1	^ 71.7
Total 93 Sport and recreation	3 042.8	17 687.3	16 053.3	1 653.3
Total cultural and recreational services	5 266.7	32 336.5	29 714.6	2 696.4
PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES				
95 Personal services				
951 Personal and household goods hiring				
9511 Video hire outlets	144.9	944.9	916.8	32.0
9519 Personal and household goods hiring n.e.c.	166.1	1 000.1	916.3	^ 94.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>311.0</i>	<i>1 945.0</i>	<i>1 833.1</i>	<i>126.7</i>
952 Other personal services				
9521 Laundries and dry-cleaners	352.1	1 293.6	1 154.7	129.9
9522 Photographic film processing	132.4	680.0	656.6	21.6
9523 Photographic studios	110.9	660.3	586.8	70.5
9524 Funeral directors, crematoria and cemeteries	176.5	793.4	687.1	107.0
9525 Gardening services	229.5	1 324.1	1 029.9	292.8
9526 Hairdressing and beauty salons	784.3	2 542.7	2 271.8	276.8
9529 Personal services n.e.c.	114.5	709.1	584.1	126.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 900.1</i>	<i>8 003.4</i>	<i>6 971.1</i>	<i>1 024.8</i>
Total 95 Personal services	2 211.1	9 948.4	8 804.1	1 151.4
96 Other services				
961 Religious organisations	707.3	^ 2 645.8	^ 2 249.5	* 397.0
962 Interest groups				
9621 Business and professional associations	^ 741.4	^ 3 120.1	^ 2 924.5	^ 231.6
9622 Labour associations	^ 233.2	^ 670.1	^ 634.3	* 35.7
9629 Interest groups n.e.c.	764.4	2 400.9	2 351.9	** 52.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 739.0</i>	<i>6 191.1</i>	<i>5 910.6</i>	<i>^ 319.5</i>
963 Public order and safety services (private)				
9632 Corrective centres	153.9	484.1	468.6	15.7
9633 Fire brigade services	** 26.8	* 94.3	* 76.3	* 19.2
9634 Waste disposal services	680.3	2 920.4	2 629.9	^ 293.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>861.1</i>	<i>3 498.7</i>	<i>3 174.8</i>	<i>^ 328.3</i>
Total 96 Other services	3 307.4	12 335.6	11 335.0	^ 1 044.8
Total personal and other services	5 518.5	22 284.0	20 139.1	2 196.2
TOTAL SELECTED INDUSTRIES (a)	242 297.6	1 692 575.9	1 565 084.6	135 792.6

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3.2**STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA(a)**

	<i>Wages and salaries(c)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
<i>Industry division(b)</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
NEW SOUTH WALES				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 165.6	13 309.6	12 689.6	^ 473.2
Mining	1 421.3	10 146.8	9 119.7	1 026.4
Manufacturing	15 016.8	99 063.2	93 124.9	6 454.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 484.0	14 129.8	12 491.7	1 653.7
Construction	5 966.3	47 724.9	43 583.1	4 658.2
Wholesale trade	8 031.1	109 609.1	106 856.4	^ 3 798.8
Retail trade	9 597.6	93 679.1	91 450.1	2 876.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3 806.7	17 042.5	16 180.6	^ 844.8
Transport and storage	6 175.1	31 062.6	29 883.9	1 171.6
Communication services	2 565.2	17 955.2	15 555.0	2 347.1
Property and business services	19 365.2	87 536.3	74 980.4	13 085.1
Education (private)	2 430.0	4 939.8	4 661.8	*280.0
Health and community services (private)	6 264.3	17 973.5	15 524.4	2 462.6
Cultural and recreational services	2 251.8	12 624.6	11 897.0	^ 777.9
Personal and other services	1 899.3	8 070.7	7 345.4	^ 742.6
<i>Total selected industries(b)</i>	<i>87 440.4</i>	<i>584 867.7</i>	<i>545 343.9</i>	<i>42 653.7</i>
VICTORIA				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 003.0	10 972.3	10 147.7	757.8
Mining	407.5	5 377.9	3 539.9	1 839.9
Manufacturing	14 909.5	96 201.1	91 277.4	5 386.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	695.2	12 701.1	12 103.4	616.0
Construction	4 463.2	34 239.5	31 591.3	3 011.5
Wholesale trade	5 855.6	87 150.9	84 100.4	3 661.0
Retail trade	6 892.2	66 971.3	65 053.4	2 271.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1 928.5	8 213.8	7 891.4	^ 325.7
Transport and storage	3 317.1	19 591.7	18 471.6	1 133.7
Communication services	1 910.2	9 488.7	7 926.5	1 559.2
Property and business services	13 285.3	58 340.3	51 983.9	^ 6 640.4
Education (private)	^ 1 805.8	3 473.2	3 171.4	^ 302.1
Health and community services (private)	4 510.4	12 703.5	11 241.8	1 476.8
Cultural and recreational services	^ 1 360.1	9 663.4	8 564.4	1 093.8
Personal and other services	1 470.8	5 640.4	5 152.8	^ 505.4
<i>Total selected industries(b)</i>	<i>63 814.4</i>	<i>440 729.1</i>	<i>412 217.2</i>	<i>30 580.8</i>

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraph 30.

(b) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(c) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

3.2STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA(a) *continued*

<i>Industry division (b)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(c)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
QUEENSLAND				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 102.6	11 230.2	10 473.1	751.7
Mining	1 603.1	16 035.8	13 051.9	2 977.9
Manufacturing	7 223.2	53 115.5	49 415.4	4 001.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	850.8	9 788.3	8 765.5	1 032.9
Construction	3 413.9	29 246.8	26 673.8	2 883.3
Wholesale trade	3 097.9	50 672.8	49 357.1	1 712.7
Retail trade	5 306.7	52 725.5	51 051.3	2 020.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1 882.9	8 945.7	8 488.5	459.3
Transport and storage	3 292.2	15 414.0	14 331.0	1 080.8
Communication services	905.2	6 199.0	4 969.3	1 230.1
Property and business services	6 863.1	32 034.2	28 137.8	^ 4 121.5
Education (private)	^ 1 367.9	^ 2 347.1	^ 2 348.4	** -0.6
Health and community services (private)	3 583.8	9 162.7	8 150.5	1 011.5
Cultural and recreational services	880.6	5 245.1	4 824.1	^ 432.6
Personal and other services	930.4	3 787.9	3 351.5	^ 439.9
<i>Total selected industries(b)</i>	<i>42 304.2</i>	<i>305 950.7</i>	<i>283 389.1</i>	<i>24 156.1</i>
SOUTH AUSTRALIA				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	577.8	6 880.0	5 500.2	1 393.7
Mining	261.7	2 610.6	2 085.0	550.6
Manufacturing	4 296.5	28 131.3	26 866.2	1 661.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	262.5	5 083.3	4 752.7	338.0
Construction	925.8	7 790.7	6 847.4	973.7
Wholesale trade	1 189.0	20 184.8	19 538.0	768.5
Retail trade	1 943.6	18 961.1	18 337.2	729.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	624.7	2 897.4	2 709.4	191.7
Transport and storage	846.1	4 926.3	4 560.0	360.2
Communication services	405.3	1 935.2	1 622.0	306.7
Property and business services	2 098.3	9 720.7	8 288.5	^ 1 496.9
Education (private)	^ 685.3	^ 1 357.0	^ 1 275.8	** 83.1
Health and community services (private)	1 273.6	3 723.3	3 125.0	602.4
Cultural and recreational services	^ 273.4	1 703.7	1 577.5	^ 134.1
Personal and other services	360.3	1 427.2	1 246.4	^ 185.5
<i>Total selected industries(b)</i>	<i>16 023.9</i>	<i>117 332.6</i>	<i>108 331.5</i>	<i>9 775.9</i>

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraph 30.

(b) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(c) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

3.2STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA(a) *continued*

<i>Industry division (b)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(c)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	552.5	7 442.8	6 370.5	1 090.1
Mining	2 669.0	29 920.9	20 589.9	9 414.4
Manufacturing	3 831.5	31 604.0	28 892.3	2 843.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	321.6	3 735.7	2 820.6	912.7
Construction	2 002.1	15 474.9	13 927.6	1 566.3
Wholesale trade	1 501.6	26 326.7	25 303.7	1 224.6
Retail trade	2 688.5	26 710.5	25 851.0	1 043.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	770.6	^ 3 798.8	^ 3 557.7	^ 242.5
Transport and storage	1 245.6	6 988.2	6 418.3	572.0
Communication services	459.3	2 368.8	1 947.0	422.6
Property and business services	4 128.4	17 993.1	15 577.7	2 359.3
Education (private)	^ 637.7	^ 1 566.4	^ 1 430.7	*135.6
Health and community services (private)	1 682.6	4 930.1	4 188.3	743.1
Cultural and recreational services	329.7	2 248.2	2 105.9	^ 148.1
Personal and other services	551.5	2 115.6	1 871.0	^ 253.1
<i>Total selected industries(b)</i>	<i>23 372.3</i>	<i>183 224.6</i>	<i>160 852.2</i>	<i>22 971.3</i>
TASMANIA				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	227.5	1 889.7	1 690.6	209.9
Mining	126.5	625.3	635.6	-23.6
Manufacturing	907.0	6 175.9	5 762.8	450.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	158.2	1 634.5	1 371.0	268.3
Construction	234.3	1 698.1	1 503.3	200.3
Wholesale trade	226.9	3 394.9	3 296.8	126.5
Retail trade	542.3	5 387.8	5 192.2	234.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	164.8	757.9	714.8	43.6
Transport and storage	266.2	1 438.8	1 326.5	113.7
Communication services	117.4	523.5	403.1	120.6
Property and business services	^ 522.8	^ 2 029.2	^ 1 691.4	^ 334.9
Education (private)	*73.3	*139.8	*128.3	*11.8
Health and community services (private)	370.7	1 010.7	854.1	155.4
Cultural and recreational services	63.1	312.8	284.7	30.2
Personal and other services	^ 83.6	290.8	^ 267.9	*23.7
<i>Total selected industries(b)</i>	<i>4 084.8</i>	<i>27 309.6</i>	<i>25 123.0</i>	<i>2 300.4</i>

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraph 30.

(b) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(c) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

3.2STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA(a) *continued*

	Wages and salaries(c)	Total income	Total expenses	Operating profit before tax
<i>Industry division (b)</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
NORTHERN TERRITORY				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	49.8	403.6	433.7	** -19.5
Mining	175.4	2 292.5	1 556.0	718.0
Manufacturing	195.2	1 528.8	1 129.5	398.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	58.1	640.4	584.8	50.7
Construction	189.1	2 277.1	2 040.8	245.2
Wholesale trade	98.5	1 262.0	1 205.6	58.2
Retail trade	257.3	2 213.6	2 150.6	84.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	140.7	572.8	556.1	^ 16.0
Transport and storage	159.3	1 184.9	1 120.5	*66.9
Communication services	41.8	246.2	188.3	57.9
Property and business services	^ 229.5	^ 1 389.0	^ 1 263.3	*125.4
Education (private)	*24.1	*44.8	*41.4	**3.5
Health and community services (private)	^ 109.2	266.3	^ 244.0	*23.2
Cultural and recreational services	41.9	219.6	191.3	29.2
Personal and other services	^ 50.5	221.5	222.9	** -1.4
<i>Total selected industries(b)</i>	<i>1 820.4</i>	<i>14 763.1</i>	<i>12 928.8</i>	<i>1 855.6</i>
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.7	120.4	^ 126.4	* -14.1
Mining	4.5	45.6	39.0	6.5
Manufacturing	208.6	1 050.5	975.1	^ 71.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	64.6	875.0	715.0	159.9
Construction	201.6	2 431.3	2 131.7	288.6
Wholesale trade	138.2	1 536.0	1 482.6	66.1
Retail trade	436.5	4 183.3	4 050.2	155.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	157.2	667.9	640.6	^ 27.7
Transport and storage	142.8	^ 596.0	^ 543.5	^ 52.2
Communication services	130.3	633.7	546.0	88.1
Property and business services	998.9	3 725.3	3 250.6	^ 460.4
Education (private)	*298.3	*565.1	*541.9	**23.2
Health and community services (private)	*405.8	^ 919.5	*905.5	**14.9
Cultural and recreational services	^ 66.1	^ 318.9	269.6	*50.5
Personal and other services	^ 172.0	^ 730.0	^ 681.2	**47.3
<i>Total selected industries(b)</i>	<i>3 437.3</i>	<i>18 398.6</i>	<i>16 899.0</i>	<i>1 498.8</i>

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraph 30.

(b) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11-13.

(c) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

3.2**STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA(a) continued**

<i>Industry division (b)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(c)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
AUSTRALIA				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 690.6	52 248.4	47 431.7	4 642.7
Mining	6 669.0	67 055.5	50 617.0	16 510.0
Manufacturing	46 588.4	316 870.3	297 443.6	21 267.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	3 895.2	48 588.2	43 604.7	5 032.3
Construction	17 396.3	140 883.2	128 298.9	13 827.2
Wholesale trade	20 138.8	300 137.2	291 140.6	11 416.4
Retail trade	27 664.7	270 832.2	263 136.0	9 416.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9 476.1	42 896.7	40 739.2	2 151.3
Transport and storage	15 444.4	81 202.5	76 655.4	4 551.1
Communication services	6 534.6	39 350.2	33 157.0	6 132.3
Property and business services	47 491.6	212 768.0	185 173.6	28 623.9
Education (private)	7 322.4	14 433.4	13 599.8	^ 838.7
Health and community services (private)	18 200.4	50 689.6	44 233.5	6 489.9
Cultural and recreational services	5 266.7	32 336.5	29 714.6	2 696.4
Personal and other services	5 518.5	22 284.0	20 139.1	2 196.2
Total selected industries(b)	242 297.6	1 692 575.9	1 565 084.6	135 792.6

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraph 30.

(b) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(c) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Note: The RSE symbol annotations as shown may give an understated indication of the sampling variability for some data items, see Technical Note 2 for details.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- 1** This publication, *Australian Industry, 2001–02 and 2002–03* (cat. no. 8155.0), presents data for a large range of industries, together with some comparative statistics for 2000–01. This is the first issue where the Australian Business Number (ABN) is the primary basis for all the statistical units used to collect the data (for details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 5–10).
- 2** The estimates presented have been derived using a combination of directly collected data from the annual Economic Activity Survey (EAS), conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), and business income tax (BIT) data provided by businesses to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). To produce estimates at the state and territory level, this combined dataset was then matched to a number of other ABS direct collections to obtain further state/territory dissections. These state and territory estimates as well as the national ANZSIC class estimates (in Chapter 3) are considered to be experimental, and should be used with care. To assist analysis, users should refer to Technical Note 2.
- 3** For the last published issue of this publication (which related to 2000–01), the employing ABS 'management unit' was the sole statistical unit used to directly collect data (which, when combined with ATO BIT data, became the published estimates). Users should note that this earlier adoption (from 1996–97) of the use of ATO BIT data (including for non-employing businesses) differentiated the data published in *Australian Industry* from those in the 2000–01 issues of industry-specific publications, such as *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (cat. no. 8221.0), which were based only on directly collected, management unit based data.
- 4** For more information about the changes to the EAS collection's statistical infrastructure and how they affect data outputs, see Appendix 1. For information on how the ABS has been using ATO data to compile economic statistics, refer to *Information Paper: Experimental Estimates, Australian Industry, a State Perspective, 1998–99* (cat. no. 8156.0), Appendix 1 – Use of ATO Data in Economic Statistics.

**STATISTICAL UNITS DEFINED
ON THE ABS BUSINESS
REGISTER**

- 5** The ABS uses an economic statistics units model on the ABS Business Register (ABSBR) to describe the characteristics of businesses, and the structural relationships between related businesses. Within large and diverse business groups, the units model is used also to define reporting units that can provide data to the ABS at suitable levels of detail.
- 6** In mid 2002, to better use the information available as a result of The New Tax System (TNTS), the ABS changed its economic statistics units model. The new units model allocates businesses to one of two sub-populations. The vast majority of businesses are in what is called the ATO maintained population, while the remaining businesses are in the ABS maintained population. Together, these two sub-populations make up the ABSBR population.

ATO maintained population

- 7** Most businesses and organisations in Australia need to obtain an Australian Business Number (ABN), and are then included on the whole-of-government register of businesses, the Australian Business Register (ABR), which is maintained by the ATO. Most of these businesses have simple structures; therefore the unit registered for an ABN will satisfy ABS statistical requirements. For these businesses, the ABS has aligned its statistical units structure with the ABN unit. The businesses with simple structures

ATO maintained population
continued

constitute the ATO maintained population, and the ABN unit is used as the statistical unit for all ABS economic collections.

ABS maintained population

8 For the population of businesses where the ABN unit is not suitable for ABS statistical requirements, the ABS maintains its own units structure through direct contact with the business. These businesses constitute the ABS maintained population. This population consists typically of large, complex and diverse businesses. The new statistical units model described below has been introduced to cover such businesses.

Enterprise group: This is a unit covering all the operations in Australia of one or more legal entities under common ownership and/or control. It covers all the operations in Australia of legal entities which are related in terms of the current Corporations Law (as amended by the *Corporations Legislation Amendment Act 1991*), including legal entities such as companies, trusts and partnerships. Majority ownership is not required for control to be exercised.

Enterprise: The enterprise is an institutional unit comprising:

- (i) a single legal entity or business entity, or
- (ii) more than one legal entity or business entity within the same enterprise group and in the same institutional sub-sector (i.e. they are all classified to a single Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia (SISCA) sub-sector).

Type of activity unit (TAU): The TAU is comprised of one or more business entities, sub-entities or branches of a business entity within an enterprise group that can report production and employment data for similar economic activities. When a minimum set of data items are available, a TAU is created which covers all the operations within an industry subdivision (and the TAU is classified to the relevant subdivision of the ANZSIC). Where a business cannot supply adequate data for each industry, a TAU is formed which contains activity in more than one industry subdivision.

9 For more information about the effects of the introduction of the new economic statistics units model, refer to *Information Paper: Improvements in ABS Economic Statistics [Arising from The New Tax System]* (cat. no. 1372.0).

Comparison over time

10 For the 2000–01 year, the EAS collection used the management unit as the statistical unit for direct collection. For 2001–02 and later years, the statistical unit is the ABN unit for businesses with simple structures, and the TAU for businesses with complex structures. In most cases, ABN units / TAUs concurred with the management units used prior to the 2001–02 year.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

11 The businesses that contribute to the statistics in this publication are classified:

- by institutional sector, in accordance with the Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia (SISCA), which is detailed in *Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia (SESCA)* (cat. no. 1218.0)
- by industry, in accordance with the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (cat. no. 1292.0).

12 The scope of the EAS estimates in this publication consists of all business entities in the Australian economy, except for those classified to:

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

continued

- SISCA Sector 3 GENERAL GOVERNMENT, which particularly affects data for EDUCATION and HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (ANZSIC Divisions N and O, respectively), in that data in this publication for these industries comprise only that for private sector business entities. On this same basis, data for ANZSIC Division M GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE are also excluded. However, SISCA Sector 3 GENERAL GOVERNMENT businesses classified to MINING, MANUFACTURING and ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY (ANZSIC Divisions B, C and D, respectively) are included in the new infrastructure estimates as contained in this publication, whereas they are excluded from the 2000–01 'old basis' estimates. The industry most affected by this change is ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY (ANZSIC Division D), where (for example) relevant local government TAUs are now included.
- ANZSIC Division K FINANCE AND INSURANCE.

13 Note that government-owned or majority-owned Public Trading Enterprises are included.

14 The ANZSIC-based industry statistics presented in this publication are compiled differently from activity statistics. Each ABN unit or TAU on the ABSBR has been classified (by the ATO and the ABS respectively) to a single industry class irrespective of any diversity of activities undertaken. The industry class allocated is the one which provides the main source of income.

15 Some businesses engage, in a significant way, in activities which are normally carried out by different industries. For example, a predominantly mining business may also undertake significant amounts of manufacturing. Similarly, a mining business may produce significant volumes of goods which are normally produced in different mining industries. Where a business makes a significant economic contribution to industries classified to different ANZSIC subdivisions, the ABS includes the business in the ABS maintained population, and 'splits' the TAU's reported data between the industries involved. Significance is determined using total income.

16 A TAU's reported data will be split if the inclusion of data relating to the secondary activity in the statistics for the industry of the primary activity distorts (by overstating or understating) either the primary or secondary industry statistics at the ANZSIC subdivision level by:

- 3% or more, where the industries of the primary and secondary activities are in the same ANZSIC division
- 2% or more, where the industries of the primary and secondary activities are in different ANZSIC divisions.

17 The ABS attempts to obtain data for those businesses selected for direct collection and which ceased operation during the year, but it is not possible to obtain data for all of them.

SAMPLING

18 For each of the 2001–02 and 2002–03 collections, a sample of approximately 20,000 businesses was selected for the directly collected part of the EAS collection. Each business was asked to provide employment details and data obtained from statements of financial performance and position, mainly by mail out questionnaires. The survey population was then matched to ATO BIT files. Key financial data representing approximately 2,368,300 businesses were then used to supplement the ABS's directly collected information. For details, see Technical Note 1.

19 The EAS sample is not selected on the basis of state/territory for single state/territory businesses. As a result, an increase in sampling error in some states/territories may have occurred. To some extent, any increase in sampling error will have been offset by the expanded use of ATO BIT data, which provides an increase in sample size across each state/territory. The sampling error may become more significant at the ANZSIC division and subdivision levels, depending on the number of businesses

SAMPLING *continued*

that each business in the sample represents in that particular state/territory. For further details, see Technical Notes 2 and 3.

REFERENCE PERIOD

20 The period covered by each collection is, in general, the 12 months ended 30 June. Where businesses are unable to supply information on this basis, an accounting period for which data can be provided is used for data other than that relating to employment.

21 Financial data presented incorporate all units in scope of the EAS collection that were in production stage at any time during the year. They also include any temporarily inactive units, i.e. those units which were in the development stage or which were not in production, but which still existed and held assets and liabilities and/or incurred some non-operating expenses (e.g. depreciation, administration costs).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

22 For information on this subject, see Technical Notes 2 and 3.

INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

23 This publication presents a wide range of data that can be used to analyse business and industry performance.

24 Differences in accounting policy and practices across businesses and industries can lead to some inconsistencies in the data input to the statistics. While much of the accounting process is subject to standards, there is still a great deal of flexibility left to individual managers and accountants in the accounting policies and practices that they adopt. For example, acceptable methods of asset valuation include historical cost, replacement cost and current market value. The timing of asset revaluations also varies considerably across businesses. The way profit is measured is affected by management policy on such issues as depreciation rates, bad debt provisions and write off, and goodwill write off.

25 A range of performance measures, usually referred to as ratios, can be produced from the data available from businesses' statements of financial performance and position. The ratios presented in this publication comprise:

- profitability ratios, which measure rates of profit on income, funds and assets
- liquidity ratios, which measure the ability of businesses to meet short-term financial obligations, i.e. how quickly selected assets can be converted into cash
- debt ratios, which indicate the extent to which debt is used as an alternative to financing through equity and the ability of businesses to meet the cost of such financing
- investment ratios, which indicate the capacity for and extent of business investment in capital assets.

26 A further explanation of each ratio can be found in the Glossary.

27 Those ratios compiled from a combination of flow and level items need to be treated with additional caution. The information contained in statements of financial position indicate the level of assets and liabilities at a point in time. Information contained in statements of financial performance summarise the flows (or transactions) which have taken place during the past financial year. Ratios which include both level and flow items in their derivation may be volatile due to the timing differences involved. It may, therefore, be preferable to base any analysis on a range of data presented rather than focusing on one variable.

28 The varying degree to which businesses consolidate their accounts may also affect the ratios calculated.

29 The above limitations are not meant to imply that analysis based on these data should be avoided, only that they should be borne in mind when interpreting the data presented in this publication.

STATE AND TERRITORY
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES

30 For details of the process used to derive state/territory proportions from EAS data, refer to Technical Note 1 paragraphs 13–18. Users should also note that in respect of the state/territory level estimates presented in this publication:

- Differences in scope, coverage and business classifications exist between the ABS collections used to obtain state/territory dissection information for businesses. In some instances, state/territory dissections have been based on quarterly rather than annual data due to the unavailability of annual state/territory estimates.
- Sales-based proportions obtained for each multi-state/territory business have been used to apportion EAS total income, total expenses and operating profit before tax (OPBT) data across the states/territories for that business. Similarly, wages-based proportions for such businesses have been used to apportion EAS wages and salaries data across states/territories.
- ABS collections used to obtain state/territory proportions for multi-state/territory businesses are not always consistent in the wording of the state/territory-based questions. These different treatments are necessary depending on the industries in scope of each collection. Wherever possible, the state/territory dissections for a particular industry have used the data source best suited to that industry. In some cases, employment has been used as a proxy for obtaining state/territory proportions.
- Due to the nature of their activity, some businesses find it difficult to respond to state/territory-based questions. Examples include businesses in the COMMUNICATION SERVICES industry and, to a lesser extent, the TRANSPORT AND STORAGE industry, where the activity of the business is not necessarily confined by state/territory boundaries. As much state/territory information as possible was collected for each selected business; however, it is recognised that some identified single state/territory businesses may actually operate across more than one state/territory. In most cases, the effect on the estimates due to this factor is minimal – refer to Technical Note 1.

DATA ADJUSTED

31 Data in this publication have been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABSBR. The effects of these adjustments is generally 1% or less for most ANZSIC industry divisions and for most states and territories.

EMPLOYMENT DATA

32 Employment estimates (and related ratios) have been excluded from this issue, due to reliability problems with the modelling of ATO BIT data intended to provide employment estimates for non-sampled ABN units. When these problems are resolved, estimates will be made available.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

33 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

34 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:
Australian Labour Market Statistics, cat. no. 6105.0 – Quarterly publication
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, cat. no. 5206.0 – Quarterly publication
Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002–03, cat. no. 5220.0, released on 12 November 2003 – Annual publication
Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2000, cat. no. 5216.0, released on 21 December 2000 – Irregular publication
Business Indicators, Australia, cat. no. 5676.0 – Quarterly publication
Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, 2000–2001, cat. no. 8140.0, released on 6 December 2002 – Final issue

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

continued

Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations, Australia, 2001–02 and 2002–03, cat. no. 8226.0, released on 25 November 2004 – Annual publication

Experimental Estimates: Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, 1995–96 to 2000–01, cat. no. 5675.0, released on 2 February 2004 – Irregular publication

Information Paper: ABS Statistics and The New Tax System, cat. no. 1358.0, released on 26 April 2000 – Irregular publication

Information Paper: Improvements in ABS Economic Statistics [Arising from The New Tax System], cat. no. 1372.0, released on 6 May 2002 – Irregular publication

Information Paper: Improvements to Australian Bureau of Statistics Quarterly Business Indicators, cat. no. 5677.0, released on 6 July 2001 – Irregular publication

Job Vacancies, Australia, cat. no. 6354.0 – Quarterly publication

Labour Costs, Australia, 2002–03, cat. no. 6348.0.55.001, released on 11 June 2004 – Irregular electronic publication

Labour Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6345.0 – Quarterly publication (renamed from *Wage Cost Index, Australia*)

Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 2001–02 and 2002–03, cat. no. 8221.0, released on 17 December 2004 – Annual publication

Mining Operations, Australia, 2001–02 and 2002–03, cat. no. 8415.0, released on 4 November 2004 – Annual publication

Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia, cat. no. 5625.0 – Quarterly publication

Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia, 2002–03, cat. no. 8772.0, released on 17 December 2004 – Irregular publication

Producer Price Indexes, Australia, cat. no. 6427.0 – Quarterly publication

Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia, 2002–03, cat. no. 8104.0, released on 6 September 2004 – Annual publication

Retail Industry, Australia, 1998–99, cat. no. 8622.0, released on 13 October 2000 – Irregular publication

Wage Cost Index, Australia, cat. no. 6345.0 – renamed, from September Quarter 2004 issue. See *Labour Price Index, Australia*

Wholesale Industry, Australia, 1998–99, cat. no. 8638.0, released on 18 October 2000 – Irregular publication

Year Book Australia, 2004, cat. no. 1301.0, released on 27 February 2004 – Annual publication

35 A range of publications presenting detailed results of surveys of selected service industries are also produced by the ABS. In general, these publications contain considerable detail about the employing sector of each industry. Appendix 2 discusses the comparability between data from these surveys and as included in this publication.

36 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ADDITIONAL DATA

37 Further data about Australian industry, derived from the annual Economic Activity Survey, are expected to be available in these electronic products:

- *Australian Industry: Industry Concentration Statistics, Data Report* (cat. no. 8155.0.55.001) provides the proportions of sales, persons employed and industry value added that are concentrated among the 20 largest enterprise groups operating in each industry. The 'largest 20' are further subdivided by groups of four, grouping the first four enterprise groups, the second four and so on.

ADDITIONAL DATA *continued*

- *Australian Industry: States, Territories and Australia, Industry Subdivision – Experimental Estimates, Data Report* (cat. no. 8155.0.55.003) provides key data items to the ANZSIC subdivision (2 digit) level.
- *Australian Industry: Summary of Industry Performance, Australia, Data Report* (cat. no. 8155.0.55.002) provides a one page summary of each industry's structure, income statement, statement of financial position, economic values, business averages and performance ratios to the ANZSIC subdivision (two digit) level. For most ANZSIC subdivisions, separate tables are also available by size of business.

38 These products are purchasable separately, or accessible through the ABS web based information service, AusStats. AusStats is a subscription service, providing access to a comprehensive range of ABS material. It is available online, as part of the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, where both free and charged data are integrated.

39 Whilst data for FINANCE AND INSURANCE (ANZSIC Division K) have been excluded from published outputs, data are available on request for the component ANZSIC industry subdivision SERVICES TO FINANCE AND INSURANCE (ANZSIC Subdivision 75). Inquiries should be directed to John Ridley on Sydney (02) 9268 4541.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

40 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request and for a charge. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

41 Information is also available online via a selection of industry-specific theme pages. To access these theme pages, go to the ABS web site home page <<http://abs.gov.au>>. Open the *Industry* link shown under THEMES (located in the left-side navigator 'Quick links'), then select one of the links shown under *Industry*.

ROUNDING

42 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items. Due to data being adjusted for lags in processing new businesses to the ABSBR (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 31), this 'rounding rule' also applies to counts of businesses.

43 Proportions, ratios and other calculated figures shown in this publication have been calculated using unrounded estimates and may be different from, but are more accurate than, calculations based on the rounded estimates.

CHANGES TO ABS BUSINESS
REGISTER

1 The introduction of The New Tax System (TNTS) has had a number of significant implications for ABS business statistics. These were initially discussed in *Information Paper: ABS Statistics And The New Tax System* (cat. no. 1358.0) which was released on 26 April 2000. The paper foreshadowed changes in the statistical infrastructure used by the ABS to support compilation of ABS economic series.

2 *Information Paper: Improvements in ABS Economic Statistics [Arising from The New Tax System]* (cat. no. 1372.0) released on 6 May 2002 provided further information about these changes and their treatment in statistical series.

3 Most of these changes directly affected the ABS Business Register (ABSBR), which contains a list of businesses from which samples are selected to collect data for ABS economic series (including the annual Economic Activity Survey (EAS) component of the 'EASTAX' collection). The series have been affected by the changes in the following ways:

- the population of businesses that are considered to be employing based on taxation information has changed as a result of TNTS
- the statistical units model, that is, the way in which business structures are represented on the ABSBR, is being more closely aligned with taxation reporting requirements
- the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), which maintains the Australian Business Register (ABR) used as a source for ABSBR ABN units, has classified some businesses differently from the ABS, for example to different industries
- different measures of business size are available.

4 In addition, the ABS made further changes, notably, expanding the ABSBR to encompass all units on the ABR, including non-employers. In most cases, ABN units / TAUs concurred with the management units used for 2000–01.

5 For more information about the ABSBR, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 5–10.

COLLECTION CHANGES

6 Prior to 2001–02, the EASTAX data in this publication were sourced from two business populations:

- Management units, recorded on the ABS maintained ABSBR, provided annual EAS collection data.
- Other units, recorded on the ATO maintained ABR, were used to complement the management unit data, via ATO business income tax (BIT) data. Users should note that ATO BIT data for 2000–01 included data for non-employing businesses (unlike other industry collections which did not, at that time, use ATO BIT data). However, as the ABSBR did not then include ABNs, the matching process of ABSBR records to BIT file data was more difficult than that for 2001–02, when ABSBR records first included ABNs.

7 For 2001–02 and later years, the population was derived solely from the newly expanded ABSBR. Businesses were allocated to one of two sub-populations, comprising respectively ABN units and TAUs (type of activity units). These units replaced the management unit. For unit definitions, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 7–10.

8 For details of the methodology employed to produce the 2001–02 and 2002–03 estimates in this publication, see Technical Note 1. For details of the methodology employed to produce the 2000–01 EASTAX estimates, see Technical Note 1 in the previous (2000–01) issue of this publication.

BRIDGING ABN UNITS / TAUs
AND EASTAX UNITS

9 The 2000–01 EASTAX 'old basis' data, shown in table 1.1 of this publication, reflect the statistical infrastructure then applying. These data have then been adjusted to incorporate differences imputed from analysis of the 2001–02 and 2002–03 ABN unit / TAU data. These include the impact of splitting (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 15 and 16), differences between industry codes allocated (to some businesses) by the ATO and those assigned by the ABS, and changes in the use of ATO BIT data (see Technical Note 1). There has also been a change in the scope of the EAS collection commencing with the 2000–01 'new basis' estimates (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 12).

10 The following two tables show 2000–01 industry division estimates based on, respectively, EASTAX units and ABN units / TAUs (which reflect all of the changes described in the previous paragraph) for the data items: total income, total expenses, operating profit before tax (OPBT) and industry value added, where available on both bases. The third table shows the percentage difference between these estimates.

EASTAX (MU AND BIT DATA) ESTIMATES (a), 2000–01

	Total income	Total expenses	Operating profit before tax	Industry value added
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Industry division (b)</i>				
Mining	58 804.4	42 629.0	16 175.4	34 829.6
Manufacturing	261 464.0	245 182.6	16 281.3	73 464.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	37 633.0	33 032.8	4 600.2	14 490.1
Construction	97 396.8	89 647.2	7 749.6	29 804.9
Wholesale trade	256 376.2	249 799.9	6 576.3	35 098.3
Retail trade	229 726.5	224 108.2	5 618.3	39 766.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	36 886.3	35 041.4	1 844.9	14 807.7
Transport and storage	72 621.7	69 573.4	3 048.3	27 637.6
Communication services	38 025.1	31 746.2	6 278.9	18 759.5
Property and business services	152 271.2	136 183.9	16 087.4	68 953.2
Cultural and recreational services	28 383.4	25 155.0	3 228.4	11 066.3

(a) See Appendix 1 paragraph 9.

(b) Excludes industry divisions for which data are not available as both EASTAX and ABN unit / TAU estimates.

ABN UNIT / TAU ESTIMATES (a), 2000–01

	Total income	Total expenses	Operating profit before tax	Industry value added
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Industry division (b)</i>				
Mining	59 535.5	44 939.9	14 330.9	32 673.7
Manufacturing	281 585.8	265 395.9	18 989.9	79 312.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	41 097.6	35 937.2	5 024.8	16 153.0
Construction	102 373.7	94 089.7	8 479.0	28 284.2
Wholesale trade	264 509.3	259 637.3	6 446.1	31 458.9
Retail trade	230 809.8	226 135.4	5 889.6	37 204.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	36 448.5	35 248.2	1 195.4	13 201.8
Transport and storage	75 393.3	71 591.3	3 851.8	26 776.4
Communication services	36 619.9	30 165.8	6 559.2	18 524.0
Property and business services	175 054.3	153 781.1	19 752.7	75 211.9
Cultural and recreational services	31 736.1	29 509.1	2 165.7	8 995.0

(a) See Appendix 1 paragraph 9. Relative standard errors are not available for these data.

(b) Excludes industry divisions for which data are not available as both EASTAX and ABN unit / TAU estimates.

BRIDGING ABN UNITS / TAUs
AND EASTAX UNITS *continued*

PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE (a)

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ABN UNIT / TAU
AND EASTAX ESTIMATES OF

	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>	<i>Industry value added</i>
<i>Industry division (b)</i>	%	%	%	%
Mining	1.2	5.4	-11.4	-6.2
Manufacturing	7.7	8.2	16.6	8.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	9.2	8.8	9.2	11.5
Construction	5.1	5.0	9.4	-5.1
Wholesale trade	3.2	3.9	-2.0	-10.4
Retail trade	0.5	0.9	4.8	-6.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	-1.2	0.6	-35.2	-10.8
Transport and storage	3.8	2.9	26.4	-3.1
Communication services	-3.7	-5.0	4.5	-1.3
Property and business services	15.0	12.9	22.8	9.1
Cultural and recreational services	11.8	17.3	-32.9	-18.7

(a) See Appendix 1 paragraph 9. Relative standard errors are not available for these data.

(b) Excludes industry divisions for which data are not available as both EASTAX and ABN unit / TAU estimates.

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents experimental estimates at the ANZSIC class level in table 3.1. These show the relative performance of each industry class, and allow patterns of change or growth to be analysed across particular segments of the Australian economy.

2 Several other ABS publications also present estimates for specific industries or economic activities for the 2002–03 reference year. These publications can be categorised based on the frequency of the statistical collections that produce them, that is:

Annual:

Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations, Australia, 2001–02 and 2002–03 (cat. no. 8226.0)

Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 2001–02 and 2002–03 (cat. no. 8221.0)

Mining Operations, Australia, 2001–02 and 2002–03 (cat. no. 8415.0)

Irregular – construction industry survey:

Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia, 2002–03 (cat. no. 8772.0)

Irregular – service industries survey (SIS):

Hire Services, Australia, 2002–03 (cat. no. 8567.0)

Performing Arts, Australia, 2002–03 (cat. no. 8697.0)

Real Estate Services, Australia, 2002–03 (cat. no. 8663.0)

Television, Film and Video Production, Australia, 2002–03 (cat. no. 8679.0)

Waste Management Services, Australia, 2002–03 (cat. no. 8698.0)

3 These publications supplement the *Australian Industry* summary statistics with a detailed examination of the structure and performance of businesses involved in selected economic activities for the 2002–03 reference year.

ANNUAL COLLECTIONS

4 The annual publications listed above present results from statistical collections that also contribute to the estimates shown in this publication. Hence, the new infrastructure estimates in this publication for the MANUFACTURING, MINING and ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY industries should closely resemble those presented in the publications specific to those industries. The only difference in methodology used to produce the two sets of estimates is that different versions of the ATO BIT file have been used to produce the estimates for 2002–03. Specifically, because of the different processing timetables of the respective surveys, a later version of BIT data has been available for use in compiling the estimates in this publication compared to those in the industry-specific publications listed above. Because the contribution of BIT data to aggregates for these industries is relatively small (1% of Australian sales and service income in 2002–03 for MINING, less than 4% for MANUFACTURING, and less than 2% for ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY), the effect of the use of different versions of the ATO BIT file is not significant.

IRREGULAR COLLECTIONS

5 The construction industry publication listed above presents more detailed data than that included in this publication, with (unlike the annual collections above) estimates identical to those in this publication.

6 The service industries publications listed present results of statistical collections conducted as part of the ABS's program of Service Industries Statistics, which focuses on different industries and economic activities each year. The scope and coverage of these collections differ from those which produce the estimates in this publication, and hence differences in results can arise. These differences are further explained below.

IRREGULAR COLLECTIONS

continued

7 One reason that the two sets of estimates vary relates to the use of different industry coding practices. For the *Australian Industry* publication, businesses are coded to ANZSIC industry classes on the basis of the activity reported to the ATO when they registered for an ABN or, for more complex businesses, on the basis of information reported directly to the ABS. On the other hand, the service industries surveys present estimates for industry classes based on detailed financial data reported in the survey during the 2002–03 reference year. There are a number of reasons why a business classified to any given ANZSIC industry class may not be mainly engaged in activities associated with that class during the 2002–03 reference year. This may be because of inaccurate or incomplete information at the time the business was registered, or it may be because the business has changed activity, either temporarily or permanently.

8 Another reason for differences relates to the scope of the respective surveys:

- Non-employing units were included in the scope of *Australian Industry* but generally excluded from the scope of the service industries collections.
- Data presented for ANZSIC class 9122 TELEVISION SERVICES in the service industries publication relate to only a subset of businesses classified to that industry on the ABSBR, whereas the data in *Australian Industry* relate to all such businesses.
- Some businesses not classified to the relevant industries on the ABSBR were added as supplementary units to some of the service industry surveys. Similarly, some government organisations (which are excluded from the scope of the *Australian industry* estimates) were also added. The supplementary units consisted of :
 - businesses from other ANZSIC industry classes that were known to undertake significant economic activity of interest to the survey (e.g. addition of some construction businesses for the purpose of producing estimates of crane hire activity for the hire services survey)
 - in the case of the film and video production survey, non-employing businesses known to have significant economic activity in the production of feature films
 - general government organisations in the case of the waste management survey.

9 The table below gives an approximate indication of the effects of these factors in contributing to differences in estimates. For each industry included in the service industries surveys for 2002–03, it sets out the percentage difference for two key variables presented in Table 3.1 compared to their estimates from the SIS surveys, and attempts to quantify the major sources of such differences as discussed above. Because the effect of including non-employing units tends to outweigh the differences attributable to other scope variations and the different industry coding practices between the surveys, the net effect of these differences is that estimates presented in this publication tend to be greater than those from the service industries surveys.

IRREGULAR COLLECTIONS

continued

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EAS AND SIS ESTIMATES (a), 2002–03

ANZSIC industry class / Data item	ACCOUNTED FOR BY		Total difference
	Inclusion of non-employers	Industry coding practices, scope variations, and other sources	
	%	%	%
7720 Real estate agents			
Total income	32	16	48
Operating profit before tax	47	15	62
7741 Motor vehicle hiring			
Total income	24	29	53
Operating profit before tax	29	13	42
7743 Plant hiring or leasing			
Total income	41	14	55
Operating profit before tax	76	2	78
9111 Film and video production			
Total income	7	2	9
Operating profit before tax	49	4	53
9122 Television services			
Total income	8	—	8
Operating profit before tax	8	–50	–42
9241 Music and theatre productions			
Total income	21	10	31
Operating profit before tax	67	3	70
9519 Personal and household goods hiring n.e.c.			
Total income	27	37	64
Operating profit before tax	62	17	79
9634 Waste disposal services			
Total income	6	2	8
Operating profit before tax	14	9	23

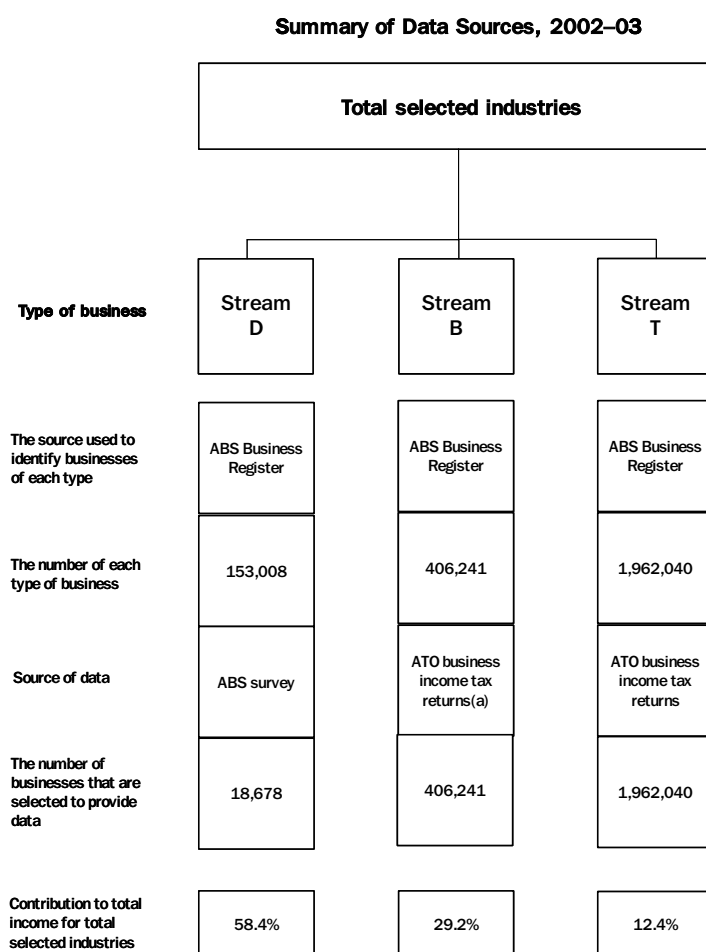
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The extent to which the estimate in this publication exceeds the service industry survey estimate, expressed as a percentage of the latter.

TECHNICAL NOTE 1 **METHODOLOGY**

PRODUCING EAS ESTIMATES

1 The estimates in this publication, for each of 2001–02 and 2002–03, are produced using a combination of ABS directly collected data and business income tax (BIT) data sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The following diagram (using data from the 2002–03 collection) illustrates the ways in which Australian businesses contribute to these estimates.



(a) 3,828 of these businesses also received an EAS survey form.

2 The counts of businesses in the diagram refer to the numbers of businesses on the survey 'frame', or list of business units, from which the sample to produce these estimates is selected. During processing of the survey, units no longer in operation can be detected, and the counts of the numbers of businesses adjusted accordingly. Hence the total number of businesses shown in the diagram is higher than the count of operating businesses presented in the tables.

PRODUCING EAS ESTIMATES

continued

TYPES OF BUSINESS, AND
DATA STREAMING

*Stream D: direct collection of
data*

3 Estimates for 2000–01 are shown on two bases in table 1.1. For details of the derivation of the 'old basis' management unit estimates shown, see Technical Note 1 in the previous (2000–01) issue of this publication. For details of the 'new basis' bridged ABN unit / TAU estimates, see Appendix 1 of this publication.

4 For the purpose of compiling the estimates in this publication, data for businesses as recorded on the ABS Business Register (ABSBR) contribute via one of three categories (or 'streams') in accordance with significance and collection-related characteristics.

5 STREAM D, consisting of directly collected survey data, comprises data for:

- those businesses from the Australian Taxation Office maintained population (ATOMP) of the ABSBR that are either:
 - tax-exempt, or
 - completely enumerated in the Economic Activity Survey (EAS) – a business may be completely enumerated when it has significantly high employment, significantly high assets, or a significantly high level of turnover
- businesses from the ABS maintained population (ABSMP) of the ABSBR.

6 Information for these businesses was sourced from the ABS EAS collection. The main reasons for this approach were:

- ABSMP businesses may have more than one Australian Business Number (ABN), making it difficult to identify all ABNs for any such business on the BIT files.
- BIT data do not include all of the detailed information that the ABS requires from completely enumerated businesses.
- Tax exempt businesses, such as charities, are not required to complete business income tax returns.

*Stream B: Both direct
collection and BIT data*

7 STREAM B, comprises data for ATOMP businesses not selected in STREAM D and which are above the cut-off for inclusion in STREAM T. This cut-off is usually set so that businesses in STREAM T contribute 15% of industry turnover, as determined from ATO Business Activity Statement (BAS) data.

8 Data for businesses in STREAM B are sourced from the BIT files. However, a sample of these businesses were also included in the direct EAS collection, for the purpose of calculating 'proration' factors. These factors were applied to the STREAM B BIT data in order to produce estimates of items not available from the BIT files.

Stream T: BIT data only

9 STREAM T comprises data for ATOMP businesses not selected in STREAM D and which are below the STREAM T cut-off. Data for businesses in STREAM T are sourced from the BIT files. Directly collected survey data were used to prorate the STREAM T BIT data, in order to produce estimates of items not available from the BIT files.

10 For businesses in STREAMS B and T, the more detailed information presented in this publication is derived by using a two phase estimation technique. Firstly, a set of key data items are sourced from the BIT files. Then these data items are 'prorated' to generate a set of detailed financial information for each business. The proration factors are sourced from businesses in the EAS in the appropriate industry.

11 The sampling and estimation methods used by the ABS take into account those selected businesses that are not able to be identified on the BIT files. The ABS was unable to match all of the selected ABSBR businesses to records on the BIT files, as:

- not all businesses have completed their business income tax return by the time the ABS receives the snapshot of the BIT file, and
- a proportion of businesses that are included on the ABSBR would not have traded for the reference year.

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY
ESTIMATES

12 Estimates for each of the selected industries were produced by aggregating the contributing data streams.

STATE AND TERRITORY
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES

13 The methodology for producing the state and territory experimental estimates separates businesses entities into two groups:

- those businesses identified as operating in only one state or territory ('single state' businesses) and
- those businesses identified as operating across more than one state and/or territory ('multi-state' businesses).

14 For businesses in STREAMS B and D, the EAS collection uses information collected by other ABS surveys that share similar concepts but ask a variety of state/territory based questions. Where the EAS collection finds data from one of these 'donor' surveys for a business, the state/territory proportions collected from the donor survey are used to allocate the business's data across the states/territories.

15 It is from these donor surveys that the majority of state/territory proportions are produced. In descending order of relevance, the ABS collections used to obtain state/territory proportions for sales and wages and salaries were the following:

- Manufacturing survey
- Mining survey
- Construction industry survey
- Quarterly business indicator survey

16 The EAS attempts to match businesses to these ABS donor collections. If matched to more than one collection, the most relevant collection as per the list above takes precedence. Sales proportions obtained for each business were used to allocate EAS total income, total expenses and profit data across the states/territories for that business. Similarly, wages and salaries proportions were used to allocate EAS wages and salaries data across states/territories for that business. It is worth noting that some bias may arise from obtaining state/territory dissections from various ABS collections with different reporting periods, definitions and scope. To understand these differences more clearly, please refer to the relevant publications' Explanatory Notes.

17 The ABSBR includes a 'States of operation' field to identify the states/territories in which each business operates. For businesses in STREAMS B and D for which no donor information is available, this field is used to apportion the data. Where a unit is classified as multi-state, the state/territory proportions are assigned based on an industry average.

18 Businesses in STREAM T are assumed to operate in a single state/territory, and are treated accordingly. For other businesses that are classified as single state, all activity is assigned to that state/territory. Single state/territory units from STREAM T comprise the majority of units and represent almost 15% of total income. STREAM D has the fewest units and makes the highest contribution to total income.

SAMPLE ERROR

1 For each of 2001–02 and 2002–03, the economic activity survey was, in part, a sample survey designed primarily to deliver national estimates for most industry divisions. Experimental estimates at the national level for industry class and at the state and territory level for industry division were also produced.

2 The majority of data contained in this publication have been obtained from a sample of businesses. As such, these data are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all businesses in the population. The measure of the likely difference as used by the ABS is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because the data were obtained from only a sample of units. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if the data had been obtained from all units, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

3 The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate, and this is known as the relative standard error (RSE). RSEs at the industry division level for Australia for selected data items representing the full range of data contained in this publication are shown in Technical Note 3. Detailed relative standard errors can be made available on request.

4 The size of the RSE may be a misleading indicator of the reliability of some of the estimates for industry value added (IVA) and operating profit before tax (OPBT). This situation may occur where an estimate may legitimately include positive and negative values, reflecting the financial performance of individual businesses. In these cases, the aggregated estimate can be small relative to the contribution of individual businesses, resulting in a standard error which is large relative to the estimate.

5 Some estimates presented in this publication rely on techniques in which proportions and relationships from data collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) are applied to business income tax (BIT) data sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), in order to provide estimates of items not available from the ATO BIT files. This technique, known as proration, has implications for reliability of the relevant RSEs as a measure of quality. Items appearing in this publication and which are derived by proration are:

- Average industry value added
- Average sales and service income
- Cost of sales
- Gross fixed capital formation
- Income from services
- Industry value added
- Interest income
- Investment rate value added
- Other operating expenses
- Other selected income
- Rent, leasing and hiring income
- Sales and service income
- Sales of goods.

SAMPLE ERROR *continued*

6 In general, if RSEs of data items derived from proration are calculated in the same way as for items that are not prorated (i.e. directly collected in the economic activity survey (EAS) or available from BIT files), they will be less reliable as quality measures than for items that are not prorated. Specifically, RSEs calculated for prorated items will tend to understate the level of sampling variability in the estimates to which they relate.

7 The RSEs presented or annotated in this publication are based on calculations that do not distinguish between prorated and non-prorated items. The ABS is currently investigating methodologies that will allow more reliable RSEs to be derived for prorated items for future editions of this publication. Based on this work, the table below gives an indicative comparison between RSEs for representative prorated items using the existing methodology and those that would result from a methodology that specifically takes proration into account. RSE values relate to 2002–03 estimates only, and are expressed in terms of the ranges that are used to annotate the tables in this publication. Please note that this alternative methodology is not suitable for some industries, because of the design of the surveys that relate to them; hence, they are not included in the table.

	<i>Sales of goods</i>	<i>Income from services</i>	<i>Sales and service income(b)</i>	<i>Industry value added</i>
<i>Industry division(a)</i>	%	%	%	%

RSE RANGE USING EXISTING METHODOLOGY (c)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade	..	..	..	..
Retail trade	..	..	..	..
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	..	..	..	..
Transport and storage	..	..	..	..
Communication services	..	..	..	..
Property and business services	..	..	..	..
Education (private)	10 to <25	..	..	..
Health and community services (private)	10 to <25	..	..	..
Cultural and recreational services	..	..	..	..
Personal and other services	..	..	..	..

RSE RANGE USING PRORATION-BASED METHODOLOGY (c)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	..	10 to <25	..	25 to <50
Wholesale trade	..	10 to <25	..	10 to <25
Retail trade	..	..	..	..
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	..	..	..	10 to <25
Transport and storage	10 to <25	..	..	..
Communication services	..	..	..	..
Property and business services	10 to <25	..	..	..
Education (private)	10 to <25	..	..	..
Health and community services (private)	10 to <25	..	..	..
Cultural and recreational services	10 to <25	..	..	..
Personal and other services	10 to <25	..	..	10 to <25

.. not applicable

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(b) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

(c) Excludes RSEs of less than 10%.

ANZSIC class experimental
estimates

8 Experimental estimates at the ANZSIC class level are shown in Chapter 3 of this publication. This is the finest level of classification in the ANZSIC. It is only the incorporation of ATO BIT data that has made it feasible to produce estimates to this degree of industry detail, as the relatively small sample size of the EAS (directly collected) collection does not allow for the compilation of reliable estimates generally below the ANZSIC subdivision level. A broad general indication of the reliability of

*ANZSIC class experimental
estimates continued*

estimates at the ANZSIC class level is provided by the RSEs shown in Technical Note 3 for the industry division to which the class belongs.

9 Approximately 97% of the ANZSIC class level estimates for total income have RSEs of less than 25%. As annotated in table 3.1, some of the RSEs are relatively large and, therefore, the estimates to which they relate should be used with extreme caution.

*State/territory experimental
estimates*

10 The design of the EAS sample does not take into account state/territory, and this could affect the size of the sample error at the state/territory level. To some extent, this is offset by the use of BIT data, which effectively increases the sample size, resulting in a broader coverage of units for each state/territory.

NON-SAMPLE ERROR

11 The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of inadequacies in available sources from which the population frame was compiled, imperfections in reporting by providers, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding data, and errors made in processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to collectively as non-sampling error and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full census or a sample.

12 While it is not possible to quantify non-sampling error, every effort is made to reduce it to a minimum. Collection forms are designed to be easy to complete and assist businesses to report accurately. Efficient and effective operating procedures and systems are used to compile the statistics. The ABS compares data from different ABS (and non-ABS) sources relating to the one industry, to ensure consistency and coherence.

13 There are also non-sampling errors associated with the BIT data sourced from the ATO. For example, the ATO treats any non-response by either bringing forward the previous year's data for a non-responding business, or imputing the data as zero if there are no previous data to use.

14 Differences in accounting policy and practices across businesses and industries can also lead to some inconsistencies in the data used to compile the estimates. While much of the accounting process is subject to standards, there remains a great deal of flexibility available to individual businesses in the accounting policies and practices that they adopt.

15 The class level estimates in this publication can sometimes differ from those produced by the ABS's Service Industries program of surveys, which deliver detailed data of industry structure and performance for individual ANZSIC classes. For details, see Appendix 2.

16 Because direct collection has not been used to apportion EAS estimates to states and territories, some non-sample error will result from the techniques used to produce state/territory experimental estimates. For full details of the methodology used to allocate estimates to states and territories, please refer to Technical Note 1 paragraphs 13–18.

17 The above limitations are not meant to imply that analysis based on these data should be avoided, only that the limitations should be borne in mind when interpreting the data presented in this publication. This publication presents a wide range of data that can be used to analyse business and industry performance. It is important that any analysis be based upon the range of data presented rather than focusing on one variable.

TECHNICAL NOTE 3 **RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS**

SELECTED DATA ITEMS

	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>	<i>Industry value added (b)</i>
<i>Industry division (a)</i>	%	%	%	%
2001-02				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	..	..	..	..
Mining	—	—	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	—	—	0.1	—
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	—	0.1	0.1
Construction	1.4	1.5	2.5	1.2
Wholesale trade	1.5	1.5	3.1	1.1
Retail trade	1.0	1.1	2.9	1.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.4	2.4	9.3	2.5
Transport and storage	1.3	1.2	3.0	1.2
Communication services	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.4
Property and business services	1.7	1.7	4.7	2.0
Education (private)	3.5	3.3	9.5	4.0
Health and community services (private)	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.9
Cultural and recreational services	1.8	1.8	7.2	2.5
Personal and other services	2.3	2.1	10.3	2.7
Selected industries				
(excluding Agriculture, forestry and fishing)	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.5
Total selected industries(a)	..	..	..	..
2002-03				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.8	0.8	3.2	1.2
Mining	—	0.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	—	0.3	0.1
Construction	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4
Wholesale trade	1.7	1.8	4.4	1.2
Retail trade	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.1	1.1	6.2	1.3
Transport and storage	0.8	0.8	2.0	0.8
Communication services	0.8	1.0	2.0	0.8
Property and business services	1.6	1.5	4.6	1.8
Education (private)	4.2	4.3	15.8	3.7
Health and community services (private)	1.3	1.4	2.6	1.4
Cultural and recreational services	1.7	1.6	4.7	2.4
Personal and other services	2.2	2.2	6.6	2.1
Selected industries				
(excluding Agriculture, forestry and fishing)	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.4
Total selected industries(a)	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.4

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For scope details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 11–13.

(b) RSEs for industry value added may be understated. For details, see Technical Note 2 paragraphs 5–7.

GLOSSARY

Data presented in this publication have been compiled from the standard financial accounts of businesses; therefore, the definition of each reported item aligns closely with that adopted in standard business accounting practice. Definitions of particular terms, as used in this publication, are also included. Terms for employment at end of June and derivative items are not included, but will be included with the later release of these data.

ABN unit	The statistical unit used to represent businesses, and for which statistics are reported, in most cases. The ABN unit is the business unit which has registered for an ABN, and thus appears on the ATO administered Australian Business Register. In most cases, the ABN unit represents the legal entity. This unit is suitable for ABS statistical needs when the business is simple in structure. For more significant and diverse businesses where the ABN unit is not suitable for ABS statistical needs, the statistical unit used is the type of activity unit (TAU).
Assets	The reported total book value of assets (tangible and intangible) as at the end of the reporting period. Comprises current assets (such as inventories and trade debtors) and non-current assets (such as property, plant and machinery needed for normal operations, capitalised interest, patents, licences and goodwill).
Averages for...	The relevant item divided by the number of operating businesses.
Bad and doubtful debts	Represents the amount of bad and doubtful debts written-off, net of bad and doubtful debts previously written-off but recovered.
Billion	One thousand million.
Bridging data	Data produced taking into account the quantification of differences in the scope of (usually) consecutive survey population characteristics, thus enabling serial analysis of selected data items. See Appendix 1 for details.
Business	Represents the ABN unit or type of activity unit (TAU), which are the two standard units for each of the 2001–02 and 2002–03 EAS collections. For details, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 5–10.
Business Activity Statement (BAS) total sales	Represented by the form item G1 <i>Total sales</i> on businesses' Business Activity Statements, supplied by them to the ATO. This item comprises all payments and other consideration (including GST) received during the nominated tax period for supplies made in the course of business.
Business profitability	Business profitability refers to the proportion of businesses that made a profit, loss, or broke even. Broke even is defined as those businesses incurring a profit or loss of less than \$500, including zero.
Business size	For the purposes of table 2.1, businesses are categorised as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ employing businesses, which are shown in three groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ large businesses, with employment of 200 or more persons ■ medium businesses, with employment of 20 to less than 200 persons ■ small businesses, with employment of less than 20 persons ■ non-employing businesses.

Business size <i>continued</i>	Employing businesses are identified on the survey frame based on registrations to the ATO's pay-as-you-go withholding (PAYGW) tax scheme. The frame is updated each year to take account of new businesses, businesses which have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry and other general business changes. Businesses which have ceased employing are identified when the ATO cancels their PAYGW registration. In addition, businesses which did not remit under the PAYGW scheme for five quarters prior to the end of the reference period are treated as non-employing.
Capital expenditure	Total (gross) expenditure on acquiring fixed tangible and intangible assets, before deduction of trade-in allowances, and including expenses (except capitalised interest) incurred during the year in acquiring such assets. Fixed tangible assets include land, dwellings, other buildings and structures, plant, machinery and equipment (including motor vehicles). Intangible assets include capitalised exploration expenditure, patents, licences and goodwill.
Capitalised purchases	Goods drawn from inventories for use as fixed tangible assets in capital work done by own employees for own use or for rental or lease.
Capital work done for own use	Capitalised work done by the employees or proprietors of a business in manufacturing, constructing, installing or repairing assets, in mineral and petroleum exploration activities, and the in-house development of computer software, for use by the business or for rental or lease. This work is valued at the capitalised costs of the materials and the wages and salaries involved.
Capitalised wages and salaries	Capitalised payments for work done by own employees in manufacturing, constructing or installing assets, mineral and petroleum exploration activities or in developing computer software in-house for use by the business or for rental or lease. In this publication, the value of capitalised wages and salaries is included (as footnoted) in wages and salaries, but excluded from the labour costs expense item in table 2.2.
Change in inventories	The value of total closing inventories less total opening inventories.
Closing inventories	The value of all inventories of finished goods (including inventories for resale), work-in-progress less progress payments billed, raw materials, fuels, containers, etc. at the end of the reporting period.
Contract, subcontract and commission expenses	Payments to other businesses and self-employed persons for work done or sales made on a contract or commission basis. Payments to persons paid by commission without a retainer are also included. Excludes commissions paid to persons who receive a retainer and commissions paid to the business' own employees.
Cost of sales	The sum of purchases, selected expenses and opening inventories less closing inventories. Any capitalised purchases or capitalised wages and salaries are excluded.
Current assets	The value of closing trading inventories (i.e. at the end of the reporting period) plus the value of other current assets such as cash, short-term deposits, prepayments and short-term loans to employees.
Current liabilities	The book value of current liabilities at the end of the reporting period. This includes provisions for taxation, leave, claims, trade creditors and other accounts payable, and bank overdrafts.
Current prices	Prices expressed at the prices prevailing during the particular reference period.
Current ratio	The number of times current assets exceed current liabilities, i.e. current assets / current liabilities.
Depreciation and amortisation	Depreciation/amortisation allowed on buildings and other fixed tangible assets. Includes, for lessees only, depreciation/amortisation in respect of finance leases.

EASTAX data	<p>Australian industry series published in this publication for 2000–01 and earlier years which comprised a combination of ABS management unit data and BIT data supplied by businesses (including non-employing businesses) to the ATO. This term is used to identify the source of these data, to caution users of consequent differences from similar series in annual industry-specific publications (which contained data sourced only from management units).</p> <p>Due to the introduction of a new statistical infrastructure and changes to the ABSBR from mid-2002, data in the industry-specific publications for 2001–02 and later years are now sourced on a similar basis (and, therefore, include ATO BIT data).</p>
Employer contributions into superannuation	Includes salary sacrifice. Also includes all employer contributions to superannuation funds (including the employer productivity contribution) and provisions for employer contributions to superannuation funds. Employee contributions are excluded.
Employing business	See the entry for business size.
Enterprise	<p>The enterprise is an institutional unit comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a single legal entity or business entity; or ■ more than one legal entity or business entity within the same enterprise group and in the same institutional sub-sector (i.e. they are all classified to a single Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia (SISCA) sub-sector).
Enterprise group	A unit covering all the operations in Australia of one or more legal entities under common ownership and/or control. It covers all the operations in Australia of legal entities which are related in terms of the current Corporations Law (as amended by the <i>Corporations Legislation Amendment Act 1991</i>), including legal entities such as companies, trusts and partnerships. Majority ownership is not required for control to be exercised.
Expenses	See total expenses.
Freight and cartage expenses	Excludes the cost of delivery by own vehicles and employees, as well as overseas freight and cartage on goods exported.
Funding from government for operational costs	Funding from federal, state and/or local government for operational costs (e.g. wages and salaries, rent, food). Includes bounties, subsidies, export grants, apprenticeship and traineeship schemes, and amounts reimbursed under the Australian Government's Diesel Fuel Rebate Scheme.
Funding from government for specific capital items	As reported by providers.

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	<p>Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the reference period, plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production for more than one year.</p> <p>The derivation of GFCF is as follows:</p> <p>Acquisition of</p> <p><i>plus</i></p> <p>Road vehicles</p> <p>Other transport equipment</p> <p>Industrial machinery and equipment</p> <p>Computer software capitalised</p> <p>Computers and computer peripherals</p> <p>Electronic equipment and electrical machinery</p> <p>Communications equipment</p> <p>Other plant and equipment</p> <p>Dwellings, other buildings and structures</p> <p>Computer software expensed</p> <p>Mining exploration expenditure expensed</p> <p>Mining exploration expenditure written-off</p> <p><i>less</i></p> <p>Disposal of plant, machinery and equipment (including motor vehicles)</p> <p>Disposal of dwellings, other buildings and structures</p> <p><i>equals</i></p> <p>GFCF</p>
Income	See the entries for sales and service income, interest income, and other selected income.
Income from services	See the entry for sales and service income.
Industry class	Within ANZSIC, there is a structure comprising four levels ranging from industry division (broadest level) to the industry class (finest level). At the industry class level, the activities are narrowly defined and recognised by a four-digit code, e.g. Industry Class 2331 for PULP, PAPER AND PAPERBOARD MANUFACTURING. Usually, an activity is primarily confined to one class. However, some activities may be primary to more than one class.
Industry division	Within ANZSIC, there is a structure comprising four levels ranging from industry division (broadest level) to the industry class (finest level). The main purpose of the industry division level is to provide a limited number of categories which give a broad overall picture of the economy. There are 17 divisions within ANZSIC each identified by an alphabetical letter, that is, 'A' for AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING, 'B' for MINING, 'C' for MANUFACTURING, etc.
Industry group	This is the intermediate level within an industry division of ANZSIC and is recognised by a three-digit code, e.g. Industry Group 233 for PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCT MANUFACTURING. It gives more detail than the industry subdivision and is created in a way that groups like industry classes together.
Industry subdivision	This is the broadest level category within an industry division of ANZSIC and is recognised by a two-digit code, e.g. Industry Subdivision 23 for WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MANUFACTURING. Industry subdivisions are built up from industry groups which, in turn, are built up from industry classes.

Industry value added (IVA)	<p>IVA represents the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry. IVA is the measure of the contribution by businesses, in the selected industry, to gross domestic product.</p> <p>The derivation of IVA is as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td><td>Sales and service income</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>plus</i></td><td>Funding from federal, state and/or local government for operational costs</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>plus</i></td><td>Capital work done for own use</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>plus</i></td><td>Closing inventories</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>less</i></td><td>Opening inventories</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>less</i></td><td>Intermediate input expenses (for details, see the entry for total expenses)</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>less</i></td><td>Capitalised purchases</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>equals</i></td><td>IVA</td></tr> </table> <p>However, it should be noted that IVA is not a measure of operating profit before tax (OPBT). Wage and salary expenses and most other labour costs are not taken into account in its calculation and nor are most insurance premiums, interest expenses or depreciation and a number of lesser expenses (see the entry for total expenses for further details).</p>		Sales and service income	<i>plus</i>	Funding from federal, state and/or local government for operational costs	<i>plus</i>	Capital work done for own use	<i>plus</i>	Closing inventories	<i>less</i>	Opening inventories	<i>less</i>	Intermediate input expenses (for details, see the entry for total expenses)	<i>less</i>	Capitalised purchases	<i>equals</i>	IVA
	Sales and service income																
<i>plus</i>	Funding from federal, state and/or local government for operational costs																
<i>plus</i>	Capital work done for own use																
<i>plus</i>	Closing inventories																
<i>less</i>	Opening inventories																
<i>less</i>	Intermediate input expenses (for details, see the entry for total expenses)																
<i>less</i>	Capitalised purchases																
<i>equals</i>	IVA																
Insurance premiums	Premiums for fire, general, accident, public liability, optional third-party and comprehensive motor vehicle insurance, and professional indemnity insurance. Excludes workers' compensation insurance premiums/costs (included in labour costs) and compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance premiums (included in motor vehicle running expenses).																
Interest coverage	The number of times that businesses can meet their interest expenses from their earnings before interest and tax, i.e. earnings before interest and tax / interest expenses.																
Interest expenses	Includes interest paid on loans from banks, related or unrelated businesses, partners, insurance companies, and in respect of finance leases. Also includes interest equivalents such as hedging costs and expenses associated with discounted bills. Excludes bank charges other than interest, and capital repayments.																
Interest income	Includes interest from loans and advances made to related and unrelated businesses, on finance leases, from deposits in banks and non-bank financial institutions, and earnings from discounted bills. Excludes capital repayments received.																
Intermediate input expenses	See the entry for total expenses.																
Intermediate inputs	<p>Intermediate inputs consist of materials and certain services which are used up in the production process.</p> <p>The calculation is:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td><td>Intermediate input expenses (for details, see the entry for total expenses)</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>plus</i></td><td>Opening inventories</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>less</i></td><td>Closing inventories</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>equals</i></td><td>Intermediate inputs</td></tr> </table>		Intermediate input expenses (for details, see the entry for total expenses)	<i>plus</i>	Opening inventories	<i>less</i>	Closing inventories	<i>equals</i>	Intermediate inputs								
	Intermediate input expenses (for details, see the entry for total expenses)																
<i>plus</i>	Opening inventories																
<i>less</i>	Closing inventories																
<i>equals</i>	Intermediate inputs																
Inventories – opening/closing	The value of all inventories of finished goods (including inventories for resale), work-in-progress less progress payments billed, raw materials, fuels, containers, etc. at the beginning and end of the reporting period, respectively.																
Investment rate value added	The proportion of industry value added (IVA) used to acquire capital, i.e. (capital expenditure / IVA) x 100.																
Labour costs	Comprises wages and salaries (excluding any capitalised component), employer contributions into superannuation, and workers' compensation premiums/costs. Provisions for employee entitlements are also included. For details, see these Glossary terms.																

Large business	See the entry for business size.
Liabilities	The reported total book value of liabilities as at the end of the reporting period. Comprises current liabilities (such as trade creditors and provisions for employee entitlements) and non-current liabilities (such as provisions for employee entitlements, bank loans, debentures and unsecured notes). Provisions for employee entitlements include annual leave, leave bonuses, long service leave, and severance, termination and redundancy payments, but exclude fringe benefits and payroll tax, employer contributions to superannuation funds, and workers' compensation costs.
Long term debt to equity	The number of times non-current liabilities exceeds owners' equity, i.e. non-current liabilities / net worth.
Management unit	For collections prior to 2001–02, the management unit was the highest-level accounting unit within a business, having regard to industry homogeneity, for which accounts were maintained. In nearly all cases, it coincided with the legal entity owning the business (i.e. company, partnership, trust, sole operator, etc.).
Medium business	See the entry for business size.
Motor vehicle running expenses	Includes expenditure on registration fees, compulsory third-party insurance premiums, fuel and repair and maintenance expenses. Excludes expenses for off-road motor vehicles (e.g. fork lifts, mobile plant), and lease payments, optional third party and comprehensive motor vehicle insurance premiums, and depreciation.
Natural resource royalties expenses	Includes payments under mineral lease arrangements, and resource rent taxes and royalties. Excludes payments for royalties from intellectual property (e.g. patents, copyrights, etc.), which are included under other operating expenses. Gold tax payments are also excluded.
Net worth	Total assets less total liabilities, and is equal to the interest of shareholders or other owners in the assets of the business. Also called 'owner's equity'.
Non-current assets	The book value of non-current assets at the end of the reporting period. This includes plant and machinery needed for normal operations, capitalised interest, property and goodwill.
Non-current liabilities	The book value of non-current liabilities at the end of the reporting period. This includes provisions for employee entitlements, bank loans, debentures and unsecured notes.
Non-employed business	See the entry for business size.
Opening inventories	The value of all inventories of finished goods (including inventories for resale), work-in-progress less progress payments billed, raw materials, fuels, containers, etc. at the beginning of the reporting period.
Operating business	Any ABN unit / TAU which is still in existence at the end of the reference period.
Operating profit before tax (OPBT)	Profit before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid), i.e. total income – total expenses + change in inventories.
Other operating expenses	See the entry for total expenses.
Other selected income	Includes natural resource royalties income, dividend income and other income such as net profit (or loss) on the sale of fixed tangible assets, net profit (or loss) resulting from variations in foreign exchange rates/transactions, and funding from federal, state and/or local government for both operational costs and specific capital items. It excludes extraordinary profits or losses, i.e. those not associated with the normal operations of the business and of a non-recurring nature.
Owners' equity	See the entry for net worth.
Payroll tax	Excludes pay-as-you-go withholding tax.

Profit margin	The percentage of total income available as operating profit before tax (OPBT), i.e. $(\text{OPBT} / \text{total income}) \times 100$.
Proration	See Technical Note 2 paragraph 5.
Reference period	For each collection year, businesses are asked to report data for the financial year ended 30 June. However, if a business has a different financial year, it is asked to report (apart from employment) for the 12 month period which ends between 1 October of the previous year and 30 September of the current year. This period is then used as a substitute for the financial year ended 30 June. For example, for the 2002–03 collection, a business may have reported data for the year ended 31 December 2002.
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	Operating lease payments for land, dwellings, other buildings and structures, motor vehicles, plant, machinery and other equipment. Finance lease payments are excluded.
Rent, leasing and hiring income	See the entry for sales and service income.
Repair and maintenance expenses	Includes computer software and hardware maintenance, and repair and maintenance of off-road motor vehicles. Excludes wages and salaries of own employees and the repair and maintenance costs of on-road motor vehicles.
Return on assets	Operating profit before tax as a percentage of the total book value of assets, i.e. $(\text{operating profit before tax} / \text{assets}) \times 100$.
Return on net worth	Operating profit before tax as a percentage of net worth, i.e. $(\text{operating profit before tax} / \text{net worth}) \times 100$.
Sales and service income	Includes: <p><i>Sales of goods</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ whether or not produced by the business (including goods produced for the business on a commission basis). Includes export sales, sales or transfers to related businesses or to overseas branches of the business, progress payments relating to long term contracts if they are billed in the period, delivery charges not separately invoiced to customers, sales of goods produced by the business from crude materials purchased, and income from 'specific' rates (e.g., water, sewerage, irrigation and drainage rates). Excludes excise and duties received on behalf of the Government (e.g. the coal export levy and petroleum production excise duty), sales of fixed tangible assets, natural resource royalties income, interest income, and delivery charges separately invoiced to customers. Exports are valued free on board (f.o.b.) (i.e. export freight charges are excluded). <p><i>Income from services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ includes income from consulting services, repair, maintenance and service income and fees, contract, subcontract and commission income, management fees/charges from related and unrelated businesses, installation charges, delivery charges separately invoiced to customers and royalties from intellectual property (e.g. patents, copyrights, etc.). Excludes natural resource royalties income, interest income, and delivery charges not separately invoiced to customers. Under current international standards, rent, leasing and hiring income (except from finance leases) is also classified as service income, but is published separately in table 2.2. <p><i>Rent, leasing and hiring income</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ derived from the ownership of land, dwellings, buildings and other structures, motor vehicles, plant, machinery and other equipment. Royalties from intellectual property are also included. Excludes royalties from mineral leases, income from finance leases and payments received under hire purchase arrangements. <p>These are valued net of discounts given and exclusive of goods and services tax (GST). Extraordinary items are also excluded.</p>
Sales of goods	See the entry for sales and service income.

Selected industries	SELECTED INDUSTRIES comprises data for all ANZSIC divisions, excluding ANZSIC Divisions K FINANCE AND INSURANCE and M GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE. For a detailed discussion on the scope of the estimates, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 12 and 13.
Small business	See the entry for business size.
Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia (SISCA)	The SISCA is the central classification among ABS Standard Economic Sector Classifications. It is based on the System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA93) institutional sector classification, and includes the sectors: non-financial corporations, financial corporations, general government, households, non-profit institutions serving households, and rest of the world (which includes only non-resident units, these being excluded from all other sectors). For more information, users should refer to <i>Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia (SESCA)</i> (cat. no. 1218.0).
Statistical infrastructure	See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 5–10.
Stream	For the purpose of compiling the estimates in this publication, data for businesses as recorded on the ABS Business Register (ABSBR) contribute via one of three categories (or 'streams') in accordance with significance and collection-related characteristics. For definitions of STREAMS D, B and T, see Technical Note 1 paragraphs 5–11.
Superannuation	See the entry for employer contributions into superannuation.
Total...	For most <i>total</i> items, see the particular Glossary entry; e.g. for total assets, see assets.
Total expenses	<p>For the purposes of calculating economic and accounting variables, operating expenses incurred by businesses are divided into several categories. However, some expenses are excluded entirely from all such calculations: excluded are extraordinary expenses, capitalised expenses, income tax and other direct taxes, goods and services tax (GST) and excise payable to governments, capital repayments or losses on asset sales, dividends, donations or foreign exchange losses.</p> <p>Those expenses used for calculations are categorised as follows:</p> <p><i>Intermediate input expenses</i></p> <p>This category covers the major expenses incurred by businesses in producing and distributing goods and services (except labour costs), and comprises two sub-categories of operating expenses:</p> <p>Purchases of goods, materials and services used in production, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ purchases of materials, components, containers and packaging materials, electricity, fuels and water ■ purchases of goods (including electricity, gas and water for distribution) for resale (without any further processing or assembly) ■ motor vehicle running expenses ■ freight and cartage expenses ■ repair and maintenance expenses ■ rent, leasing and hiring expenses (excluding finance lease payments) ■ contract, subcontract and commission expenses. <p>Expenses related to the sale of goods and administrative expenses, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ management fees/charges paid to related and unrelated businesses ■ bank charges other than interest ■ audit and other accounting expenses ■ legal fees ■ advertising expenses ■ postal and telecommunication expenses ■ office supplies and printing expenses ■ travelling, accommodation and entertainment expenses ■ staff training ■ payments for royalties from intellectual property (e.g. patents, copyrights, etc.).

Total expenses <i>continued</i>	<p>Excluded from intermediate input expenses are selected labour costs and other operating expenses as detailed below.</p> <p><i>Selected labour costs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ wages and salaries (including provisions for employee entitlements) ■ employer contributions into superannuation including salary sacrifice ■ workers' compensation premiums/costs. <p><i>Other operating expenses</i></p> <p>Some expenses are excluded from the calculation of intermediate input expenses and selected labour costs, but are included in the calculation of the accounting variable operating profit before tax (OPBT).</p> <p>These expense items are included in table 2.2 as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ individually listed items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ depreciation and amortisation ■ interest expenses ■ items included in <i>cost of sales</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ computer software expenses not capitalised by businesses ■ land tax and land rates ■ mineral/petroleum exploration expenses not capitalised by businesses ■ other expenses not capitalised by businesses ■ payroll tax and fringe benefits tax ■ other items, included in table 2.2 as <i>other operating expenses</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ insurance premiums (except workers' compensation and compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance premiums) ■ natural resource royalties expenses ■ bad and doubtful debts.
Total income	Comprises sales and service income, interest income and other selected income (for details, see the entries for these items).
Type of activity unit (TAU)	<p>The TAU is comprised of one or more business entities, sub-entities or branches of a business entity within an enterprise group that can report production and employment data for similar economic activities. When a minimum set of data items are available, a TAU is created which covers all the operations within an industry subdivision (and the TAU is classified to the relevant subdivision of the ANZSIC). Where a business cannot supply adequate data for each industry, a TAU is formed which contains activity in more than one industry subdivision.</p> <p>In most cases, TAUs concurred with the management units used prior to the 2001–02 year.</p>
Wages and salaries	<p>The gross wages and salaries (including capitalised wages and salaries) of all employees of the business. The item includes severance, termination and redundancy payments, salaries and fees of directors and executives, retainers and commissions of persons who received a retainer, bonuses, and annual and other types of leave. Provision expenses for employee entitlements (e.g. provisions for annual leave and leave bonus, long service leave, sick leave, and severance, termination and redundancy payments) are also included. Payments related to salary sacrifice and payments to self-employed persons such as consultants, contractors and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer are excluded. The drawings of working proprietors and partners are also excluded. (Note that wages and salaries excluding any capitalised component is a component of labour costs; for details, see that entry.)</p>
Workers' compensation premiums/costs	As reported by providers.

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