



CASINOS

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 14 DEC 2000

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Summary of findings	3
TABLES	
1 Key figures	6
2 Sources of income	6
3 Items of expenditure	7
4 Characteristics of employment	8
5 Main occupations	8
6 Concentration statistics	9
7 Assets and liabilities	9
8 Performance ratios	10
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Explanatory notes	11
Glossary	12

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070, or Graham Boxsell on Canberra 02 6252 5633.

NOTES

INTRODUCTION	<p>This publication presents results, in respect of the 1999–2000 financial year, from an Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) census of Australian casino businesses. The census of the casinos industry has been conducted on an annual basis since 1994–95 and includes all businesses classified to Class 9322, Casinos, of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Class 9322 includes units mainly engaged in providing a range of gambling services in addition to totalisator or gaming machine services, and other amusements, in a building to which the general public have access. As such, this census did not include businesses mainly carrying out on-line casino games activities.</p>
COMMENTS ON THIS PUBLICATION	<p>The ABS welcomes comments and suggestions from users recommending industries and data items for inclusion in future service industries surveys. These comments should be addressed to the Director, Service Industries Surveys, PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT, 2616.</p>
ROUNDING	<p>Where figures have been rounded discrepancies may occur between the sum of component items and the total.</p>
ABBREVIATIONS	<p>ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics ANZSIC Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification IVA industry value added n.a. not available n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable OPBT operating profit before tax r revised . . not applicable</p>

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents results, in respect of the 1999–2000 financial year, from an Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) census of Australian casino businesses.

SIZE OF INDUSTRY

At the end of June 2000 there were 13 casinos operating in Australia. These casinos employed a total of 20,497 persons, generated \$3,038 million in income and incurred \$2,580 million in expenses for 1999–2000. The operating profit before tax was \$452 million, which represented an operating profit margin of 15.1%. This profit result was a significant change from 1998–99 when the operating profit margin was 3.4% and continues the increase in the industry profitability from the -10.8% loss recorded in 1997–98.

The industry value added (measured at basic prices) of the casinos industry for 1999–2000 was \$1,564 million compared to \$1,238 million in 1998–99.

SOURCES OF INCOME

The casino industry generated total income of \$3,038 million during 1999–2000, which was a 9% increase on 1998–99.

Gambling income of \$2,397 million represented 79% of the total industry income. The major components of the gambling income were takings from gaming tables (\$1,438 million) and takings from poker/gaming machines (\$938 million). Income from these types of gambling have increased by 8% since 1998–99.

For 1999–2000, the net takings from overseas players was \$538 million comprising \$463 million from overseas premium players and \$75 million from other overseas rated players. This overseas income accounted for 37% of the income from gaming tables for 1999–2000 and was a 47% increase since 1998–99. In comparison the income from table games sourced from Australian players decreased by 6% to \$900 million. This table game income represented a net loss of \$64 per head of the Australian adult population.

For the first year in Australian casinos, the income from poker/gaming machines (\$938 million) exceeded the income from table games sourced from Australian players (\$900 million). This poker/gaming machine income represented a net loss of \$67 per head of the Australian adult population in 1999–2000, compared to \$62 in 1998–99.

Other major sources of income for the casino industry were takings from meals of \$206 million, sales of alcohol and other beverages of \$161 million, takings from accommodation of \$119 million, rent leasing and hiring income of \$33 million (including \$7 million from the conduct of conventions) and \$27 million from car parking operations. Each of these income items recorded increases on their respective income levels since 1998–99.

EXPENSES

Total expenses for the casino industry were \$2,580 million in 1999–2000, which was a reduction of 3% since 1998–99.

Labour costs were the highest single expense (\$819 million) representing 32% of total industry expenses. The wages and salaries component of labour costs was \$714 million and represented an average wage per employee of \$34,900 compared to \$33,800 in 1998–99.

Another major expense of casinos was gambling taxes and levies of \$479 million, which comprised \$23 million paid directly to government for community benefit levy and \$455 million for other gambling taxes and levies. The gambling taxes and levies represented 20% of net gambling income. In addition, the casinos paid \$9 million in casino license fees.

Marketing, promotion and sponsorship expenses (\$328 million) represented 13% of total expenses in 1999–2000, an increase of 12% since 1998–99. A substantial component of marketing, promotion and sponsorship expenses are costs associated with attracting premium and other rated players to casinos.

Other major expenses included depreciation and amortisation of \$191 million, purchases of \$159 million, interest expenses of \$98 million and management fees of \$60 million.

GAMBLING FACILITIES

At the end of June 2000, there were 10,825 poker/gaming machines and 1,119 gaming tables located in the 13 casinos. The number of poker/gaming machines has increased by only 1% since June 1999, but by 49% since June 1995. In comparison the number of gaming tables at the end of June decreased by 1% since June 1999.

The takings per poker/gaming machine in 1999–2000 was \$86,600, which was a 7% increase on \$80,800 recorded in 1998–99. Takings per gaming table of \$1.3 million in 1999–2000, represented a 9% increase since 1998–99.

EMPLOYMENT

At the end of June 2000, there were 20,497 persons employed by casinos in Australia, which was a similar level of employment to 20,342 persons at the end of June 1999 and 20,531 persons at the end of June 1998.

The June 2000 employment comprised 12,571 permanent full-time employees (61% of total employment), 3,468 permanent part-time employees (17%) and 4,458 casual employees (22%). While the level of total employment was similar to June 1999, the composition of employees has changed with a 5% increase in the number of permanent full-time staff and 2% and 7% decreases respectively in permanent part-time and casuals employed in the industry.

Of the 20,497 persons employed, there were 8,277 licensed gaming staff, comprising 775 cashiers, tellers and counters and 7,502 other licensed gaming staff. Gambling takings per licensed gaming staff employee for 1999–2000 was \$289,700, compared to \$281,300 in 1998–99 and \$253,500 in 1997–98.

EMPLOYMENT *continued*

Other major employment groupings in the industry at the end of June 2000 were 2,231 waiters and waitresses, 1,891 bar managers and attendants, 1,682 clerical and administrative staff, 1,052 managers/administrators and 987 chefs.

CONCENTRATION STATISTICS

Casinos operated by the four largest enterprise groups (i.e. casino businesses under common ownership and control) continued to dominate the industry accounting for 80% of employment at the end of June 1999 and 87% of total income during 1999–2000. This concentration is particularly pronounced in terms of profits, with the largest four enterprise groups accounting for 94% (\$424 million) of the operating profit before tax of the industry. This was a significant turnaround from 1998–99 when the largest four enterprise groups accounted for 35% of the operating profit before tax.

The remaining six enterprise groups in the casino industry recorded an operating profit before tax of \$28 million, compared to \$60 million in 1998–99.

NET WORTH

At the end of June 2000, the net worth of the casino industry had increased by 16% since June 1999, to \$3,561 million. During the year there was an 8% increase in the value of assets to \$5,445 million and a 5% decrease in liabilities to \$1,884 million.

The decrease in liabilities for 1999–2000 is particularly reflected in the long term debt to equity ratio of 32.9% which was 50.4% in 1998–99.

The return on assets for 1999–2000 was 8.3%, which was a significant increase on the 1.8% recorded in 1998–99 and reflected the increase in profits for 1999–2000. Similarly, the return on funds of 11.6% was an increase from 5.5% recorded in 1998–99.

1

KEY FIGURES

	Unit	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Casinos at end June	no.	13	13	13
Employment at end June				
Permanent employees	no.	15 920	15 543	16 039
Casual employees	no.	4 611	4 799	4 458
<i>Total</i>	no.	20 531	20 342	20 497
Gambling equipment at end June				
Gaming/poker machines	no.	10 575	10 733	10 825
Gaming tables	no.	1 107	1 129	1 119
Income				
Takings from gambling	\$m	2 165.1	2 217.8	2 397.4
Other income	\$m	544.5	563.4	640.4
<i>Total</i>	\$m	2 709.7	2 781.2	3 037.9
Expenses				
Labour costs	\$m	747.0	790.7	819.1
Poker machine, keno and other gambling taxes/levies	\$m	425.9	451.0	478.6
Other expenses	\$m	1 830.0	1 421.8	1 282.6
<i>Total</i>	\$m	3 002.9	2 663.5	2 580.3
Operating profit before tax	\$m	-287.9	92.6	452.2
Operating profit margin	%	-10.8	3.4	15.1
Industry value added	\$m	807.9	1 238.2	1 563.6

2

SOURCES OF INCOME

	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Sales of goods and services						
Takings from gambling						
Poker/gaming machines	700.1	25.8	866.7	31.2	937.6	30.9
Keno	33.4	1.2	24.2	0.9	21.5	0.7
Takings from gaming tables						
Overseas premium players	394.5	14.6	318.3	11.4	463.4	15.3
Other rated players from overseas	142.0	5.2	47.0	1.7	75.1	2.5
Other players	895.1	33.0	961.5	34.6	899.8	29.6
<i>Total takings from gaming tables</i>	1 431.6	52.8	1 326.8	47.7	1 438.3	47.3
<i>Total</i>	2 165.1	79.9	2 217.8	79.7	2 397.4	78.9
Commissions from TAB operations/sports betting operations	1.5	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.8	0.1
Income from the provision of entertainment	14.2	0.5	20.4	0.7	15.3	0.5
Takings from meals	161.0	5.9	182.2	6.6	206.3	6.8
Sales of beer, wine and spirits	147.6	5.4	159.9	5.7	161.2	5.3
Takings from accommodation	77.6	2.9	102.0	3.7	118.9	3.9
Other retail sales	23.7	0.9	12.7	0.5	11.3	0.4
Rent, lease and hiring income	20.8	0.8	27.1	1.0	32.8	1.1
Takings from car parking operations	26.8	1.0	22.3	0.8	27.2	0.9
Other operating income	27.6	1.0	15.1	0.5	25.0	0.8
<i>Total</i>	2 666.0	98.4	2 761.4	99.3	2 997.2	98.7
Interest income	6.8	0.3	7.1	0.3	n.p.	n.p.
Other non-operating income	36.8	1.4	12.7	0.5	n.p.	n.p.
Total	2 709.7	100.0	2 781.2	100.0	3 037.9	100.0

3

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Labour costs						
Wages and salaries	650.4	21.7	687.5	25.8	714.4	27.7
Employer contributions to superannuation funds	37.9	1.3	45.9	1.7	47.1	1.8
Workers' compensation costs	15.0	0.5	12.0	0.5	13.0	0.5
Fringe benefits tax	3.5	0.1	3.7	0.1	3.5	0.1
Payroll tax	40.2	1.3	41.6	1.6	41.0	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>747.0</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>790.7</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>819.1</i>	<i>31.7</i>
Selected expenses						
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	58.9	2.0	41.9	1.6	27.7	1.1
Poker machine, keno and other gambling taxes/levies						
Community benefit levy(a)	18.1	0.6	21.3	0.8	23.3	0.9
Other gambling taxes/levies	407.8	13.6	429.7	16.1	455.3	17.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>425.9</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>451.0</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>478.6</i>	<i>18.5</i>
Advertising expenses	45.5	1.5	37.9	1.4	37.2	1.4
Casino licence fees	9.8	0.3	9.5	0.4	9.4	0.4
Land tax and land rates	20.3	0.7	17.2	0.6	19.7	0.8
Contract payments to entertainers	11.4	0.4	16.2	0.6	16.6	0.6
Fares and other travelling expenses	15.4	0.5	18.9	0.7	39.1	1.5
Accommodation and hospitality expenses	66.6	2.2	52.7	2.0	37.8	1.5
Marketing, promotion and sponsorship expenses	413.3	13.8	292.1	11.0	328.1	12.7
Repair and maintenance	19.7	0.7	32.8	1.2	38.3	1.5
Electricity, gas and water charges	23.5	0.8	27.5	1.0	28.8	1.1
Telecommunication services	7.5	0.2	7.0	0.3	7.9	0.3
Management fees/charges paid to related and unrelated businesses	61.6	2.1	49.3	1.9	60.2	2.3
Other selected expenses(b)	561.9	18.7	301.0	11.3	159.9	6.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 741.3</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>1 355.2</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>1 289.3</i>	<i>50.0</i>
Other costs						
Purchases of goods for resale						
Foodstuffs for use in preparing meals	63.0	2.1	76.7	2.9	78.3	3.0
Liquor and other beverages	43.4	1.4	49.3	1.9	46.4	1.8
Other purchases	36.3	1.2	35.7	1.3	33.9	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>142.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>161.8</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>158.6</i>	<i>6.1</i>
Depreciation and amortisation	193.3	6.4	177.1	6.6	190.6	7.4
Insurance premiums	6.5	0.2	8.2	0.3	7.8	0.3
Interest expenses	163.9	5.5	161.3	6.1	98.0	3.8
Bad debts	8.3	0.3	9.2	0.3	16.8	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>514.6</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>517.6</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>471.8</i>	<i>18.3</i>
Total	3 002.9	100.0	2 663.5	100.0	2 580.3	100.0
Total cost of training employees(c)	7.2	0.2	7.8	0.3	7.4	0.3

(a) Where the casino pays the levy direct to government.

(b) Includes abnormal items of \$329 million for 1997-98 and \$156 million for 1998-99.

(c) Included in a variety of expense items above.

4

CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

<i>Type of employment</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Permanent full-time employees	no.	7 745	4 826	12 571
Permanent part-time employees	no.	1 556	1 912	3 468
<i>Total permanent employees</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 301</i>	<i>6 738</i>	<i>16 039</i>
Casual employees	no.	2 140	2 318	4 458
Total employment end June 2000	no.	11 441	9 056	20 497
Proportion of total	%	55.8	44.2	100.0
Total employment end June 1999	no.	11 294	9 048	20 342
Proportion of total	%	55.5	44.5	100.0
Total employment end June 1998	no.	11 394	9 137	20 531
Proportion of total	%	55.5	44.5	100.0

5

MAIN OCCUPATIONS

	<i>Persons at end June 1998</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>	<i>Persons at end June 1999</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>	<i>Persons at end June 2000</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Managers/administrators	887	4.3	1 350	6.6	1 052	5.1
Other clerical and administrative staff	1 649	8.0	1 637	8.0	1 682	8.2
Licensed gaming staff						
Licensed cashiers, tellers and counters	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	775	3.8
Other licensed gaming staff	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	7 502	36.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>8 542</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>7 885</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>8 277</i>	<i>40.4</i>
Chefs	839	4.1	r952	r4.7	987	4.8
Bar managers and attendants	1 814	8.8	r1 708	r8.4	1 891	9.2
Waiters/waitresses	2 255	11.0	r2 216	r10.9	2 231	10.9
Kitchen hands	784	3.8	r412	r2.0	516	2.5
Security officers/surveillance staff	1 072	5.2	1 010	5.0	970	4.7
Maintenance staff	332	1.6	458	2.3	340	1.7
Cleaning staff	680	3.3	812	4.0	763	3.7
Housekeeping staff	855	4.2	r783	r3.8	879	4.3
Other	822	4.0	r1 119	r5.5	909	4.4
Total	20 531	100.0	20 342	100.0	20 497	100.0

6

CONCENTRATION STATISTICS

	<i>Enterprise groups at end June</i>	<i>Employment at end June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1999–2000						
Largest four	4	16 412	595.5	2 649.1	2 225.3	423.9
Remainder	6	4 085	119.0	388.8	355.0	28.2
Total	10	20 497	714.4	3 037.9	2 580.3	452.2
1998–99						
Largest four	4	16 410	569.7	2 375.5	2 318.9	32.5
Remainder	6	3 932	117.8	405.7	344.6	60.1
Total	10	20 342	687.5	2 781.2	2 663.5	92.6
1997–98						
Largest four	4	17 268	544.0	2 372.0	2 695.7	–316.4
Remainder	6	3 263	106.4	337.6	307.2	28.4
Total	10	20 531	650.4	2 709.7	3 002.9	–287.9

7

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	<i>1997–98</i>	<i>1998–99</i>	<i>1999–2000</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
<i>Assets</i>			
Current assets	419.2	814.7	1 069.3
Non-current assets	5 000.8	4 238.9	4 375.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>5 419.9</i>	<i>5 053.6</i>	<i>5 444.9</i>
<i>Liabilities</i>			
Current liabilities	587.7	447.6	711.5
Non-current liabilities	2 177.3	1 542.5	1 172.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 765.0</i>	<i>1 990.0</i>	<i>1 883.9</i>
Net worth	2 654.9	3 063.6	3 561.0

8

PERFORMANCE RATIOS

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997-98</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-2000</i>
Employment ratios				
Operating profit before tax per person employed	\$'000	-14.0	4.6	22.1
Labour costs per person employed	\$'000	36.4	38.9	40.0
Labour costs to total expenses	%	24.9	29.7	31.7
Total assets per person employed	\$'000	264.0	248.4	265.6
Profitability ratios				
Operating profit margin	%	-10.8	3.4	15.1
Return on assets	%	-5.3	1.8	8.3
Return on funds	%	-2.6	5.5	11.6
Gambling ratios				
Takings per poker/gaming machine	\$'000	66.2	80.8	86.6
Takings per gaming table	\$'000	1 293.2	1 175.2	1 285.3
Takings from gambling per licensed gaming staff	\$'000	253.5	281.3	289.7
Gambling taxes to gambling income	%	19.7	20.3	20.0
Other ratios				
Short-term debt to equity	%	22.1	14.6	20.0
Long-term debt to equity	%	82.0	50.4	32.9
Current ratio	times	0.7	1.8	1.5
Asset turnover	times	0.5	0.5	0.6

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION	<p>1 This publication presents results, in respect of 1999–2000, from an Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) census of the 13 casinos operating in Australia.</p>
SCOPE	<p>2 The scope of the census included all businesses classified to Class 9322, Casinos, of the 1993 edition of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). This class consisted of units mainly engaged in providing a range of gambling services in addition to totalisator or gaming machine services, and other amusements, in a building to which the general public has access. Included are units providing food, liquor and accommodation services in addition to a full range of gambling services.</p> <p>3 The scope of the census excluded businesses mainly operating on-line casino game sites.</p>
STATISTICAL UNIT	<p>4 The unit for which statistics are produced in this publication is operating casino sites. Where the casino and any attached accommodation unit are managed as a single operation, then the total operations of the statistical unit have been included. Conversely, if the accommodation unit is separately operated, then data for the accommodation unit have not been included.</p>
REFERENCE PERIOD	<p>5 Data contained in the tables in this publication relate to all casinos which operated in Australia at any time during the year ended June 2000.</p>
RELIABILITY OF DATA	<p>6 Because the census does not have a sample component, the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including: errors in the reporting of data by respondents; errors in the capturing or processing of data; estimation for missing or mis-reported data; and definition and classification errors. Every effort has been made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design and testing of questionnaires, efficient operating procedures and systems, and appropriate methodology.</p>

GLOSSARY

Advertising expenses	This includes expenses paid to advertising agencies, direct payments to the press, radio and television stations, and other advertising expenses. It excludes marketing, promotion and sponsorship expenses.
Asset turnover	The number of times the value of sales exceeds the value of assets, i.e. sales of goods and services divided by the total value of assets.
Bad debts	Bad debts is the actual amount of bad debt written off, net of bad debts previously written off but recovered.
Casual employees	Employees not entitled to take paid holidays.
Community benefit levy	As part of gambling taxes and levies, casinos in most States and Territories directly pay a community benefit levy to government, which is generally a levy on gaming revenue and is used to fund community service organisations and groups.
Current assets	The book value of current assets at the end of the financial year. This includes cash on hand, stocks, trade debtors, and other accounts receivable. These are assets that would generally cease to exist or be used up within a period of 12 months.
Current liabilities	The book value of current liabilities as at the end of the financial year. This includes provisions for taxation, leave, claims, trade creditors and other accounts payable, and bank overdraft. These are liabilities that would normally be due or payable within a period of 12 months.
Current ratio	The number of times current assets exceed current liabilities, i.e. current assets divided by current liabilities. This liquidity measure indicates the ability to meet immediate financial obligations from current assets.
Depreciation and amortisation	The financial charges made to the accounts to reflect that part of the value of the asset which may be regarded as having been used up in producing revenue in a particular accounting period.
Employer contributions to superannuation funds	The costs of the employer's superannuation contributions during the reference period (including contributions made by the employer on behalf of employees).
Employment at end June	This includes working directors, and other employees (including casual employees) working for a business during the last pay period ending in June.
Fringe benefits tax	Fringe benefits tax is paid by employers when certain benefits in excess of normal wages or salaries (e.g. free or discounted goods) are received by their employees in connection with their employment.
Full-time employees	Employees who work 35 hours per week or more.
Gambling taxes to gambling income	Poker machines, keno and other gambling taxes expressed as a percentage of total income from gambling.

Industry value added (IVA)	A measure of gross product at basic prices. For businesses in the gambling industry, IVA is defined as the sale of goods and services plus the change in stocks less purchases and selected expenses (excluding indirect taxes). Indirect taxes include payroll tax, fringe benefits tax and land tax and land rates.
Interest expenses	This includes interest on bank loans, loans made from related as well as unrelated businesses/organisations, and interest in respect of finance leases, interest paid to loans from partners, interest equivalents, such as hedging costs, and expenses associated with discounted bills. It excludes bank charges and capital repayments.
Interest income	This includes interest from deposits in banks and non-bank financial institutions, loans and advances made to other businesses, interest on finance leases, and earnings on discounted bills. It excludes capital repayments received.
Labour costs	Labour costs include wages and salaries, employers' contribution to superannuation funds, workers' compensation, payroll tax and fringe benefits tax. Labour costs for 1997–98 and 1998–99 have been revised to include payroll tax and fringe benefits tax. Likewise, selected expenses for these years have been revised to exclude payroll tax and fringe benefits tax.
Land tax and land rates	Land tax is an annual tax assessed to the owner of the land.
Long-term debt to equity	Non-current liabilities expressed as a percentage of net worth.
Management fees/charges paid to related and unrelated businesses	These are payments made to businesses for other management and administrative services.
Marketing, promotion and sponsorship expenses	Marketing and promotion expenses are the costs incurred in the long-range promotion of a business and its goods or services. It may include expenses associated with attracting premium and other rated players to the casino. It includes cash give-aways for competitions as well as printing costs. Sponsorship expenses are the costs incurred in the public support/promotion of sporting, arts or cultural activities.
Net worth	This is total assets minus total liabilities.
Non-current assets	The book value of non-current assets at the end of the financial year. These are assets of a long-term (longer than 12 months) nature and include property, plant and machinery needed for normal operations, capitalised interest and goodwill.
Non-current liabilities	The book value of non-current liabilities as at the end of the financial year. These are liabilities that are not due within the next financial period and include bank loans, debentures, and unsecured notes.

Operating profit before tax (OPBT)	A measure of profit before extraordinary items are brought into account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid).
Operating profit margin	The sales of goods and services expressed as a percentage of operating profit before tax, i.e. OPBT times 100 divided by sales of goods and services.
Other non-operating income	This includes net profit (loss) on sales of fixed tangible assets, dividend income, net profit (loss) on share trading, donations, and net profit (loss) on foreign loans as a result of variation in foreign exchange rates/transactions. Excludes extraordinary profit (loss), i.e. not associated with the normal operations of the business and of a non-recurring nature.
Other operating income	Various income items which are not included elsewhere e.g. commissions from vending machines, income from the provision of telephone and laundry services, unredeemed gaming chips, etc.
Other rated players from overseas	Other rated players from overseas do not receive rebates as such, but may have some or all of their expenses (accommodation, travel, etc.) paid by the casino.
Other retail sales	This includes sales of souvenirs, cigarettes (except those sold from vending machines), clothing and footwear, publications and takeaway food. It excludes income under licensing arrangements.
Other selected expenses	This includes computer software expenses, periodical, magazine and journal expenses, payments for staff training services, waste handling expenses, postal expenses, legal and audit expenses.
Overseas premium players	Overseas premium players (commonly referred to as 'junket' or 'high roller' players) are those players brought from overseas to participate in rebate programs, under which a percentage of their total amount bet is returned to them, usually as a cash rebate. As well, premium players may have some or all of their expenses (accommodation, travel, etc.) paid by the casino.
Part-time employees	Employees who work less than 35 hours per week.
Payroll tax	Payroll tax includes a payroll tax surcharge and payroll tax minus rebate adjustments made during the year.
Poker machine, keno and other gambling taxes/levies	These are taxes/levies paid to the Government for poker machines, keno and other gambling facility operations. They exclude casino licence fees.
Purchases of goods for resale	This includes purchases of finished goods for resale, foodstuffs for use in preparing meals and takeaway food, liquor and other beverages, and other non-capitalised purchases such as containers and packaging materials.

Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	These are the costs from the rent, leasing and hiring of vehicles, land, buildings, machinery, equipment and other property from other businesses or individuals. They exclude expenses relating to finance leases.
Return on assets	Operating profit before tax expressed as a percentage of the total book value of assets, i.e. OPBT times 100 divided by total assets.
Return on funds	Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) expressed as a percentage of long-term investment funds, i.e. EBIT times 100 divided by (net worth plus non-current liabilities).
Royalties expenses	Royalties include payments under licensing arrangements, payments for the use of copyright, patent, design or model, plan or any other property or right. Royalties are included in selected expenses.
Short-term debt to equity	Current liabilities expressed as a percentage of net worth.
Takings from car park operations	This includes all takings from car parks operated by a casino business.
Takings from gambling	This consists of takings from gaming/poker machines, takings from keno, and takings from table games (net of payouts to players).
Takings from keno	Takings from keno net of payouts to players. Excludes takings from keno gaming machines (included in 'takings from poker/gaming machines').
Takings from meals	Takings from meals sold for consumption on the premises. Excludes income from catering concessions and takeaway food (included in 'other retail sales').
Takings from gaming tables	Takings from table games include the net takings (net of payouts to players) from games such as blackjack, roulette, etc.
Takings from poker/gaming machines	Takings from poker/gaming machines net of payouts to players.
Total employment	This includes permanent, part-time and casual employees, managerial and executive employees working for a business during the last pay period in June. Employees absent on paid or prepaid leave and contract personnel from whom PAYE tax is deducted are included.
Wages and salaries	This includes severance, termination and redundancy payments and provision expenses for employee entitlements. It excludes payments to entertainers and contractors.

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).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

INFORMATION SERVICE

Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user-pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

- PHONE* **1300 135 070**
- EMAIL* **client.services@abs.gov.au**
- FAX* 1300 135 211
- POST* Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney 1041

WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

ABS subscription services provide regular, convenient and prompt deliveries of ABS publications and products as they are released. Email delivery of monthly and quarterly publications is available.

- PHONE* 1300 366 323
- EMAIL* subscriptions@abs.gov.au
- FAX* 03 9615 7848
- POST* Subscription Services, ABS, GPO Box 2796Y, Melbourne 3001



2868300007994
ISSN 1327-5275

RRP \$17.00

© Commonwealth of Australia 2000

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics