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MINING, ELECTRICITY AND GAS OPERATIONS

AUSTRALIA
PRELIMINARY

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C O N T E N T S

	<i>page</i>
Notes.....	2
Summary of findings	3

T A B L E S

MINING OPERATIONS, ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL

1 Turnover and value added, by industry	6
2 Employment, by industry	6
3 Turnover and value added, by States and Territories	7
4 Employment, by States and Territories	7

ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS, ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL

5 Turnover and value added, by States and Territories	8
6 Employment, by States and Territories	8

GAS OPERATIONS, ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL

7 Summary	9
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A D D I T I O N A L I N F O R M A T I O N

Explanatory notes	10
Glossary	13

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Jeff Bulger on Adelaide 08 8237 7621, or any ABS office shown on the back cover of this publication.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents preliminary establishment data from the annual Mining, Electricity and Gas Industries Collections conducted with respect to the 1997–98 financial year. For the mining industry, data presented relate to coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining.

Detailed industry statistics will be provided in *Mining Operations, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8415.0) and *Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Industries, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8208.0) to be issued later this year.



SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
b	billion — thousand million
BRS	Bureau of Resource Sciences
n.p.	not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)

Dennis Trewin
Acting Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

MINING

In 1997–98 turnover in the Australian mining industry rose by \$1.4b (4%) to \$35.5b. Value added increased by \$708m (3%). Wages and salaries increased by \$65m (2%) but employment dropped by 3,038 persons (5%).

Turnover

The main contributors to national turnover in 1997–98 were the coal industry, which accounted for \$11.4b (32% of the total), and the oil and gas extraction industry, which accounted for \$9.4b (26%). Turnover increased in the coal industry by \$529m (5%), in gold mining by \$488m (10%), and in oil and gas extraction by \$350m (4%). A decrease in turnover was reported for bauxite mining, mineral sand mining, silver-lead-zinc mining and other metal ore mining.

Western Australia remained the largest contributor to national turnover, accounting for 43%, while Queensland contributed 22%.

Value added

Value added in the mining industry rose by \$708m (3%) over 1996–97. Coal mining accounted for \$237m (up 4% over 1996–97). Value added also rose in the oil and gas extraction industry by \$199m (2%) and in gold ore mining by \$78m (4%). Bauxite mining was the only industry to record a drop in value added, down \$12m in 1997–98.

The largest increase in value added was recorded in Western Australia, up \$508m (5%) to \$10.5b, while South Australia recorded the highest percentage increase, rising by 16% (\$118m). Falls in value added were reported for New South Wales (down \$128m or 4%), Tasmania (down by \$37m or 17%) and the Northern Territory (down by \$37m or 4%).

Establishments

The number of establishments in the mining industry in 1997–98 increased by 59 to 559. Approximately one-third of that increase was due to a change in Australian Bureau of Statistics treatment of operations that were temporarily inactive. Gold mining accounted for 32 new establishments, while on a State basis Western Australia had 26 new establishments and Queensland 14.

Employment

Employment in the mining industry decreased by 3,038 persons (5%) over 1996–97. Most of the decrease occurred in coal mining, where employment dropped by 2,394 persons (9%), partly due to redundancies and a move towards contract mining in a bid to increase productivity. Employment decreases over 3% also occurred in silver-lead-zinc mining (down 213 or 7%), mineral sand mining (down 155, or 7%), gold mining (down 328 persons or 4%) and iron ore mining (down 200 persons or 4%). Copper mining and oil and gas extraction were the only industries to experience an increase in employment, up 248 persons (10%) and 64 persons (2%) respectively.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Employment *continued*

New South Wales and Queensland reported the largest decreases in mining employment, down 1,562 (10%) and 1,231 persons (8%). Only Victoria and South Australia recorded increased employment, of 208 persons (11%) and 62 persons (3%) respectively.

Coal mining remains the largest employer within the mining industry, accounting for 45% of all employees, followed by gold mining with 15%. Western Australia has the highest number of mining employees (17,593 or 33%), followed by New South Wales with 27% and Queensland with 26%.

Wages and salaries

There was an increase of 2% (\$65m) in wages and salaries for the mining industry to \$4.2b in 1997–98. The main industry contributing to this was coal mining, where wages and salaries increased by \$57m (3%), partly as a result of redundancy payments. Wages and salaries in gold mining also increased by \$47m or 10%. The largest decreases were reported in iron ore mining (down \$38m or 9%) and silver-lead-zinc mining (down \$16m or 7%).

The largest percentage increases in wages and salaries occurred in Victoria, up 17% (\$21m) and the Northern Territory, up 9% (\$11m), while in Tasmania wages and salaries fell by 22% (\$18m).

ELECTRICITY

Turnover in the electricity industry in 1997–98 increased by \$712m to \$22.0b, up 3% over 1996–97. Value added increased nationally by \$775m or 8%. The majority of the increase was a result of the splitting up of existing electricity operations into several new entities involved in the distribution and retailing of electricity, as well as other related activities. This has resulted in the recording of external payments and receipts of transmission expenses and sales commission expenses, which were previously recorded generally within the one organisation.

Turnover in Queensland rose by \$340m (8%) and in Victoria by \$213m (4%). New South Wales experienced a drop in turnover of \$162m (2%), although value added rose by \$168m, due mainly to a drop in purchases.

Employment in the electricity industry at 30 June 1998 dropped by 776 to 34,735. A large proportion of the overall decrease was due to redundancies. Employment was down in New South Wales (513 or 4%) and in Queensland (493 or 6%). Victoria however had an increase in employment of 247 persons (4%).

Overall wages and salaries decreased by \$35m (2%) for 1997–98.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

GAS

Turnover in the gas industry in 1997–98 increased by \$1.5b over 1996–97 to \$4.4b. The majority of this increase was due to the inclusion of transmission expenses and the sales commission expenses (as explained for the electricity industry).

Wages and salaries paid in the gas industry in 1997–98 decreased by \$75m. This was partly due to industry restructuring resulting in the creation of establishments which are coded to other industries and hence not included in the Gas Industry Collection. This also contributed to the reduction in employment of 945 (20%).

The number of establishments in the gas industry increased by 9 solely a result of industry restructuring.

1

MINING OPERATIONS, Establishment Level(a)—Turnover and Value Added

Industry	TURNOVER.....		VALUE ADDED.....	
	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Coal mining	10 912.2	11 440.9	6 122.5	6 359.3
Oil and gas extraction	9 047.0	9 397.4	8 256.3	8 455.2
Iron ore mining	3 746.4	3 753.5	2 415.3	2 482.6
Bauxite mining	898.0	893.7	676.9	664.5
Copper ore mining	1 332.2	1 477.8	920.9	924.2
Gold ore mining	4 710.3	5 198.1	2 166.8	2 245.1
Mineral sand mining	849.1	830.8	487.6	529.0
Silver-lead-zinc ore mining	1 291.1	1 232.9	778.9	835.6
Other metal ore mining(b)	1 314.5	1 312.9	625.6	663.1
Total metal ore mining	14 141.5	14 699.8	8 071.9	8 344.1
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining	34 100.8	35 538.1	22 450.7	23 158.6

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 11-15.

(b) Includes nickel ore mining.

2

MINING OPERATIONS, Establishment Level(a)—Employment

Industry	ESTABLISHMENTS AT 30 JUNE.....		EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE.....		WAGES AND SALARIES.....	
	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98
	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
Coal mining	173	181	26 000	23 606	2 088.3	2 145.1
Oil and gas extraction	86	97	4 134	4 198	372.8	370.2
Iron ore mining	21	23	5 740	5 540	438.2	400.5
Bauxite mining	10	10	1 786	1 783	114.6	115.1
Copper ore mining	19	21	2 605	2 853	147.9	153.3
Gold ore mining	142	174	8 152	7 824	454.0	500.6
Mineral sand mining	14	14	2 204	2 049	107.6	120.2
Silver-lead-zinc ore mining	15	14	3 146	2 933	212.3	196.7
Other metal ore mining(b)	20	25	1 946	1 889	157.0	155.4
Total metal ore mining	241	281	25 579	24 871	1 631.6	1 641.8
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining	500	559	55 713	52 675	4 092.7	4 157.2

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 11-15.

(b) Includes nickel ore mining.

3

MINING OPERATIONS, Establishment Level(a)—Turnover and Value Added

	TURNOVER.....		VALUE ADDED.....	
	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98
<i>State and Territory</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	5 672.9	5 562.3	3 050.3	2 922.8
Victoria	3 307.7	3 566.2	3 073.2	3 139.6
Queensland	7 457.3	7 895.3	4 414.5	4 631.6
South Australia	1 048.3	1 159.1	736.7	854.3
Western Australia	14 716.5	15 450.4	9 987.8	10 495.4
Tasmania	433.5	423.4	219.8	182.9
Northern Territory	1 464.7	1 481.4	968.5	932.0
Australia	34 100.8	35 538.1	22 450.7	23 158.6

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 11-15.

4

MINING OPERATIONS, Establishment Level(a)—Employment

	ESTABLISHMENTS AT 30 JUNE.....		EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE.....		WAGES AND SALARIES.....	
	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98
<i>State and Territory</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	121	128	15 965	14 403	1 249.5	1 275.1
Victoria	25	31	1 971	2 179	122.2	143.2
Queensland	127	141	14 973	13 742	1 126.5	1 132.8
South Australia	15	17	1 854	1 916	113.8	118.3
Western Australia	175	201	17 967	17 593	1 271.6	1 286.2
Tasmania	10	12	1 039	994	85.0	66.7
Northern Territory	27	29	1 944	1 848	124.1	134.8
Australia	500	559	55 713	52 675	4 092.7	4 157.2

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 11-15.

5

ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS, Establishment Level(a)—Turnover and Value Added

State and Territory	TURNOVER.....		VALUE ADDED.....	
	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	7 050.0	6 888.2	3 110.2	3 278.2
Victoria	5 983.0	6 196.4	2 357.0	2 472.3
Queensland	4 342.4	4 682.2	1 840.6	2 042.7
South Australia	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Western Australia	1 612.1	1 710.8	872.0	1 018.3
Tasmania	550.8	553.8	493.8	543.8
Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australia	21 240.1	21 952.4	9 480.8	10 255.7

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 11-15.

6

ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS, Establishment Level(a)—Employment

State and Territory	ESTABLISHMENTS AT 30 JUNE.....		EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE.....		WAGES AND SALARIES.....	
	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98
	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	13	18	13 163	12 650	748.8	670.7
Victoria	19	21	5 881	6 128	393.1	366.1
Queensland	19	23	7 821	7 328	364.4	472.3
South Australia	4	4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Western Australia	7	10	3 535	3 441	208.2	158.5
Tasmania	2	3	1 689	1 695	77.2	75.1
Northern Territory	2	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory	1	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australia	67	82	35 511	34 735	1 959.1	1 924.2

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 11-15.

<i>Items</i>	<i>1996–97</i>	<i>1997–98</i>
Turnover (\$m)	2 967.5	4 427.3
Value added (\$m)	1 416.0	1 631.7
Establishments at 30 June (no.)	15	24
Employment at 30 June (no.)	4 779	3 834
Wages and salaries (\$m)	293.1	218.5

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 11–15.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents preliminary statistics on establishments compiled from the 1997–98 Mining Industry Collection and the 1997–98 Electricity and Gas Industries Collection.

2 The Mining Industry and Electricity and Gas Industries Collections are conducted as components of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) integrated economic statistics framework. Data from each industry sector conform to the same basic conceptual standards, allowing comparative analysis between and across different industry sectors. The collections aim to meet the demand of users who require annual financial statistics which can be related to other industry sectors in Australia on a consistent basis.

REFERENCE PERIOD

3 The period covered by these collections is in general the 12 months ended 30 June 1998. Where businesses are unable to supply information on this basis, the substitute accounting period is used for data other than that relating to employment.

SCOPE

4 The 1993 edition of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (Cat. no. 1292.0) has been used to classify management units (and establishments) included in the collection.

5 Mining broadly relates to the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas, by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging or recovering from ore dumps or tailings. Activities such as dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation or other processes (including chemical beneficiation) or briquetting are included. This is because they are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption and purifying plants are also included.

6 Establishments mainly engaged in refining or smelting of minerals or ores (other than preliminary smelting of gold), or in the manufacturing of such products of mineral origin as coke, cement and fertilisers are excluded. Also excluded from the collection are any establishments without group employer taxation status. These have been omitted because they are not expected to be statistically significant. Typical of these are itinerant and part-time miners, particularly in the gemstone industry and, to a lesser extent, in the copper and tin industries.

7 The annual Mining Industry Collection now covers all of the ANZSIC classes from Division B. However, this preliminary publication only provides data for coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining.

8 It should be noted that companies engaged in providing contract mining services are classified to 'services to mining' and are therefore not included in the statistics in this publication.

SCOPE *continued*

9 The Electricity and Gas Industries Collection covers those management units and establishments mainly engaged in the generation, transmission or distribution of electricity; the manufacture of town gas from coal and/or petroleum; or the mains distribution of town gas, natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas. Note that management units and establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling petroleum or petroleum products or in retailing liquefied petroleum gas (in bulk or containers) are classified to ANZSIC Class 4521, Petroleum Product Wholesaling. The operation of pipelines for the transport of oil and gas is classified to ANZSIC Class 6501, Pipeline Transport. Neither of these classes are included in the Electricity and Gas Industries Collection.

10 Electricity generation is sometimes undertaken within a location mainly engaged in other activities (e.g. a manufacturing establishment) solely, or in part, to provide power for those activities. Statistics relating to electricity generation in this situation are not treated as part of the electricity industry and therefore are not included in this publication, unless sales or transfers out of electricity exceed a specific value (\$7.3m in 1997–98). The statistics do include details relating to separate locations of a management unit mainly engaged in producing electricity for use by other locations of the management unit (e.g. for use by a separately located manufacturing establishment).

STATISTICAL UNITS

11 The basic units for which statistics are reported in ABS integrated industry collections are the management unit and the establishment. This publication presents data for establishments only. The final publication includes data at both the management unit and establishment levels.

12 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 including data enabling calculation of value added. 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 and classified to a single industry. The majority of establishments operate at one location only.

13 Separately located administrative offices and ancillary units such as storage premises, laboratories and producers' sales branches continue to have their activities included with mining activities unless these ancillaries constitute a separate accounting unit, in which case they are defined as a separate establishment.

14 For the first time the statistics for 1997–98 have included units that were previously excluded because they were considered to be temporarily inactive. For 1997–98 all financial and employment data for such units have been included. This has minimal effect on the estimates of the financial and employment data and the addition to the counts of units is approximately 4%.

15 In joint venture situations, and in recognition of Australian Accounting Standard 19, new establishments have been created for each venturer where an appropriate establishment operating in the same industry (ANZSIC) in the same State or Territory did not already exist.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

16 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

17 For details of other related ABS publications to be issued, refer to the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues on Tuesdays and Fridays a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and the Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

18 Mining and related statistics are contained in a number of other publications produced by the ABS, the Bureau of Resource Sciences (BRS) and the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE). Users are also referred to the annual reports of the State Mines Departments, which contain mineral statistics.

19 A list of ABS, BRS and ABARE publications may be found in the ABS publication *Australian Mining Industry, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8414.0).

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

20 The statistics presented in this publication are only a small portion of the information which is available from the Mining Industry and Electricity and Gas Industries Collections. Unpublished information is generally made available on request, subject to it satisfying quality and confidentiality guidelines associated with the release of such data. The charges for these services vary according to the time required to extract, tabulate and evaluate the data.

GLOSSARY

As the data presented in this publication have been compiled from the standard financial accounts of businesses, the definition of each reported item aligns closely with that adopted in standard business accounting practice. In those instances where more than one standard or definition is available, the following paragraphs indicate which one has been chosen.

Capitalised wages	Capitalised work done by own employees in manufacturing, constructing or installing assets.
Capital work done for own use	Work that is done by the employees of the business for its own use or for rental or lease purposes. This value includes the wages of the employees as well as materials withdrawn from stock.
Contract mining	Contract payment for mining services.
Employment	Includes working proprietors, working partners, permanent, part-time, temporary and casual employees, employees on paid leave and managerial and executive employees working for a business during the last pay period ending in June.
Establishments at 30 June	Refers to the number of establishments in operation at 30 June.
Government subsidies: diesel fuel rebate	Reimbursement under the Diesel Fuel Rebate Scheme.
Government subsidies: operational funding	Includes bounties, subsidies and export grants but excludes diesel fuel rebate.
Industry gross product (IGP)	<p>A measure of the unduplicated gross product of a business derived by subtracting from the gross output of the business its intermediate consumption of goods and services. The formula for IGP is as follows:</p> $\begin{aligned} \text{IGP} = & \text{Sales of goods and services (including rent, leasing and hiring income)} \\ & \textit{plus} \\ & \text{Government subsidies} \\ & \text{Capital work done for own use} \\ & \text{Closing stocks} \\ & \textit{less} \\ & \text{Opening stocks} \\ & \text{Purchases and selected expenses.} \end{aligned}$
Motor vehicle expenses	Includes expenditure on registration fees, compulsory third-party insurance, fuel and repairs.
Other selected expenses	Includes expenditure on management fees/charges paid to related and unrelated businesses, office supplies and printing costs, telephone and postage charges, travelling and entertainment expenses, accounting and legal services, advertising costs, payroll tax, fringe benefits tax, land tax, rates and computer software expenses.
Outward freight and cartage	Excludes the cost of delivery by own vehicles and employees.
Payment for contract, subcontract and commission expenses	Includes payments to other businesses and self-employed persons for work done or sales made on a contract or commission basis. Payments to persons paid by commission without a retainer also are included. Excludes contract mining.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Purchases and selected expenses	At the establishment level, includes purchases of goods and materials, rent, leasing and hiring expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle expenses, repair and maintenance expenses, and payment for contract, subcontract and commission work.
Purchases of goods and materials	Includes purchases of materials, components, containers, packaging materials, fuels, electricity and water, and purchases of other goods for resale. Also includes capitalised purchases. Note that at the establishment level, purchases of goods and materials includes the value of any transfers in of fuels, materials and/or other goods for resale.
Rent, leasing and hiring income	Includes proceeds from the rent, lease or hiring of land, buildings, machinery, vehicles and equipment.
Repair and maintenance expenses	Excludes wages and salaries paid to own employees and the repair and maintenance costs of motor vehicles.
Sales of goods and services	Includes revenue from the sale of minerals (net of coal export levy and petroleum production excise duty) and other goods (e.g. minerals bought for resale, waste materials), service income (e.g. repair and service income, contract, subcontract and commission income, installation charges) and rent, leasing and hiring income. Note that at the establishment level sales of goods and services includes the value of transfers out of minerals and/or other goods for resale. These transfers are valued, for statistical purposes, at prices commensurate with the prices which would have been received or paid if the establishments concerned had been under separate ownership, i.e. at commercial selling price.
Stocks — opening/closing	The value of all stocks of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, fuels, containers, etc. at the beginning and end of the financial year, respectively.
Turnover	Includes all proceeds from operating revenue (i.e. sales, transfers out for establishment data, service income, rent, leasing and hiring income, and government subsidies) plus the value of capital work done for own use, or for rental or lease.
Value added	A measure of the production attributable to each industry. Its derivation is the same as industry gross product except that it does not take into account other selected expenses.
Wages and salaries	Refers to payments made to all permanent, part-time and temporary employees on the payroll during the financial year. Such payments include severance, termination and redundancy payments, overtime earnings, penalty payments and shift allowances, all paid leave, leave loadings and bonuses. Also includes capitalised wages.

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