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### COMPANY PROFITS, AUSTRALIA MARCH QUARTER 1994

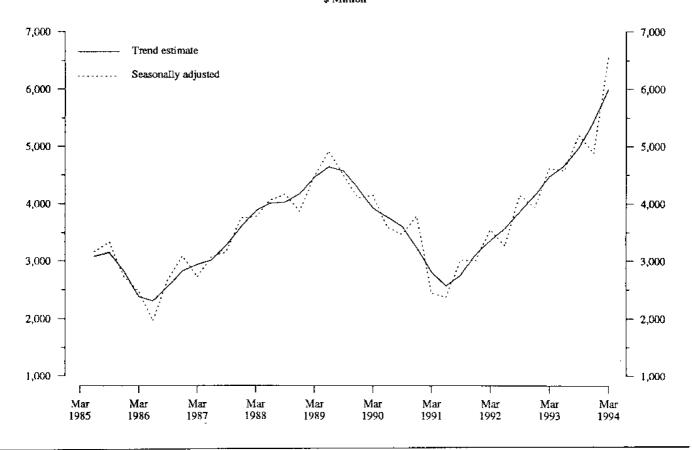
NOTE: Trend estimates aim to remove irregular influences such as industrial disputes or redundancy payments from seasonally adjusted data. Further details can be found in paragraphs 18 to 20 of the Explanatory Notes. Trend estimates for the latest period are subject to revision as indicated in the note on page 2 on *Reliability of Contemporary Trend Estimates*.

#### MAIN FEATURES

For the March 1994 quarter, the provisional trend estimate of company profits (before income tax) for companies with more than 30 employees, is estimated to be \$5,997 million, a 10 per cent rise from the revised December quarter estimate.

Company Profits have now recorded 11 consecutive quarters of growth and are now at the highest level since the series began. The March quarter 1994 trend is 34 per cent higher than the March quarter 1993 estimate.

## COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX \$ Million



**INQUIRIES** 

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Ross Upson on Canberra (06) 252 5617 or any ABS State office.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the back page of this publication.

#### Industry

Trend estimates of company profits for the mining industry continue the fall in profits for the fourth consecutive quarter with a 5 per cent decrease in March.

The manufacturing sector continues to show a steady pattern of growth, with estimated profits of \$2,983m, an increase of 13 per cent in March following an 11 per cent increase in December.

The wholesale sector recorded an 8 per cent gain to \$418m in the March quarter, while retail moved up 19 per cent to \$478m from the revised December figure of \$402m.

# COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX Trend estimates by industry

	Ma	r 1994	Change from Dec 1993
	\$m.	%	Sm
Mining	1,178	20	-57
Manufacturing	2,983	50	335
Wholesale	418	7	30
Retail	478	8	76
Total (a)	5,997	100	558

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes 'Other' industries.

#### RELIABILITY OF CONTEMPORARY TREND ESTIMATES

The table below presents trend estimates of company profits before income tax from March quarter 1993 onwards.

These trend estimates have been derived by applying a centred 7 term Henderson weighted moving average to all but the last three quarters of the seasonally adjusted series. The last three quarterly trend estimates have been obtained by applying a set of moving averages that approximate the Henderson averages. While this procedure enables production of trend estimates for the latest periods, it also results in revisions to the trend estimates for the most recent quarters as additional seasonally adjusted observations become available in subsequent quarters.

To illustrate the possible impact of future quarters' observations on the provisional trend estimates for the latest three quarters, the table also shows the revisions to these trend estimates that would result if the seasonally adjusted estimate of company profits next quarter (June 1994) is 10 per cent higher or lower than this quarter and if there are no revisions to the current or previous quarters' estimates.

The 10 per cent range has been chosen because in the last decade the average quarterly percentage movement, without regard to sign, of the seasonally adjusted company profit before income tax has been about 10 per cent.

If the seasonally adjusted estimate of company profits were to decrease by 10 per cent in the June quarter, the provisional trend estimate for that quarter would be \$6,218 million, a movement of 1 per cent. The movements for September, December and March which are provisionally 7 per cent, 9 per cent and 10 per cent respectively would be revised to 7 per cent, 9 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. On the other hand, a 10 per cent seasonally adjusted rise in company profits in the June quarter, would produce a trend estimate of \$7,095 million, a movement of 14 per cent, with the movements in the trend estimate for September, December and March being revised to 6 per cent, 11 per cent and 15 per cent respectively.

#### COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX — RELIABILITY OF TREND ESTIMATES

					e 1994 seasonally <u>(ore income tax -</u>	adjusted
			is down 10% on	March 1994	is up 10% on !	March 1994
Period	\$m	% change on previous quarter	Sm	% change on previous quarter	\$m	% change on previous quarter
1992-93						
March	4,474	8	4,474	8	4,474	8
June	4,657	4	4,657	4	4,657	4
1993-94						
September	4.976	7	4,997	7	4,920	6
December	5,439	9	5,426	9	5,453	11
March	5,997	0	5,879	8	6,249	15
June	· —	_	6.218	6	7,095	14

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX (\$ million)

	Befo Ne	mpany Profits ore Income Tai t Interest Paid l Depreciation	r,	$B_{i}$	mpany Profits efore Income Fax and Net nterest Paid			mpany Profits Before Income Tax	·
Period		Seasonally	Trend		Seasonally	Trend		Seasonally	Trend
	Original	Adjusted	Estimate	Original	Adjusted	Estimate	<u>Original</u>	Adjusted	Estimate
1990-91									
March	6,728	7,445	7,774	4,219	4,897	5,254	1,976	2,437	2,807
June	7,010	7,281	7,494	4,474	4,805	4,942	2,122	2,366	2,563
1991-92									
September	7,975	7,851	7,658	5,292	5,173	5,028	3,057	3,012	2,756
December	8,958	7,965	8,037	6,243	5,273	5,312	3,943	2,999	3,109
March	7,577	8,428	8,214	4,807	5,593	5,447	2,883	3,553	3,356
June	7,712	8,052	8,243	4,973	5,315	5,471	2,942	3,264	3,569
1992-93									
September	8,476	8,405	8,324	5,713	5,655	5,530	4,193	4,152	3,863
December	9,500	8,412	8,512	6,593	5,521	5,677	5,048	3,935	4,146
March	7,999	8,919	8,839	5,195	6,055	5,961	3,701	4,619	4,474
June 1	8,654	9,033	9,051	5,757	6,131	6,138	4,111	4,568	<b>4,6</b> 57
1993-94									
September r	9,595	9,451	9,293	6,672	6,528	6,364	5,377	5,195	4,976
December r	10,429	9,205	9,628	7,436	6,170	6,664	6,230	4,881	5,439
March p	9,290	10,434	10,050	6,368	7,512	6,967	5,1 <b>5</b> 0	6,545	5,997

TABLE 2. COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX, ORIGINAL SERIES (\$ million)

Period	Company Profits Before Income Tax, Net Interest Paid and Depreciation	Depreciation	Company Profits Before Income Tax and Net Interest Paid	Net Interest Paid	Company Profits Before Income Tax
1990-91	32,140	10,079	22,061	9,778	12,284
1991-92	32,222	10,907	21,315	8,490	12,825
1992-93	34,630	11,372	23,258	6,204	17,053
1990-91					
March	6,728	2,509	4,219	2,243	1,976
June	7,010	2,536	4,474	2,352	2,122
1991-92					
September	7,975	2,683	5,292	2,235	3,057
December	8,958	2,714	6,243	2,300	3,943
March	7,577	2,770	4,807	1,924	2,883
June	7,712	2,740	4,973	2,031	2,942
1992-93					4.400
September	8,476	2,763	5,713	1,520	4,193
December	9,500	2,908	6,593	1,545	5,048
March	7,999	2,805	5,195	1,494	3,701
June r	8,654	2,896	5,757	1,646	4,111
1993.94					5.455
September r	9,595	2,924	6,672	1,295	5,377
December r	10,429	2,993	7,436	1,206	6,230
March p	9,290	2,922	6,368	1,218	5,150
		APPROXIMATE STAN	DARD ERRORS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Quarterly Total	95	30	91	26	83
Quarterly Movement (a)	84	14	82	13	80

<sup>(</sup>a) Refer to paragraph 22 of the explantory notes.

TABLE 3. COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX, NET INTEREST PAID AND DEPRECIATION BY BROAD INDUSTRY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE

	Company Profits Before	Company Profits Before		Com	pany Profits Befo	ore Income T	ax	
Period	Income Tax, Net Interest Paid and Depreciation	Income Tax — and Net Interest Paid	Mining	Manu- facturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Other Selected Industries	Total
		·	\$ MILLIO	ON .			<del> </del>	
.000.04	-							
1990-91	7 445	4.007						
March	7,445	4,897	1,412	1,096	1.5	77	-163	2,437
June	7,281	4,805	1,342	1,141	-172	195	-141	2,366
1991-92								
September	7,851	5,173	1,275	1,302	254	160	21	3,012
December	7,965	5,273	1.318	1.385	_19	266	49	2,999
March	8,428	5,593	1,331	1,671	237	169	146	3,553
lune	8,052	5,315	1,123	1,514	418	224	-15	3,264
1992-93								
September	8,405	E 1 6 6	1.500	* 004	200			
December December	· ·	5,655 5,533	1,598	1,804	308	376	65	4,152
March	8,412	5,521	1,165	1,901	320	309	240	3,935
	8,919	6,055	1,426	2,115	440	417	221	4,619
June r	9,033	6,131	1,378	2,251	453	316	171	4,568
1993-94								
September r	9,451	6,528	1,398	2,474	428	300	59 <i>5</i>	5,195
December г	9,205	6,170	1,139	2,355	254	369	764	4,881
March p	10,434	7,512	1,208	3,252	533	575	978	6,545
		PER	CENTAGE (	CHANGE				
1990-91								
March	1.6	-22	20	10	07	70		
vraren Iune	−16 −2	-22 -2	<b>20</b> 5	-17	-97	-70 150	-71	-36
unc	- <u>z</u>	-2	- <u>⊃</u>	4	-1,229	152	14	-3
1991-92								
September	8	8	5	14	248	-18	115	27
December	1	2	3	6	-108	66	131	0
March	6	6	1	21	1,330	-37	196	18
une	<b>-4</b>	5	-16	9	77	33	-110	-8
1992-93								
September	4	6	42	19	-26	67	529	27
December	ō	-2	-27	5	-20 4	-18	268	27 -5
March	6	-10	22	n	38	-16 35	206 -8	-5 17
une r	1	1	-3	6	3	-24	-3 -23	-1
1993-94								
September r	5	6	1	10	-6	-5	248	14
December r	-3	<b>-</b> 5	-19	-5	_0 _41	23	248	-6
March p	13	22	-,,	38	110	56	28 28	-0 34

TABLE 4. COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX, NET INTEREST PAID AND DEPRECIATION BY BROAD INDUSTRY TREND ESTIMATES AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE

	Company Profits Before	Company Profits Before		Con	ıpany Profits Bef	ore Income T	'ax	
Period	Income Tax, Net Interest Paid and Depreciation	Income Tax — and Net Interest Paid	Mining	Manu- facturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Other Selected Industries	Total
	<u> </u>		\$ MILLIO	)N				
1990-91								
March	7,774	5,254	1,498	1,156	383	150	-144	2,807
June	7,494	4,942	1,365	1,158	241	155	-106	2,563
1991-92								
September	7,658	5,028	1,299	1,275	141	188	-13	2,756
December	8,037	5,312	1,277	1,430	138	204	66	3,109
March	8,214	5,447	1,288	1,545	216	216	69	3,356
June	8,243	5,471	1,311	1,638	310	252	59	3,569
1992-93								
	8,324	5,530	1,335	1,756	358	312	102	3,863
September	8,324 8,512	5,530 5,677	1,356	1,736	364	365	149	4,146
December					412	360	207	4,140
March	8,839	5,961	1,378	2,116 2,229	426	325	308	4,474
June 1	9,051	6,138	1,368	2,229	426	323	308	4,037
1993-94								
September r	9,293	6,364	1,330	2,393	397	338	519	4,976
December r	9,628	6,664	1,235	2,648	388	402	765	5,439
March p	10,050	6,967	1,178	2,983	418	478	942	5,997
		PEI	RCENTAGE	CHANGE	•			
1990-91								
March	-6	-8	-3	-6	-18	-28	-21	-13
June	_0 _4	-6 6	_3 _9	0	-16 -37	3	26	-13 -9
lane	- <b></b> -	0	-7	v	-51	,	20	-,
1991-92	_	_	_					_
September	2	2	<b>-</b> 5	10	-42	21	88	8
December	5	6	-2	12	-2 -5	9	627	13
March	2	3	1	8	56	5	.5	8
June	0	0	2	6	43	17	-16	6
1992-93								
September	1	1	2	7	16	24	74	8
December	2	3	2	9	2	17	46	7
March	4	5	2	11	13	-1	39	8
June r	2	3	-1	5	3	-10	49	4
1993-94								
September r	3	4	-3	7	<b>-</b> 7	4	69	7
December r	4	5		11	_, _2	19	47	9
March p	4	5	_ <del>,</del>	13	8	19	23	10

TABLE 5. COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX, NET INTEREST PAID AND DEPRECIATION, BY INDUSTRY (\$ million)

	·				¥	Manufacturing	80							
Period	Mining	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	Paper and Printing	Chemicals, Petroleum and Coal Products	Basic Metal Products	Transport Equipment	Fabricated Aled Metal Products(b)	Other Manu- facturing(c)	Total Manu- facturing	Wholesale Trade	Resail Trade	Other Selected Industries	Total
1990-91 1991-92 1992-93	9,588 8,823 9,384	2,989 3,093 3,508	506 522 499	1,738 1,824 1,764	1,493 1,429 1,776	2,176 1,619 1,915	382 678 1,108	1,374 1,788 1,668	2,478 2,327 2,499	13,137 13,281 14,738	2,574 2,970 3,105	2,287 2,129 2,395	4,554 5,019 5,008	32,140 32,222 34,630
1990-91 March June	2,269 2,230	748 695	8 28	398 407	328 381	369 435	42	314	526 556	2,821 3,015	332 193	358 494	947 1,079	6,728 7,010
1991-92 September December March June	2,179 2,310 2,238 2,095	792 907 735 660	158 149 110 105	491 526 403 405	360 360 388 321	418 338 435 428	134 158 138 248	426 507 401 454	630 655 528 514	3,409 3,599 3,137 3,136	694 823 591 862	403 859 388 479	1,289 1,367 1,223 1,141	7,975 8,958 7,577
1992-93 September December March June r	2,500 2,254 2,295 2,334	848 1,130 734 797	144 141 101 113	446 467 406 445	374 400 450 552	490 427 474 523	285 275 232 316	402 465 381 421	657 686 494 663	3,646 3,991 3,270 3,831	690 860 703 852	521 929 446 499	1,119 1,467 1,285 1,137	8,476 9,500 7,999 8,654
1993-94 September r December r March p	2,275 2,130 2,062	882 1,011 861	183 181 166	582 620 567	442 498 535	602 596 528 528	442 602 307 514 498 596 150 523 535 528 256 477 4 PDROXIMATE STANDAD EDBODES	\$14 \$23 477	772 817 685	4,284 4,397 4,074	825 796 854	503 1,084 538	1,708 2,022 1,762	9,595 10,429 9,290
Quanterly Total	29	15	90	41	17	3	3	D FRANCES	23	42	40	11	24	96
Quarterly Movement (a)	23	7	<i>i</i> 0	6	13	2	2	15	18	93	44	15	21	84

(a) Refer to paragraph 22 of the explantory notes. (b) Includes other machinery and equipment. (c) Includes wood, wood produces, furniture, non-metallic mineral products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

TABLE 6. COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX, NET INTEREST PAID, BY INDUSTRY (\$ million)

	į				~	Manufacturing	39							
Period	Mining	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	Paper and Printing	Chemicals, Petroleum and Coal Products	Basic Metal Products	Transport Equipment	Fabric- ated Metal Products(b)	Other Manu- facturing(c)	Total Manu- facturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Other Selected Industries	Total
1990-91 1991-92 1992-93	6,795 5,883 6,230	2,305 2,262 2,664	351 396 371	1,384 1,388 1,364	1,019 934 1,193	1,490 840 1,111	9 242 669	903 1,241 1,165	1,742 1,602 1,788	9,202 8,905 10,326	1,723 1,996 2,175	1,641 1,436 1,694	2,699 3,095 2,833	22,061 21,315 23,258
1990-91 March June	1,546 1,551	572 522	88	316 313	214 258	196 252	-54 31	202 201	348 366	1,853	120 -37	199	500 630	4,219 4,474
1991.92 September December March June	1,444 1,588 1,483	594 706 517 445	123 115 79	381 410 294 302	244 239 260 191	224 160 228 229	14 51 34 143	286 374 263 317	455 466 349 332	2,321 2,522 2,025 2,037	471 561 348 617	244 681 207 305	812 892 744 647	5,292 6,243 4,807 4,973
1992.93 September December March June r	1,734 1,402 1,546 1,548	642 901 525 596	111 106 71 82	350 368 307 340	240 262 311 380	297 229 278 307	180 169 124 196	273 339 258 296	484 504 313 487	2,577 2,878 2,187 2,684	467 617 483 608	345 749 275 325	590 947 703 593	5,713 6,593 5,195 5,757
1993-94 September r December r March p	1,509 1,355 1,304	664 780 644	145 139 129	475 502 442	309 360 394 APPI	406 403 332 ROXIMATE	509 406 196 375 560 403 46 390 594 332 158 347 APPROXIMATH STANDARD FRRORS	375 390 347	580 622 490	3,150 3,242 2,936	577 526 600	279 847 329	1,157 1,466 1,198	6,672 7,436 6,368
Quarterly Total	29	15	9	=	14	2	3	21	24	40	38	16	25	91
Quarterly Movement (a)	21	7	5	80	13	8	9	15	19	30	4	19	21	82

(a) Refer to paragraph 22 of the explantory notes. (b) Includes other machinery and equipment. (c) Includes wood, wood products, furniture, non-metallic mineral products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

TABLE 7. COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX, BY INDUSTRY (\$ million)

'		.		*	Manufacturing	<u>20</u>							
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Food, everages and Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	Paper and Printing	Chemicals, Petroleum and Coal Products	Basic Metal Products	Transport Equipment	Fabric- ated Metal Products(b)	Other Manu- facturing(c)	Total Manu- facturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Other Selected Industries	Total
	1,543 1,706 2,159	176 268 261	263 756 1,026	711 686 1,011	705 140 513	-209 58 541	603 1,016 1,024	1,164 1,157 1,437	4,956 5,788 7,973	946 889 1,522	90 <del>4</del> 917 1,333	-449 184 679	12,284 12,825 17,053
	399 332	15	23	146 168	20 71	-98 -33	135 120	218 235	862 1,016	-68 -177	34 163	-208 -214	1,976 2,122
	446 565 386 308	87 77 51 53	172 218 218 170 197	183 179 202 122	\$ 21 % %	-39 -7 -5	221 316 217 262	328 352 239 238	1,447 1,678 1,316 1,347	242 82 148 417	104 551 75 186	10 233 59 -118	3,057 3,943 2,883 2,942
	513 765 413 469	84 77 8	281 302 249 195	196 221 279 315	156 75 120 162	153 145 99 144	239 306 228 251	381 412 236 408	2,003 2,304 1,667 1,998	300 420 347 456	248 639 185 260	70 449 117 42	4,193 5,048 3,701 4,111
	555 679 546	109	413 438 391	279 335 364 Appen	377 376 308	279 377 178 330 335 376 29 342 364 308 137 304 ADDOCYMANTE STANDARD I SPROPS	330 342 304	507 549 421	2,746 2,857 2,564	422 353 438	199 763 256	635 1,051 717	5,377 6,230 5,150
	0.1	<b>4</b> 0	10	12	2	3	18	23	36	36	15	24	£8
	vo	ĸ	×	13	-	m	16	19	30	44	19	50	80

(a) Refer to paragraph 22 of the explantory notes. (b) Includes other machinery and equipment. (c) Includes wood, wood products, furniture, non-metallic mineral products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### Introduction

This publication presents preliminary estimates of company profits for selected industries in Australia. The series have been compiled from data collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in its quarterly Survey of Company Profits.

#### Scope of the survey

- 2. The survey is designed to measure profits, depreciation and net interest paid of companies (i.e. incorporated business enterprises) in the private sector in Australia. Companies excluded are those primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting (ASIC categories 01-04), banking (614), non-bank finance (615), unit trusts, land trusts, mutual funds (6161), insurance (623), public administration (71) and community service activities (81-84).
- 3. The data in this publication relate to companies employing more than 30 people. It is estimated (from a 1987-88 annual survey) that smaller companies account for only about 10% of profit in the selected industries, with coverage of company profits for the major industry groups as follows:

•	Mining	<del> 99%</del>
•	Manufacturing	93%
٠	Wholesale/retail	74%
•	Other industries	— 66%

#### Coverage in this publication

Transport and storage

- 4. In order to classify profits by industry in these series, each statistical unit (see paragraph 10) is classified to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) industry in which it *mainly* operates.
- 5. The industries shown in this publication are detailed below.

Publication Industry	ASIC
MINING	DIVISION B
MANUFACTURING	DIVISION C
Food, Beverages & Tobacco	Sub-division 21
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	Sub-division 23,24
Paper and Printing	Sub-division 26
Chemicals, Petroleum and	
Coal Products	Sub-division 27
Basic Metal Products	Sub-division 29
Transport Equipment	Sub-division 32
Fabricated Metal Products	Sub-division 31
Other Machinery and Equipmen	t Sub-division 33
Other Manufacturing	
Wood, Wood Products and Furn	iture Sub-division 25
Non-metallic Mineral Products	Sub-division 28
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Sub-division 34
WHOLESALE TRADE	SUB-DIVISION 47
RETAIL TRADE	<b>SUB-DIVISION 48</b>
OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES	
Include -	
Electricity, gas and water	Division D
Construction	Division E

Division G

Communication	Division H
Holding companies n.e.c. and holder investors n.e.c. Services to finance and	Classes 6162-3
investment	Group 617
Services to insurance	Group 624
Property and business services	Sub-division 63
Entertainment and recreational	
services	Sub-division 91
Restaurants, hotels and clubs	Sub-division 92
Personal services	Sub-division 93

#### Definitions

- A company is an incorporated private sector business enterprise. For the purpose of the survey, branches of overseas companies operating in Australia are included but overseas branches of Australian companies are excluded.
- 7. Company profits (before income tax) is defined as Net operating profit or loss before income tax and extraordinary items and is net of capital profits or losses and dividends received.
- 8. Net interest paid is interest expense less any interest revenue. Interest received from or paid to overseas is included. The interest component of finance lease payments is also included.
- 9. Depreciation of fixed assets is as per management accounts and includes depreciation on equipment acquired under a finance lease.

#### Statistical unit

- 10. From the beginning of 1989, the ABS has introduced a new statistical unit known as the management unit. The management unit is the highest-level unit within a business, having regard for industry homogeneity, for which accounts are maintained; in nearly all cases it coincides with the legal entity owning the business (i.e. incorporated company). In the case of large diversified businesses, however, there may be more than one management unit, each coinciding with a 'division' or 'line of business'. A division or line of business is recognised where separate and comprehensive accounts are compiled for it. The management unit is being implemented on the ABS central register of businesses and included in the Survey of Company Profits as reporting arrangements with the larger groups of companies are finalised.
- 11. Where the management unit has not been implemented, the statistical unit is still the company as presently recorded on the ABS central register of businesses.

#### Compatability of series

- 12. The conceptual basis of the survey has changed from that used in the June quarter 1989. Since the September quarter 1989, the survey collects information from respondents' management accounts. Previously, data was sought on a modified tax basis.
- 13. There will be an on-going effect on the aggregate data due to the change of statistical unit (see paragraphs 10 to 11 above). No attempt has been made to adjust back series for this change but the effects are likely to be insignificant.

#### Seasonal adjustment

- 14. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences can be more clearly recognised.
- 15. Seasonal adjustment may be carried out by various methods and the results will vary accordingly. Seasonally adjusted statistics are in fact only conditional estimates. Short term movements in all the published series cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.
- 16. It should also be noted that the seasonally adjusted figures necessarily reflect the sampling and other errors to which the original figures are subject.
- 17. At least once each year the seasonally adjusted series are revised to take into account the latest available data. The most recent reanalysis of the company profits series takes into account data collected up to and including the June quarter 1992 survey. The nature of the seasonal adjustment process is such that the magnitude of some revisions resulting from reanalysis may be quite significant, especially for data for more recent quarters. For this reason, additional care should be exercised when interpreting movements in seasonally adjusted data for more recent quarters.
- 18. Seasonal adjustment procedures do not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular quarter, such as processing delays or industrial disputes. Irregular influences that are highly volatile can make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation.
- 19. The seasonally adjusted series can, however, be smoothed to reduce the impact of the irregular component in the adjusted series. This smoothed seasonally adjusted series is called a trend estimate. The trend estimates of company profits statistics have been derived by applying a 7-term Henderson-weighted moving average to the seasonally adjusted series.
- 20. While this technique enables trend estimates for the latest period to be produced, it does result in revisions to the trend estimate for the most recent quarters as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of changes in the original data, and as a result of re-estimation of seasonal factors. Users may wish to refer to the ABS Information Papers, A Guide to Smoothing Time Series Estimates of "Trend" (1316.0) and Time Series Decomposition An Overview (1317.0) for more detailed information on smoothing of seasonally adjusted time series data.

#### Survey sample redesign

21. September quarter data reflect changes in the sample of companies surveyed. About 20% of sampled companies are rotated out of the survey in the September quarter and replaced with companies of similar size and activity. The major effect of this rotation is that standard errors of movement for the September quarter tend to be larger than for other quarters. The movement standard errors in Tables 2, 5, 6 and 7 are based on data from a number of quarters and will therefore tend to understate the true standard errors for September quarter movement

estimates. Estimates of September quarter movement standard errors are available on request.

#### Reliability of the estimates

- 22. Since estimates are based on information obtained from a sample drawn from units in the surveyed population, the estimates and the movements derived from them are subject to sampling variability. One measure of the difference is given by the standard error which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of units was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all units had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.
- 23. Approximate standard errors for estimates of level and movement for company profits, depreciation and net interest paid are presented in Tables 2, 5, 6 and 7.

An example of the use of standard errors for the current quarter is as follows:

Estimate of movement. The estimate of quarterly movement to March quarter 1994 for company profits before income tax was -\$1,080m from the December estimate of \$6,230m. The standard error on movement is \$80m (Table 2). There are two chances in three that a complete collection would have given an estimate of movement within one standard error of the sample estimate (i.e. in the range \$1,000m to \$1,160m). There are nineteen chances in twenty that a complete collection would give an estimate within two standard errors of the sample estimate (i.e. in the range \$920m to \$1,220m).

- 24. The imprecision due to sampling is not the only type of inaccuracy to which the estimates are subject. Other inaccuracies, referred to collectively as non-sampling errors, may occur for example, because of incorrect reporting by respondents, and deficiencies in the central register of businesses from which the sample is selected.
- 25. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, efficient operating procedures, and appropriate methodology.

#### Survey methodology

- 26. The survey is conducted by mail on a quarterly basis. Forms are sent to a sample of approximately 3,000 business units employing more than 30 people. The sample is selected from the ABS central register of businesses and is stratified by industry and number of employees. All business units with over 140 employees and/or known large profit/loss are included in the sample.
- 27. Respondents are asked to provide data on the same basis as their own management accounts. Where a particular business unit does not respond in a given survey, an estimate is substituted. Aggregates are calculated from reported data using the *number raised* estimation technique. Data are edited both at individual business unit level and at aggregate level.

#### Revisions to estimate

28. It should be noted that the estimates in this publication are subject to revision. This is particularly so with the latest quarter which is usually compiled on the basis of incomplete response. In addition, earlier quarters may be revised by companies as they finalise their accounts.

#### Comparison with other ABS statistics

- 29. The series 'Company Profits Before Income Tax, Net Interest Paid and Depreciation' equates, broadly with the national accounting series of 'Gross Operating Surplus of Private Corporate Trading Enterprises'. However, the two series are not directly comparable for the following reasons:
  - (a) the national accounts estimates of gross operating surplus include the profits of all companies whereas results from the survey relate only to those companies with employment of more than 30 persons
  - (b) the national accounts estimates of gross operating surplus include estimates for companies classified to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and community services industries
  - (c) the national accounts estimates of gross operating surplus are after deduction of the stock valuation adjustment which measures the portion of income attributable to holding gains or losses resulting from stock valuation practices
  - (d) the national accounts estimates of gross operating surplus include details relating to net third party insurance transfers, royalty and land rent payments
  - (e) the national accounts estimates incorporate data from other sources such as taxation data as well as information from the Survey of Company Profits.

#### Unpublished statistics

30. More detailed industry data from this survey are available on request. The cost for such a service being dependant upon the amount of data requested. Inquiries should be made to the officer named in the Phone Inquiries section at the front of this publication or by writing to The Director, Business Surveys Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616.

#### Related publications

31. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia, Actual and Expected Expenditure, Preliminary (5625.0) — issued quarterly

Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia (5626.0) — issued quarterly

State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure, Actual and Expected Expenditure (5646.0) — issued quarterly

Stocks Manufacturers' Sales and Expected Sales, Australia (5629.0) — issued quarterly

Australian National Accounts. National Income and Expenditure (5206.0) — issued quarterly

A Guide to Smoothing Time Series Estimates of Trend (1316.0)

32. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a Publications Advice (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and the Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

#### Symbols and other usages

- data or series revised since previous issue
- p preliminary figures or series subject to revision
- s.a. seasonally adjusted figures

IAN CASTLES Australian Statistician



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