

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

AUSTRALIA
PRELIMINARY

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

NOTES

ANNUAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY COLLECTION

The 1999–2000 collection was a survey of approximately 17,000 manufacturing establishments. All selected manufacturing establishments were asked to provide data on employment, wages and salaries, turnover, purchases and whether their products were exported. A sub-sample of approximately 7,000 manufacturing establishments was also asked to provide detailed structural and performance data, and value of sales for commodities produced. This publication provides preliminary estimates of employment, wages and salaries, turnover and industry value added (IVA). Information in respect of all the data items collected will be released in either *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 8221.0), other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications, or will be available on a consultancy basis.

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

Analysis of the results of past manufacturing collections shows that preliminary estimates are generally slightly higher than final estimates, typically by about 1%.

MANUFACTURING PUBLICATIONS

The 1999–2000 series of final manufacturing industry publications (Cat. nos 8221.0 to 8221.6) for Australia and States will be released progressively commencing with the release of *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 8221.0) in October 2001. *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 2001* (Cat. no. 8225.0), a compendium publication, is to be released in December 2001.



ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
GE	group employer
IVA	industry value added
PAYE	pay as you earn

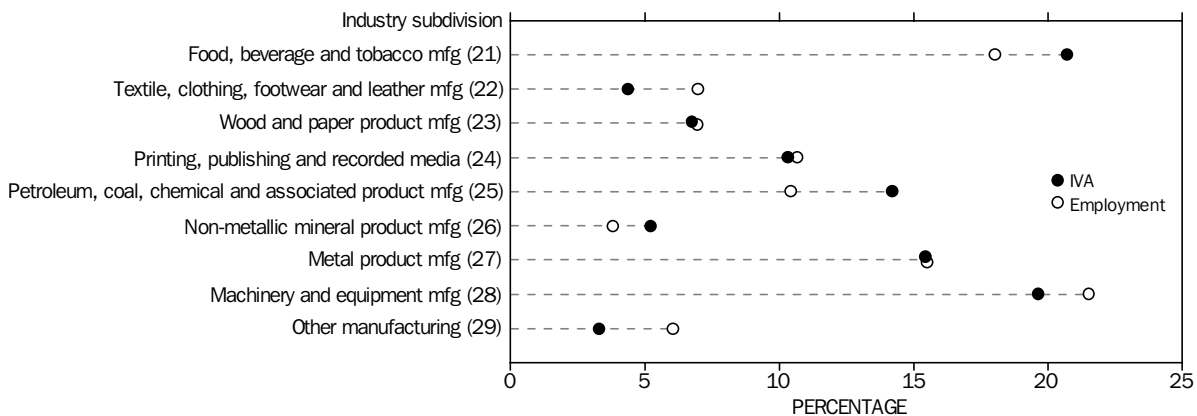
Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

OVERVIEW

Turnover for the year 1999–2000 by manufacturing establishments operating in Australia was \$231,145m, which resulted in an industry value added (IVA) for the year of \$70,018m. In current price terms, this represents a 5% increase in turnover from the \$220,457m recorded for 1998–99 and an increase of 2% in IVA. However, using volume measures to remove the effects of price changes (see paragraphs 18–21 of the Explanatory Notes), IVA increased by 3%. Manufacturing establishments employed 932,800 persons at the end of June 2000 and paid \$35,482m in wages and salaries in 1999–2000.

DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING IVA AND EMPLOYMENT ACROSS INDUSTRIES



EMPLOYMENT

Australian manufacturing employment increased between June 1999 and June 2000 (up 1% from 922,900 persons to 932,800 persons). Employment rose in the Australian Capital Territory (up 20%), Western Australia (up 3%), South Australia (up 2%), New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania (all up 1%) and Queensland (marginally up 0.2%). The only decrease was recorded by the Northern Territory (down 3%).

Nationally, the industry subdivision with the largest percentage increase in employment was WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (up 7% or 4,100 persons). NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING and OTHER MANUFACTURING all recorded a 3% increase (up 970 persons, 5,800 persons and 1,700 persons respectively). The other increase was recorded by PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (up 2% or 1,800 persons). FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURING and PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA remained steady. The two industry subdivisions with decreases were TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MANUFACTURING (down 4% or 2,400 persons) and METAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (down 2% or 3,300 persons).

TURNOVER

Turnover rose, in current price terms, by \$10,688m to \$231,145m for 1999–2000. This represents a 5% increase on the \$220,457m recorded for 1998–99.

Eight of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions recorded an increase in turnover between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. The largest percentage increases between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 were recorded by WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (up 15%), PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA (up 8%) and PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (up 7%). TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MANUFACTURING (down 5%) was the only industry subdivision to record a fall in turnover. PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING recorded the largest increase in dollar terms

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

TURNOVER *continued*

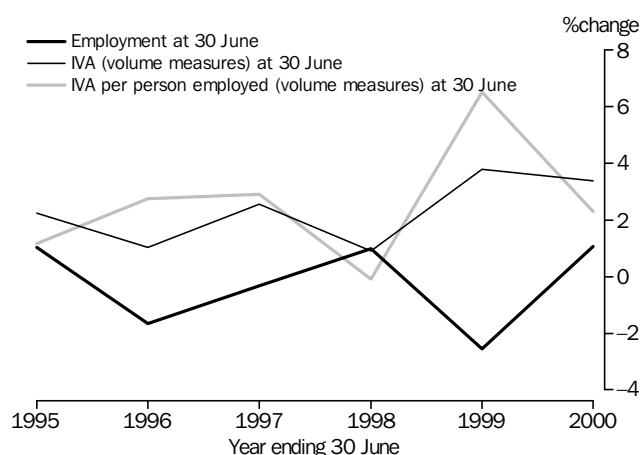
(up \$2,499m). FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURING (\$51,089m) remained the largest contributor to total manufacturing turnover.

All States and Territories recorded an increase in turnover between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. The Australian Capital Territory (up 20% or \$106m) recorded the largest increase in percentage terms, followed by the Northern Territory (up 12% or \$112m), Western Australia (up 9% or \$1,538m), Queensland (up 7% or \$2,335m), South Australia (up 6% or \$1,126m), Victoria (up 5% or \$3,288m), Tasmania (up 4% or \$203m) and New South Wales (up 3% or \$1,980m).

INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED

IVA rose, in current price terms, by \$1,179m to \$70,018m for 1999–2000. This represents a 2% increase on the \$68,839m recorded for 1998–99. Using volume measures, IVA rose by 3% between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 and by 12% over the five year period from 1994–95. Since 1994–95, IVA per person employed rose by 16% indicating that IVA per person employed increased more quickly than IVA.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



Five industry subdivisions recorded an increase in current price measures of IVA over the period 1998–99 to 1999–2000. The largest percentage increases were recorded by WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (up 10%), PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA (up 9%) and NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (up 7%). The largest percentage decrease was recorded by TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MANUFACTURING (down 7%) with this subdivision also recording the only decrease using volume measures (down 5%). WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (up 13%) also had the largest percentage increase using volume measures, followed by NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (up 7%) and OTHER MANUFACTURING (up 5%).

Six of the eight States and Territories recorded an increase in IVA at current prices between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory both increased by 11% (\$37m and \$24m respectively) between 1998–99 and 1999–2000, followed by Western Australia (up 8% or \$407m), Queensland (up 4% or \$350m) and New South Wales and Victoria (both up 2% or \$392m and \$396m respectively). South Australia (down 6% or \$394m) had the largest percentage decrease in IVA, followed by Tasmania (down 2% or \$32m).

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), Summary—States, Territories & Australia

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Industry value added
ANZSIC code	Description	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m
NEW SOUTH WALES					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	47.9	1 820	14 670	4 179
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	18.3	552	2 968	914
23	Wood and paper product mfg	19.6	683	4 111	1 452
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	40.4	1 653	7 603	3 065
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	35.3	1 542	12 558	3 472
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	11.2	509	3 567	1 230
27	Metal product mfg	49.8	2 071	14 289	4 215
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	60.0	2 492	11 572	3 990
29	Other manufacturing	16.9	460	2 133	715
21-29	Total manufacturing	299.5	11 782	73 471	23 232
VICTORIA					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	47.6	1 910	16 294	4 402
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	33.5	969	4 571	1 570
23	Wood and paper product mfg	18.4	695	4 157	1 368
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	31.0	1 227	5 672	2 259
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	37.0	1 717	12 457	3 755
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	9.3	396	2 591	885
27	Metal product mfg	38.1	1 518	9 399	2 702
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	69.5	2 979	18 020	5 607
29	Other manufacturing	16.3	464	2 273	729
21-29	Total manufacturing	300.5	11 876	75 433	23 276
QUEENSLAND					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	36.2	1 201	10 060	2 670
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	5.3	125	589	205
23	Wood and paper product mfg	11.9	375	2 169	745
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	12.3	445	1 747	818
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	11.1	468	5 106	1 155
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	6.7	261	2 044	687
27	Metal product mfg	25.1	929	7 606	1 731
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	25.2	911	3 935	1 366
29	Other manufacturing	11.2	287	1 213	422
21-29	Total manufacturing	144.9	5 003	34 467	9 799
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	15.6	539	4 819	1 684
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	3.6	117	642	158
23	Wood and paper product mfg	6.6	221	1 429	430
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	5.5	201	827	388
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	6.4	250	1 618	546
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	2.7	110	713	240
27	Metal product mfg	11.2	397	2 770	689
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	28.4	1 127	7 796	1 718
29	Other manufacturing	5.4	128	693	177
21-29	Total manufacturing	85.4	3 090	21 307	6 029

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Industry value added
ANZSIC code	Description	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	14.4	448	3 400	976
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	3.1	85	361	132
23	Wood and paper product mfg	4.2	140	827	294
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	7.1	233	966	492
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	6.7	300	3 975	929
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	4.7	203	1 274	464
27	Metal product mfg	15.8	657	5 395	1 075
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	13.5	494	2 387	785
29	Other manufacturing	5.6	148	724	242
21-29	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	75.0	2 708	19 308	5 390
TASMANIA					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	5.7	196	1 674	524
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	1.4	42	186	71
23	Wood and paper product mfg	3.7	147	1 272	427
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1.4	49	165	77
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	0.9	36	245	87
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	0.6	24	243	108
27	Metal product mfg	3.2	138	1 159	177
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	2.9	105	475	197
29	Other manufacturing	0.7	14	61	22
21-29	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	20.3	750	5 481	1 690
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	0.4	13	100	42
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	0.1	2	7	2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	0.2	6	38	15
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	0.4	14	52	31
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	0.1	5	33	5
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	0.2	10	79	24
27	Metal product mfg	1.2	70	638	204
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	0.5	19	75	30
29	Other manufacturing	0.1	4	15	5
21-29	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	3.3	142	1 038	359
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	0.4	14	72	19
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	0.1	2	13	6
23	Wood and paper product mfg	0.3	9	57	16
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	1.5	56	223	108
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	0.1	3	10	4
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	0.1	4	49	11
27	Metal product mfg	0.3	8	49	17
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	0.8	22	90	45
29	Other manufacturing	0.4	12	76	16
21-29	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	3.9	130	640	241

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), Summary—States, Territories & Australia *continued*

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION		Employment at end of June (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Industry value added
ANZSIC code	Description	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m
AUSTRALIA					
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	168.1	6 140	51 089	14 496
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	65.3	1 895	9 337	3 058
23	Wood and paper product mfg	64.8	2 276	14 060	4 747
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	99.6	3 879	17 256	7 238
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	97.5	4 321	36 002	9 953
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	35.6	1 517	10 560	3 650
27	Metal product mfg	144.6	5 789	41 304	10 809
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	200.7	8 149	44 350	13 739
29	Other manufacturing	56.6	1 516	7 188	2 327
21-29	Total manufacturing	932.8	35 482	231 145	70 018

- (a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes working proprietors.
- (c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents preliminary statistics compiled from a survey of manufacturing establishments for 1999–2000.

2 Manufacturing, as specified in Division C of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand.

3 The manufacturing collection is conducted on an annual basis. For the 1999–2000 collection, a sample of approximately 17,000 manufacturing establishments was asked to provide data on employment, wages and salaries, turnover, purchases and whether their products were exported. Data on industry value added (IVA) are also available from this collection.

4 For the 1999–2000 collection, a sub-sample of approximately 7,000 manufacturing establishments was also asked to provide detailed structural and performance data, and value of sales for commodities produced. Information in respect of all these data items will be released in either the publication *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 8221.0), other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications, or will be available on a consultancy basis.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

5 The business unit for which statistics are presented in this publication is the establishment. A manufacturing establishment is one predominantly engaged in manufacturing activities, but the data collected for it cover all activities of the establishment (including non-manufacturing activities). Conversely, there are some establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities which also undertake limited manufacturing activities; these are excluded from the collection.

6 A small number of manufacturing establishments engage, in a significant way, in a variety of activities which are normally carried out by different industries. For example, a predominantly manufacturing establishment may also undertake significant amounts of wholesaling. Similarly, a manufacturing establishment may produce significant volumes of a variety of goods which are normally produced in different manufacturing industries. In such cases, the original establishment is 'split' into a separate establishment for each significant activity which belongs to a separate industry. For the 1999–2000 manufacturing collection, 'significant' was defined as turnover of \$7.3 million or more.

7 The statistics in this publication exclude some very small manufacturers. Those excluded are manufacturers not employing staff at 30 June 2000 (such as sole proprietorships or family partnerships) which had not registered as group employers (GE) with the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Though a substantial number, these businesses would contribute only marginally to aggregate data were they to be included. In addition, the ABS attempts to obtain data for those businesses which ceased operation during the year, but it is not possible to obtain data for all of them.

DATA ADJUSTED

8 Data in this issue continue to be adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register, i.e. adjustments have been made to allow for new businesses which had commenced operations but for which details had not been processed to the ABS business register in time for inclusion in the annual manufacturing industry collection. Adjustments of this type will continue to be applied in future periods. The majority of businesses affected by these lags are small in size. The effect of these adjustments on 1999–2000 Australian

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA ADJUSTED *continued*

estimates are increases of 1.0% for employment and 0.1% for turnover. Most States and Territories and most industries were affected to a similar degree.

9 For some time now, the ABS has been using ATO information on GE registrations to add new businesses to the ABS business register. GE information is now also used to delete from the business register those businesses which had ceased trading or were no longer employing staff.

10 The process of using GE information to delete businesses from the ABS business register was introduced for the 1998–99 manufacturing survey. The result was that a large number of businesses were removed from the business register and, therefore, from the population for the 1998–99 manufacturing survey. Estimates for the previous three manufacturing surveys (covering 1995–96 to 1997–98 inclusive) were slightly adjusted in such a way as to phase in the impact over this time. For periods before 1995–96, the impact is estimated to have been negligible.

11 The same process for removing businesses from the business register has occurred for 1999–2000 and will continue to occur for future periods. The impacts of the ongoing process (ie for years later than 1998–99) are expected to be negligible.

UNIT DEFINITION

12 *Establishment.* The establishment is the smallest accounting unit of a business, within a State or Territory, controlling its productive activities and maintaining a specified range of detailed data. These are the data needed to compile turnover, opening and closing inventories, purchases and transfers in, motor vehicle running expenses, freight and cartage expenses, commission expenses, rent, leasing and hiring expenses, and repair and maintenance expenses. In general, an establishment covers all operations at a physical location, but may consist of a group of locations provided they are within the same State or Territory. The majority of establishments operate at one location only.

DATA ITEM DEFINITIONS

13 *Employment at end of June.* The number of working proprietors and partners, plus all employees for whom pay as you earn (PAYE) tax has been deducted during the last pay period ending June 2000. Non-salaried directors, self-employed persons such as consultants and contractors for whom PAYE tax has not been deducted, and volunteers are excluded.

14 *Wages and salaries.* The gross wages and salaries (including capitalised wages and salaries) of all employees of the establishment. 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, recreation 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 for 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.

15 *Turnover.* Sales (exclusive of excise and sales tax) of goods whether or not produced by the establishment and transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same business, plus service income (such as income from work done or sales made on a commission basis, income from repair, maintenance or servicing, installation and delivery charges separately invoiced to customers, advertising income, management fees/charges received from related

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA ITEM DEFINITIONS

continued

or unrelated businesses, income from intellectual property royalties, and rent, leasing and hiring income (except from finance leases)), funding by Federal, State or Local Governments for operational costs, and capitalised work done by the employees or proprietors of an establishment for use by the business unit or for rental or lease to other businesses. Excluded from turnover are interest income, income from natural resource royalties, funding by Federal, State or Local Governments for specific capital items, dividends, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets.

16 *Industry value added (IVA)*. IVA represents the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry. The derivation of IVA is as follows:

	Turnover
<i>plus</i>	Closing inventories
<i>less</i>	Opening inventories
<i>less</i>	Intermediate input expenses
<i>equals</i>	IVA

17 However, it should be noted that IVA is not a measure of operating profits before tax. Wages, salaries 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.

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

18 Chain volume measures are included in this publication as a measure of growth in volume. Chain volume measures provide a better measure of growth than the constant price estimates published up until the 1994–95 issue.

19 Chain volume measures compiled by the ABS are based on annually reweighted chain Laspeyres volume measures. They are formed in a multi-stage process of which the major steps are described in Section 15 of the *Information Paper: Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (Cat. no. 5248.0). Chain volume measures used in this publication have 1998–99 as the base year.

20 Part of the process of calculating chain volume measures of manufacturing value added has been to update the turnover–value added ratios annually.

21 Chain volume measures are not generally additive. In other words, in general, component chain volume measures do not sum to a total in the way that current price components do. However, by choosing the reference year to coincide with the latest base year, additivity for the reference year and the following year is ensured. This implies advancing the reference year each year and while this changes the levels of the estimates it does not of itself change the growth rates.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

22 Data in this publication are based on information obtained from samples of manufacturers and are, therefore, 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 manufacturers 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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

continued

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.

23 The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate, and this is known as the relative standard error. The relative standard errors for the data in this publication are 2% or less for all Australian estimates. Relative standard errors across all States and Territories are generally higher. Detailed estimates of relative standard errors can be made available on request.

24 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 census or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by the careful design of forms and the use of efficient and effective operating procedures and systems.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

25 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

26 More detailed manufacturing industry statistics will be released in the publication *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 8221.0), which will be released in October 2001. State publications (Cat. nos 8221.1–8221.6 inclusive) will also be produced. All of these publications contain details of employment, wages and salaries, turnover and IVA classified by ANZSIC class, as well as ANZSIC subdivision data classified by employment size and data relating to exporting activity. The Australian publication also contains details classified by ANZSIC subdivision of the components of IVA, on the acquisition and disposal of assets, and for selected labour costs. The publication for New South Wales (Cat. no. 8221.1) also contains selected data for the Australian Capital Territory. *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 2001* (Cat. no. 8225.0) a compendium publication, is to be released in December 2001. In general, preliminary 1999–2000 data for all variables and table formats can now be made available on a consultancy basis.

ROUNDING

27 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items. However, estimates of change shown in the Main Features have been calculated using unrounded estimates and may be different from, but are more accurate than, movements obtained from the rounded estimates.

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
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