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Casinos

Australia

**CASINOS, AUSTRALIA
1995–96**

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| INQUIRIES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Kathleen Horgan, on Melbourne (03) 9615 7634.</i> ▪ <i>for information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.</i> |
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OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents results from a Census of Australian Casino Businesses, conducted in respect of 1995-96. For the purposes of this publication the Christmas Island casino has been included. Generally the ABS does not include statistics from Cocos and Christmas Islands. However, it is considered that the statistical significance of the Christmas Island casino warrants its inclusion in these data.

Previous ABS censuses of casino businesses were conducted in respect of 1991-92 and 1994-95.

NUMBER OF CASINOS

At the end of June 1996 there were 14 operating casinos in Australia, the same number as were operating in June 1995. The ABS defines operating units as those with current income and/or expenses. There were eight operating casinos in 1991-92.

SOURCES OF INCOME

Gross income for casinos in 1995-96 was \$2,230.7 million. The major source of income was takings from gambling which accounted for \$1,881.2 million (84%).

This represented a 36% increase in takings from gambling compared with 1994-95.

EXPENSES

Total expenses for the casino industry were \$2,036.1 million in 1995-96. The major components of these expenses were labour costs of \$595.2 million (29%) and gambling taxes and levies of \$374.8 million (18%).

Poker machine, keno and other gambling taxes/levies have increased from \$296.1 million in 1994-95 to \$374.8 million in 1995-96.

Another major component of expenses for the industry in 1995-96 was other operating expenses of \$441.6 million, which included casino junket expenses.

OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE TAX

In 1995-96, the casino industry generated an operating profit before tax of \$198.0 million which represented an operating profit margin of 8.9%. By comparison, the operating profit margin for the casinos industry was 6.5% in 1994-95 and 14.8% in 1991-92.

The operating profit before tax per person employed was \$10,700 in 1995-96 compared with \$6,800 in 1994-95.

GAMBLING FACILITIES

At the end of June 1996, there were 8,225 gaming/poker machines located in casino businesses, 13% (943) more than at the end of June 1995. Takings per machine were \$56,300 in 1995-96, an increase of 19% from 1994-95.

The number of gaming tables in casinos increased by 15%, from 863 at the end of June 1995 to 993 at the end of June 1996.

Takings per gaming table also increased, from \$1,173,000 in 1994-95 to \$1,391,000 in 1995-96.

EMPLOYMENT

In June 1996, there were 18,490 persons employed by casinos in Australia, an increase of 17% since June 1995. This increase was marked by an increase of 26% in full-time employment since June 1995. Male employees comprised 55% of the total employment at the end of June 1996.

At the end of June 1996, 24% (4,452) of employees were employed on a casual basis and 7,799 employees (42%) worked as licensed gaming staff.

CONCENTRATION STATISTICS

Casinos operated by the four largest enterprise groups involved in the casino industry accounted for 74% of employment at the end of June 1996 and 80% of gross income for the year. These four largest groups had an operating profit margin of 10.7% compared to the other six groups which had an operating profit margin of 1.7%.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure by the casino industry during 1995-96 was \$830.8 million, an increase of \$157.8 million from 1994-95.

It should be noted that capital expenditure by businesses not classified to the casino industry (e.g. property developers) is not included in this publication.

PERFORMANCE RATIOS

Labour costs per person employed was \$32,200 in 1995-96 compared with \$27,900 in 1994-95. This increase reflected in part the 26% rise in full-time employees.

Short-term debt to equity increased from 16% to 19% between 1991-92 and 1994-95 and to 23% in 1995-96. Long-term debt to equity increased significantly from 37% in 1994-95 to 55% in 1995-96.

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SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

| | <i>Unit</i> | <i>1991-92</i> | <i>1994-95</i> | <i>1995-96</i> |
|---|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Casinos at end June | no. | 8 | 14 | 14 |
| Employment at end June | | | | |
| Salaried directors and employees entitled to take paid holidays | no. | 5 712 | 11 281 | 14 038 |
| Casual employees | no. | 3 506 | 4 556 | 4 452 |
| <i>Total employment</i> | no. | 9 218 | 15 837 | 18 490 |
| Type of gambling equipment at end June | | | | |
| Gaming/poker machines | no. | n.a. | 7 282 | 8 225 |
| Gambling tables | no. | n.a. | 863 | 993 |
| Income statement | | | | |
| Sales of goods and services | | | | |
| Takings from gambling | \$m | 558.1 | 1 381.8 | 1 881.2 |
| Other sales of goods and services | \$m | 250.3 | 261.5 | 342.8 |
| <i>Plus</i> | | | | |
| Closing trading stocks | \$m | 5.1 | 14.8 | 28.8 |
| <i>Less</i> | | | | |
| Purchases of goods for resale | \$m | 45.7 | 75.4 | 88.2 |
| Selected expenses | \$m | 375.4 | 920.8 | 1 157.1 |
| Opening trading stocks | \$m | 5.3 | 12.1 | 25.5 |
| <i>Trading profit</i> | \$m | 387.0 | 649.8 | 982.1 |
| <i>Plus</i> | | | | |
| Interest income | \$m | n.p. | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Other income | \$m | n.p. | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| <i>Less</i> | | | | |
| Labour costs | \$m | 244.8 | 441.9 | 595.1 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | \$m | 22.6 | 63.5 | 110.9 |
| Other expenses | \$m | 2.6 | 19.8 | 20.9 |
| <i>Earnings before interest and tax</i> | \$m | 146.5 | 131.8 | 261.7 |
| <i>Less</i> | | | | |
| Interest expenses | \$m | 27.3 | 24.4 | 63.8 |
| <i>Operating profit before tax</i> | \$m | 119.2 | 107.4 | 198.0 |
| Operating profit margin | % | 14.8 | 6.5 | 8.9 |
| Industry gross product | \$m | 387.0 | 649.8 | 982.1 |

2

SOURCES OF INCOME

| <i>Sources of income</i> | <u>1991-92</u> | | <u>1994-95</u> | | <u>1995-96</u> | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | \$m | % | \$m | % | \$m | % |
| Sales of goods and services | | | | | | |
| Takings from gambling | | | | | | |
| Takings from poker/gaming machines | n.a. | n.a. | 343.6 | 20.8 | 462.7 | 20.7 |
| Takings from keno | n.a. | n.a. | 25.5 | 1.5 | 37.0 | 1.7 |
| Takings from other gambling | n.a. | n.a. | 1 012.7 | 61.4 | 1 381.5 | 61.9 |
| <i>Total takings from gambling</i> | 558.1 | 68.2 | 1 381.8 | 83.7 | 1 881.2 | 84.3 |
| Takings from meals | 75.5 | 9.2 | 92.3 | 5.6 | 112.8 | 5.1 |
| Sales of beer, wine and spirits | 67.3 | 8.2 | 91.1 | 5.5 | 118.1 | 5.3 |
| Takings from accommodation | n.a. | n.a. | 42.9 | 2.6 | 48.2 | 2.2 |
| Other retail sales | 1.2 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 0.2 |
| Other operating income(a) | 106.2 | 13.0 | 130.8 | 1.9 | 58.4 | 2.6 |
| <i>Total sales of goods and services</i> | 808.4 | 98.9 | 1 643.3 | 99.6 | 2 224.0 | 99.7 |
| Interest income | n.p. | n.p. | 4.6 | 0.3 | 4.6 | 0.2 |
| Other non-operating income | n.p. | n.p. | 2.6 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| Gross income | 817.8 | 100.0 | 1 650.5 | 100.0 | 2 230.7 | 100.0 |

(a) For 1991-92 includes takings from accommodation.

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ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

| Type of expense | 1991-92 | | 1994-95 | | 1995-96 | |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | \$m | % | \$m | % | \$m | % |
| Labour costs | | | | | | |
| Wages and salaries | 235.1 | 32.7 | 416.7 | 27.0 | 554.5 | 27.2 |
| Employer contributions to superannuation funds | 6.7 | 0.9 | 19.9 | 1.3 | 32.1 | 1.6 |
| Workers' compensation costs | 3.0 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 8.6 | 0.4 |
| <i>Total labour costs</i> | <i>244.8</i> | <i>34.1</i> | <i>441.9</i> | <i>28.6</i> | <i>595.2</i> | <i>29.2</i> |
| Selected expenses | | | | | | |
| Rent, leasing and hiring expenses | 49.6 | 6.9 | 21.7 | 1.4 | 27.0 | 1.3 |
| Advertising expenses | 10.4 | 1.4 | 26.0 | 1.7 | 38.2 | 1.9 |
| Poker machine, keno and other gambling taxes/levies | 101.2 | 14.1 | 296.1 | 19.2 | 374.8 | 18.4 |
| Liquor licence fees | 1.6 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 0.1 |
| Fringe benefit, payroll and land tax(a) | n.a. | n.a. | 31.6 | 2.0 | 42.4 | 2.1 |
| Marketing, promotion and sponsorship expenses(a) | n.a. | n.a. | 63.9 | 4.1 | 68.0 | 3.3 |
| Management fees/charges paid to related and unrelated businesses(b) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 60.1 | 3.0 |
| Other operating expenses | } 212.8 | 29.6 | 244.3 | 15.8 | 441.6 | 21.7 |
| Other selected expenses | | | 234.8 | 15.2 | 102.0 | 5.0 |
| <i>Total selected expenses</i> | <i>375.4</i> | <i>52.2</i> | <i>920.8</i> | <i>59.6</i> | <i>1 157.1</i> | <i>56.8</i> |
| Other costs | | | | | | |
| Purchases of goods for resale | 45.7 | 6.4 | 75.4 | 4.9 | 88.2 | 4.3 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 22.6 | 3.1 | 63.5 | 4.1 | 110.9 | 5.4 |
| Insurance premiums | 1.8 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 7.8 | 0.4 |
| Interest expenses | 27.3 | 3.8 | 24.4 | 1.6 | 63.8 | 3.1 |
| Bad debts and royalties | 0.8 | 0.1 | 13.6 | 0.9 | 13.1 | 0.6 |
| <i>Total other costs</i> | <i>98.3</i> | <i>13.7</i> | <i>183.1</i> | <i>11.8</i> | <i>283.7</i> | <i>13.9</i> |
| Total expenses | 718.6 | 100.0 | 1 545.8 | 100.0 | 2 036.1 | 100.0 |

(a) For 1991-92 included in other operating expenses.

(b) For 1991-92 and 1994-95 included in other operating expenses.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

| Type of employment | Units | Males | | | Females | | | Total | | |
|--|-------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total |
| Salaried directors and other employees | no. | n.p. | n.p. | 8081 | n.p. | n.p. | 5957 | n.p. | n.p. | 14038 |
| Casual employees | no. | n.p. | n.p. | 2 074 | n.p. | n.p. | 2 378 | n.p. | n.p. | 4 452 |
| Total employment end June 1996 | no. | 8 156 | 1 999 | 10 155 | 5 684 | 2 651 | 8 335 | 13 840 | 4 650 | 18 490 |
| Percentage contribution to total | % | 44.1 | 10.8 | 54.9 | 30.7 | 14.3 | 45.1 | 74.9 | 25.1 | 100.0 |
| Total employment end June 1995 | no. | 6 373 | 2 074 | 8 447 | 4 632 | 2 758 | 7 390 | 11 005 | 4 832 | 15 837 |
| Percentage contribution to total | % | 40.2 | 13.1 | 53.3 | 29.2 | 17.4 | 46.7 | 69.5 | 30.5 | 100.0 |
| Total employment end June 1992 | no. | 3 706 | 1 015 | 4 721 | 3 202 | 1 295 | 4 497 | 6 908 | 2 310 | 9 218 |
| Percentage contribution to total | % | 40.2 | 11.0 | 51.2 | 34.7 | 14.0 | 48.8 | 74.9 | 25.1 | 100.0 |

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MAIN OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS WORKING IN CASINOS, END JUNE 1996

| | Number | Contribution |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| | no. | % |
| Managers/administrators | 1 049 | 5.7 |
| Other clerical and administrative staff | 1 822 | 9.9 |
| Licensed gaming staff | 7 799 | 42.2 |
| Chefs | 681 | 3.7 |
| Bar managers and attendants | 1 442 | 7.8 |
| Waiters/waitresses | 1 932 | 10.4 |
| Kitchen hands | 463 | 2.5 |
| Security officers/surveillance staff | 990 | 5.4 |
| Maintenance staff | 313 | 1.7 |
| Cleaning staff | 1 030 | 5.6 |
| Housekeeping staff | 284 | 1.5 |
| Other | 685 | 3.7 |
| Total | 18 490 | 100.0 |

6

CONCENTRATION STATISTICS BY MAJOR DATA ITEMS, 1995-96

| | <i>Enterprise groups at end June</i> | <i>Employment at end June</i> | <i>Wages and salaries</i> | <i>Gross income</i> | <i>Total expenses</i> | <i>Operating profit before tax</i> | <i>Operating profit margin</i> |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Enterprise groups ranked by gross income</i> | no. | no. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | % |
| Largest four | 4 | 13 607 | 410.8 | 1 781.8 | 1 596.0 | 190.6 | 10.7 |
| Remainder | 6 | 4 883 | 143.7 | 448.9 | 440.0 | 7.4 | 1.7 |
| Total | 10 | 18 490 | 554.5 | 2 230.7 | 2 036.1 | 198.0 | 8.9 |

7

ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

| | 1991-92 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <i>Item</i> | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Assets | | | |
| Current assets | 135.8 | 353.2 | 389.0 |
| Non-current assets | 1 255.0 | r2 706.5 | 3 483.8 |
| Total assets | 1 390.8 | r3 059.7 | 3 872.7 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Current liabilities | 165.9 | 370.6 | 495.6 |
| Non-current liabilities | 181.4 | r731.6 | 1 201.5 |
| Total liabilities | 347.3 | r1 102.2 | 1 697.1 |
| Net worth | 1 043.5 | r1 957.6 | 2 175.6 |
| Total capital expenditure | n.a. | 673.0 | 830.8 |

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SELECTED PERFORMANCE RATIOS

| | Unit | 1991-92 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 |
|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Employment ratios | | | | |
| Operating profit before tax per person employed | \$'000 | 12.9 | 6.8 | 10.7 |
| Labour costs per person employed | \$'000 | 26.6 | 27.9 | 32.2 |
| Labour costs to total expenses | % | 34.1 | 28.6 | 29.2 |
| Total assets per person employed | \$'000 | 150.9 | r193.2 | 209.5 |
| Industry gross product per person employed | \$'000 | 42.0 | 41.0 | 53.1 |
| Industry gross product to labour costs | times | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Profitability ratios | | | | |
| Operating profit margin | % | 14.8 | 6.5 | 8.9 |
| Return on assets | % | 8.6 | r3.5 | 5.1 |
| Return on funds | % | 12.0 | r4.9 | 7.8 |
| Gambling ratios | | | | |
| Takings per poker/gaming machine | \$'000 | n.a. | 47.2 | 56.3 |
| Takings per gaming table | \$'000 | n.a. | 1 173.4 | 1 391.3 |
| Takings from gambling per licensed gaming staff | \$'000 | n.a. | 228.1 | 241.2 |
| Gambling taxes to gambling income | % | 18.1 | 21.4 | 19.9 |
| Leverage ratios | | | | |
| Interest coverage | times | 5.4 | 5.4 | 4.1 |
| Short-term debt to equity | % | 15.9 | r18.9 | 22.8 |
| Long-term debt to equity | % | 17.4 | r37.4 | 55.2 |
| Capital expenditure ratios | | | | |
| Capital expenditure to assets | % | n.a. | r22.0 | 21.5 |
| Capital expenditure to profit | % | n.a. | 627.0 | 419.7 |
| Liquidity ratios | | | | |
| Liquidity ratio | times | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Current ratio | times | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Turnover ratio | | | | |
| Asset turnover | times | 0.6 | r0.5 | 0.6 |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SCOPE

1 The scope of the census included all businesses classified to class 9322 (Casinos) of the 1993 edition of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). This class consisted of units mainly engaged in providing a range of gambling services in addition to totalisator or gaming machine services, and other amusements, in a building to which the general public has access. Included are units providing food, liquor and accommodation services in addition to a full range of gambling services.

2 The scope of the census excluded businesses not classified to the casino industry e.g. property developers engaged in the construction of casinos; units mainly engaged in providing food or liquor and gaming machine services only are included in one of the ANZSIC Groups 572 Pubs, Taverns and Bars; 573 Cafes and Restaurants or 574 Clubs (Hospitality).

3 For the purposes of this collection the Christmas Island casino has been included. For practical reasons the ABS generally does not include the Cocos and Christmas Islands in economic statistics collections. However, given the statistical significance of the Christmas Island casino to the industry it was considered that it should be included in these data.

STATISTICAL UNIT

4 The unit for which statistics are produced in this publication is operating casino sites. Where the ownership of the casino site operation is the same as the ownership of the attached accommodation unit, then the total operations of the statistical unit has been included. Conversely, if the accommodation unit is separately operated, then data for the accommodation unit has not been included for 1994-95 or 1995-96.

REFERENCE PERIOD

5 Data contained in the tables in this publication relate to all casinos which operated in Australia at any time during the year ended June 1996.

COMPARABILITY WITH PREVIOUS STATISTICS

6 A census methodology was used for the 1991-92, 1994-95 and 1995-96 collections. All collections were of units classified to ANZSIC class 9322, Casinos. However, the three collections are not totally comparable as the 1991-92 collection included the operations of some separately operated accommodation units attached to casinos. As noted in paragraph 3 above, such units were excluded from the 1994-95 and 1995-96 collection.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

7 Because the census does not have a sample component, the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by respondents;
- errors in the capturing or processing of data;
- estimation for missing or mis-reported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

Every effort has been made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design and testing of questionnaires, efficient operating procedures and systems, and appropriate methodology.

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED
STATISTICS

8 As well as statistics included in this publication, the ABS has a range of more detailed data on the casinos industry. For example, more detailed income and expense data may be made available on request.

Inquiries on casinos statistics should be made by telephoning Tony Ward on Melbourne (03) 9615 7634.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

9 Statistics for the 1994–95 reference period are available in *Casinos, Australia 1994–95* (8683.0) and *Gambling Industries, Australia 1994–95* (8684.0).

SYMBOLS AND OTHER
ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|---|
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ANZSIC | Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification |
| n.a. | not available |
| n.p. | not published |
| r | revised since previous issue |

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sum of component items and the total.

GLOSSARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Advertising expenses | This includes expenses paid to advertising agencies, direct payments to the press, radio and television stations, and other advertising expenses. Excludes marketing, promotion and sponsorship expenses. |
| Asset turnover | The number of times the value of sales exceeds the value of assets, i.e. sales of goods and services divided by the total value of assets. |
| Bad debts and royalties | <p>Bad debts is the actual amount of bad debt written off, net of bad debts previously written off but recovered. Excludes provision for doubtful debts.</p> <p>Royalties include payments under the licensing arrangements, payments for the use of copyright, patent, design or model, plan or any other property or right.</p> |
| Capital expenditure to assets | Capital expenditure times 100 divided by total assets (excluding trading stocks). |
| Capital expenditure to profit | Capital expenditure times 100 divided by operating profit before tax. |
| Casinos at end June | During 1995-96, there were 14 casinos operating in Australia. The ABS defines operating as those with current income and/or expenses. |
| Casual employees | Employees not entitled to take paid holidays. |
| Closing trading stocks | The book value of all stocks owned by the business as at the end of the financial year. |
| Current assets | The book value of current assets at the end of the financial year. This includes cash on hand, stocks, trade debtors, and other accounts receivable. These are assets that would generally cease to exist or be used up within 12 months. |
| Current liabilities | The book value of current liabilities as at the end of the financial year. This includes provisions for taxation, leave, claims, trade creditors and other accounts payable, and bank overdraft. These are liabilities that would normally be due or payable within 12 months of the end of the last period. |
| Current ratio | The number of times current assets exceed current liabilities, i.e. current assets/current liabilities. This liquidity measure indicates ability to meet immediate financial obligations from current assets. |
| Depreciation and amortisation | The financial charges made to the accounts to reflect that part of the value of the asset which may be regarded as having been used up in producing revenue in a particular accounting period. |
| Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) | A measure of profit prior to the deduction of interest expense and income tax. |
| Employer contributions to superannuation funds | The costs of the employer's superannuation contributions during the reference period (including contributions made by the employer on behalf of employees). |

| | |
|---|--|
| Employment end June | This includes working directors, and other employees working for a business during the last pay period ending in June. |
| Enterprise group | An enterprise group is defined as a unit covering all the operations in Australia of one or more legal entities under common ownership or control. |
| Fringe benefit, payroll and land tax | <p>Fringe benefit tax is paid by employers when certain benefits in excess of their normal wages or salaries (e.g. free or discounted goods) are received by their employees in connection with their employment.</p> <p>Payroll tax includes a payroll tax surcharge and payroll tax minus rebate adjustments made during the year.</p> <p>Land tax is an annual tax assessed to the owner of the land.</p> |
| Full-time employees | Employees who work 35 hours per week or more. |
| Gambling taxes to gambling income | Poker machines, keno and other gambling taxes and levies times 100 divided by income from gambling. |
| Gross income | Sum of all income items. |
| Industry gross product | This is sales of goods and services plus rent, leasing and hiring income, plus closing stocks minus opening stocks, minus purchases and other selected non-operating expenses. |
| Insurance premiums | This includes optional third-party and comprehensive motor vehicle insurance premiums, fire, general, accident and public liability premiums, and professional indemnity insurance premiums. |
| Interest coverage | The number of times that a business can meet their interest expenses from their earnings before interest and tax, i.e. EBIT divided by interest expenses. |
| Interest expenses | This includes interest on bank loans, on loans made from related as well as unrelated businesses/organisations, and interest in respect of finance leases, interest paid to loans from partners, interest equivalents, such as hedging costs, and expenses associated with discounted bills. It excludes bank charges and capital repayments. |
| Interest income | This includes interest from deposits in banks and non-bank financial institutions, and from loans and advances made to other businesses, interest on finance leases, and earnings on discounted bills. Excludes capital repayments received. |
| Labour costs | Labour costs include wages and salaries, employer contribution to superannuation funds and workers' compensation. |
| Labour costs per person employed | Persons employed include full-time and part-time permanent, temporary and casual employees. Excludes freelancers from whom PAYE tax is not deducted and working proprietors and partners. |

| | |
|---|--|
| Liquidity ratio | A measure of the business' ability to meet its short-term financial obligations, i.e. current assets minus closing stocks divided by current liabilities. |
| Long-term debt to equity | Non-current liabilities times 100 divided by net worth. |
| Main occupation | The main occupation of persons working for a business during the last pay period ending in June 1996. |
| Management fees/charges paid to related and unrelated businesses | These are costs incurred when employing management expertise. |
| Marketing, promotion and sponsorship expenses | This is the cost to the business of marketing, promotion or sponsorship paid to other organisations. |
| Net worth | Total assets minus total liabilities and is equal to the interests of shareholders or other owners in the assets of the business. |
| Non-current assets | The book value of non-current assets at the end of the financial year. These are assets of a long-term (longer than 12 months) nature and include property, plant and machinery needed for normal operations, capitalised interest, and goodwill. |
| Non-current liabilities | The book value of non-current liabilities as at the end of the financial year. These are liabilities that are not due within the next financial period and include bank loans, debentures, and unsecured notes. |
| Opening trading stocks | The book value of all stocks owned by the business as at the beginning of the financial year. |
| Operating profit before tax (OPBT) | A measure of profit before extraordinary items are brought into account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid). |
| Operating profit margin | The percentage of sales of goods and services available as operating profit, i.e. OPBT times 100 divided by sales of goods and services. |
| Other costs | This includes purchases of goods for resale, depreciation and amortisation, insurance premiums, interest expenses, bad debts and royalties. |
| Other expenses | This includes bad debt written off, insurance premiums, royalties and interest expenses. |
| Other income | This includes royalties income and other non-operating income. |
| Other non-operating income | This includes net profit (loss) on sales of fixed tangible assets, dividend income, net profit (loss) on share trading, donations, and net profit (loss) on foreign loans as a result of variation in foreign exchange rates/transactions. Excludes extraordinary profit (loss), i.e. not associated with the normal operations of the business and of a non-recurring nature. |

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| Other operating expenses | Various expense items which are general in nature and are not included elsewhere e.g. management fees, junket commissions, glass/crockery expenses, cleaning and laundry supplies, staff uniforms and amenities, in-house films etc. |
| Other operating income | Various income items which are not included elsewhere e.g. car parking income, commissions from vending machines, income from the provision of telephone and laundry services, unredeemed gaming chips, etc. |
| Other retail sales | This includes sales of souvenirs, cigarettes (except those sold from vending machines), clothing and footwear, publications and takeaway food. |
| Other sales of goods and services | This includes takings from meals, accommodation, entertainment, sales of beer, wine and spirits and takings from the provision of sporting activities. |
| Other selected expenses | This includes motor vehicle running expenses, other bank charges, periodicals, magazines and journal expenses, payments for staff training services, waste handling expenses, other contract, subcontract and commission expenses, repair and maintenance expenses, payments for cleaning services, telecommunication and postal expenses, legal and audit expenses and fares and other travelling expenses. |
| Part-time employees | Employees who work less than 35 hours per week. |
| Poker machine, keno and other gambling taxes/levies | These are taxes/levies paid to the Government for poker machines, keno and other gambling facility operations. |
| Purchases of goods for resale | This includes purchases of goods for resale, other purchases (e.g. foodstuffs for use in preparing meals and takeaway food). |
| Rent, leasing and hiring expenses | This comprises three components: land, buildings and structures, motor vehicles, and other rent, leasing and hiring expenses. |
| Return on assets | Operating profit before tax as a percentage of the total book value of assets, i.e. OPBT times 100 divided by total assets. |
| Return on funds | Earnings before interest and tax as a percentage of long-term investment funds, i.e. EBIT times 100 divided by (net worth plus non-current liabilities). |
| Sales of goods and services | This comprises income from the sales of goods and the provision of services, income from rent, leasing and hiring, contract and commission revenue. |
| Selected expenses | All operating expenses excluding labour costs. |
| Short-term debt to equity | Current liabilities times 100 divided by net worth. |
| Takings from gambling | This consists of takings from gaming/poker machines, takings from keno, and takings from other gambling, such as table games. |
| Takings from gaming/poker machines | Takings from gaming/poker machines net of payouts to players. |

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| Takings from keno | Takings from keno net of payouts to players. Excludes takings from keno gaming machines (included in Takings from poker/gaming machines). |
| Takings from meals | Takings from meals sold for consumption on the premises. Excludes income from catering concessions and takeaway food (included in Other retail sales). |
| Takings from other gambling | Takings from gambling other than from keno and gaming/poker machines. Primarily includes takings from table games (net of payouts to players). |
| Total capital expenditure | All costs capitalised on the business' books (including purchase costs, legal fees, real estate transfer costs and assets acquired under finance leases); and progress payments made to contractors for capital work done by them. Applies to expenditure on sporting venues/facilities, gaming equipment, machinery and equipment, land, dwellings, other buildings and structures and intangible assets. |
| Total employment | This includes permanent, part-time, and casual employees, managerial and executive employees working for a business during the last pay period in June. Employees absent on paid or prepaid leave are included. |
| Trading profit | A measure of profit directly attributable to trading in goods and services. It is derived by subtracting the purchases and selected expenses (cost of sales) from the value of sales of goods and services. |
| Wages and salaries | Gross earnings of all employees before taxation and other deductions. Drawings of working proprietors and working partners of unincorporated businesses are excluded. |

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