

Company Profits Before Tax \$million 8000 Trend Seas Adj. 7000 6000 5000 4000 Sep Mar Mar 1994 1995 1996

INQUIRIES

 For further information about these and related statistics, contact
 Sue Phillips on
 268 4357, or any
 ABS office.

COMPANY PROFITS AUSTRALIA

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MARCH QIR NET FIGURE	CH QTR KEY FIG	MARCH QTR KEY FIGU	RES
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TREND ESTIMATES	Mar 96 \$m	% change Dec 95 to Mar 96	% change Mar 95 to Mar 96
Company Profits before			
Income Tax	6 274	-0.7	0.0
Income Tax & Net Interest	7 732	1.1	4.1
income Tax, Net Interest & Depreciation	11 168	1.3	4.2

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Mar 96 \$m	% change Dec 95 to Mar 96	% change Mar 95 to Mar 96
Company Profits before			
Income Tax	6 456	7.7	8.3
Income Tax & Net Interest	7 942	8.2	11.6
Income Tax, Net Interest & Depreciation	11 457	8.0	10.0

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES	Mar 96 \$m	% change Dec 95 to Mar 96	% change Mar 95 to Mar 96
Company Profits before			
Income Tax	5 515	-22.0	10.0
Income Tax & Net Interest	6 846	-18.0	9.1
Income Tax, Net Interest & Depreciation	10 342	-11.8	9.1

MARCH QTR KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES

 The provisional trend estimate of company profits before income tax, for companies with more than 30 employees, has decreased by 0.7%. This is a continuation of the relatively flat trend in profits which commenced in the December 1994 quarter.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

• The seasonally adjusted estimate of company profits before income tax increased by 7.7% after a fall of 8.6% in the December 1995 quarter. The increase in the seasonally adjusted estimate reflects the strong growth reported in the Transport and Storage, and Property and Business Services industries.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

 The original estimate of company profits before income tax as reported for the March 1996 quarter is \$5,515m, a decrease of 22.0% from the revised December 1995 quarter estimate. The original estimate has increased by 10.0% from the March 1995 quarter estimate

COMPANY PROFITS NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

June 1996

16 August 1996

September 1996

19 November 1996

December 1996

20 February 1997

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue contains minor revisions to the data in the June and September 1995 quarters. The December 1995 quarter has been more significantly revised as a result of late responses. The revisions affect all industries in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms.

SAMPLING ERRORS

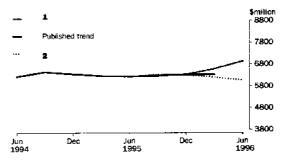
Standard errors for estimates contained in this publication are shown on pages 14-15.

TREND REVISIONS

The most recent trend estimates are likely to be revised when seasonally adjusted estimates for subsequent quarters become available. The graph below presents the effect of two possible scenarios on the previous trend estimates:

- **1** The June 1996 seasonally adjusted estimate for company profits before income tax is higher than the March 1996 seasonally adjusted estimate by 10.0%.
- **2** The June 1996 seasonally adjusted estimate for company profits before income tax is lower than the March 1996 seasonally adjusted estimate by 10.0%.

The percentage change of 10.0% was chosen because the average absolute percentage change, based on the last decade, has been 10.0%.



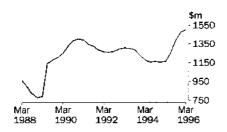
An increase of 10.0% in seasonally adjusted company profits before income tax in June 1996 quarter would result in a rise in the trend from December 1995 quarter. A fall of the same magnitude would continue the relatively flat trend series.

W. McLennan Australian Statistician

COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX BY INDUSTRY: Trend

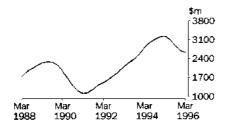
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MINING



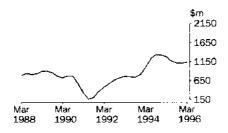
The trend estimate for the Mining industry shows a modest rise (2.0%) following strong increases over the last year. The estimate is now 29.4% higher than the March 1995 quarter estimate.

MANUFACTURING



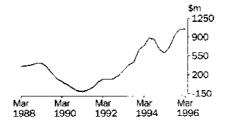
The Manufacturing industry estimate of company profits before tax fell by 3.2% in the latest quarter. The estimate has fallen by 18.2% from its peak of \$3,231m in the March 1995 quarter.

WHOLESALE/RETAIL



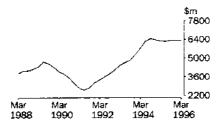
For the combined Wholesale and Retail trade industries, the trend estimate rose by 2.8%, due to increased Wholesale industry profits. This is the first increase since December 1994 quarter.

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES



This includes Construction, Transport & Storage, Services to Finance & Insurance, Property & Business Services and Other Services. The March 1996 quarter trend estimate fell by 1.6%.

TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES



The All Industries trend estimate remains relatively flat (0.7% decrease).

COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX: All Series

	Company profits before income tax, net interest paid and depreciation	Company profits before income tax and net interest paid	Company profits before income tax_
Quarter	\$m	\$m	* \$m
* * * * • • • • • • •	*********		> * * • • * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
1992-93		ORIGINAL	
March	7 996	5 197	3 691
June	8 670	5 743	4 063
1993–94	40.0		
September	9 552	6 635	5 345
December	10 349	7 362	6 164
March	9 008	6 123	4 891
June	9 444	6 444	5 290
1994-95	3	3 444	
September	11 440	8 297	7 135
•	11 908	8 728	7 660
December		6 276	5 013
March	9 479	6 713	5 408
June	10 004	0.172	3 700
1995–96	14 600	0 270	7 122
September	11 690	8 372	7 071
December	11 726	8 348	
March	10 342	6 846	5 515
* * * * * * * * * * * * *		SEASONALLY ADJUS	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1992–93		32/10/0/1/122/1/2/2	
March	8 687	5 861	4 422
June	9 344	6 342	4 763
1993–94	3344	0.542	
	9 144	6 163	4 828
September		6 436	5 119
December	9 324	6 936	5 827
March	9 865		6 18 2
June	10 115	7 142	0.102
1994–95	40.000	7 794	6 608
September	10 926	7 784	
December	10 704	7 643	6 454
March	10 418	7 115	5 963
June	10 904	7 446	6 333
1995–96			
September	11 086	7 748	6 563
December	10 611	7 33 9	5 996
March	11 457	7 942	6 456
		TOPNID PETIMATE	
1992-93		TREND ESTIMATE	5
March	8 836	5 954	4 446
June	9 082	6 141	4 659
1993-94			
September	9 184	6 232	4 840
December	9 486	6 552	5 288
March	9 780	6 848	5 736
June	10 294	7 305	6 239
19 94 –95	10 207	. 222	
September	10 626	7 564	6 458
•	10 628	7 524	6 363
December		7 429	6 274
March	10 720		
June	10 752	- 7 394	6 256
1995–96	40.000	7 504	E 314
September	10 888	7 521	6 311
December	11 020	7 650	6 319
March	11 168	7 732	6 274
		•	



COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX, DEPRECIATION AND INTEREST: Original

	Company profits before income tax, net interest paid and depreciation	Depreciation	Company profits before income tax and net interest paid	interest paid	Interest received	Net interest " paid	Company profits before income tax
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
******	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	* * * * * * * * * * *		* * * * * * * * * *			
1992-93	34 623	11 387	23 236	9 719	3 467	6 252	16 983
1993-94	38 354	11 790	26 564	8 764	3 890	4 874	21 68 9
1994–95	42 831	12 817	30 014	11 233	6 435	4 799	25 216
1992-93							
March	7 996	2 800	5 197	2 297	791	1 506	3 691
June	8 670	2 928	5 743	2 566	887	1 680	4 063
1993-94							
September	9 552	2 917	6 635	2 123	833	1 290	5 345
December	10 349	2 9 87	7 362	2 234	1 035	1 199	6 164
March	9 008	2 885	6 123	2 104	873	1 231	4 891
June	9 444	3 000	6 444	2 304	1 150	1 154	5 290
199495							
September	11 440	3 143	8 297	2 549	1 386	1 163	7 135
December	11 908	3 179	8 728	2 697	1 629	1 068	7 660
March	9 479	3 204	6 276	2 740	1 477	1 263	5 013
June	10 004	3 291	6 713	3 247	1 942	1 305	5 408
1995-96							
September	11 690	3 318	8 372	2 495	1 244	1 250	7 122
December	11 726	3 378	8 348	2 559	1 282	1 277	7 071
March	10 342	3 496	6 846	2 537	1 207	1 331	5 515



COMPANY PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX, By Broad Industry: All Series

	Mining	Manu- facturing	Construction		Retail trade	Transport and storage \$m	Services to finance and insurance \$m	Property and business services \$m	Other services \$m	Total \$m
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	3 111	ΦITI	⊅ (1)	φιτι	φiii
4 * * * * * * 4 4 • • • 4		* * * * * * * * * *	******	* * * * * * * *	ORIGINAL			* * * * * * * * *		
					OMGMAL					
1992- 9 3	5 268	7 983	324	1 463	1 359	394	356	-452	289	16 983
1993-94	4 827	10 655	368	1 965	1 626	774	837	-75	713	21 689
1994–95	4 668	12 611	500	3 180	1 933	648	612	-49	1 113	25 216
1993-94										
December	1 206	2 830	122	399	760	243	320	87	197	6 164
March	1 169	2 421	77	493	262	159	255	-31	87	4 891
June	1 089	2 671	78	633	406	162	232	-154	171	5 290
1994–95										
September	1 297	3 403	101	895	384	214	237	143	461	7 135
December	1 066	3 598	138	898	916	197	396	63	388	7 660
March	1 256	2 869	106	663	254	83	-142	- 16 6	89	5 013
June	1 049	2 741	156	724	379	153	121	-89	175	5 408
1995–96	4.500	2.400	49	674	324	272	227	168	704	7 122
September	1 598	3 106 3 158	105	628	767	366	109	-47	527	7 071
December March	1 458 1 450	2 304	89	686	246	315	29	-46	443	5 515
maron	1 100	2 30								
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	• • • * * • • • •	*****		NALLY AD.					
1992-93	5 262	8 057	316	1 458	1 439	401	352	-450	294	17 129
1993-94	4 825	10 806	374	1 959	1 713	802	834	-73	716	21 957
1994-95	4 660	12 666	538	3 179	1 993	646	610	-49	1 114	25 359
1993–94						422	007	20	405	5.445
December	1 268	2 450	91	376	369	179	287	-36	135	5 119 5 927
March	1 154	2 846	88	576 632	507 5 43	237 210	288 200	-2 1 3	151 255	5 827 6 182
June 1994-95	1 142	3 085	110	0.32	343	210	200	J	255	0 102
September	1 196	3 010	92	836	552	179	272	100	373	6 608
December	1 127	3 125	103	880	452	145	360	-62	324	6 454
March	1 235	3 366	122	741	480	124	-107	-155	156	5 96 3
June	1 103	3 166	221	722	509	199	86	68	260	6 333
1995-96										
September	1 472	2 744	44	617	460	225	264	123	615	6 563
December	1 545	2 747	79	613	381	270	71	-172	462	5 996
March	1 422	2 700	103	761	459	467	65	-33	512	6 456
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *										• * * • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
•				1	rend est	TIMATES				
1992- 9 3	5 175	8 010	339	1 507	1 379	424	326	-435	322	17 048
1993-94	4 858	10 740	359	2 031	1 740	782	901	-42	736	22 103
1 994-9 5	4 734	12 643	494	3 117	1 982	642	636	-69	1 174	25 351
1993-94										
December	1 230	2 5 7 9	87	425	384	196	269	-30	147	5 288
March	1 184	2 802	96	527	480	219	253	-7	183	5 736
June 1994–95	1 155	2 980	98	683	538	210	277	29	267	6 239
September	1 161	3 101	95	802	526	177	265	12	319	6 458
December	1 151	3 201	117	836	495	146	181	- 4 3	275	6 363
March	1 163	3 231	143	789	485	148	102	-39	252	6 274
June	1 253	3 110	139	691	476	171	87	1	328	6 256
1995-96	1 200	J					+ *	-		
September	1 384	2 892	108	646	454	232	127	15	452	6 311
December	1 476	2 730	82	657	429	316	136	-32	524	6 319
March	1 505	2 644	79	693	423	394	88	-80	529	6 274



Period	Mining	Manu- facturing	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transport and storage	Services to finance and insurance	Property and business services	Other services	Total
**********		* * * * * * * * * *	ADIOINIA.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		* * * * * * * * * *		******	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
			URIGINAL	(% change	rrom pre	ceding perio	00)			
1992-93	4.4	38.9	-17.7	45.6	50.8	5.4	39.1	57.1	40.6	31.9
1993-94	-8.4	33.5	13.5	34.3	19.6	96.4	135.1	83.4	146.6	27.7
1994-95	-3.3	18.4	36.1	61.9	18.9	-16.3	-26.9	34.9	56.1	16.3
1993–94										
December	-11.6	3.5	33.3	-9.0	283.1	16.4	985.9	285.7	-23.8	15.3
March	-3,0	-14.4	-37.1	23.5	-65.6	-34.9	-20.5	-135.3	-55.5	-20.6
June	-6.8	10.3	1.5	28.4	55.1	2.4	- 8.7	-400.8	94.9	8.1
1994-95										
September	19.0	27.4	29.6	41.3	-5.4	31.9	2.0	193.2	170.2	34.9
December	-17.8	5.7	36.9	0.4	138.6	-8.0	67.1	-56.0	-15.8	7.4
March	17.9	-20.2	-23.4	-26.1	-72.2	-57.7	-135.9	-363.9	-77.1	-34.6
June	-16.5	-4.5	47.4	9.1	49.3	83.0	185.0	46.7	96.7	7.9
1995–96										
September	52.4	13.3	-68 .7	-6.8	-14.6	77.8	87.7	289.2	302.2	31.7
December	-8.8	1.7	115.5	-6.9	136.6	34.6	-51.7	-127.9	-25.2	-0.7
March	-0.6	-27.1	-15.6	9.2	-67.9	-13.8	-73.7	2.2	-15.9	-22.0
•••••			· , · · · · · · · · · ·							
		SEA	SONALLY ADJ	USTED (%	change fr	om precedit	ng period)			
1992-93	4.4	38.8	-22.6	45.7	78.6	9.9	40.3	51.8	39.4	32.3
1993-94	-8.3	34.1	18.4	34.4	19.1	99.9	136.7	83.8	143.4	28.2
1994–95	-3.4	17.2	44.1	62.2	16.3	-19,4	-26.8	33.3	55.7	15.5
1994-39	5.4	1	77.2	OZ.2	10.0	25.4	20.0	30.0	00	20.0
1993-94										
December	0.5	1.0	9.5	-0.2	25.9	1.9	388.5	-83.5	-22.4	6.0
March	-9 .0	16 .2	-3.4	53.3	37.3	32.7	0.4	41.1	11.7	13.8
June	-1.0	8.4	25.1	9.8	7.1	-11.3	-30.7	115.9	69.3	6.1
1 994 –95			_			_				
September	4.7	-2.5	-16.8	32.2	1.6	-15.2	35.9	n.p.	46.1	6.9
December	-5.8	3.8	12.7	5.3	-18.2	-18.6	32.4	-161.9	-13.0	-2.3
March	9.6	7.7	18.2	-15.8	6.3	-14.6	-129.6	-151.1	-51.8	-7.6
June	-10.7	-6.0	80.3	-2.6	6.1	60.0	180.6	144.2	66.4	6.2
1995–96	22.4	40.0	70.0	445	0.0	43.6	207.4	00.3	120.2	2.0
September	33.4	-13.3	-79.9 77.5	-14.5	-9.8 -17.2	13.6 19.5	207.1 -73.0	80.3 -239.8	136.3 -24.8	3.6 -8.6
December March	5.0 -8.0	0.1 - 1 .7	30.6	-0.6 24.2	20.5	73.3	-13.0 -8.3	-239.8 80.7	-24.8 10.8	- 0.0 7.7
March	-6.0	-7.1							10.5	***
* * * * * * * * * * * * *		*********				from preced		* * * * * * * * * *		
					_		_			
1992–93	0.7	37.8	-8.9	90.8	63.2	25.1	30.0	54.1	24.7	32.6
1993-94	-6.1	34.1	5.9	34.7	26.2	84.1	176.7	90.3	128.2	29.7
1994-95	-2.6	17.7	37.5	53.5	13.9	-17.9	-29.4	-63.5	59.5	14.7
1993-94										
December	-4.6	8.5	12.5	7.4	13.9	25.4	166.0	13.9	5.6	9.3
March	-3.7	8.6	10.4	23.9	24.7	11.5	-6.0	75.9	25.0	8.5
June	-2.4	6.4	1.5	29.7	12.2	-3.8	9.6	505.4	45.6	8.8
1994-95										
September	0.5	4.0	-3.1	17.3	-2.2	-15.8	-4.4	-59.6	19.6	3.5
December	-0.4	3.2	23.7	4.2	-6.1	-17.8	-31.6	471.1	13.9	-1.5
March	0.6	1.0	21.6	-5.6	-1.8	1.4	-43.5 45.0	10.5	-8.3	-1.4
June 4005 00	7.7	-3.8	-2.3	-12.4	-2.0	15.8	-15.0	103.4	30.1	-0.3
1995–96	10 5	7.0	20.0	6.4	A E	25.0	AE D		37.9	0.9
September December	10.5	-7.0 5.6	-22.3 24.0	-6.4 1.6	-4.5 s.s	35.9 36.9	45.8 7.4	n.p. 21.7.2		0.9
December	6.6	~5.6	-24.0 4.6	1.6 6.5	-5.5 1.5	35.8	7.4 35.3	-317.3 -154.4	15.8	
March	2.0	-3.2	-4.6	5.5	-1.5	24.8	-35.2	-194.4	1.0	-0.7

¹ The percentages in this table have been calculated from a series defined to the nearest \$1000 and may vary slightly from calculations based on the published series in Table 3 which have been rounded to the nearest \$million.



	Mining	Manu- facturing	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transport and storage	Services to finance and insurance	Property and business services	Other services	Total
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$ m	\$m
*****					« » » » » « « »	* * * * * * * * *				• • • • • • • • • •
				PROFITS E	BEFORE IN	COME TAX				
1992-93	5 268	7 983	324	1 463	1 359	394	356	-452	289	16 983
1992-93	4 827	10 655	368	1 965	1 626	774	837	-75	713	21 689
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December	1 066	3 598	138	898	916	197	396	63	388	7 660
March	1 256	2 869	106	563	254	83	-142 121	-166 89	89 175	5 013 5 408
June	1 049	2 741	156	724	379	153	121	-69	115	3 400
1995-96	1 500	3 106	49	674	324	272	227	168	704	7 122
September December	1 598 1 458	3 158	10 5	628	767	366	109	- 4 7	527	7 071
March	1 450	2 304	89	686	246	315	29	-46	443	5 515
17701011										
	· · · · · · · · · ·		PROFITS BE	FORE INC	OME TAX	& NET INTE	REST PAID		• • • • • • • • • •	
						755	174	D 76	24.4	23 236
1992–93	5 862	10 419	358	2 130	1 654	755	471	876 851	711 1 026	26 564
1993-94	5 381	12 202 14 219	460 607	2 621 3 985	1 939 2 186	1 004 835	1 079 731	823	1 459	30 014
1 994- 95	5 16 9	14 219	907	3 303	2 100	0.33	, 51	010	2 100	33 74
1993-94								0.70	0.56	7.000
December	1 354	3 215	143	564	843	317	387	273	266	7 362
March	1 299	2 784	100	654	334	214	343 305	228 -1	167 262	6 123 6 444
June	1 230	3 068	103	811	483	182	303	-1	202	0 +++
1994–95 September	1 397	3 779	127	1 093	444	273	250	407	527	8 297
December	1 183	3 981	164	1 086	982	258	388	224	464	8 728
March	1 390	3 256	132	871	317	122	- 8 5	83	189	6 276
June	1 200	3 203	184	934	443	182	178	110	280	6 713
1995-96										
September	1 711	3 519	71	836	383	352	287	357	857	8 372
December	1 583	3 587	130	796	820	456	157	148	669	8 348
March	1 586	2 719	113	861	299	394	1 1 3	102	660	6 846
			* * * * * * * * *							******
		PRO	FITS BEFOR	E INCOME	TAX, NET	INTEREST	PAID & DEP	RECIATIO	V	
1992-93	8 873	14 912	590	3 077	2 344	1 361	551	1 654	1 262	34 623
1992-93 1993-94	8 481	16 763	681	3 712	2 806	1 595	1 172	1 518	1 625	38 354
1994–95	8 113	19 203	957	5 058	2 936	1 479	835	1 969	2 281	42 831
1993-94										
December	2 129	4 361	198	852	1 078	467	410	442	411	10 349
March	2 062	3 900	155	924	538	356	367	391	317	9 008
June	2 030	4 241	165	1 080	686	334	32 7	175	407	9 444
1994-95										
September	2 145	4 995	214	1 358	641	430	274	683	702	11 440
December	1 883	5 248	255	1 366	1 167	416	413	498	661	11 908
March	2 121	4 506	215	1 131	500	276	-59	380 407	408 510	9 479 10 004
June	1 9 6 5	4 454	273	1 203	628	357	208	401	510	10 004
1995~96 September	2 509	4 775	132	1 099	560	616	313	574	1 111	11 690
September December	2 396	4 848	202	1 033	1 012	736	182	379	940	11 726
March	2 405	3 989	189	1 095	495	693	140	354	982	10 342
MUIGH	2 400		_00				•			



Period 1992–93 1993–94 1994–95 1993–94 December March June 1994–95 September December March June	\$m 2 144 2 130 2 236 679 504 390 576 782 489	\$m 219 380 470 107 77 86 146	\$m 643 913 983 247 222 210	\$m PROFITS BEF 666 1 134 1 411	\$m FORE INCOM 1 350 1 633 1 781	\$m ME TAX 816 1 047 1 134	\$m 847 1 895 2 363	1 259 1 402 2 169	\$m 40 122 64	7 983 10 655 12 611
1993–94 1994–95 1993–94 December March June 1994–95 September December March	2 130 2 236 679 504 390 576 782	380 470 107 77 86	913 983 247 222	666 1 134 1 411 326 230	1 350 1 633 1 781	816 1 047	1 895	1 402	122	10 655
1993–94 1994–95 1993–94 December March June 1994–95 September December March	2 130 2 236 679 504 390 576 782	380 470 107 77 86	913 983 247 222	1 134 1 411 326 230	1 633 1 781	1 047	1 895	1 402	122	10 655
1994–95 1993–94 December March June 1994–95 September December March	2 236 679 504 390 576 782	107 77 86 146	983 247 222	1 411 326 230	1 781					
1993–94 December March June 1994–95 September December March	679 504 390 576 782	107 77 86 146	247 222	326 230		1 134	2 363	2 169	64	12 611
December March June 1994–95 September December March	504 390 576 782	77 86 146	222	230	408					
March June 1994–95 September December March	504 390 576 782	77 86 146	222	230	408					
June 1994–95 September December March	390 576 782	86 146				293	511	217	41	2 830
1994–95 September December March	57 6 782	146	210	200	407	232	412	316	21	2 421
September December March	782			290	434	254	491	484	31	2 671
December March	782									
March			279	364	503	333	583	594	24	3 403
	480	118	274	371	404	311	666	655	16	3 598
June	400	109	195	343	444	269	5 86	427	7	2 869
	389	97	235	333	429	220	528	494	17	2 741
1995-96										
September	590	84	260	332	389	239	670	534	8	3 106
December	855	71	197	310	540	227	540	406	12	3 158
March	514	50	155	213	386	198	438	342	7	2 304
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			PROFITS B	EFORE INCOM	IE TAX & NI	ET INTERES	T PAID			
1992-93	2 659	338	814	878	1 640	984	1 509	1 485	110	10 419
1993-94	2 560	512	1 071	1 257	1 853	1 172	2 050	1 594	133	12 202
1994-95	2 724	5 9 5	1 162	1 535	2 042	1 228	2 508	2 325	101	14 219
1993-94										
December	781	137	288	362	464	324	551	266	43	3 215
March	602	111	258	259	458	263	449	361	24	2 784
June	513	117	253	313	490	286	530	533	34	3 068
1994-95										
September	685	175	330	390	566	356	615	630	33	3 779
December	909	147	315	398	464	329	708	685	25	3 981
March	600	141	239	375	508	291	617	469	17	3 256
Jun e	530	131	278	372	504	252	568	542	26	3 203
1995-96										
September	710	109	320	378	457	261	711	558	16	3 519
December	993	96	253	357	602	258	580	429	19	3 587
March	623	76	215	266	443	226	487	372	12	2 719
	*********				» « « « » » » « «	: • • • • • • • • · · ·				
		PROFIT	S BEFORE II	NCOME TAX, N	VET INTERE	ST PAID & I	DEPRECIATI	ON		
1992-93	3 500	470	1 149	1 089	2 409	1 344	2 444	2 275	232	14 912
1993-94	3 453	673	1 522	1 490	2 571	1 556	2 973	2 364	160	16 763
1994-95	3 756	796	1 542	1 805	2 833	1 668	3 466	3 191	146	19 203
1993-94										
December	1 012	178	403	420	643	417	779	460	50	4 361
March	817	147	373	318	638	358	676	540	32	3 900
June	741	164	370	372	675	388	765	724	40	4 241
1994-95	·			. –						
September	934	226	424	456	760	460	844	848	44	4 995
December	1 171	195	407	469	661	438	960	911	35	5 248
March	854	192	335	448	708	403	863	674	29	4 506
June	798	183	376	433	704	367	799	758	38	4 454
1995-96	. 33	_2-2-2	- · -	_	•			_		
September	981	152	425	456	677	374	953	730	27	4 775
December	1 255	137	360	428	805	375	829	629	30	4 848
March	891	119	320	338	664	341	728	564	23	3 989

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents preliminary estimates of company profits based on Management accounts for selected industrics 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 AND COVERAGE

- **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.
- 3 The data in this publication relate to companies employing more than 30 people.
- **4** In order to classify profits by industry in these series, each statistical unit is classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) industry in which it mainly operates.
- **5** The scope of the survey:
- includes the following Australian and New Zealand [ANZSIC] industries.

Mining (11-15)

Manufacturing (21-29)

Food, beverages and tobacco (21)

Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather (22)

Wood and paper products (23)

Printing, publishing and recorded media (24)

Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products (25)

Non-metallic mineral products (26)

Metal products (27)

Machinery and equipment (28)

Other manufacturing (29)

Construction (41-42)

Wholesale (45-47)

Retail (51-53)

Transport and storage (61-67)

Services to finance and insurance (75)

Property and business services (77-78)

Other selected industries (including electricity, gas and water supply, accommodation, cafes and restaurants, communication, cultural and recreational services, and other services 36-37, 57, 71, 91-93, 95-96).

· excludes companies primarily engaged in:

Agriculture

Forestry

Fishing

Hunting

Finance (73)

Insurance (74)

Government administration and defence (Division M)

Education (Division N)

Health and community services (Division O)

SURVEY SAMPLE DESIGN

- **6** September quarter data reflect changes in the sample of companies surveyed. A proportion 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 in standard errors (see Standard Errors section) is 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.
- 7 In the 12 month period between successive frames and survey samples there are many businesses which cease operating and many which are newly established. Such changes in the business population need to be reflected in the survey to ensure that the estimates produced are representative of the changing nature of the business population over the course of the year. This is particularly important for surveys which cover the small business sector because small businesses account for a very high proportion of the changes occurring to the size and structure of the business population over the course of the year.
- **8** For the Survey of Company Profits, which excludes businesses employing 30 or less people, this requirement is confined to the larger businesses where quarterly changes to the business population are relatively small. An estimate of the contribution expected from the larger *new* businesses is produced by the ABS each quarter based on the number of businesses in the survey sample which cease trading each quarter. This contribution accumulates progressively from 0.25% to 1% of the total estimate of company profits before tax over the 4 quarters of the survey between successive survey frames and samples.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- **9** The survey is conducted by mail on a quarterly basis. Forms are sent to a sample of approximately 3,800 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 250 employees and/or a known large profit/loss are included in the sample.
- **10** 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. Revisions may be made to these estimates if data are provided subsequently from those businesses. Aggregates are calculated from all data using the *number raised* estimation technique. Data are edited both at individual business unit level and at aggregate level.

STATISTICAL UNIT

11 The survey uses the management unit as the statistical unit. The management unit is the highest-level accounting unit within a business, having regard to industry homogeneity, for which accounts are maintained. In nearly all cases it coincides with the legal entity owning the business (i.e. company, etc). 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. Prior to 1989, the survey used a different statistical unit. Further details are available on request.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

12 The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) has been developed for use in both countries for the production and analysis of industry statistics. It replaces the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and the New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (NZSIC) which have been in use for many years.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY continued

- **13** For more information, users are referred to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification*, *1993, ANZSIC*, ABS Cat. No. 1292.0 and New Zealand Cat. No. 19.005.0092.
- **14** In order to classify company profits by industry, each statistical unit (as defined above) is classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) industry in which it *mainly* operates.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

- **15** 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.
- **16** In the seasonal adjustment of the series, account has been taken of both normal seasonal factors and 'trading day' effects (arising from the varying length of each month and the varying numbers of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, etc. in the month). Adjustment has also been made for the influence of Easter which may affect the March and June quarter estimates.
- **17** Seasonal adjustment does not remove from the series the effect of irregular or non-seasonal influences (e.g. a change in interest rates). Particular care should be taken in interpreting quarterly movements in the adjusted figures in this publication, especially for detailed industry estimates.
- **18** Irregular influences that are highly volatile can make it difficult to interpret the series even after the adjustment for seasonal variation.
- **19** Seasonal factors are reviewed and revised annually to take account of each additional year's original data. The nature of the seasonal adjustment process is such that the magnitude of some revisions resulting from the re-analysis 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 recent quarters.
- **20** The seasonally adjusted figures necessarily reflect the sampling and other errors to which the original figures are subject.

TREND ESTIMATES

21 The trend estimates are derived by applying a 7-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted series. The 7-term Henderson average (like all Henderson averages) is symmetric but, as the end of a time series is approached, asymmetric forms of the average are applied. Unlike the weights of the standard 7-term Henderson moving average, the weights employed here have been tailored to suit the particular characteristics of individual series. While the asymmetric weights enable trend estimates for recent quarters to be produced, it does result in revisions to the estimates for the most recent three quarters as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions because of changes in the original data and as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series* — *Monitoring 'Trends*': an Overview (1348.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (06) 252 6345.

DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

22 A description of the terms used in this publication are given below:

A company

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.

Company profits before income tax

Net operating profit or loss before income tax and extraordinary items and is net of capital profits or losses and dividends received.

Net interest paid

Interest expense less any interest income. Interest received from or paid to overseas sources is included. The interest component of finance lease payments is also included.

Depreciation of fixed assets

This is as per management accounts and includes depreciation on equipment acquired under a finance lease.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER ABS STATISTICS

- **23** 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:
- the national accounts' estimates of gross operating surplus include the profits of all companies whereas results from the Survey of Company Profits relate only to those companies with employment of more than 30 persons
- the national accounts' estimates of gross operating surplus include estimates for companies classified to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and community services industries
- 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
- the national accounts' estimates of gross operating surplus include details relating to net third party insurance transfers, royalty and land rent payments
- 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

24 More detailed industry data from this survey are available on request, the cost for such a service being dependent upon the amount of data requested.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- 25 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:
- Australian National Accounts, National Income Expenditure and Product (5206.0)
- Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia, Actual and Expected Expenditure, Preliminary (5625.0)
- State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure, Actual and Expected Expenditure (5646.0)
- Stocks, Manufacturers' Sales and Expected Sales, Australia (5629.0)
- Australian Business Expectations (5250.0)
- Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia (8140.0)
- **26** 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 *Release Advice* (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.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

n.p. Not available for publication.

STANDARD ERRORS

INTRODUCTION

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample drawn from units in the surveyed population. Because the entire population is not surveyed, the published estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic.

LEVEL ESTIMATES

To illustrate, let us say that the published level estimate for company profits before tax is \$5,500m. The calculated standard error in this case is \$80m. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of \$5,500m. For instance, the standard error of \$80m indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range \$5,420m to \$5,580m ($$5,500m \pm $80m$)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real value falls within the range \$5,340m and \$5,660m (\$5,500m ± \$160m)

The real value in this case is the result we would obtain if we could enumerate the total population.

The following table shows the standard errors for quarterly level estimates.

	Company profits before income tax	Company profits before income tax, net interest paid	Company profits before income tax, net interest paid and depreciation
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Mining	9	9	15
Manufacturing			
Food, beverages and tobacco	17	17	19
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather	6	6	8
Wood and paper products	10	11	13
Printing, publishing and recorded media	21	21	22
Petroleum, coal, chemical and assoc. products	13	14	18
Non-metallic mineral products	4	4	4
Metal products	9	9	14
Machinery and equipment	14	16	18
Other manufacturing	9	8	9
Total manufacturing	37	39	44
Construction	32	34	37
Wholesale trade	36	37	41
Retail trade	44	55	63
Transport and storage	31	31	47
Services to finance and insurance	18	16	15
Property and business services	68	58	66
Other services	48	49	17
Total	118	119	138

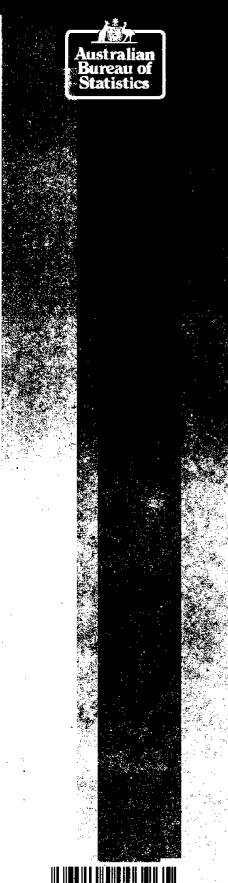
MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate. Let us say that one quarter the published level estimate for Company Profits before Tax is \$5,500m, the next quarter the published level estimate is \$6,000m. The calculated standard error for the movement estimate is \$75. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of +\$500m. For instance, the standard error of \$75m indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement over the two
 quarter period falls within the range \$425m to \$575m (\$500m ± \$75m)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range \$350m to \$650m (\$500m ± \$150m)

The following table shows the standard errors for quarterly movement estimates.

	Company profits before income tax	Company profits before income tax, net interest paid	Company profits before income tax, net interest paid and depreciation
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Mining	8	8	11
Manufacturing			
Food, beverages and tobacco	12	12	12
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather	2	2	2
Wood and paper products	7	7	7
Printing, publishing and recorded media	23	23	23
Petroleum, coal, chemical and assoc. products	13	13	13
Non-metallic mineral products	6	6	6
Metal products	18	24	22
Machinery and equipment	16	16	16
Other manufacturing	7	1	7
Total manufacturing	40	43	42
Construction	37	39	39
Wholesale trade	39	37	37
Retail trade	24	26	29
Transport and storage	25	26	31
Services to finance and insurance	13	14	13
Property and business services	65	60	59
Other services	22	25	15
Total	103	103	104



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