## BOOK PUBLISHERS

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300135070 or Helen Shannon on Adelaide 0882377420.

ROUNDING

## ABBREVIATIONS

This publication presents the results from the 2000-01 Book Publishers Survey covering businesses which had either book publishing as their main activity or generated $\$ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ or more in income from book publishing.

As well as collecting financial information from book publishers, the survey sought details on the numbers and types of books published and sold.

The survey was previously conducted in respect of 1999-2000 and key data from that survey are included in this publication for comparative purposes (see paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes for information on revisions to the 1999-2000 data). While similar surveys were also conducted in respect of 1994, 1995-96 and 1997-98 some refinements to the most recent surveys (see paragraphs 15 to 17 of the Explanatory Notes) limit the comparability of data across all years. Comparisons can be made for the number and value of books sold, and the landed cost of books imported; these have been included in this publication.

The survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) with funding provided by the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts as part of the Book Industry Assistance Plan.

Where figures have been rounded, minor discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and the totals. Published percentages are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may occur between these percentages and those which could be calculated from the rounded figures.

| $\$ \mathrm{~m}$ | million dollars |
| ---: | :--- |
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ANZSCC | Australian and New Zealand Standard Commodity Classification |
| ATSIC | Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission |
| IVA | industry value added |
| RSE | relative standard error |
| SE | standard error |
| USA | United States of America |

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

## INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

INCOME

## EXPENSES

METHOD OF SALE

SALES OF BOOKS BY CATEGORY

This publication presents data, in respect of 2000-01, for businesses which had either book publishing as their main activity (book publishers) or generated $\$ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ or more in income from book publishing, although this was not their main activity (other major contributors).

For 2000-01, 221 businesses were identified as book publishers while a further 7 were other major contributors. These 228 businesses sold a total of 104.3 million books valued at $\$ 1,260.6 \mathrm{~m}$. With a total income of $\$ 1,361.2 \mathrm{~m}$, expenses of $\$ 1,321.7 \mathrm{~m}$ and a change in inventories equalling $\$ 23.1 \mathrm{~m}$, the overall operating profit before tax of these businesses was $\$ 62.7 \mathrm{~m}$ (table 1).

The 20 largest book publishers (in terms of income) generated $76 \%$ ( $\$ 1,029.5 \mathrm{~m}$ ) of the total income for book publishers and other major contributors. Similarly, the 20 largest book publishers achieved $76 \%$ ( $\$ 955.6 \mathrm{~m}$ ) of the value of total book sales and sold $72 \%$ ( 75.3 million) of all books. Their share of the total expenses was $74 \% ~(\$ 982.2 \mathrm{~m}$ ) (table 1).

Book publishers and other major contributors reported an average profit margin of $4.6 \%$. For the largest 20 book publishers, the profit margin was $6.0 \%$. For other book publishers, income and expenses were approximately equal, so there was no profit margin. Other major contributors had a profit margin of $2.7 \%$. The 20 largest book publishers contributed $\$ 286.9 \mathrm{~m}$ to industry value added (IVA), which is a measure of the value which an industry adds to the overall economy. This was $75 \%$ of the total (table 1).

At the end of June 2001, book publishers and other major contributors employed 4,974 people, $3,288(66 \%)$ of whom worked for the 20 largest book publishers (table 1).

Sales of books contributed $\$ 1,260.6 \mathrm{~m}(93 \%)$ to the total income of book publishers and other major contributors. This included an amount of $\$ 512.9 \mathrm{~m}$ for the sales of imported titles. Other income was mainly from sales of other goods ( $\$ 29.6 \mathrm{~m}$ ), services $(\$ 20.6 \mathrm{~m})$, and royalties and sales of rights (\$20.1m).

The major components of total expenses $(\$ 1,321.7 \mathrm{~m})$ were printing costs, wages and salaries, and the cost of imported books. Printing costs, which accounted for $\$ 246.8 \mathrm{~m}$ or $19 \%$ of total expenses, were similar for printing in Australia ( $\$ 123.4 \mathrm{~m}$ ) and overseas $(\$ 123.3 \mathrm{~m})$. Wages and salaries contributed $\$ 223.7 \mathrm{~m}(17 \%)$ to total expenses while another $\$ 49.9 \mathrm{~m}$ was spent on other labour costs. Businesses spent $\$ 211.0 \mathrm{~m}(16 \%)$ on imported books (table 5).

The majority of book sales ( $77 \%$ or $\$ 968.3 \mathrm{~m}$ ) were to retailers and other book distributors for on-selling to individuals and organisations. The remaining sales ( $23 \%$ or $\$ 292.3 \mathrm{~m}$ ) were transacted directly with the final consumer (table 11). An estimated $\$ 1.1 \mathrm{~m}(0.1 \%)$ of total book sales were made through the Internet (table 1).

Of the 228 businesses identified as book publishers and other major contributors, 128 were involved mainly in publishing books of general content while the remainder were predominantly publishing educational books (including professional and reference books) (table 3).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS continued

SALES OF BOOKS BY CATEGORY continued

SALES OF AUSTRALIAN AND IMPORTED BOOKS

Book publishers and other major contributors sold $\$ 763.2 \mathrm{~m}$ worth of printed books of general content covering nonfiction $(\$ 431.6 \mathrm{~m})$, fiction $(\$ 180.2 \mathrm{~m})$ and children's books ( $\$ 151.4 \mathrm{~m}$ ). A further $\$ 487.0 \mathrm{~m}$ worth of sales were for printed educational books while sales of electronic books (which includes audio books) totalled $\$ 10.4 \mathrm{~m}$ (table 9).

Many books are published as a hardback or trade paperback before being reissued as a mass-market paperback. The value of sales of general trade paperback books was $\$ 316.8 \mathrm{~m}$, compared with sales of general hardback books of $\$ 239.3 \mathrm{~m}$ and general mass-market paperback books of $\$ 207.1 \mathrm{~m}$ (table 9).

SALES OF PRINTED BOOKS BY CATEGORY


New titles accounted for $\$ 666.9 \mathrm{~m}$ or $53 \%$ of total book sales (table 12). Australian titles comprised 59\% ( $\$ 747.7 \mathrm{~m}$ ) of total book sales and $63 \% ~(\$ 311.4 \mathrm{~m}$ ) of educational book sales. The sales of Australian titles comprised $\$ 710.0 \mathrm{~m}$ for titles originated in Australia ( $95 \%$ of Australian titles) and $\$ 37.8 \mathrm{~m}$ for titles acquired from overseas under separate rights agreements (5\%) (table 13).

SALES OF BOOKS BY CATEGORY AND ORIGIN OF TITLE


There were 61.3 million printed books sold which were originated and published by Australian book publishers and other major contributors. The value of these sales was $\$ 681.2 \mathrm{~m}$, giving an overall average selling price for Australian originated books of $\$ 11.1$ per book. Of such books, tertiary education books had the highest average selling price (\$29.4) (table 14).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS continued

SALES OF AUSTRALIAN AND IMPORTED BOOKS continued

NEW AUSTRALIAN TITLES PUBLISHED

EXPORTS

EMPLOYMENT

STATE AND TERRITORY DATA

CHANGES OVER TIME

There were 37.9 million imported printed books sold by Australian book publishers and other major contributors with a sales value of $\$ 511.6 \mathrm{~m}$ and an overall average selling price per book of $\$ 13.5$. Tertiary education books were again the most expensive on average (\$36.9) while children's mass-market paperbacks where the cheapest (\$5.1) (table 14).

The value of sales of printed educational books originated and published by Australian book publishers and other major contributors was $\$ 295.9 \mathrm{~m}$, which is $66 \%$ more than the value of sales of those imported ( $\$ 178.4 \mathrm{~m}$ ). For nonfiction books, sales of Australian originated publications ( $\$ 261.2 \mathrm{~m}$ ) were $84 \%$ higher than the equivalent figure for imports ( $\$ 142.0 \mathrm{~m}$ ). For fiction and children's books, however, sales of imports exceeded those of Australian originated publications. Sales of imported fiction books were $\$ 89.1 \mathrm{~m}$ compared with sales of Australian originated fiction of $\$ 78.7 \mathrm{~m}$. For children's books, sales of imports were $\$ 102.1 \mathrm{~m}$; this is more than double the $\$ 45.3 \mathrm{~m}$ for sales of the Australian originated product (table 14).

There were 8,447 new Australian titles published during 2000-01 of which 7,392 (88\%) were printed titles originated by Australian book publishers and other major contributors. The majority of these printed titles ( $52 \%$ or 3,877 ) were educational. Of the 3,515 general-content titles, $44 \%$ were mass-market paperbacks, $39 \%$ were trade paperbacks and the remaining $18 \%$ were hardbacks (table 15).

Export sales of books amounted to $\$ 162.5 \mathrm{~m}$ or $13 \%$ of total book sales. Re-exports contributed $\$ 6.6 \mathrm{~m}$ to this amount (table 10).

The United States of America (USA) was the biggest single market for books exported from Australia, with sales to the USA totalling $\$ 55.4 \mathrm{~m}$ which was slightly over one-third (34\%) of the total value of exports. Other significant markets were New Zealand ( $\$ 26.8 \mathrm{~m}$ ) and the United Kingdom ( $\$ 23.1 \mathrm{~m}$ ), while Papua New Guinea, Fiji, and Pacific countries and territories accounted for $\$ 20.6 \mathrm{~m}$ together (table 10 ).

The total sales of rights to businesses in other countries was $\$ 3.9 \mathrm{~m}$ (table 10).

At the last pay period ending June 2001, book publishers and other major contributors had a total employment of 4,974 people. Of these, 1,803 were males and 3,171 were females. Of the 4,974 people, the majority ( 3,859 or $78 \%$ ) were full-time permanent employees. An additional 318 people ( $6 \%$ ) were employed permanently on a part-time basis, 673 people (14\%) were employed as casuals and 123 (2\%) were working proprietors and partners (table 8).

In 2000-01, book publishers and other major contributors that were based, or had their head office, in New South Wales accounted for $63 \%$ ( $\$ 790.8 \mathrm{~m}$ ) of total books sales. Victoria's contribution was $32 \%$ ( $\$ 397.5 \mathrm{~m}$ ) of total book sales (table 2).

A comparison of survey data for 1999-2000 and 2000-01 shows relatively small changes in estimates for most data items. With the exception of four data items, the changes are not statistically significant and thus may not represent real changes over time (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 8 to 14). The statistically significant changes relate to the number of books sold, the operating profit before tax, the profit margin and the average

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS continued

CHANGES OVER TIME continued
wages and salaries per employee. The total number of books sold decreased by $19 \%$ (from 129.4 million books in 1999-2000 to 104.3 million books in 2000-01). At the same time, operating profit fell from $\$ 105.6 \mathrm{~m}$ to $\$ 62.7 \mathrm{~m}$, with an associated fall in the profit margin from $7.8 \%$ to $4.6 \%$. Average wages and salaries increased by $\$ 6,600$ over the same period (table 16).

Several data items are comparable across the five collection periods since the survey began in 1994 (see paragraphs 15 to 17 of the Explanatory Notes). For example, since 1994 the total sales of books (both Australian and imported titles) has risen steadily from $\$ 841.7 \mathrm{~m}$ to $\$ 1,270.4 \mathrm{~m}$ in 1999 -2000 before decreasing slightly in $2000-01$ to $\$ 1,260.6 \mathrm{~m}$. The ongoing increase in the value of books sold to 1999-2000 is not reflected in the number of books sold which has fluctuated since 1994; it peaked in 1995-96 ( 130.6 million) and fell to its lowest level in 2000-01 (104.3 million). Generally, the value of export sales of books has steadily increased over the years; export sales of books in 2000-01 (\$162.5m) were over double the export sales in 1994 ( $\$ 81.1 \mathrm{~m}$ ) (table 17).

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

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
* estimate has a relative standard error of between $25 \%$ and $50 \%$ and should be used with caution
(a) Includes only businesses for which the predominant activity is book publishing.
(b) Includes only the book publishing activity of businesses for which the predominant activity is not book publishing, but book publishing income is $\$ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ or more.
(c) Ranked in terms of total income.
(d) Includes re-export sales of $\$ 6.6 \mathrm{~m}$ and excludes sales of rights which totalled $\$ 3.9 \mathrm{~m}$.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS (a), By state and territory

|  | Sales of all books | Other income | Total income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| New South Wales | 790.8 | 60.5 | 851.3 |
| Victoria | 397.5 | 26.7 | 424.2 |
| Queensland | 52.5 | 6.7 | 59.2 |
| South Australia | 12.1 | 3.9 | 15.9 |
| Western Australia | 6.8 | 2.8 | 9.6 |
| Other States and |  |  |  |
| Territories | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Australia | 1260.6 | 100.6 | 1361.2 |

(a) Businesses with operations in more than one state or territory are classified according to the location of their head office.

|  |  | Primary and secondary education | Tertiary education | Professional and reference | General(b) | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total income | \$m | 302.5 | 96.6 | 135.5 | 826.7 | 1361.2 |
| Total expenses | \$m | 284.2 | 75.5 | 135.2 | 826.8 | 1321.7 |
| Change in inventories | \$m | -1.8 | -1.8 | 4.0 | 22.8 | 23.1 |
| Operating profit before tax | \$m | 16.4 | 19.3 | 4.3 | 22.7 | 62.7 |
| Profit margin | \% | 5.4 | 20.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 4.6 |
| Number of businesses | no. | 52 | 21 | 27 | 128 | 228 |

(a) Each business is classified according to whether its book sales are predominantly: primary and secondary education; tertiary education; professional and reference; or general (fiction, non-fiction or children's).
(b) Includes any businesses predominantly selling electronic books.


| Sales of books(d) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australian titles |  |  |  |  |
| Originated and published by the |  |  |  |  |
| business | 80.3 | 577.0 | 32.0 | 689.3 |
| Originated by other publishers and |  |  |  |  |
| co-published by the business | 1.7 | 25.3 | 0.1 | 27.0 |
| Distributed on behalf of other Australian publishers | 2.9 | 27.9 | 0.6 | 31.4 |
| Imported titles | 40.2 | 467.8 | 4.9 | 512.9 |
| Total | 125.0 | 1097.9 | 37.7 | 1260.6 |
| Sales of other goods | 2.7 | 26.9 | - | 29.6 |
| Other sources of income |  |  |  |  |
| Income from royalties and sales of rights | 3.3 | np | np | 20.1 |
| Funding from Federal, state and/or local government(e) | 2.2 | 0.5 | - | 2.7 |
| Public Lending Right income | 0.2 | np | np | 0.6 |
| Copyright Agency Limited income | 0.8 | np | np | 5.1 |
| Educational Lending Right income | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Income from services | 3.5 | 17.0 | 0.2 | 20.6 |
| Other income | *3.7 | np | np | 21.6 |
| Total | 13.6 | 56.2 | 1.3 | 71.1 |
| Total income | 141.3 | 1181.0 | 39.0 | 1361.2 |

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
estimate has a relative standard error of between $25 \%$ and $50 \%$ and should be used with caution
(a) Of the 228 businesses included in the survey, there were 221 book publishers and 7 other major contributors. Of the book publishers, 35 employed 20 or more persons while 186 employed less than 20 persons as of June 2001.
(b) Includes only businesses for which the predominant activity is book publishing.
(c) Includes only the book publishing income of businesses for which the predominant activity is not book publishing, but book publishing income is $\$ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ or more.
(d) Net of trade, quantity or cash discounts.
(e) Includes book bounties, export market development grants, etc.

|  | BOOK <br> PUBLISHERS(a) |  | OTHER MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS(b) | TOTAL buSinesses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 0-19 } \\ \text { persons } \end{array}$ | 20 or more persons |  |  |
|  | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Wages and salaries paid to own employees |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Artists, designers, <br> illustrators <br> $1.5 \quad 9.2$ |  |  |  |  |
| Editors | 4.9 | 15.1 | 3.7 | 23.7 |
| Publishers | 4.0 | np | np | 18.1 |
| Typesetters | 0.9 | np | np | 1.9 |
| Other | 17.8 | 146.0 | 5.3 | 169.0 |
| Total | 28.9 | 185.2 | 9.6 | 223.7 |
| Other labour costs | 6.5 | 41.8 | 1.5 | 49.9 |
| Royalties and fees paid(c) |  |  |  |  |
| Authors | 8.5 | 65.5 | 1.6 | 75.7 |
| Artists, designers, illustrators |  |  |  |  |
| Editors | np | np | - | 2.5 |
| Publishers | np | 1.2 | np | 1.6 |
| Others | 0.5 | np | np | 0.8 |
| Total | 13.0 | 70.2 | 1.8 | 85.0 |
| Costs of printing |  |  |  |  |
| In Australia | 19.1 | np | np | 123.4 |
| Overseas | 9.4 | np | np | 123.3 |
| Total | 28.5 | 213.4 | 4.9 | 246.8 |
| Landed cost of books imported(d) | 23.8 | np | np | 211.0 |
| Sales and marketing costs | 7.8 | 88.9 | 2.3 | 99.1 |
| Distribution costs(e) | 11.0 | 81.1 | 1.5 | 93.6 |
| Land taxes and land rates | 0.2 | np | np | 1.7 |
| Insurance premiums | 0.6 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 3.6 |
| Interest expenses | 1.5 | np | np | 22.6 |
| Depreciation and |  |  |  |  |
| Bad and doubtful debts | 1.0 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 11.0 |
| Computer software expensed | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 3.5 |
| Other operating expenses | 23.9 | 212.5 | 8.8 | 245.2 |
| Total expenses | 149.8 | 1133.8 | 38.2 | 1321.7 |
| np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated <br> - nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) |  |  |  |  |
| (a) Includes only businesses for which the predominant activity is book publishing. |  |  |  |  |
| (b) Includes only the book publishing expenses of businesses for which the predominant activity is not book publishing, but book publishing income is $\$ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ or more. |  |  |  |  |
| (c) Excludes payments to own employees. |  |  |  |  |
| (d) Excludes costs included in the category 'Costs of printing overseas'. |  |  |  |  |
| (e) Includes customer service, warehousing, etc. |  |  |  |  |



VALUE OF INVENTORIES, By employment size

|  | BOOK <br> PUBLISHERS(a) |  | OTHER MAJOR | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | CONTRIBUTORS(b) | BUSINESSES |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-19 \\ \text { persons } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Inventories | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Opening | 32.8 | 250.4 | 2.9 | 286.1 |
| Closing | 42.2 | 263.9 | 3.2 | 309.3 |

(a) Includes only businesses for which the predominant activity is book publishing.
(b) Includes only the book publishing inventories of businesses for which the predominant activity is not book publishing, but book publishing income is $\$ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ or more.


|  | Domestic sales | Export and re-export sales(b) | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category of book | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Print |  |  |  |
| Education |  |  |  |
| Primary | 90.7 | 35.6 | 126.3 |
| Secondary | 114.8 | 11.8 | 126.6 |
| Tertiary | 107.5 | 12.1 | 119.6 |
| Professional and reference | 104.6 | 16.9 | 114.5 |
| Total education | 417.6 | 69.4 | 487.0 |
| General |  |  |  |
| Hardback |  |  |  |
| Nonfiction | 124.1 | 15.7 | 139.8 |
| Fiction | 53.0 | 0.3 | 53.3 |
| Children's | 42.9 | 3.3 | 46.2 |
| Total hardback | 220.0 | 19.3 | 239.3 |
| Trade paperback |  |  |  |
| Nonfiction | 164.2 | 58.0 | 222.2 |
| Fiction | 42.9 | 1.0 | 43.9 |
| Children's | 49.5 | 1.3 | 50.8 |
| Total trade paperback | 256.5 | 60.3 | 316.8 |
| Mass-market paperback |  |  |  |
| Nonfiction | 62.9 | 6.7 | 69.6 |
| Fiction | np | np | 83.0 |
| Children's | np | np | 54.5 |
| Total mass-market paperback | 193.7 | 13.4 | 207.1 |
| Total general | 670.3 | 92.9 | 763.2 |
| Total print | 1087.9 | 162.3 | 1250.2 |
| Electronic (including audio books) |  |  |  |
| Education | np | np | 3.9 |
| General | np | np | 6.5 |
| Total electronic | 10.3 | *0.1 | 10.4 |
| Total books | 1098.2 | 162.5 | 1260.6 |

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

* estimate has a relative standard error of between $25 \%$ and $50 \%$ and should be used with caution
(a) Domestic and export sales of books includes all books whether published by the business or not.
(b) Includes re-export sales of $\$ 6.6 \mathrm{~m}$ and excludes sales of rights which totalled $\$ 3.9 \mathrm{~m}$.

|  | Value | Percentage book sales |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$m | \% |
|  |  |  |
| United States of America | 55.4 | 34.0 |
| Canada | *4.4 | *2.7 |
| United Kingdom | 23.1 | 14.3 |
| New Zealand | 26.8 | 16.5 |
| Asia(b) | 8.4 | 5.2 |
| Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Pacific countries and territories | 20.6 | 12.7 |
| Other(c) | 23.7 | 14.6 |
| Total | 162.5 | 100.0 |
| estimate has a relative standard error of between $25 \%$ and $50 \%$ and should be used with caution |  |  |
| (a) Includes re-exports of $\$ 6.6 \mathrm{~m}$ and excludes sales of rights which totalled $\$ 3.9 \mathrm{~m}$. |  |  |
| (b) Asian markets most frequently specified were Singapore and Hong Kong. |  |  |
| (c) Other markets most frequently specified were Europe and South Africa. |  |  |

VALUE OF SALES TO

| $\begin{array}{r} \text { The } \\ \text { Trade(a) } \end{array}$ | The final consumer(b) | Total | Number of books sold | Average per book |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$m | \$m | \$m | million | \$ |

Australian titles

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Originated and published by the business <br> Originated by other publishers and <br> co-published by the business | 483.1 | 206.2 | 689.3 | 61.5 | 11.2 |
| Distributed on behalf of other Australian <br> publishers <br> Imported titles | np | np | 27.0 | 1.9 | 14.2 |
| Total | np | np | 31.4 | 2.9 | 10.9 |

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
(a) 'The Trade' refers to businesses which intend to on-sell books, such as retailers.
(b) 'The final consumer' refers to individuals or organisations which are the end users of books.

| Type of title | \$m | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New(a) | 666.9 | 52.9 |
| Backlist(b) | 593.7 | 47.1 |
| Total | 1260.6 | 100.0 |

(a) Titles published during the period covered by the survey.
(b) All other titles.

SALES OF BOOKS, By origin of title and major category of book

|  | Education books | General books | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Origin of title | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Australian titles |  |  |  |
| Originated in Australia | 309.1 | 400.9 | 710.0 |
| Acquired from overseas under separate rights agreement | 2.3 | 35.4 | 37.8 |
| Total Australian titles | 311.4 | 436.3 | 747.7 |
| Imported titles | 179.5 | 333.4 | 512.9 |
| Total | 490.9 | 769.7 | 1260.6 |


|  | AUSTRALIAN(b) |  |  | IMPORTED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of books sold | Value | Average selling price per book | Number of books sold | Value | Average selling price per book |
|  | million | \$m | \$ | million | \$m | \$ |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary | 11.9 | 76.3 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 29.5 | 16.0 |
| Secondary | 4.7 | 99.3 | 21.2 | 2.0 | 28.0 | 14.0 |
| Tertiary | 2.2 | 64.2 | 29.4 | 1.9 | 69.0 | 36.9 |
| Professional and reference | 2.3 | 56.1 | 24.0 | 2.0 | 52.0 | 26.2 |
| Total education | 21.1 | 295.9 | 14.0 | 7.7 | 178.4 | 23.2 |
| General |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hardback |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfiction | 5.9 | 91.6 | 15.6 | 2.1 | 39.1 | 18.2 |
| Fiction | 1.1 | 28.5 | 26.3 | 0.9 | 22.0 | 24.7 |
| Children's | 1.7 | 13.1 | 7.5 | 3.6 | 33.4 | 9.2 |
| Total hardback | 8.7 | 133.2 | 15.3 | 6.7 | 94.5 | 14.2 |
| Trade paperback |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfiction | 12.1 | 138.7 | 11.4 | 5.4 | 72.6 | 13.5 |
| Fiction | 1.2 | 17.4 | 14.8 | 1.6 | 26.9 | 17.0 |
| Children's | 1.7 | 15.7 | 9.1 | 2.9 | 31.8 | 11.1 |
| Total trade paperback | 15.0 | 171.8 | 11.4 | 9.8 | 131.3 | 13.3 |
| Mass-market paperback |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfiction | np | 30.9 | np | 2.7 | 30.3 | 11.1 |
| Fiction | np | 32.9 | np | 3.8 | 40.3 | 10.6 |
| Children's | 3.1 | 16.5 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 36.8 | 5.1 |
| Total mass-market paperback | 16.5 | 80.3 | 4.9 | 13.7 | 107.4 | 7.8 |
| Total general | 40.2 | 385.2 | 9.6 | 30.2 | 333.2 | 11.0 |
| Total printed books | 61.3 | 681.2 | 11.1 | 37.9 | 511.6 | 13.5 |

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
(a) Excludes electronic books.
(b) Includes books originated and published by the business. Excludes books originated by other businesses and co-published by the business. Excludes books distributed on behalf of other Australian publishers.

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { O-19 } \\ \text { persons } \end{array}$ |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category of title | no. | no. | no. |
| Printed titles originated and published by the business |  |  |  |
| Education |  |  |  |
| Primary | 200 | 1682 | 1881 |
| Secondary | 110 | 504 | 614 |
| Tertiary | 380 | 327 | 707 |
| Professional and reference | 403 | 271 | 675 |
| Total education | 1094 | 2784 | 3877 |
| General |  |  |  |
| Hardback |  |  |  |
| Nonfiction | 143 | 252 | 395 |
| Fiction | 3 | 79 | 82 |
| Children's | 70 | 75 | 146 |
| Total hardback | 216 | 407 | 623 |
| Trade paperback |  |  |  |
| Nonfiction | 441 | 464 | 905 |
| Fiction | 119 | 94 | 213 |
| Children's | *125 | 116 | 240 |
| Total trade paperback | 684 | 674 | 1358 |
| Mass-market paperback |  |  |  |
| Nonfiction | np | np | 376 |
| Fiction | np | np | 930 |
| Children's | **15 | 214 | 228 |
| Total mass-market paperback | 232 | 1302 | 1534 |
| Total general | 1132 | 2383 | 3515 |
| Total print titles | 2226 | 5167 | 7392 |
| Electronic titles originated and published by the business | np | np | 215 |
| Titles originated by other publishers and co-published by the business | np | np | 840 |
| Total titles | 2475 | 5972 | 8447 |
| * estimate has a relative standard error of between $25 \%$ and $50 \%$ and should <br> np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless <br> ** estimate has a relative standard error greater than $50 \%$ and is considered <br> (a) Titles published during the period covered by the survey. | be used therwise o unreliab | wh caution dicated for gene | use |



## - nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
(a) Includes only businesses for which the predominant activity is book publishing.
(b) Includes only the book publishing activity of businesses for which the predominant activity is not book publishing, but book publishing income is $\$ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ or more.
(c) Data for 1999-2000 have been revised (see paragraph 18 in the Explanatory Notes).
(d) Includes re-export sales and excludes sales of rights.

|  |  | 1994(a) | 1995-96 | 1997-98 | 1999-00(b) | 2000-01 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of books sold | million | 124.8 | 130.6 | 111.5 | 129.4 | 104.3 |
| Sales of all books | \$m | 841.7 | 950.0 | 1035.6 | 1270.4 | 1260.6 |
| Sales of Australian titles | \$m | 487.7 | 561.1 | 623.5 | 756.1 | 747.7 |
| Sales of imported titles | \$m | 354.0 | 388.9 | 412.1 | 514.3 | 512.9 |
| Export sales of books(c) | \$m | 81.1 | 80.3 | 109.8 | 151.1 | 162.5 |

(a) Data were collected on a calendar year basis in 1994.
(b) Data for 1999-2000 have been revised (see paragraph 18 in the Explanatory Notes).
(c) Includes re-export sales and excludes sales of rights.

1 The scope of the 2000-01 Book Publishers Survey was all businesses in Australia which had book publishing as their predominant activity, and those businesses which had significant levels of book publishing activity despite being predominantly involved in another activity. Book publishing activity was deemed to be significant if it contributed $\$ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ or more to business income. Sales of imported books were included as part of book publishing activity.

2 The list of businesses covered by the collection was derived from three sources. The main source was all businesses recorded on the ABS Business Register with a predominant activity of Book and Other Publishing (Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification Class 2423). A supplementary source was all members of the Australian Publishers Association not already identified from the previous source. A further supplementary source was all businesses recorded as book publishers in The Australian Writer's Marketplace 2001 (Bookman Press 2001) but not already identified from the other two sources.

3 A sample of businesses which was sourced from the ABS Business Register was contacted in relation to this survey. In contrast, contact was made with all businesses which were obtained from either the Australian Publishers Association membership list or The Australian Writer's Marketplace 2001.

4 In total there were 228 businesses found to be within the scope of the collection (as defined above). Data were obtained from all of the 7 businesses predominantly involved in another activity but with $\$ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ or more in income from book publishing. In contrast, data were obtained from a sample of those 221 businesses predominantly involved in book publishing. That is, a sample of 164 businesses were selected; their responses have been weighted to represent the 221 businesses in the book publishing industry.
5 For businesses predominantly involved in book publishing, data for their entire operations were included in the survey results with one exception. The one exception is a book publisher that had very high levels of non-book publishing activity; in this case, only data in respect of this business' book publishing activity were included. For businesses predominantly involved in another activity, only data in respect of their book publishing activity were included. Businesses were asked to report on their Australian-based activities, i.e. domestic operations, exports of goods or services from Australia and imports of goods or services into Australia.

6 The unit from which data were collected was the management unit. In nearly all cases the management unit coincides with the legal entity owning the business. For a small number of large businesses, the management unit coincides with a 'division' or 'line of business'.

7 If a book is available in more than one format, then each version is treated as a separate title. For example, if a book were available in hardback, mass-market paperback and electronically, and all were published during the reference period, these would count as three separate titles for the purposes of table 15. However, if the hardback version had been published before the reference period it would not be included in table 15. Further, in this case, its sales would be categorised as sales of backlist in table 12 , whereas sales of the other two versions would be categorised as sales of new titles.

8 The estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of businesses. Consequently, these estimates are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if the survey had included all in-scope businesses. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because information was collected from only a sample of businesses.

9 There are about 2 chances in 3 that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all businesses in the population had been included in the survey, and approximately 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs.
10 Sampling variability can be measured by using the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The RSE is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and hence does not require reference to the size of the estimate.

11 The following table shows the RSEs for a selection of the statistics presented in this publication.
1999-2000 2000-01

|  | \% | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of books sold | 7.6 | 5.9 |
| Income |  |  |
| Sales of all books |  |  |
| Sales of Australian titles | 6.4 | 4.2 |
| Sales of imported titles | 8.8 | 7.0 |
| Total | 6.7 | 4.8 |
| Sales of other goods | 9.4 | 5.0 |
| Other income | 10.1 | 7.5 |
| Total | 6.6 | 4.7 |
| Average income per business | 8.3 | 6.8 |
| Expenses |  |  |
| Wages and salaries | 6.5 | 4.5 |
| Royalties and fees | 8.3 | 5.7 |
| Other expenses | 6.6 | 4.8 |
| Total | 6.6 | 4.7 |
| Average expenses per business | 8.2 | 6.8 |
| Inventories |  |  |
| Change in inventories | 24.7 | 17.9 |
| Ratio of inventory to sales of all books | 4.5 | 3.1 |
| Employment |  |  |
| Males | 6.8 | 4.4 |
| Females | 5.7 | 4.2 |
| Persons | 5.9 | 4.2 |
| Average employment per business | 7.6 | 6.2 |
| Other key aggregates |  |  |
| Ratio of royalties and fees to sales of Australian titles | 5.4 | 3.4 |
| Export sales of books | 16.5 | 8.6 |
| Internet sales of books | 16.4 | 8.5 |
| Operating profit before tax | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| Profit margin | 6.0 | 9.3 |
| Industry value added | 7.0 | 4.6 |
| Average wages and salaries per employee | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Number of businesses | 6.1 | 5.3 |

12 As an example, the estimate of total income for book publishers and other major contributors for 2000-01 is $\$ 1,361.2 \mathrm{~m}$ and the RSE is $4.7 \%$, giving a SE of $\$ 64.0 \mathrm{~m}$. Therefore, there are 2 chances in 3 that, if all businesses in the population had been included in the survey, a figure in the range of $\$ 1,297.2 \mathrm{~m}$ to $\$ 1,425.2 \mathrm{~m}$ would have been obtained, and 19 chances in 20 (i.e. a confidence interval of $95 \%$ ) that the figure would have been within the range of $\$ 1,233.2 \mathrm{~m}$ to \$1,489.2m.
13 Although the table above shows the RSEs for only a selection of the statistics presented in this publication, they have been calculated for all of the statistics and are available on request. Estimates with high RSEs have been marked with asterisks in the tables in which they occur. If an estimate has an RSE between $25 \%$ and $50 \%$, it is marked with one asterisk and should be used with caution. If it has an RSE greater than $50 \%$, it is marked with two asterisks and is considered too unreliable for general use.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS DATA

14 Errors other than those due to sampling may occur because of deficiencies in the coverage of the collection, imperfections in reporting by respondents or non-response. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors and they may occur in any collection, whether it be a census or a sample survey. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design and testing of questionnaires, efficient operating procedures and systems, and appropriate methodology.

15 The Book Publishers Survey was previously conducted in respect of 1994, 1995-96, 1997-98 and 1999-2000. As for the 2000-01 survey, businesses included in the earlier surveys were either predominantly involved in book publishing or undertook a significant amount of book publishing activity. However, prior to the 1999-2000 survey, the amount of book publishing activity considered to be significant was not defined. This led to some inconsistencies when determining which businesses should be included. Other inconsistencies in the treatment of businesses not predominantly involved in book publishing meant that non-book publishing activity was included in the results for some of these businesses but not for others. From 1999-2000, changes were introduced both to refine the definition of businesses in scope of the survey, and to reduce the amount of non-book publishing activity included for those not predominantly involved in book publishing. It should be noted that the changes have affected the comparability of some data items with surveys prior to 1999-2000. This is discussed more fully below.

16 For the 1999-2000 survey, a clearly defined level of significant activity was introduced to ensure comparisons with future surveys could be undertaken on a consistent basis. Specifically, significant activity was defined as book publishing income of $\$ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ or more. Hence businesses which were not predominantly book publishers and had less than $\$ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ of book publishing income were considered to be out of scope of the collection. By imposing this limit, a small number of book publishers were excluded from the 1999-2000 survey that would have been included if the process used in earlier years had been repeated. Nevertheless, this change is likely to have had little impact on the level of reported book publishing in Australia. For example, if the $\$ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ limit had been utilised in 1997-98, the impact would have been a reduction in the reported total sales of books of just $0.4 \%$.

17 For surveys prior to 1999-2000, data were collected for all of the activity of some businesses which were significantly, but not predominantly, involved in book publishing. This meant that the non-book publishing activity of these businesses was included. From 1999-2000, only the book publishing activity of these businesses is included in the survey results. This has affected several data items, in particular the 'Sales of all other goods' category, which is substantially lower than it was for surveys prior to 1999-2000. The exclusion of data regarding the sales of all other goods, which represented $12 \%$ of total income in 1997-98, is reflected in other data items such as expenses, inventories, employment, profit margin and industry value added which, in the past, included the contribution of non-book publishing activity. Data items which relate only to books such as the number and value of books sold, the sales of Australian and imported titles, and the export sales of books should not be affected and therefore can be compared over time using the results from 2000-01 and earlier surveys (see table 17).

18 The data for 1999-2000 have been revised to include corrections to figures previously reported by businesses to the ABS . These revisions are reflected in the 1999-2000 data presented in tables 16 and 17.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES continued

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

19 In April 2000, the ABS released an Information Paper: ABS Statistics and The New Tax System (cat. no. 1358.0), which foreshadowed changes in the statistical infrastructure supporting the compilation of ABS economic series. The changes will allow better use of data available from the taxation system to improve efficiency, coverage and sample design.

20 This publication presents the last release of estimates from the Book Publishers Survey compiled using the former infrastructure.

21 In the next release of this publication, estimates for 2001-02 will be compiled on the new basis. To facilitate comparisons over time, the data presented for 1999-2000 and 2000-01 will be adjusted so that all estimates are presented in that release on the new basis.

22 An Information Paper: Improvements in ABS Economic Statistics [Arising from The New Tax System] (cat. no. 1372.0), was released on 6 May 2002. That paper described the changes in more detail and provided information about the treatment of statistical impacts of the changes across ABS economic series.

23 ABS publications which may be of interest include:
Book Publishers, Australia, 1999-2000 cat. no. 1363.0
Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1999-2000 cat. no. 8221.0
Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 2000-01 cat. no. 8201.0
24 Current publications produced 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](http:%5C%5Cwww.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.

25 Detailed information from earlier Book Publishers Surveys for 1994, 1995-96 and 1997-98 is contained in a series of publications produced by the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts entitled Cultural Trends in Australia, Australian Book Publishing. Refer to paragraphs 14 to 16 above regarding comparability of data.

26 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries about such data should be made to the contact person noted in the Inquiries box on the Contents page.

27 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.
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## Opening inventories

Operating profit before tax

Other major contributors

Part-time employees
Permanent employees Profit margin

Public Lending Right income

Re-exports

Rights

The final consumer Individuals or organisations such as libraries which are the end users of books.

The trade Businesses such as book distributors, book clubs, education and library suppliers, and other retailers which on-sell books to other individuals or organisations.

Total expenses Sum of expense items including wages and salaries, other labour costs, royalties and fees paid, costs of printing, landed costs of books imported, sales and marketing costs, distribution costs, land taxes and land rates, insurance premiums, interest expenses, depreciation and amortisation, bad and doubtful debts, computer software expensed and all other expenses not excluded. Expenses excluded are extraordinary items, export freight charges, excise duty, dividends, income and other direct taxes, costs associated with the transfer of real estate, unrealised gains/losses from revaluation of assets, change in inventories, donations, capital repayments and Goods and Services Tax where this is recoverable as an input tax credit.

Total income Sum of all income items, i.e. sales of books, sales of other products, receipts from royalties, sales of rights, government grants and subsidies, Public Lending Right receipts, Copyright Agency Limited receipts and any other sources of income, with the exception of extraordinary items which are excluded.

Trade paperback An alternative format to hardback which has the same dimensions as the equivalent hardback, but with a soft cover. A book which is first published as a trade paperback may later also be published as a conventional (mass-market) paperback

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